

● PSF

War Department

Jan. - Aug. 1941

~~SECRET~~

file
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

PSF *1/10/41*
2-41
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

EOO DIR. 0200.8 (8/27/68)

Date- 4-22-66

Signature

Carl L. Spicer

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Relief of British Troops in Iceland.

British Chiefs of Staff state that an Army force of approximately 7,500 men will raise present garrison of Iceland to reasonable strength and permit relief of U. S. Marines (4,100) and a British token force of about 1,000 men. General Chaney in London concurs in the Chiefs' of Staff statement.

The proposed 1941 Army force will be a reinforced combat team of the 5th Division (infantry regiment, artillery battalion, tank company, pursuit squadron, engineer battalion and service units) totaling 328 officers and 7,374 enlisted men. The pursuit squadron, composed of personnel eligible to serve anywhere, will sail about July 27, 1941. The remainder of the force would be moved during the latter part of August, 1941, if present legislative restrictions as to service of Reserve Officers and of Selectees permit.

A larger Army contingent than the one proposed above:

- a. Would increase the shipping and escort burden both initially and for maintenance;
- b. Would probably result in the stationing of detachments of U. S. Army troops outside the Reykjavik area, where they otherwise could be logically concentrated as a reserve, with resultant additional complications to an already difficult command relationship and supply problem.

If the President considers it necessary to release a larger token force than 1,000 men, troops from the 1st Division could be sent on this mission without awaiting removal of legislative restrictions by securing volunteers from Reserve Officers. Since this would eliminate our best-trained division as an available force for a much more difficult mission, I do not concur in its use as a defense garrison for Iceland.

It is recommended that the 1941 plan of relief, outlined in the second paragraph of this Memorandum, be approved.

S.E.M.
Secretary of War.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 9-7-66

Signature-

Carl L. Spence

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS
Washington

PSF
OK
fdr
JAN 30 1941

The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your request of November 30, 1940, the War and Navy Departments have jointly considered the recommendations of the Secretary of War in his letter to you of November 28, 1940, in which he set forth the need for negotiations with the British Government for lease of land adjacent to the Newfoundland Airport, and stationing thereat of one composite group, U. S. Army Air Corps, as soon as suitable facilities can be constructed.

Negotiations with the Canadian Government through the Permanent Joint Board on Defense of Canada and the United States, of which it is understood that you have been informed by the Chairman of the United States Section, indicate that it is undesirable to attempt to lease land adjacent to the Newfoundland Airport. However, the War and Navy Departments are in complete agreement as to the urgency of initiating training of Army aircraft in operations in Newfoundland. It is therefore recommended:

(a) That a composite group of U. S. Army aircraft be stationed at the Newfoundland Airport for training as soon as practicable;

(b) That completion of such facilities as are necessary be expedited through the medium of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense of Canada and the United States;

(c) That, in order to clarify the status of the units concerned, appropriate language be included in the leases for sites elsewhere in Newfoundland to cover also the legal status of all United States forces which may be stationed temporarily at points outside the leased areas or which may be in transit between them.

Respectfully yours,

Frank Knox
Secretary of the Navy.

Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War.

C
O
P
Y

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS
Washington

President's notation:

"O.K.
F.D.R."

CONFIDENTIAL.

Jan. 30, 1941

The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

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Respectfully yours,

(Signed) HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of War

(Signed) FRANK KNOX
Secretary of the Navy.

Original handed to Major Smith 2/5/41

PSF
War

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

WD 580 (1-25-41)M-WPD

January 30, 1941.

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

The Chief of Naval Operations has notified the Chief of Staff that a considerable modification in the extent of development in Jamaica for naval purposes is proposed.

The Navy does not now contemplate the construction or occupation of a base at Jamaica in peacetime, and proposes to limit its activities to the acquisition of Goat Island, the construction of landings for small boats, and the construction of a breakwater and dredging to provide a fleet anchorage.

As a result of the modification of the original naval plans, which so materially affect the Army's mission at Jamaica, the War Department has restudied the Army requirements and recommends that its program be modified to provide:

(1) Runways and airbase facilities for staging purposes and peacetime training, but adequate for the operation of a composite wing in an emergency.

(2) Permanent quarters and administration establishments to accommodate a Force Headquarters, a Composite Battalion of Infantry, with Air Corps and other service units totalling approximately 1800 officers and men, in lieu of the force of approximately 9000 officers and men, as initially approved by you.

(3) A prepared camp site including water, light and sewer facilities.

It is requested that the modified program of development, by the War Department, of the Army base in Jamaica be approved.

JAN 31 1941

Respectfully yours,



H. L. J.
AK
John
Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War.

c/o Rec'd back as such to
WD 4351-11 dated 2/5/41

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confidential
PSF has kept
folded
February 8, 1941

Memorandum to the PRESIDENT

From: The Secretary of War
The Secretary of the Navy
The Federal Security Administrator *gm*

Subject: Outline of Respective Responsibilities of the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Federal Security Agency in Connection with Leisure-time Activities for Military and Naval Personnel

PART I - DEFINITION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

(1) The War Department will be responsible for all activities within army reservations.

(2) The Navy Department will be responsible for all activities within naval reservations.

(3) The Federal Security Agency, together with the local community concerned, will be responsible for setting up and coordinating leisure-time activities for the personnel of the armed forces in communities adjacent to military and naval reservations.

(4) The Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation will provide the necessary coordination and liaison between the two programs; it includes representatives of both Departments and the Federal Security Agency.

(5) The War and Navy Departments will still have certain functions in the adjacent communities. The commanding officer of each reservation will

- a) cooperate with, and expect to be consulted with
relation to, community activities planned for

military and naval personnel

- b) furnish military or naval police to supplement the local police force, for supervision of military and naval personnel
- c) reserve the right to place any objectionable or illegal operation off bounds
- d) carry out the enforcement provisions of any law which may delegate to the War or Navy Departments special jurisdiction in the area surrounding military and naval reservations and dealing with such problems as prostitution, or zoning against unsightly or objectionable or fire hazard buildings.

PART II - EFFECTUATING THE PROGRAM

The Federal Security Administrator, recently named Coordinator of all health, welfare, recreational and other related defense activities by the Council of National Defense with the approval of the President, has established a separate administration for the coordination of these activities. It is recommended by the Federal Security Administrator, and concurred in by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy that the administration of these activities (including leisure time activities for military and naval personnel) in communities adjacent to military and naval reservations as well as in the rapidly expanding industrial communities throughout the nation be headed by Mr. Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati as Assistant Coordinator, under the supervision of the Federal Security Administrator as Coordinator.

In view of the urgent need for recreational services in many communities, the War and Navy Departments stand ready, when and where necessary, to detail selected reserve officers for three months, or longer, to assist communities adjacent to reservations until or unless a civilian director has been appointed. In many cases reserve officers who are also prominent residents of the particular local community can be ordered to duty for this purpose. In many cases it may prove desirable to retain these officers for the purpose of liaison after the temporary organizing job has been completed.

Every effort will be made to stress the responsibility of the local community in carrying out the recreation program through local defense councils or other publicly constituted agencies. The Federal Security Agency will, through a supervisory field force, urge communities to appoint Directors of Community Service, or, if communities are unable to assume this responsibility, will provide for the community a Director of Community Service. The function of Directors of Community Service will be to organize, stimulate, and assist in coordinating community recreation programs as a part of the general welfare program for the military and naval personnel or workers in defense industries.

The method of financing such a program of recreation outside the military and naval reservations is a matter of policy which cannot be determined without a knowledge of the President's views. The Secretary of War has urged, and the Secretary of the Navy will urge, that the Federal Security Agency seek funds from Congress for the construction of such recreational facilities in the communities as are needed, and

for which funds are not available from other sources, and that the Federal Security Administrator and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, through the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, give their endorsement to a national campaign for funds for a recreation program to be raised by a group of recognized private agencies. Funds so raised would be expended for the operation of the recreational program under the joint direction of the private agency groups participating in the campaign for funds and the Federal Security Agency in accordance with a prior approved plan and a public accountability of the funds so raised and expended would be made through the Federal Security Agency.

Various private agencies have discussed this matter with the Federal Security Administrator and various officials of the War and Navy Departments on several occasions. A meeting of 15 or 20 such private agencies has been arranged to discuss this matter with the Federal Security Administrator on Monday afternoon, February 10. An expression of the President's views prior to this meeting will make it possible to take definitive action at the meeting Monday.

The Bureau of the Budget has under consideration for recommendation to the President legislation that would make available a sum of money for the construction of necessary facilities in defense areas throughout the United States. This legislation, if broad enough in scope, would enable the Government to provide necessary recreational facilities where local community resources are inadequate for this purpose.

The Federal Security Agency has requested and received from the other Federal agencies interested in health, welfare, and other related

defense activities their aid and cooperation in the coordination of these efforts.

ADDENDUM -

This memorandum does not purport to cover other activities being coordinated by the Federal Security Agency other than recreation. These other activities--health and medical, welfare, nutrition, education and other related activities--will be dealt with through regularly established state and local agencies of the Government.

✓ copy of this letter
Published in
Pearl Harbor
Hearings

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

PSF
War

March 29, 1941.

PART PAGES
20 4309

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

Our Military Adviser to the Commonwealth of the Philippines, General Douglas MacArthur, has recently recommended the strengthening of the seacoast defenses of the Philippines against possible invasion.

He has requested that seven 8-inch railway guns (old model) and twenty-four 155mm guns, together with the necessary auxiliary equipment and ammunition, be placed at the disposal of the Philippine Government for this purpose.

Title to equipment made available under this proposed transfer would remain with the United States pending final adjudication of all accounts between the two governments prior to 1946 as specified in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

The amount of equipment involved is relatively small. It does not affect our present commitments to the British Government and cannot materially affect future arrangements.

The War Department is of the opinion that the proposed transfer would both strengthen the defense of the Philippine Islands and improve the position of the United States in that area without impairment to more important defense objectives.

Your approval of this transfer is recommended.

Respectfully yours,

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War

Action taken in
G-4/27573-21, April 12, 1941, to
effect shipment of equipment
authorized by this letter.

No further action
required.

OUT - G-4

APR 15 1941

NOTED BY W P O

File in A.G.O. 4-12-41

R. I. Glasgow

16005 093.5 Phil Islands (3-29-41)

FILE APR 15 1941
W P O

16 A G O
APR 15 1941

PSF War Dept folder
2-41

COPY

April 5, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR
HARRY HOPKINS

Will you speak to me about this?

F. D. R.

Note from the Secretary of War and the
Secretary of the Navy transmitting a basic Joint
Army and Navy Plan to Provide Armed Support to
Recognized Latin-American Governments, prepared
by the Joint Board.

ORIGINAL CARBON OF ABOVE MEMO FILED * HOPKINS FOLDER

DECLASSIFIED

DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/68)

WAR DEPARTMENT

APR 8 - 1941

BSF
War

Date- 9-7-66

WASHINGTON

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

4-7-41



MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Defense of Atlantic Bases.

WAR DEPARTMENT
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Careful consideration has been given to the possibility of enemy raids by naval vessels against Newfoundland, Bermuda and Trinidad.

Giving full weight to the existing defenses at these localities, the War Department recommends that the following forces be dispatched, as indicated below, in order to meet the threat of such naval action:

Newfoundland, April 18.

One-half battery of 8-inch guns and one squadron consisting of three medium and three heavy bombardment airplanes, totalling approximately 57 officers and 575 men.

Bermuda, April 27.

One battery 8-inch guns; one battery 155 mm guns; and one company of infantry; with necessary services, totalling approximately 50 officers and 975 men.

Trinidad, April 20, - 28.

One squadron of medium bombardment totalling approximately 46 officers and 385 men (from Panama), and two batteries of 155 mm guns and one company of infantry with necessary services, totalling approximately 75 officers and 1100 men (from United States).

Transports can be made available for movement on dates indicated. Camp sites are available or can be prepared for the accommodation of these forces, except at Bermuda. At the latter place, probably an unoccupied hotel can be leased until camp facilities are available.

