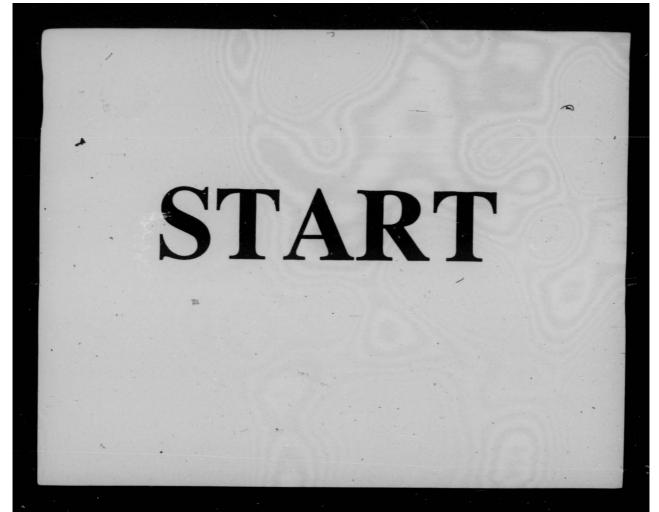


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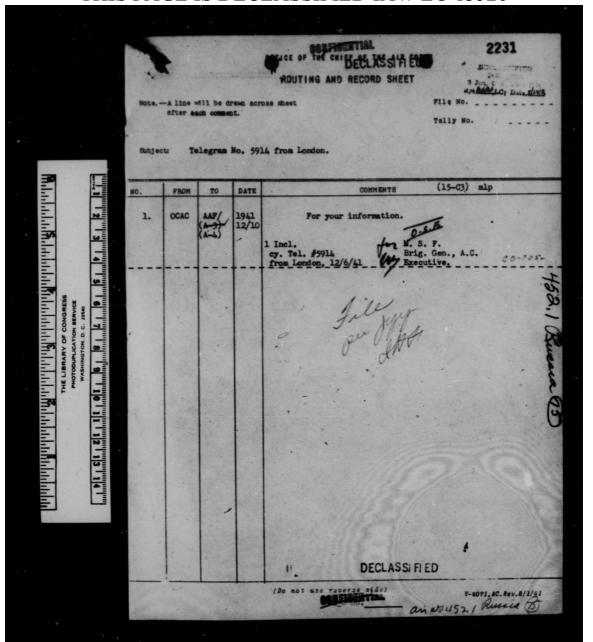
Henry H. Arnold

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DECLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT OF STATE



CONFIDENTIAL

PARAPHRASE

Telegram No. 5914 From: London Dated: 12-6-41, 3 p.m. Rec'd: 12-6-41, 5:40 p.m.

FROM HARRIMAN FOR STETTINIUS AND HOPKINS.

Balfour and Musgrave-Whitham, Director of War Organization, advised me yesterlay that the following program was ready to be carried out by the Air Ministry:

One. For the short term erect at Basra one hundred A-20's a month and one hundred Kitty-Hawks a month; keep on sending additional Bostons to Archangel and erecting them there (?).

Two. The Ministry of War Transport has the responsibility of unloading at Basra, but they understand that for the present the necessary ships can be handled.

Three. It is understood for the long term that the United States will construct and operate independently a unit for the erection of aircraft for Russia. There now appear to be four possible alternative locations for this unit, and on-the-ground study by Stoles of the Wheeler Mission is recommended.

(A) The First is at Basra. Here there are aerodrome facilities, but there would have to be built accommodations for personnel. Because of shipping limitations the Ministry of War Transport questioned the desirability of Basra for a permanent base.

DECLASSI FIED



- (B) Fifteen miles below Abadan is Kosrow Abaumed (?); this is the second alternative. Here there is deeper water than at Basra and there are already some facilities reported to be in existence there.
- (c) The third alternative is near the border of
  Kuwaitpyd (?) named Umqasrt, and is to the south; here there
  are no facilities but it is a site which for sometime the British
  have been contemplating developing.
- (D) The fourth alternative is Karachi. All its war espacity is now needed for India, although its port facilities are suitable. Some 500 miles added to the distance of the delivery flight would constitute an additional disadvantage.

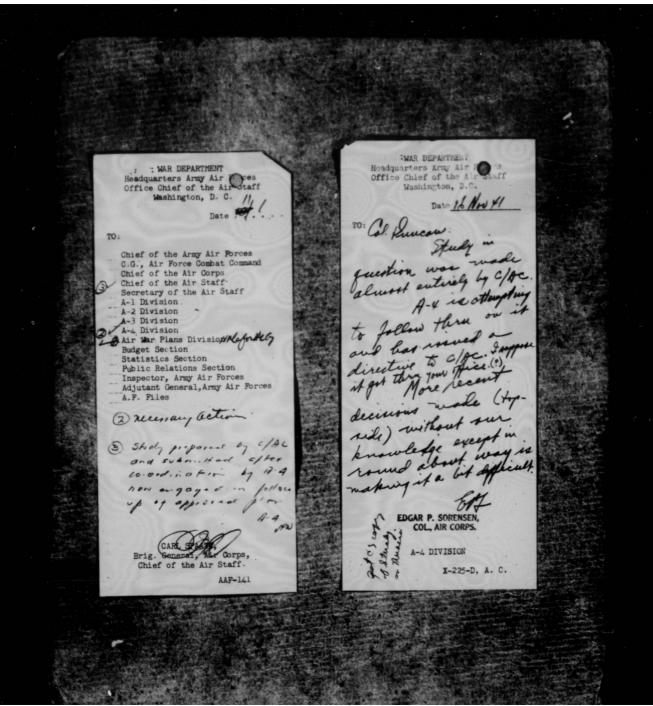
Four. The War Department should receive the above information,

I believe. As developments occur, I shall appreciate being kept informed.

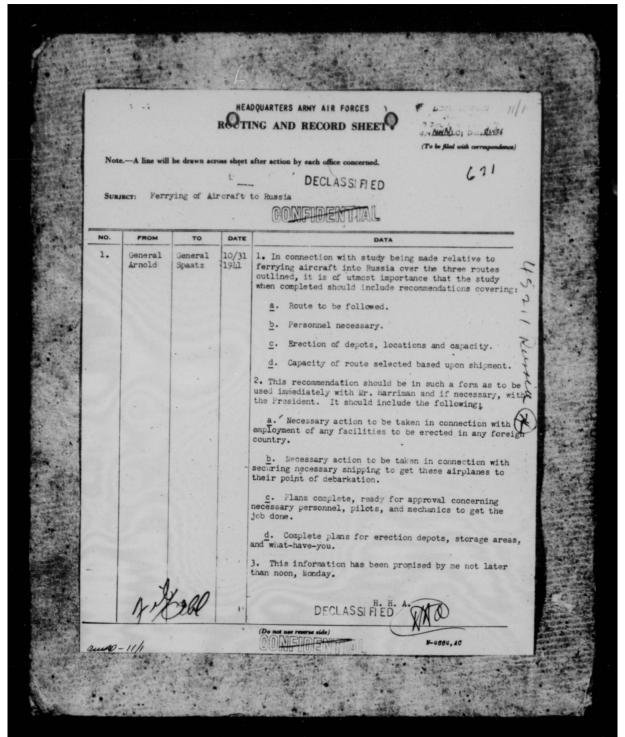
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