Subject to your approval, agreement with the British Government will be sought for the temporary stationing of these units outside leased areas.

~~SECRET~~

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War.

H.L.S.

R.K. but busy Bermuda

That is necessary priority

LHR

P.S. But plans there as soon as any place can be prepared

115 pm
REC'D W.F.D., APR 8 - 1941 4351-98

PSF

Was Faldes
2-41

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 17, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF WAR

This is highly confidential.
Please don't let the Corps of
Engineers see it. McCoach has
been a good man but ought to go
to active service.

Let me know privately what
you think of Charles W. Kutz.

F. D. R.

Memo
~~Letter~~ from the Director of
the Budget to the President, dated
April 16, 1941, in re District
Engineer Commissioner.

APRIL 18 1941

~~SECRET - CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

I am principally concerned over possible German operations in Scoresby Sound, northeast Greenland. That seems to be where the Germans are headed. Please let me have recommendations to counteract any possible establishment of military, naval or weather base at that point even if it be for the summer months only.

F. D. R.

*file
confidential*

*BF War Folder
2-41*

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1941.

Dear Mr. President:

I send you enclosed a copy of a memorandum which has been sent by the Navy to the State Department. I send with it a memorandum by the Military Intelligence to the effect that this report is considered by that Department more likely to be correct than do either the British Admiralty or the Navy Department.

I am inclined to concur with the Army Military Intelligence.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War.

The President,
The White House.

*To Secretary of War
15.8.41*

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2
WASHINGTON

~~TOP SECRET~~
By authority A. C. of S., G-2

Date 4/23/41 (*Hum*)
Initials

G-2/2657-B-816

April 23, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: Germans in Greenland.

1. The attached item of information from the Navy Department suggests a Nazi intention to occupy Greenland before the first of May.

2. The Navy Department questions the reliability of this report, but such a project is more likely than not in view of the great importance to Germany of North Atlantic meteorological observations, not only in her present aerial warfare against Britain but potentially against us should that occasion arise. It is quite probable that German military forces of one kind or another may be encountered in Greenland, and this should be borne in mind in any planning we may do in regard to Greenland.

Sherman Miles
SHERMAN MILES,

Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Inclosure:

Memorandum from
Navy Department

Distribution:

War Plans Division.

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 1, 1972

By DBS

Date MAY 21 1973

~~TOP SECRET~~

C
O
P
Y

~~SECRET~~

By authority A. C. of S., G-2

Date 4/23/41 (Hum)

Initials

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Washington

April 22, 1941

SECRET

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR STATE DEPARTMENT

The British Admiralty has informed the Navy Department that it has received a report that the Nazis intend to try and occupy Greenland before the first of May. The report states that submarines and planes will be used for protection and transport in this operation. It is further stated that one air squadron will be assembled in Norway for this task.

The British Admiralty grades its reports as to reliability from A to E, and between these letters from 1 to 5. The rating which it gives to this report is grade C-4. The Navy Department feels that even this rating is high.

R. E. Schuirmann,
Captain, USN

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 4, 1972

By DES

Date MAY 21 1973

~~SECRET~~

Franklin D. Roosevelt Lib

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

WAR DEPARTMENT

Date- 7-29-70 Jvd.

WASHINGTON

Signature- WD 660.2 (4-22-41)M-WPD

BY April 24, 1941 A. C. OF S. WPD

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Directive to Army Base Commanders
Newfoundland, Bermuda and Trinidad.

Under date of April 7 you directed the immediate re-inforcement of Army garrisons at Newfoundland, Bermuda, and Trinidad for the purpose of defending these bases against German raiders. Army forces commenced the necessary movements on April 18, including the movement of bombardment aviation to Newfoundland and Trinidad.

Detailed and specific instructions are now in preparation to govern the action of Army forces in consonance with Navy Western Hemisphere Defense Plan No. 1. Ad interim instructions to Base Commanders are essential, so that these commanders may clearly understand the action they are to take in case a raid is attempted.

Accordingly, I propose to direct them substantially as follows:

"Any war vessel or aircraft of belligerent powers, other than of those powers which have sovereignty over Western Hemisphere territory, which approaches within 25 miles of the shores of any British possession on which a United States base is located, will be viewed as having an intention immediately to attack such possession and so threaten the safety of United States bases. War vessels or aircraft of the category described will be warned by radio or other available means and if the warning is not heeded, will be immediately attacked with all available means."

Your approval is requested.

Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War

APR 30 1941



445 pm
RECD W.F.D. APR 30 1941 4351-98

PSF West Folder
2-41

*file
person*

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

May 2, 1941.

The President,

The White House.

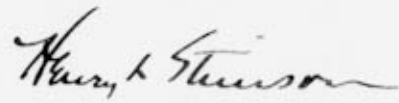
Dear Mr. President:

Referring to your memorandum of April 26 regarding a report from our Consul in Curacao that 25 German officers are expected to land in French West Indian possessions, the information so far at hand is as follows:

- a. An officer from the State Department who has recently made a trip to Martinique states that a rumor concerning the expected arrival of some German officers was current in the Caribbean at least two weeks ago.
- b. A cable from the Dutch Intelligence Officer at Curacao to the Dutch Legation here states that the rumor regarding the German officers originated with Reuters in London. The cable further states that the Surinam (Dutch Guiana) authorities and the Governor of St. Thomas have been warned about the rumor and asked to investigate. The cable further states that a subsequent report will be made to the Dutch Legation here if anything is found.
- c. Our Consul at Fort-de-France, Martinique cables that the Chief of Staff of Admiral Robert (French Navy) categorically denies the report.
- d. An urgent radio was dispatched on April 26 to our Military Attache in Caracas directing him to get in touch with our Consul at Curacao and report by radio on this rumor. He has not so far reported, and undoubtedly has not yet been able to get any positive information.

Investigation will be continued, and I will inform you of any facts discovered, but present indications are that there is no foundation for this rumor.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Henry L. Stimson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Secretary of War✓

War Folder
2-41

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

It is reported to Huddleston, our Consul in Curacao, that he learns from the Netherlands Intelligence Service in Curacao that twenty-five German officers are reported to be expected in French West Indian possessions.

This should be thoroughly investigated by one of the Intelligence Services, and should include not only Martinique and Guadeloupe but also the other smaller French Islands and French Guiana.

This is coming pretty close to home.

F. D. R.

Published in
Pearl Harbor
Hearings

PSF
War

PART 15 PAGE 1635

see part 3, p. 1092 for Marshall's
testimony

Modern Planes have completely changed the
situation as to defensibility.

AIDE MEMOIRE

Defense of Hawaii

(came to file 5/3/41)

The Island of Oahu, due to its fortification, its garrison, and its physical characteristics, is believed to be the strongest fortress in the world.

To reduce Oahu the enemy must transport overseas an expeditionary force capable of executing a forced landing against a garrison of approximately 35,000 men, manning 127 fixed coast defense guns, 211 antiaircraft weapons, and more than 3,000 artillery pieces and automatic weapons available for beach defense. Without air superiority this is an impossible task.

Air Defense. With adequate air defense, enemy carriers, naval escorts and transports will begin to come under air attack at a distance of approximately 750 miles. This attack will increase in intensity until when within 200 miles of the objective, the enemy forces will be subject to attack by all types of bombardment closely supported by our most modern pursuit.

Hawaiian Air Defense. Including the movement of aviation now in progress Hawaii will be defended by 35 of our most modern flying fortresses, 35 medium range bombers, 13 light bombers, 150 pursuit of which 105 are of our most modern type. In addition Hawaii is capable of reinforcement by heavy bombers from the mainland by air. With this force available a major attack against Oahu is considered impracticable.

In point of sequence, sabotage is first to be expected and may, within a very limited time, cause great damage. On this account, and in order to assure strong control, it would be highly desirable to set up a military control of the islands prior to the likelihood of our involvement in the Far East.

* Due to make a mass flight from mainland to Hawaii May 20th. A number of this type of plane could be dispatched immediately if the situation grew critical.

PSF War Folder
2-41

May 4, 1941

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I believe that we should get our big bomber program up to a monthly rate of 500 a month and that that should be the general objective. The British are asking for very large numbers of additional bombers and, inasmuch as they are all standard type, they could, of course, be used by our Army as well as the British.

Very sincerely yours,

J.D.R.

The Honorable
The Secretary of War.

HLH/lmb

PSF War Folder

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1941.

Dear Mr. President:

I have your note of May 7th in respect to the Panama Railway property in Panama.

Although Sumner Welles' proposal will strip me of my only chance of rivaling Harold Ickes in his accumulation of ill-gotten departmental spoils, I see an offsetting advantage in the fact that it will deprive you of your last chance of jibing at me as an economic royalist! So I make no objection to your sending me the letter which is proposed.

I sincerely hope you are feeling better today.

Faithfully yours,

Henry L. Stimson

The President,
The White House.

May 7, 1941.

Dear Harry:-

For many years, as you know, the Secretary of War in Cabinet after Cabinet has been the butt of the jokes of whoever was President and the other members of the Cabinet in regard to certain property in the Republic of Panama, legally owned by the Panama Railway and, hence, by the Secretary of War as the stockholder thereof.

The unfortunate Secretary of War has never had a real opportunity to divest himself either of the stock or of the conditions for which the houses were used!

Sumner Welles suggests that I send you this letter, and I have not had a chance to speak to you about it. Will you let me know what you think, and if you agree, I will sign it and send it to you officially?

Always sincerely,

Honorable Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

For the White House

May 8, 1941

My dear Mr. Secretary:

As you will recall, the Panama Railroad Company, then a private corporation, concluded in 1850, 1860 and 1867 certain concessionary contracts with the Republic of New Granada in connection with its purpose of building a trans-Isthmian railroad. Among these concessions was the right for ninety-nine years after August 1867 to use the Island of Manzanillo as the Atlantic terminal for the railroad and for other purposes. The Republic of New Granada was, it will be recalled, succeeded by the Republic of Colombia and thereafter, on the Isthmus, by the Republic of Panama. When the United States came into ownership of the Panama Railroad, the Railroad Company still retained as a result of these contracts, the usufruct of Manzanillo Island which, moreover, has since been extended considerably by filling in swamps and joining the former island to the mainland.

In view of its interpretation of the Canal Convention concluded between the United States and the Republic of Panama in 1903, and particularly the provisions of Article XXII thereof, it has been consistently contended by the United States that at the expiration of ninety-nine years, or in August 1966, it would acquire outright ownership of the lands in question. However, the Panamanian Government has contested this point, arguing that, in its opinion, the Canal Convention provides for the reversion of these lands to the Republic of Panama in 1966. In this connection the Panamanian Government has requested that the question of the reversionary rights to these lands be submitted to arbitration but the United States has not been inclined to look with favor upon the proposal. In any event, it is evident that the Panama Railroad Company is entitled to enjoy the usufruct of these lands until 1966 and, should the United States' viewpoint be sustained, this Government would, in the ordinary course, then succeed to their outright ownership in perpetuity.

Meanwhile, by reason of its peculiar situation at the Atlantic terminal of the Panama Canal, the growth of the city of Colon has occurred almost entirely on these Panama Railroad lands. The Company, the capital stock of which is now wholly owned by the United States, has continued since 1903 to lease lots in the city of Colon which are not needed for the operation of the Railroad or for the operation, maintenance or protection of the Panama Canal, to private persons as commercial and residential sites. As will be noted, this function of landlordship in a foreign city will continue for many years to come and possibly in perpetuity unless it is terminated by an act of the United States.

I am convinced that it is hardly a proper function of the United States Government to be the landlord of most of the business and residential property in the Panamanian city of Colon and that this Government should now get out of the real estate business in that city. I so informed the President of Panama several years ago. It would be unthinkable for the Republic of Panama to own most of the real estate in one of our American cities, and it is undesirable that the United States should own most of the property on which a foreign city has been built. There is similarly no reason why the Panama Railroad Company should retain real estate in the city of Panama which is not needed for its purposes or those of the Canal.

It has been one of the tenets of the Good Neighbor Policy to regularize and bring into harmony with our present foreign policy the unusual and extraordinary relationships which have been inherited from the past in our dealings with the other republics of this hemisphere. These Colon lots and a few lots in Panama City in a similar category represent one of these unusual and outmoded relationships.

In the case of Panama, moreover, there exists a further consideration which renders it desirable to take action in this matter at this time. The provisions of the Treaty concluded between the United States and Panama in 1936 make the latter country virtually a partner of the United States in the defense of the Canal. The exigencies of that defense have recently rendered it necessary for the United States to request that Panama make available a very large number of sites within the territory of the Republic for airfields, gun emplacements, observation and

searchlight posts, et cetera. There is every indication that the Government of Panama intends to comply promptly and rapidly with its obligation in this sense.

Instead of working out any specific method of compensation to Panama for these sites, it appears to me desirable at this time for the United States to transfer by way of consideration to the Republic of Panama all the rights of this Government and the Panama Railroad Company in and to the lands above mentioned as situated in the cities of Colón and Panama which are not needed currently or prospectively for the operation of the Panama Railroad or for the operation, maintenance, sanitation and defense of the Panama Canal.

I shall therefore be pleased if you will take the necessary steps to endeavor to obtain the authority of the Congress for the transfer to Panama of these lands when, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, the authorities of the Government of the Republic of Panama, under the provisions of Article II and X of the Treaty of 1936, shall have made available within the jurisdiction of the Republic the defense sites necessary for the security of the Panama Canal and, in accordance with the same terms, shall have shown complete willingness to comply with their obligations to take, as the occasion demands, such other measures of prevention and defense as may be needed to insure the maintenance, sanitation, efficient operation and effective protection of the Canal.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Honorable

Henry L. Stimson,

Secretary of War.

May 3, 1941

My dear Mr. Secretary:

As you will recall, the Panama Railroad Company, then a private corporation, concluded in 1850, 1860 and 1867 certain concessionary contracts with the Republic of New Granada in connection with its purpose of building a trans-Isthmian railroad. Among these concessions was the right for ninety-nine years after August 1867 to use the Island of Manzanillo as the Atlantic terminal for the railroad and for other purposes. The Republic of New Granada was, it will be recalled, succeeded by the Republic of Colombia and thereafter, on the Isthmus, by the Republic of Panama. When the United States came into ownership of the Panama Railroad, the Railroad Company still retained as a result of these contracts, the usufruct of Manzanillo Island which, moreover, has since been extended considerably by filling in swamps and joining the former island to the mainland.

In view of its interpretation of the Canal Convention concluded between the United States and the Republic of Panama in 1903, and particularly the provisions of Article XXII thereof, it has been consistently contended by the United States that at the expiration of ninety-nine years, or in August 1966, it would acquire outright ownership of the lands in question. However, the Panamanian Government has contested this point, arguing that, in its opinion, the Canal Convention provides for the reversion of these lands to the Republic of Panama in 1966. In this connection the Panamanian Government has requested that the question of the reversionary rights to these lands be submitted to arbitration but the United States has not been inclined to look with favor upon the proposal. In any event, it is evident that the Panama Railroad Company is entitled to enjoy the usufruct of these lands until 1966 and, should the United States' viewpoint be sustained, this Government would, in the ordinary course, then succeed to their outright ownership in perpetuity.

Meanwhile, by reason of its peculiar situation at the Atlantic terminal of the Panama Canal, the growth of the city of Colon has occurred almost entirely on these Panama Railroad lands. The Company, the capital stock of which is now wholly owned by the United States, has continued since 1903 to lease lots in the city of Colon which are not needed for the operation of the Railroad or for the operation, maintenance or protection of the Panama Canal, to private persons as commercial and residential sites. As will be noted, this function of landlordship in a foreign city will continue for many years to come and possibly in perpetuity unless it is terminated by an act of the United States.

I am convinced that it is hardly a proper function of the United States Government to be the landlord of most of the business and residential property in the Panamanian city of Colon and that this Government should now get out of the real estate business in that city. I so informed the President of Panama several years ago. It would be unthinkable for the Republic of Panama to own most of the real estate in one of our American cities, and it is undesirable that the United States should own most of the property on which a foreign city has been built. There is similarly no reason why the Panama Railroad Company should retain real estate in the city of Panama which is not needed for its purposes or those of the Canal.

It has been one of the tenets of the Good Neighbor Policy to regularize and bring into harmony with our present foreign policy the unusual and extraordinary relationships which have been inherited from the past in our dealings with the other republics of this hemisphere. These Colon lots and a few lots in Panama City in a similar category represent one of these unusual and outmoded relationships.

In the case of Panama, moreover, there exists a further consideration which renders it desirable to take action in this matter at this time. The provisions of the Treaty concluded between the United States and Panama in 1936 make the latter country virtually a partner of the United States in the defense of the Canal. The exigencies of that defense have recently rendered it necessary for the United States to request that Panama make available a very large number of sites within the territory of the Republic for airfields, gun emplacements, observation and

searchlight posts, et cetera. There is every indication that the Government of Panama intends to comply promptly and rapidly with its obligation in this sense.

Instead of working out any specific method of compensation to Panama for these sites, it appears to me desirable at this time for the United States to transfer by way of consideration to the Republic of Panama all the rights of this Government and the Panama Railroad Company in and to the lands above mentioned as situated in the cities of Colón and Panamá which are not needed currently or prospectively for the operation of the Panama Railroad or for the operation, maintenance, sanitation and defense of the Panama Canal.

I shall therefore be pleased if you will take the necessary steps to endeavor to obtain the authority of the Congress for the transfer to Panama of these lands when, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, the authorities of the Government of the Republic of Panama, under the provisions of Article II and X of the Treaty of 1936, shall have made available within the jurisdiction of the Republic the defense sites necessary for the security of the Panama Canal and, in accordance with the same terms, shall have shown complete willingness to comply with their obligations to take, as the occasion demands, such other measures of prevention and defense as may be needed to insure the maintenance, sanitation, efficient operation and effective protection of the Canal.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Honorable

Henry L. Stimson,

Secretary of War.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1941

My dear Mr. President;

Some ten days ago you asked me to have drafted for your signature a letter to the Secretary of War requesting him to arrange for the transfer to the Republic of Panama of the lots in the cities of Colón and Panamá now held by the Panama Railroad Company but which are not needed for the operation of the Railroad or for the operation, maintenance, sanitation and defense of the Panama Canal.

You will recall that you agreed that these lots should be accepted by the Republic of Panama as full compensation for the large number of new defense sites which the Army is now taking over within the Republic of Panama in accordance with the terms of Articles II and X of the Treaty of 1936 between the two countries.

I am enclosing herewith a suggested letter to Secretary Stimson in the sense desired. If this letter

The President,

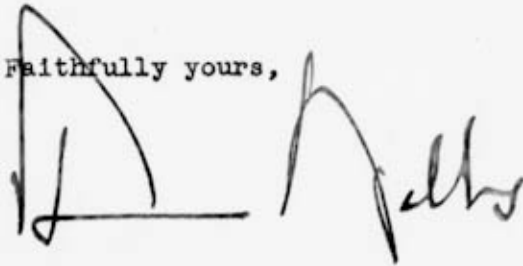
The White House.

-2-

is satisfactory to you and it is sent to Secretary
Stimson, I shall be grateful if you will let me know.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "H. D. D." with a stylized flourish at the end.

Enclosure:
Letter to Secretary
Stimson.

May 14, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR
AND THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY:

What do you think I should say to Chairman LaGuardia in reply to this? I agree with his recommendations and I would suggest that the matter of responsibility be outlined somewhat as follows:

- (a) The United States not being an active belligerent is, nevertheless, virtually ready to undertake the defense of the Canadian eastern coast, including the land and waters of Newfoundland and Labrador.
- (b) Canada has not either the men or the material to undertake this except as a participant on a much smaller scale than the United States.
- (c) Canada is really devoting its war effort to sending as much in the way of men and materials across the ocean as possible.
- (d) In the active carrying out of war plans the strategic responsibility ought to rest with the United States, in view of the fact that in actual defense nine-tenths of the total effort will fall on the United States.
- (e) In regard to command, I suggest that the principle be laid down that the Canadian and American forces operate as a unit, and that the senior officer in any given locality or sector be in command, whether such senior officer be an American or a Canadian.

F. D. R.

Original memorandum for the President from Hon. F. H. LaGuardia, undated, in re principle adopted at recent staff conferences with the British that one Power would be charged with the strategic direction of all forces of the Associated Powers normally operating in the same area, sent to the Secretary of War; copy of President's memo and copy of Memorandum from Mayor LaGuardia sent to the Secy. Navy; copy in our files.

BF War Folder

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

File

May 15, 1941

The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of May 8, 1941, regarding the transfer to the Republic of Panama of the rights of the United States Government and the Panama Railroad Company in and to lands in the cities of Colon and Panama which are not needed currently or prospectively for the operation of the Panama Railroad or the operation, maintenance, sanitation, and defense of the Panama Canal.

I have had a copy of your letter sent to the Governor of The Panama Canal by air mail, with a request for his comments and recommendation. Further action will be taken promptly upon receipt of his report.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War.

OCAC (6)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ PSF War Field

May 20, 1941

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Under authority of the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes," and in furtherance of the objects set forth therein, you are hereby directed:

- a. To make necessary arrangements for flying training at flying schools subject to your jurisdiction of such British aviation students as will insure an annual production rate of 4,000 pilots.
- b. To collaborate with duly authorized representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom in the arrangements necessary for the utilization of available civilian institutions for instruction in subjects incident to aviation.
- c. To determine the expense incident to such training and the proportion thereof which may be lawfully borne by the United States.
- d. To make request upon the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for such funds as may be determined to be properly chargeable to the Government of the United States.

You are further authorized to appoint representatives of your Department to negotiate with the duly authorized representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom all details incident to the consummation of this program.

The program of training herein authorized is to be treated as separate and distinct from the authorization contained in letter of May 2, 1941.

Very sincerely yours,

The Honorable

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Secretary of War.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Under Secretary
Washington, D. C.

"R.P.P.

O.K.

FDR"

May 17th, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I have been assured by the Department of Justice that we can go ahead with the pilot training for British students as outlined in contract schools and Air Corps schools. Justice will furnish us with further opinion to the effect that there are no legal obstacles to the program.

We are, therefore, going ahead with the program.

The memorandum from the Secretary of War and the letter from the Attorney General are returned herewith.

(Signed) ROBERT P. PATTERSON

Robert P. Patterson,
Under Secretary of War.

*Original of this memo returned to the
Under Secretary of War as per President's
notation
5/19/41
Jm*



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

May 14, 1941 THE WHITE HOUSE

MAY 15 11 47 AM '41

RECEIVED

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to refer to the memorandum of your Secretary, General Edwin M. Watson, dated May 12, 1941, relating to a proposal of the Secretary of War to authorize the "training in existing Air Corps, civil elementary and civil basic schools of a sufficient number of British students necessary to establish a training rate of 4,000 pilots per year," which program is outlined in the memorandum of the Secretary of War to you dated May 7, 1941.

As I understand the proposed program it contemplates three phases of training:

(1) Ten weeks of elementary training in contract schools operated by private institutions or persons under Army regulations and supervision.

(2) Ten weeks of basic training in Air Corps schools.

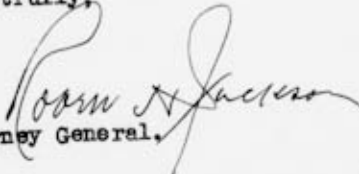
(3) Ten weeks of advanced training in Air Corps schools.

It is my opinion that the ten weeks elementary training of British students in contract schools can be legally provided for,

and that if it can be so arranged that their ten weeks basic training and ten weeks advanced training can also be given in contract schools the entire program can be carried out within the law.

Certain legal questions arise, however, in connection with the proposal to give the basic training and the advanced training in schools maintained and operated by the Air Corps at Air Corps training centers. I am unable to say what bearing these questions will have upon the legality of the proposed program until the details of the procedure to be followed in connection with such training have been fully determined, and apparently this has not yet been done.

Respectfully,


Attorney General.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Training of 4,000 British Pilots in
Army Flying Schools.

I have authorized the training in existing Air Corps, civil elementary and civil basic schools of a sufficient number of British students necessary to establish a training rate of 4,000 pilots per year. This training program is separate and distinct from the authorization contained in your letter of May 2, 1941, to the Chief of Air Corps through the Under Secretary of War, which provided for six flying schools in this country to be conducted by the British themselves. The Judge Advocate General states that the procedure is legal.

It is requested that you confirm the action that I have taken by signing the attached directive. This directive requires:

British Pilot Training at United States Army Schools

That arrangements be made for flying training of British aviation students at flying schools under War Department jurisdiction.

Utilization of Civilian Institutions for Aviation Instruction

That arrangements be made for utilization of available civilian institutions for aviation instruction of British students.

Funds Incident to the Program

That determination be made of proportion of expense which can be lawfully borne by the United States and that request be made to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the same.

Representatives to Deal with the British

That representatives of the War Department be appointed to negotiate with the British incident to consummation of this program.

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War.

W.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 16, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Do you have to have any
further opinion from the Attorney
General or can you go ahead?

F. D. R.

Memorandum for the President from the
Secretary of War, 5/7/41, in re Training of
4,000 British Pilots in Army Flying Schools,
together with draft of letter to the Secretary
of War, for President's signature, and letter
from the Attorney General, 5/14/41, a copy of
which is in our files.

May 14, 1941

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to refer to the memorandum of your Secretary, General Edwin M. Watson, dated May 12, 1941, relating to a proposal of the Secretary of War to authorize the "training in existing Air Corps, civil elementary and civil basic schools of a sufficient number of British students necessary to establish a training rate of 4,000 pilots per year," which program is outlined in the memorandum of the Secretary of War to you dated May 7, 1941.

As I understand the proposed program it contemplates three phases of training:

(1) Ten weeks of elementary training in contract schools operated by private institutions or persons under Army regulations and supervision.

(2) Ten weeks of basic training in Air Corps schools.

(3) Ten weeks of advanced training in Air Corps schools.

It is my opinion that the ten weeks elementary training of British students in contract schools can be legally provided for,

and that if it can be so arranged that their ten weeks basic training and ten weeks advanced training can also be given in contract schools the entire program can be carried out within the law.

Certain legal questions arise, however, in connection with the proposal to give the basic training and the advanced training in schools maintained and operated by the Air Corps at Air Corps training centers. I am unable to say what bearing these questions will have upon the legality of the proposed program until the details of the procedure to be followed in connection with such training have been fully determined, and apparently this has not yet been done.

Respectfully,

Attorney General.

May 12, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL:

Respectfully referred in accordance
with my telephone conversation with you just
now.

EDWIN N. WATSON
Secretary to the President

hm

May 7, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Training of 4,000 British Pilots in
Army Flying Schools.

I have authorized the training in existing Air Corps, civil elementary and civil basic schools of a sufficient number of British students necessary to establish a training rate of 4,000 pilots per year. This training program is separate and distinct from the authorization contained in your letter of May 2, 1941, to the Chief of Air Corps through the Under Secretary of War, which provided for six flying schools in this country to be conducted by the British themselves.

It is requested that you confirm the action that I have taken by signing the attached directive. This directive requires:

British Pilot Training at United States Army Schools

That arrangements be made for flying training of British aviation students at flying schools under War Department jurisdiction.

Utilization of Civilian Institutions for Aviation Instruction

That arrangements be made for utilization of available civilian institutions for aviation instruction of British students.

Funds Incident to the Program

That determination be made of proportion of expense which can be lawfully borne by the United States and that request be made to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the same.

Representatives to Deal with the British

That representatives of the War Department be appointed to negotiate with the British incident to consummation of this program.

Secretary of War.

ss Tully:

Could you please tell me if
such a letter was signed by the
President?

Lois Berney

MEMORANDUM

May 9, 1941

To: Mr. Harry Hopkins
From: Oscar Cox
Subject: Air Pilot Training Program in Army Schools

Here is a copy of the letter which I understand the Secretary of War is going to present to the President for signature.

In my opinion, the letter is satisfactory from the legal standpoint.

OSC

C
O
P
Y

May 20, 1941

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Under authority of the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes," and in furtherance of the objects set forth therein, you are hereby directed:

- a. To make necessary arrangements for flying training at flying schools subject to your jurisdiction of such British aviation students as will insure an annual production rate of 4,000 pilots.
- b. To collaborate with duly authorized representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom in the arrangements necessary for the utilization of available civilian institutions for instruction in subjects incident to aviation.
- c. To determine the expense incident to such training and the proportion thereof which may be lawfully borne by the United States.
- d. To make request upon the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for such funds as may be determined to be properly chargeable to the Government of the United States.

You are further authorized to appoint representatives of your Department to negotiate with the duly authorized representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom all details incident to the consummation of this program.

The program of training herein authorized is to be treated as separate and distinct from the authorization contained in letter of May 2, 1941.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable

The Secretary of War.

PSF War Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

I approve the selection of Great Exuma as a United States base in the Bahamas.

I approve the recommendations of General McNarney and Admiral Turner, with the exception of b-3. I do not think that necessary defenses and housing for the defense garrison at Great Exuma need approximate those now planned for St. Lucia and Antigua. Please let me have details before any approval is given.

Also, in regard to acquisition of land, please let me have specific recommendations and approximate cost before final action.

F. D. R.

Correspondence with this memorandum given to General Watson to deliver personally to Colonel Scoby.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

F. D. R.

Letter from the Attorney General, 5/23/41
to the President, in re proposal of the Sec-
retary of War to authorize the training in Air
Corps and civilian aviation schools of a
number of British flying students. Copy of
letter retained for our files.

PSF has kept today

May 23, 1941

19-2-367

CF:MEF

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to refer again to the memorandum of your Secretary, General Edwin M. Watson, dated May 12, 1941, and to my letter to you, dated May 14, 1941, relating to a proposal of the Secretary of War to authorize the training in Air Corps and civilian aviation schools of a number of British flying students. In my letter of May 14 I stated that the ten weeks elementary training in civilian aviation schools could be legally provided for, but that certain legal questions arise in connection with the proposal to give basic and advanced training in schools maintained and operated by the Air Corps. Further consultation with the War Department has been had and I have informally advised that Department that the proposal may legally be put into operation upon your direction. In view of my letter of May 14 it seems advisable to outline the basis for my conclusion.

1. With regard to collaboration by the Secretary of War with representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom in arrange-

ments necessary for the utilization of available civilian institutions for instruction in subjects incident to aviation, it seems clear that such collaboration with a friendly power, with respect to training to be given its nationals in schools which are open to them, offends no law. No specific statutory authority need be relied upon to support the right so to collaborate. The general administrative responsibility of the President and as well of the Secretary of War with respect to the potential air forces of the United States would seem clearly to make such collaboration permissible, and indeed desirable, so that the utilization of these schools by nationals of other nations may be worked out in relation to their use by our own nationals for whose benefit they were primarily instituted.

As to fiscal assistance for the training in these schools, I understand arrangements are under consideration; but since these have not been submitted for approval, I express no opinion now as to them, except as the subject is hereinafter dealt with in relation to other parts of the program.

2. It is also proposed that ten weeks basic training and ten weeks advanced training be given British flying students at one of the training centers now maintained by the Army Air Corps. This part of the program involves two different aspects: (a) the furnishing of airplanes, fuel, spare parts, instruction books and similar articles; and (b) the furnishing of instruction by members of the Air Corps. I shall consider these two features of the proposal separately.

(a) As to the furnishing of the tangible articles just enumerated, it is clear that such action is authorized by the express terms of the act of March 11, 1941, popularly known as the Lend-Lease Act (Pub. L. 11, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.). Section 3(a)(2) of the Lend-Lease Act provides in part as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government-- * * *

"(2) To sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to any such government (i. e. to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States) any defense article * * *."

Section 2(a) of the Act defines the term "defense article" in part as:

"(1) Any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat;

"(2) Any machinery, facility, tool, material, or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, or operation of any article described in this subsection;

"(3) Any component material or part of or equipment for any article described in this subsection;

"(4) Any agricultural, industrial or other commodity or article for defense."

Section 3(b) of the Act provides in part:

"The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (a) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory * * *."

Under these provisions the President may authorize the Secretary of War to dispose of airplanes, fuel, spare parts, instruction books and like articles to the British Government for use by British students at an Air Corps training center upon such terms as he deems satisfactory.

(b) With respect to the other feature of the proposal-- the furnishing of instructions by members of the Air Corps--I am inclined to the opinion that such action is likewise authorized by the Lend-Lease Act, but defer consideration of that act as it bears on the subject because it seems to me that there is ample authority resting on broader grounds.

Article II, section 2 of the Constitution provides that the President "shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." By virtue of this constitutional office he has supreme command over the land and naval forces of the country and may order them to perform such military duties as, in his opinion, are necessary or appropriate for the defense of the United States. These powers exist in time of peace as well as in time of war.

In Black, Handbook on American Constitutional Law (3d ed., 1910) it is stated with respect to the authority of the President as Commander in Chief:

"* * * in virtue of his rank as head of the forces, he has certain powers and duties with which Congress cannot interfere. For instance, he may regulate the movements of the army and the stationing of them at various posts. So also he may direct the movements of the vessels of the navy, sending them wherever in his judgment it is expedient." (p. 115)

Likewise in Willoughby, The Constitutional Law of the United States (2d ed., 1929), it is said:

"The constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the service of the United States, is the President. Through, or under, his orders, therefore, all military operations in time of peace, as well as of war, are conducted. He has within his control the disposition of troops, the direction of vessels of war and the planning and execution of campaigns" (pp. 1565-6).

See also Corwin, The President: Office and Powers (1940) pp. 194-7.

Thus the President's responsibility as Commander in Chief embraces the authority to command and direct the armed forces in their immediate movements and operations designed to protect the security and effectuate the defense of the United States. As pointed out by the texts just cited, this authority undoubtedly includes the power to dispose of troops and equipment in such manner and on such duties as best to promote the safety of the country. Likewise of course the President may order the carrying out of maneuvers or training, or the preparation of fortifications, or the instruction of others in matters of defense, to accomplish the same objective of safety of the country. Indeed the President's authority has long been recognized as extending to the dispatch of armed forces outside the United States, either on missions of good will or rescue, or for the purpose of protecting American lives or property or American interests. See Willoughby, The Constitutional Law of the United States (2d ed., 1929) pp. 1567-8; Corwin, The President: Office and Powers (1940) pp. 240-250; Department of State Publication No. 538 (1934), The Right to Protect Citizens in Foreign Countries By Landing Troops.

Under the circumstances now existing the authority of the President to direct members of the Air Corps to instruct British students in the art of aviation would seem to fall directly within the President's power of Commander in Chief as traditionally exercised. Through the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act the Congress has explicitly enunciated the policy that the defense of certain countries now at war, including Great Britain, is vital to our own defense and that the furnishing of aid to such countries is essential to the security of the United States. As the report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs states, "our national policy is and should be * * * for our own national security, to aid Britain and those other nations whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States by supplying them as quickly and as efficiently as possible with defense articles in a manner consistent with our democratic procedures" (H. Rept. No. 18, 77th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 2; see also Sen. Rept. No. 45, 77th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 2). Congress having authorized, under the policy above stated, certain definite forms of very substantial aid to Britain, it would be anomalous indeed were the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, without authority to direct certain of the forces under his command to aid in instructing those whose defense of their own country is deemed vital to the defense of the United States under present world conditions. I have no doubt of the President's lawful authority to utilize forces under his command to instruct others in matters of defense which are

vital to the security of the United States. The broad power to utilize such forces for even more active national defense includes the less power here involved.

I am aware of no statute which seeks to negative this authority in the President. On the contrary, there are provisions of the Lend-Lease Act which support the proposal under consideration. See sections 3(a)(4), in relation to the definition of "defense information" contained in section 2(b); the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations explaining said provisions (Sen. Rept. No. 45, 77th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 3); the report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs (H. Rept. No. 18, 77th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 3), and section 10 of the act, which contemplates the "use of the land and naval forces of the United States" in the "communication of information." See, also, the broad provisions of section 5 of the act of July 2, 1940 (Pub. No. 703, 76th Cong., 3d Sess.), reading in part:

"The President is authorized, * * * through the appropriate agencies of the Government (1) to provide for emergencies affecting the national security and defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith * * *".

3. I have not discussed the matter of admission of the students to this country under existing statutes applicable to that subject, because this is not within the purview of the memorandum to me; nor whether there is involved any question of international law. As to the latter, the question has been resolved for present purposes, by

the settled national policy of aid to other countries whose defense is vital to our own, and is not deemed to be opened for further consideration by the memorandum of reference to me.

Respectfully,

Signed: Robert H. Jackson

Attorney General.

DECLASSIFIED

Deputy Archivist of the U.S. JUN 6 1972

J. J. Stewart Date THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1941

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL SHERMAN MILES

As you probably know, Neil Vanderbilt has in the past worked for G-2 and later for Edgar Hoover. He has, I think, no regular assignment but keeps his eyes open and has reported a number of rather unusual and interesting things.

Why he sends this to me via Miss LeHand, I do not know but he does things in an unusual way. I take it you are aware of the situation and are taking the necessary steps.

F. D. R.

Enclosure

Let to MALeH. 6/7/41 from Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., re the desirability of having regular Army troops or US Marines to guard major bridges, tunnels and highways through the High Sierra and Cascade Mountains, especially Donner Pass where foreign agents could dynamite any one of the bridges, etc and thereby hold up passage of munitions from Navy Arsenal at Hawthorne. Says J. Edgar Hoover is aware of this situation and will talk to

the President about it, etc.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
[Illegible text follows]

U. S. S.

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MEMORANDUM FOR

JUNE 15, 1961

WASHINGTON

BY THE WHITE HOUSE

STEFAN [Illegible]
[Illegible text]

62E [Illegible]

file ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Paraphrase of Code Radiogram
Received at the War Department
at 20:39, June 22, 1941

Berlin, filed 19:10, June 22.

Estimate of German order of battle - source mainly

Russian:

Finland	5 Divisions
East Prussia	25 "
Poland	90 "
Slovakia and Hungary	20 "
Rumania	30 "
Southeast	5 "
Norway	12 "
Denmark	2 "
West	50 "
Germany	11 "
North Africa	<u>10</u> "
Total.....	260 "

There are about 40 additional Divisions in training,
making 300 in all. Approximately 173 German Divisions available
for use against Russia.

Distribution:

THE PRESIDENT
Secretary of War
State Department
War Plans Division
Office of Naval Intelligence (2)
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3
G.H.Q.

PEYTON

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DECLASSIFIED

DD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/68)

Date- *R* 3-3-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PSF war
May 29, 1941

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am very anxious that the War Department issue letters of intent or place under contract not later than July 1, 1941 the material and munitions authorized by funds appropriated to the Department. The same should apply to funds transferred by me to the Department under the Lend-Lease Act.

This memorandum applies to all funds available to the Department as of this date.

I feel that it is a matter of the utmost urgency that firm commitments be made by the War Department to the industrial plants that are to carry out these contracts. I appreciate that this is going to require a tremendous effort on the part of the War Department but it is urgently necessary that it be done.

Very sincerely yours,

The Honorable
The Secretary of War.

HLH/lmb

PSF
War

~~SECRET~~

31 MAY 1941

FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM HARRIMAN:

~~SECRET~~

CR802

DURING MAY SINKINGS BY SUBMARINES IN THE AREA SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF CAPE VERDE HAVE BEEN HEAVY. WE HAVE RECEIVED REPORTS OF APPROXIMATELY 100,000 TONS AGREGATING 16 SHIPS WHICH HAVE BEEN SUNK IN THESE WATERS SO FAR THIS MONTH. TO DATE THIS COMPRISES ABOUT ONE THIRD OF THE TOTAL REPORTED FOR MAY.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TSF(5)-W6

*file
back box*

June 20, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY:

I THINK THE PRESIDENT WILL
BE INTERESTED IN THIS.

H.L.H.

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON D.C.

June 18, 1941

Honorable Harry Hopkins
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harry:

I enclose a memorandum giving brief details of certain airports in West Africa in British territory, together with information concerning the Lagos-Cairo Ferry route.

Will you be good enough to transmit this information to the President, as he directed me to obtain it for him in connection with the matters which you have under consideration.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Robert A. Lovett

ROBERT A. LOVETT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosure

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 11-1-66

Signature- Carl L. Spicer

COPY

June 18, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOPKINS

Subject: Airports in West Africa

1. Usable airports from Dakar to Lagos are as follows:

Bathurst, Gambia (British) - One runway 2925 ft.,
lighting, servicing.

Freetown, Sierra Leone (British) - Two runways
2100 ft. and 3190 ft., no lighting,
servicing facilities.

Takoradi, Gold Coast (British) - Three runways
2970 ft., 2955 ft., and 2640 ft., no
lighting, servicing facilities.

Accra, Gold Coast (British) - Two runways 3480 ft.,
and 2400 ft., lighting, servicing facilities.

Lagos, Nigeria (British) - Three runways 2400 ft.,
2100 ft. and 1950 ft., lighting, servicing.

We are advised that none of these airports have
been adequately modernized. The only beacon we know
of is that at Bolama, Portuguese Guinea. It has been
operated by Pan American Airways, who would no doubt con-
tinue its maintenance. (The Bolama Air Field has 3600-foot
runways in two directions, a beacon, but no servicing
facilities.)

2. The Lagos to Cairo Ferry Route.

British Ferry Service now used for the Blenheim
Bombers, Hurricanes, P-40's, and DB-7's, normally uses
the following airports for the run from Takoradi to Cairo:

Lagos
Minna
Kano
Maiduguri
Ati

Geneina
El Fasher
El Obeid
Khartoum
Wadi Halfa

Mr. Hopkins

June 18, 1941

These are merely staging fields but are of fair size and have facilities, with the exception of lighting. The Ati Airport is in Free French territory. This same route is also used by British Overseas Airways Corporation, which carries on regular commercial service with additional service in Nigeria, along the Nile River and at Fort Lamy in French territory.

3. Liberian Situation.

There are no airways or airport facilities in Liberia at this time. We are making discreet inquiries of Firestone to gather information on the physical characteristics of the country and to determine whether there are possibilities of any suitable sites. There are no adequate ports in Liberia.

/s/ B.A.L.

ROBERT A. LOVETT

LIFE

Vol. 11, No. 1

M. WILSON & SONS
ENGINEERS

July 7, 1941



OPENING OF A NEW DEFENSE PLANT IS TODAY A PATRIOTIC OCCASION. WHEN DISSTON OPENED ITS PHILADELPHIA ARMOR PLATE PLANT, WORKERS CELEBRATED WITH MASSES OF FLAGS

THE ARMING OF AMERICA

INDUSTRY'S VITAL EFFORT INTRODUCES
LIFE'S ISSUE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

PSF
War
1941

This special issue of LIFE is given over to the arming of America and the effort of the Republic to save its freedom. Words like freedom and independence have a new hard meaning on Independence Day, 1941. Other things have new meanings too. The sizzle of rockets in an evening sky means less today than the hiss of the welder's as sewing up a ship's side. The waving of Fourth of July flags means less than the flag-waving shown above, for when these workers have finished waving, they will go to work for defense.

For a year now, America has been working for defense. The result of its effort is described in the chart on the following pages. In its industrial effort the country is about where it has a right to expect to be, considering that it is a peaceable nation lacking the real war spirit. Considering the awful urgency of the situation, the simple conclusion is this: things could be worse but they should be a whole lot better.

In the pictures which follow, some of the first tangible results of the country's quick tooling-up are shown. Soon the country will begin to get arms in

quantity. They are late in coming and the uncomfortable fact is that time has not been on our side.

But when Germany turned on Russia (see pp. 38-40), the U. S. was given more time in which to prepare—weeks, months, no one knows how much more. For this extra time the U. S. may have to pay in the form of military matériel sent to help Russia fight the Nazis. Already the U. S. arms program is burdened with the

vital responsibility of helping two democracies, Great Britain and China, fight a fight which is not only their fight but also America's.

An honest—but not complacent—examination explains why the U. S. effort has sometimes seemed so slow that the desperate men who knew the dangers felt the people had no eyes, no ears, no understanding. Above all, the U. S. effort has been made without the whiplash of declared war. Not until a year ago was there any real drive forward. But the past year saw the machine move. More than \$5,000,000,000 dollars in new defense plants was authorized or built. Almost \$30,000,000,000 was set aside for defense. The Lend-Lease Act was put in effect. The first peacetime conscription was effected and today the Army stands at a historic peacetime strength of 1,441,500 men and officers.

The country is awake, though not yet aroused. And there are growing signs that America is willing to show the grim purpose that Germany and Britain showed, growing signs that the love for freedom on this Independence Day is greater than the hope for comfort.

DEFENSE IN COLOR

The purpose of this special issue of LIFE is to show its readers, in pictures and words, the mighty stir and drama of the nation's defense effort. To this end, LIFE herewith presents more pages in color than it has ever before printed in a single issue. Among the 20 color pages are photographs of a night bombing mission, portraits of the Army's top generals, the U. S. Marines in a bivouac, the Armored Force in action, camouflage, Army food and seven specially commissioned paintings by leading American artists.

HOW ARE WE DOING IN DEFENSE

Across this chart march the most vital statistics in the country. They show, more clearly and extensively than has ever before been shown, the exact status of the arms program. Here the monthly production of 33 crucial instruments of war is set down as it was 1) last June, 2) this June, and 3) next June. The smallest figures are 1940, the middle-sized ones are 1941, the big ones are 1942. Most of these figures are official or the equivalent. Those which are estimates are carefully weighed.

There are two important factors which do not appear on the chart. The first is that the quality of U. S. arms, piece for piece, is better than that of any other country. The second is that the 1942 figures may well be increased, just as the estimates of the military needs have been raised again and again.

Compared to the last war, this is a brave and worthy effort. U. S. industry did badly in 1917-18. Not until October 1918 could it produce a single good 75-mm.

GUNS

The problem in guns is not only to produce already accepted models as fast as possible but also to develop and build better models. Needed quickly are anti-tank guns bigger than the 37-mm., which cannot pierce the newest armor, and bigger anti-aircraft guns to shoot higher than the present ones.

JUNE
1940
1941
1942

GARAND RIFLES



6,500 PER MONTH
22,500 PER MONTH
52,000 PER MONTH

.50-CAL. MACHINE GUNS



152 PER MONTH
693 PER MONTH
1,300 PER MONTH

81-MM. MORTARS



15 PER MONTH
15 PER MONTH
30 PER MONTH

37-MM. ANTI-TANK GUNS



4 PER MONTH
15 PER MONTH
51 PER MONTH

PLANES

American bombers, which equal or surpass any in the world, are better airplanes than American fighters. American air-cooled engines—but not liquid cooled—are the best in the world. A bottleneck in engines has been cleared up but prodigious work in propellers is needed to avert a shortage next year.

JUNE
1940
1941
1942

ARMY TRAINERS



115 PER MONTH
275 PER MONTH
650 PER MONTH

ARMY FIGHTERS



77 PER MONTH
126 PER MONTH
500 PER MONTH

ARMY BOMBERS



24 PER MONTH
45 PER MONTH
400 PER MONTH

NAVY TRAINERS



65 PER MONTH
145 PER MONTH
350 PER MONTH

TANKS

America has a lot of excellent light tanks. It is just getting its new medium tank—130 for July, which is the month set down in this table. It has no heavy tanks at all and is producing none. The Army has been planning a 30-ton heavy tank, but it has not yet decided on a model, has not given any orders.

JUNE
1940
1941
1942

LIGHT TANKS



20 PER MONTH
260 PER MONTH
390 PER MONTH

MEDIUM TANKS



0 PER MONTH
130 PER MONTH
300 PER MONTH

HEAVY TANKS



0 PER MONTH
0 PER MONTH
? PER MONTH

These are not production figures for June as elsewhere in the chart. They are ships commissioned for year ending in June—completion of a single warship takes months or years. With a good head start over rest of program, Navy's building effort is doing fine.

YEAR OF
1940
1941
1942

SHIPPING

As in warships, merchant-ship building had a good head start due to peacetime shipping subsidies. But the Battle of the Atlantic makes tremendous demands on shipyards. Germans are sinking shipping at rate of 500,000 tons a month, double combined present production of U. S. and England.

JUNE
1940
1941
1942

MERCHANTMEN



35,000 TONS PER MONTH
84,000 TONS PER MONTH
230,000 TONS PER MO.

MATERIALS

There is a hard rule about vital material in wartime: if there is not enough for both soldier and civilian, the civilian does without. Because there will not be enough steel or aluminum, the citizenry will lack them. Because oil carriers will be diverted to help Great Britain, fuel rationing will probably result.

JUNE
1940
1941
1942

STEEL



5,700,000 NET TONS MO.
7,000,000 NET TONS PER MO.
7,700,000 NET TONS

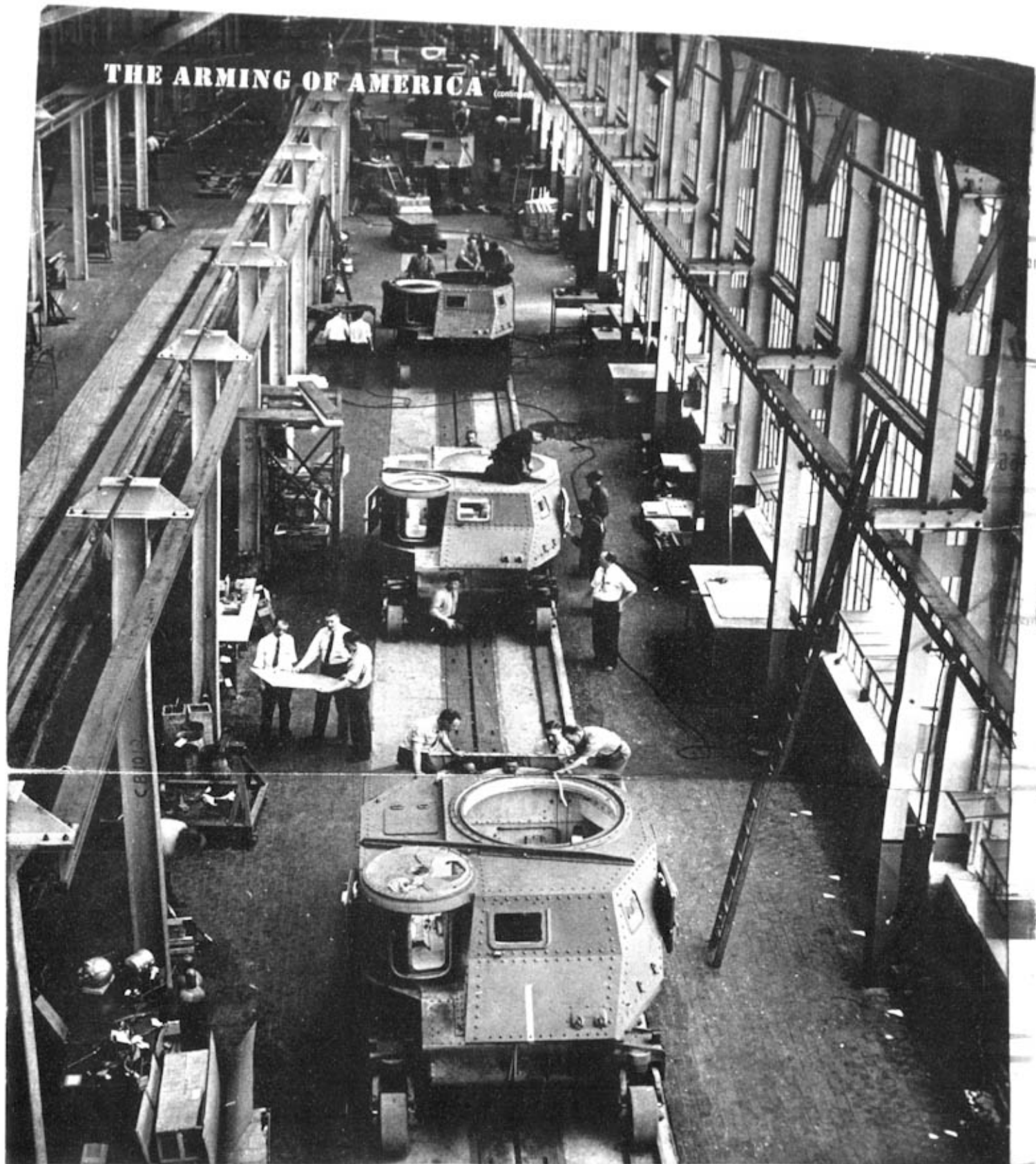
ALUMINUM



34,000,000 LB. PER MO.
50,000,000 LB. PER MO.
65,000,000 LB. MO.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

THE ARMING OF AMERICA



TANKS

Two months ahead of schedule, these tanks stand on the final assembly line of the Chrysler Tank Arsenal in Detroit. They are the biggest and best tanks the Army is producing—the 28-ton M3 mediums which travel 25 m. p. h. and carry six guns, including a 75-mm. From Chrysler, American Locomotive and Baldwin Locomotive plants they

come clattering now at the rate of five a day. The Army has ordered 3,800 of them and expects to have at least half the order filled by next June.

Here at the Chrysler arsenal, everything arrives prefabricated. The engine and parts come finished, the armor plate comes cut to pattern. It is Chrysler's job to put them together fast.

AND WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Of the 23,405 tanks ordered, it turned out only 80 before the Armistice. U. S. Army was only beginning to roll when the war ended. The Army learned then that it had to know more about industry. Patiently it covered the capacity and ability of industries, gave out small educational orders. The nation was disinterested munitions makers were branded as warmongers. In 1939, however, the Army had a good plan to equip a force of 1,000,000 men.

In 1940 the plan was junked. The Army had to get ready to equip 2,000,000 men. Industry had to arm not only America, but Britain and China as well—and now perhaps even Russia. A new plan with a broader base was set up. It required more time spent in preparation, less in production. Had the original plan been kept, the U. S. would right now have more actual equipment. On the new bigger base, production will soon catch up to the schedule of the original plan, then pull speedily ahead.

105-MM. HOWITZERS



0 PER MONTH
22 PER MONTH
15 PER MONTH

155-MM. GUN



0 PER MONTH
0 PER MONTH
14 PER MONTH

37-MM. AA



4 PER MONTH
20 PER MONTH
300 PER MONTH

3-INCH AA



25 PER MONTH
29 PER MONTH
33 PER MONTH

90-MM. AA



0 PER MONTH
4 PER MONTH
22 PER MONTH

NAVY BOMBERS



5 PER MONTH
25 PER MONTH
200 PER MONTH

NAVY FIGHTERS



12 PER MONTH
40 PER MONTH
120 PER MONTH

PLANES TO BRITAIN



100 PER MONTH
390 PER MONTH
650 PER MONTH

ENGINES



900 PER MONTH
1,800 PER MONTH
4,500 PER MONTH

PROPELLERS



650 PER MONTH
1,350 PER MONTH
4,000 PER MONTH

BATTLESHIPS



0
2
4

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS



1
0
2

CRUISERS



1
0
2

DESTROYERS



19
24
27

SUBMARINES



9
9
23

OIL



90,000,000 BBLs. MO.
100,000,000 BBLs. MO.
120,000,000 BBLs.

MACHINE TOOLS



\$37,500,000 PER MONTH
\$62,500,000 PER MONTH
\$70,800,000 PER MO.

MAGNESIUM



1,000,000 LB. PER MONTH
2,500,000 LB. PER MONTH
5,500,000 LB. MO.

GUNPOWDER

The brightest spot in defense is smokeless-powder production which was almost nothing two years ago and is now mounting astronomically. It is proceeding at such a rapid pace that, unless consumption increases sharply (i.e. war), production may have to stop in six months for lack of storage space.

JUNE

1940
1941
1942

SMOKELESS POWDER



1,560,000 LB. PER MONTH
7,800,000 LB. PER MONTH
31,200,000 LB. MO.

PSF 100-7-100-7-11

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1941

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOR FILING:

This came out July 7th as an example of the accuracy of American magazines and newspapers at this period. The figures given on the center page are accompanied by the actual figures of the War Department and O.P.M. As a matter of actual fact, Life Magazine did not ask for any of the figures from the War Department or O.P.M.

F.D.R.

*File
Personal*

*War Dept
Folder
2-41*

COULD BE BETTER*

1. Speed in placing ordnance contracts;

Program	\$8,034,000,000	(preliminary data)
Contracts	4,738,000,000	" "
Cash disbursements. .	944,000,000	" "

2. Speed in placing contracts under Lend-Lease:

Program	\$7,000,000,000
Contracts	2,000,000,000 (approx.)

3. Production of aircraft cannon;

Requirements (20 MM.) - June, 1942	- 37,000
Will have, under present schedules,	- 13,000 to 14,000
Requirements (37 MM.) - June, 1942	- 1,200
Will have, under present schedules,	- 525

4. Progress of heavy bomber program:

Peak production of 500 monthly not expected until middle of 1943 under present schedules.

5. Speed in placing industrial facilities (expansion) under contract;

Program	\$5,530,000,000
Contracts	2,767,000,000
Cash disbursements. .	825,000,000

6. Training of seamen for new merchant vessels:

Required between July 1, 1941 and Jan. 1, 1943	- 20,200
Training program	- 8,800

*Each can be documented.

July 15, 1941
(initials)

United States Armed Forces

Total active strength, officers and men		1,775,938
Army, July 3	1,448,500	
Navy, and Marine Corps, July 1	327,438	

<u>Purchases and Production</u>	<u>In Millions of Dollars</u>
Total authorized program, 6/11/40 - 7/5/41 (revised)	\$ 47,089
Army	\$ 20,352
Navy	\$ 13,967
Lend-Lease	\$ 7,000
Other defense agencies	\$ 5,770
Total contract awards, 6/11/40 - 6/30/41	\$ 23,623
Army	\$ 9,187
Navy	\$ 10,760
Other defense agencies	\$ 3,676
Pay, subsistence, travel, Army and Navy, 6/11/40-6/30/41 (Program-Revised)	\$ 6,279
Total cash disbursements, authorized program, 6/11/40-6/30/41	\$ 7,069
Commitments for defense plant expansion, May 31	\$ 3,061
Total: 1,847 projects	
Government commitments, 397 projects	\$ 2,291
Private commitments, 1,450 projects	\$ 770
Number prime contracts \$10,000 and over awarded June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941 (estimated). . .	18,000
Deliveries by military aircraft manufacturers in June	1,476
Combat vessels delivered in June	13
Merchant vessels delivered in June	9

British Purchases in the United States*

	<u>In Millions of Dollars</u>
Total contract awards, Sept. 1, 1939 - June 30, 1941	\$ 3,673
Payments on orders, June 1940-June 1941	\$ 2,080
Outstanding Commitments for Plant expansion to May 31, 47 plants	\$ 146

* When figures show a decrease from previous figures, the difference reflects absorption of British contracts by United States Government agencies.

July 16, 1941

LIFE MAGAZINE - Defense Issue
(7/7/41)
(Pages 18-19)

	<u>L I F E</u>		<u>O. P. M.</u>	
	June, 1941	June, 1942	June, 1941	June, 1942
Garand Rifles	22,500	52,000	29,950	43,750
.50-Cal. Machine Guns	693	1,300	3,419	15,000
81-MM. Mortars	15	30	218	365
37-MM. Anti-Tank Guns	15	51	63	470
105-MM. Howitzers	22	155	16	192
155-MM. Gun	0	14	0	64
37-MM. AA	20	300	52	200
* 3-Inch AA	29	33	14	0
90-MM. AA	4	22	1	85
Army Trainers	275	650	509	883
Army Fighters	126	500	69	547
Army Bombers	45	400	86	417
Navy Trainers	145	350	148	30
Navy Bombers	25	200	76	187
Navy Fighters	40	120	30	5
Planes to Britain	390	650	418	774
Engines	1,800	4,500	4,223	7,665
Propellers	1,350	4,000	3,249	6,995
Light Tanks	260	390	220	345
1/ Medium Tanks	130	300	26	714
Heavy Tanks	0	?	?	?
(Battleships	2	4	3/ 1	1
(Aircraft Carriers	0	2	0	1
2/ Cruisers	0	2	0	4
(Destroyers	24	27	20	24
(Submarines	9	23	12	14
Machine Tools	\$ 62,500,000	\$70,800,000	\$66,800,000	\$82,600,000
Smokeless Powder	7,800,000 LB.	31,200,000 LB.	19,900,000 LB.	47,264,000 LB.

* Discontinued.

1. 12-M₃
14-M₂A.

2. Ship deliveries are for years ending 6/30/41 and 6/30/42.

3. Delivery due in June not made until early July
so June 30, 1942 will show 2 battleships.

July 15, 1941
[Signature]

BSF War Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 21, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS:

For recommendation.

F.D.R.

Memo from Acting Secy of War Patterson
7/17 to the Pres. re a proposed agreement
between the U.S. and Pan American Airways
and its subsidiaries, certain expenditures
are contemplated covering the operation of
a transport service between New York City
and a point on the West Coast of Africa to
be later designated.

PSF: War Dept.

1
Confidentially
file referred to
The President
C. M. W.

PSF: War *W. H. L. S.*
Dept. *2-41*
~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2
WASHINGTON

By authority A. C. of S. G-2

Date *17 May 41* (*50*)
Initials

May 29, 1941.

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: Information from Cairo, Egypt.

There are enclosed paraphrases of two telegrams just received from Cairo, which state in effect that the British position in Crete is now untenable, that pressure on Egypt from Libya is developing, and that the weakened British Eastern Mediterranean fleet is now in a precarious position.

While these telegrams are filled with the gloom which normally pervades Headquarters at times of reverses, it should be pointed out that the British position in Crete is now definitely untenable and that the British fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean is unquestionably increasingly vulnerable to air attack, both at its bases and at sea.

Sherman Miles
SHERMAN MILES,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Copies to:

✓ THE PRESIDENT
Secretary of War
Chief of Staff
War Plans Division
Office of Naval Intelligence
General Embick

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- *7-22-69*

Signature- *RAO*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

By authority A. C. of S. G-2

Paraphrase of a Code Cablegram
Received at the War Department
at 10:42 a.m., May 28, 1941

Date 5/29/41 (S/A)
Initials

Cairo, filed May 27, 1941.

Re: Crete.

Wavell received a cablegram from Freiberg on the 26th to the effect that his line was broken, and while he could hold out a few hours longer if so ordered, he was waiting for evacuation. Wavell replied that Churchill had ordered that the Island must be held. Wavell was told by Churchill to send everything he had and replied that there was very little more available. Many sea-borne troops are being landed at Suda Bay by the Germans who now control that port. The British are trying to evacuate Crete from Sphakia. This will be extremely costly in ships and men since the evacuation is difficult there. According to Freiberg the air attacks against his defenses reached an unimaginable intensity. The British Navy is now certain that naval vessels cannot stand against shore based air superiority. HMS Formidable has been badly damaged and is making her way painfully to Alexandria. The Germans believe that General Wilson will attempt an invasion of Syria as a diversion from Crete and in the hope of securing a quick moral victory. He may be too late.

The position of the British Eastern Mediterranean fleet is precarious. Alexandria may soon be open to heavy bombardment and it has no place in which it can avoid attacks from land planes. Its strength is now so low that the Italian fleet is likely to seek battle with it. The Suez Canal has been closed since the 23-24.

It is reported from Latakia that there are eight ships there

~~SECRET~~

Re: Cuse
Casio, titled (No. 5)

~~SECRET~~

of tonnage ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 tons. It is reported that there are 25 to 30 German combat planes of all types around Damascus, Aleppo, and Palmyra.

In the Sollum area the British are withdrawing. Here Axis columns are in motion from the west and south.

FELLERS

Distribution

The President
Secretary of War
Chief of Staff
War Plans Division
Office of Naval Intelligence

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DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 7-22-69

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*

~~SECRET~~

SECRET
of 10
1941
1941
1941

~~SECRET~~

By authority A. C. of S., G-2
Date 5/28/41 (Sd) Initials

Paraphrase of Code Cablegram
Received at the War Department
10:35, May 28, 1941.

Cairo, filed May 27, 1941.

1. In Crete the final evacuation plan has not yet gone into effect, but the small elements are proceeding to Sphakia. The Australian line has been broken at Erakleon and Suda Bay. At Retimo, the British are temporarily successful.
2. In Egypt following a heavy Axis attack the British have withdrawn from Halfaya. A marked increase has been noted in hostile air activity, tanks, guns and motor transports.
3. In Gazala inlet there are four barges and three small ships.
4. The Iraqi government has decamped from Baghdad.

FELLERS

Distribution

The President
Secretary of War
Chief of Staff
War Plans Division
Office of Naval Intelligence

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
DECLASSIFIED
DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 7-22-69

Signature- RAA

~~SECRET~~

Y. H. Brown

JUL 21 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

It is recommended that you act favorably on the request of the Acting Secretary of War, dated July 17, 1941, annexed hereto, which you referred to me today.

The Lend-Lease Administration, in conjunction with the War Department, has worked out a plan under which Pan-American Airways will ferry lend-lease planes to the Near East. Concurrently, the War Department has worked out with Pan-American the establishment of a general transport service to the West Coast of Africa. Although designed primarily as a general commercial and mail service, this general transport service will assist the carrying out of the ferry service to the Near East by bringing back the pilots, transporting parts and equipment, and other things.

The plan calls for the government defraying certain capital costs of this general commercial service. Lend-lease funds cannot be used to defray these costs. The allocation of \$2,800,000 from your special fund, as requested by the War Department for this purpose, will further the Lend-Lease program.


J. H. Burns

Attachment.

July 21, 1941

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 21, 1941

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL BURNS:

For recommendation.

F.D.R.

copy
what is your note
7/21/41 JTB

C O P Y

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

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DDO DIL 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 7-29-70

Signature- *WD*

July 17, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Under a proposed agreement between the United States and Pan American Airways and its subsidiaries, certain expenditures are contemplated covering the operation of a transport service between New York City, New York, and a point on the West Coast of Africa to be later designated.

It is estimates that the total funds involved for the project, of which this is an integral part, will be Twenty Million, Five Hundred and Eighty-Eight Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty-Eight Dollars (\$20,588,528). Seventeen Million, Seven Hundred Eighty-Eight Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty-Eight Dollars (17,788,528) of this amount can legally be charged to funds available under the Lend-Lease Appropriation Act implementing the Act of March 11, 1941. There remains the necessity for other funds in the amount of Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,800,000) which cannot properly be charged to funds appropriated under the above referred to Act.

It is, therefore, recommended that you make available immediately for the purpose above referred to the sum of Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,800,000) from monies to be allocated from the Emergency Fund provided by the Executive Office Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 5, 1941.

ROBERT P. PATTERSON

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR

R. P. P.

O.K.

F. D. R.

Allocation No. _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED

DDO DIR. 5800.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 7-29-70

Signature- JWA

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with the provisions of the item "Emergency Fund for the President," contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 5, 1941, I hereby make the following allocation from the appropriation of \$100,000,000 provided by said Act:

<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u>
War Department	\$2,800,000

To be expended by the Secretary of War, in his discretion, for each and every purpose connected with the provision of additional navigation facilities, without regard to the provisions of Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, including travel, and the employment of personnel in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to Civil Service and Classification laws.

Please arrange for the necessary transfer of funds and advise the Secretary of War when this has been done.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Treasury.

21

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

JUL 25 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

There is transmitted herewith copy of a memorandum, dated July 17, 1941, addressed to you by the Acting Secretary of War, recommending that an allotment of \$2,800,000 be made to the War Department from the "Emergency Fund for the President" for the provision of additional air navigation facilities.

This proposed allotment of \$2,800,000 is to finance in part a project estimated to cost a total of \$20,600,000 to facilitate the movement of aircraft from the United States to Bathurst or Takoradi, or other point on the west coast of Africa, via Brazil, and from Takoradi or other point on the west coast of Africa to Cairo or Khartoum; also for returning ferry pilots from point of delivery to Takoradi or other point on the west coast of Africa and from this latter point or points to the United States. The remainder of the total cost of the project, namely, \$17,800,000, is to be financed from funds appropriated by the "Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941", and this amount has been included in a proposed allocation of funds transmitted to you this date through the Division of Defense Aid Reports, Office for Emergency Management.

I am advised that the project in question has previously been discussed with you by Mr. Harry Hopkins and, it is understood, has your approval.

While the original of the memorandum of July 17, 1941, addressed to you by the Acting Secretary of War, recommending an allocation of \$2,800,000 from the "Emergency Fund for the President," has not been received by this office, the necessary letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, allocating such funds, is submitted upon the theory that the entire project has your approval; also because the allotment from the "Emergency Fund for the President" should be made simultaneously with the allotment from the "Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941," which action is urgently recommended by the War Department.

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Acting Director.

Enclosures.

Date- 7-29-70

Signature- JWA

Request for allotment No. 42-10

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington

July 17, 1941.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Under a proposed agreement between the United States and Pan American Airways and its subsidiaries, certain expenditures are contemplated covering the operation of a transport service between New York City, New York, and a point on the West Coast of Africa to be later designated.

It is estimated that the total funds involved for the project, of which this is an integral part, will be Twenty-Million, Five Hundred Eighty-Eight Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty-Eight Dollars (\$20,588,528). Seventeen Million, Seven Hundred Eighty-Eight Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty-Eight Dollars (\$17,788,528) of this amount can legally be charged to funds available under the Lend-Lease Appropriation Act implementing the Act of March 11, 1941. There remains the necessity for other funds in the amount of Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,800,000) which cannot properly be charged to funds appropriated under the above referred to Act.

It is, therefore, recommended that you make available immediately for the purpose above referred to the sum of Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,800,000) from monies to be allocated from the Emergency Fund provided by the Executive Office Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 5, 1941.

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DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5260.9 (9/27/58)

(Signed) Robert P. Patterson

Date- 7-29-70

Acting Secretary of War

Signature- JWA

~~SECRET~~

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July 17, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Under a proposed agreement between the United States and Pan American Airways and its subsidiaries, certain expenditures are contemplated covering the operation of a transport service between New York City, New York and a point on the West Coast of Africa to be later designated.

It is estimated that the total funds involved for the project, of which this is an integral part, will be Twenty Million, Five Hundred Eighty-Eight Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty-Eight Dollars (\$20,588,528). Seventeen Million, Seven Hundred Eighty-Eight Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty-Eight Dollars (\$17,788,528) of this amount can legally be charged to funds available under the Lend-Lease Appropriation Act implementing the Act of March 11, 1941. There remains the necessity for other funds in the amount of Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,800,000) which cannot properly be charged to funds appropriated under the above referred to Act.

It is, therefore, recommended that you make available immediately to The War Department for the purpose above referred to the sum of Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,800,000) from monies to be allocated from the Emergency Fund provided by the Executive Office Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 5, 1941.

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DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/59)

Date- 7-29-76

Signature-

J. M. [Signature]

(Sgd) Robert P. Patterson

Secretary of War

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOB 000 6000-2 (2/87/88)

Date: 4-22-66

Signature: *Chas L. Spicer*

JUL 23 1941

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

The State and War Departments agree that for political and military reasons it is important to assist Ecuador develop its military aviation training facilities at a non-recoverable cost to the United States of \$275,000.

The purposes for which this sum is desired are shown on the inclosure.

Funds under the Lend-Lease Act, under the \$8,000,000 fund for eliminating Axis activities in the other American Republics, and under the secret War Department contract with Pan American Airways, are not considered applicable to this project.

I respectfully request that you allocate \$275,000 from the Emergency Fund For The President provided by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public Law 28 -- 77th Congress). The Chief of the Army Air Forces will be made responsible for the disbursement of this fund if approved.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

Inclosure
War Department
Estimate

*H.L.S.
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CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES FOR FINANCING MILITARY AVIATION
ACTIVITIES IN ECUADOR

Spare parts for trainers and machinery for repair shop	\$ 70,000
2 small Diesel generating plants	900
2 field lighting sets	23,200
2 beacons	1,780
2 radio sets	5,000
Gas, oil and maintenance - 1 year	37,500
2 - 10,000 gallon underground tanks - 2 fueling pits (Aqua system)	20,000
Buildings at Salinas and Quito	54,000
Improvement to runways	37,500
Administration and Contingencies	<u>25,140</u>
Total	\$275,000

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PSF: War Dept
Folder

~~RESTRICTED~~

G-2/2657-220; No. 450

M.I.D., W.D.

12:00 M., July 25, 1941.

file
confidential

SITUATION REPORT

I. Eastern Theater.

Ground: German advance checked in Leningrad-Smolensk sectors. Very hard fighting continuing in the Smolensk sector.

Heavy fighting in zone near Zhitomir west of Kiev, in rear of German advance.

The Hungarians are on the line of the Bug River south of Winnica.

Air: General situation unchanged. Odessa has been subjected to heavy strategic bombing.

II. Western Theater.

Air: German. No offensive activity reported.

British. Strenuous air fighting resulted from daylight operations, which included an attack on the battle cruiser GNEISENAU at Brest. Night raids were normal in scale but were widely dispersed, with several attacks on coastal points.

III. Mediterranean Theater.

No important developments.

~~RESTRICTED~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: Morale of the German Army.

1. Referring to my memorandum of July 28, summarizing Minister MacVeagh's observations in Greece, I have now obtained additional information cited below which indicates that our military observers are not in agreement on the standard of German morale.

2. a. Mr. MacVeagh had the distinct impression that the discipline of the German Army of occupation in Greece was below par and that soldiers gave evidence of war weariness.

b. In support of this view, Major Craw, air observer in Greece, has cabled that the German morale is only fair, discipline poor, military courtesy lax and orders regarding looting violated. He also reported 400 German parachute troops seen by him under arrest for alleged refusal to engage in operations.

3. a. In contrast to the foregoing, Major Baker, military attache Athens, reports that "to all outward appearances, the behavior of the German troops in this area has been exemplary". Although Baker reports having heard rumors that private residences were broken into and pillaged, he concludes that "The discipline of the German Army is, on the whole, excellent". He adds that all ranks are meticulous in their saluting. Having observed that officers and men mingled in restaurants as well as strolled along the streets together, he was informed that present day German regulations specifically provided for and encouraged this practice.

b. Lt. Colonel Fortier recently returned from Yugoslavia, who saw not only the German forces of occupation but also those in combat reports a very high standard of discipline, team action, and morale. Regarding looting, mistreatment of the populace, insufferable arrogance, he states that such reports are correct and were carried out on a large scale, but that he is convinced that it was part of a pre-conceived plan of the Command to terrorize and subjugate the conquered area. As for war-weariness, he was told by a number of German officers and men that they hoped hostilities would end soon, that repeated conquests led to new areas of battle, that they would enjoy home leave; but

he comments that this "grumbling" was not beyond that found normally with seasoned troops. Furthermore, they were, at least at that time, unanimous in expressing their belief in a final German victory.

3. Colonel B. R. Peyton, Military Attache Berlin, reports that from what he has seen of the German troops in Germany, he would rate their morale as excellent. He considers the morale of the troops superior to that of the civilian population which he rates only as fair. He adds that there has been a drop of civilian morale in Germany since the attack on Russia. The people of Germany now think that they are in for a long war and for the first time the German army is really suffering a large number of casualties. He feels, however, that there will be no great break in German morale until much more combat pressure has been put and held on Germany than that which exists at this time.

4. Conclusions. In view of the ease with which their victories have been won in the past, it is possible that the stubborn Russian defense may provide a severe test of German morale. However, I believe that there is not, at present, sufficient information to warrant the conclusion that the efficiency of the German war machine has been endangered by lowered morale.

Sherman Miles

SHERMAN MILES,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Distribution:

✓ THE PRESIDENT
Secretary of War
Chief of Staff
Assistant Secretary of War
War Plans Division
Office of Naval Intelligence
G.H.Q.
General Embick.

BF
War

THE PANAMA CANAL
AUG 30 1941
WASHINGTON OFFICE

Balboa Heights, C. Z.,
August 18, 1941.

The Honorable
The Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Secretary:

Herewith is a report showing cash balances available in The Panama Canal appropriations, financial receipts, expenditures, and commissary sales, for the month of June, 1941, as compared with June, 1940, and the monthly average for the fiscal year 1940:

	June 1941	June 1940	Monthly Average Fiscal Year 1940
<u>Appropriation cash balances,</u> <u>end of month:</u>			
Maintenance and Operation	\$ 19,399,117.37	7,119,529.61	-
Sanitation	269,220.08	95,849.95	-
Civil Government	96,309.95	144,964.97	-
Postal Funds	460,617.05	179,838.89	-
Repatriation - Aliens	93,981.99	95,468.20	-
Goethals Memorial	156,508.58	156,508.58	-
Addn'l Facilities (3rd Locks)	5,026,929.30	-	-
Trans-Isthmian Highway	-	-	-
Total	25,502,684.32	7,792,160.20	
<u>Pay Rolls:</u>			
Maintenance and Operation	2,230,417.09	1,669,979.49	1,319,285.20
Sanitation	153,790.17	122,012.06	107,309.20
Civil Government	99,875.36	89,070.21	97,534.31
Postal Service	22,803.92	18,157.09	17,625.55
Addn'l Facilities (3rd Locks)	137,670.42	-	-
Total	2,644,556.96	1,899,218.85	1,541,754.26
<u>Payments from Appropriations:</u>			
Paymaster, Isthmus	3,284,860.69	2,238,772.39	1,641,982.49
Disbursing Clerk, Washington, D. C.	1,933,244.19	1,981,301.34	1,228,430.29
Total	5,218,104.88	4,220,073.73	2,870,412.78
<u>Collections:</u>			
Collector, Isthmus			
Tolls	1,066,518.06	1,430,838.36	1,764,813.32
Postal Receipts	64,304.66	40,770.75	40,831.50
Taxes, Fees, Fines, etc.	10,086.13	5,508.23	8,511.05
Repayment to Appropriations	1,759,777.91	1,063,207.55	926,382.33
Public Works, Panama and Colon	22,433.46	22,913.98	7,858.92
Total	2,923,120.22	2,563,238.87	2,748,397.12
Disbursing Clerk, Washington, D. C.	4,012.78	5,954.58	16,848.28
Total	2,927,133.00	2,569,193.45	2,765,245.40
U. S. Purchase Requisitions	5,879,213.74	3,102,271.83	1,658,372.23

Mr. Secretary
 Department of War
 Washington, D. C.
 The Secretary of War

PBF
 Wm

	<u>June 1941</u>	<u>June 1940</u>	<u>Monthly Average Fiscal Year 1940</u>
<u>Canal Zone and Miscellaneous Funds:</u>			
Receipts-			
Money Orders	915,276.39	352,749.97	310,928.16
Interest	1,020.00	1,020.00	5,936.07
Clubhouse Funds	249,095.09	156,749.94	110,723.82
Total	<u>1,165,391.48</u>	<u>510,519.91</u>	<u>427,588.05</u>
Disbursements-			
Money Orders	801,143.60	352,943.71	276,336.87
Interest	3,297.65	2,856.29	2,817.68
Clubhouse Funds	210,147.06	138,350.08	101,601.69
Total	<u>1,014,588.31</u>	<u>494,150.08</u>	<u>380,756.24</u>
Sale of Commissary Supplies	<u>1,772,056.02</u>	<u>1,193,053.32</u>	<u>1,024,272.10</u>

Respectfully,

GLEN E. EDGERTON,
 Governor.

MBH/awo

In duplicate

Original and duplicate - Secretary of War
 CC - Commanding General, Panama Canal
 Washington, D. C (2)
 Plans Section
 Comptroller
 Record Bureau Files (2)

file personal

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

BSF War Dept.

August 21st, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Senator Byrd in his speech on Tuesday gave many figures as to defense production. He gave special attention to production of tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and artillery. I do not know the source of his information as to these weapons, but it is plain that someone has misled him. His figures are completely at variance with the facts.

I will not go into all the figures, item by item. I will take a few examples, and I will compare the Senator's figures with the correct figures. There are similar discrepancies in many other items listed by the Senator.

1. According to the Senator, not a single tank has gone to England. The fact is that we have turned over to the British hundreds of tanks, and they are tanks of modern design, produced in the last year. Some are in Egypt, and we have received very favorable reports of their performance. Present production of tanks is at the rate of better than 300 a month.

2. On anti-aircraft guns, the Senator said that "the program provides for an average monthly delivery of only four 90 m.m. guns for the four remaining months this year." The fact is that the program provides for an average monthly delivery of 61 for the four remaining months this year. We have every reason to believe that the program will be carried out.

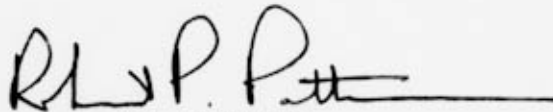
3. Another sample is the 37 m.m. anti-tank gun. The Senator said that these guns "will be produced only at the rate of 15 a month." The fact is that actual production in July was 72. August production will be 160, September 260 and October 320.

4. On the 81 m.m. mortar, the Senator said that "only 15 will be produced in the immediate months ahead." This statement is to be compared with 221 actually produced in July, and 340 to be produced this month. The figures for September and October are still higher.

August 21, 1941.

As to airplanes, the Senator's figures on total production are not far from the facts. He states, however, that production of military planes progressively declined in the months of May, June and July. This is in error. Had it not been for the adoption of more advanced designs and their testing, the output would have been even larger. Higher production is confidently expected for the coming months.

It is evident from the Senator's statement that he judges the Army's progress as if we had been engaged in a re-armament effort for two years. It is worth pointing out that the War Department did not get funds from Congress for a large-scale program until a year ago.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. P. Patterson', followed by a horizontal line.

Robert P. Patterson,
Acting Secretary of War.

rpp:lm

BF was kept folder

August 30, 1941

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR

1. During his inspection of the site for the proposed War Department Building yesterday, the President directed that the War Department undertake as a measure of national defense, the preparation of plans leading to the construction of a highway bridge at or below Alexandria which could also be used in an emergency for a railway connection to replace the Long Bridge if that were put out of action. He stated that connections could be made with the railroads in Alexandria and the Bolling Field sidings.

2. In the discussion which ensued, the relative merits of a bridge and tunnel were considered. A high level bridge was generally believed to be unsatisfactory because of the approaches to the Airport and the impossibility of converting such a bridge into railroad use. A low level bridge, similar to the Memorial Bridge, but without the ornamentation, was considered as a possibility. Tunnels were believed to be highly desirable, but the high cost was believed to be a factor which might militate against them.

3. The whole question arose, of course, in connection with crossings over the river to be considered in connection with the proposed War Department Building. We are proceeding with the study in conjunction with the District government, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the railroads.

For The Quartermaster General:

BREHON SOMERVELL
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

Copy for The President
" " Director of the Budget

CLASSIFIED
DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-4-59

Signature- Carl L. Spicer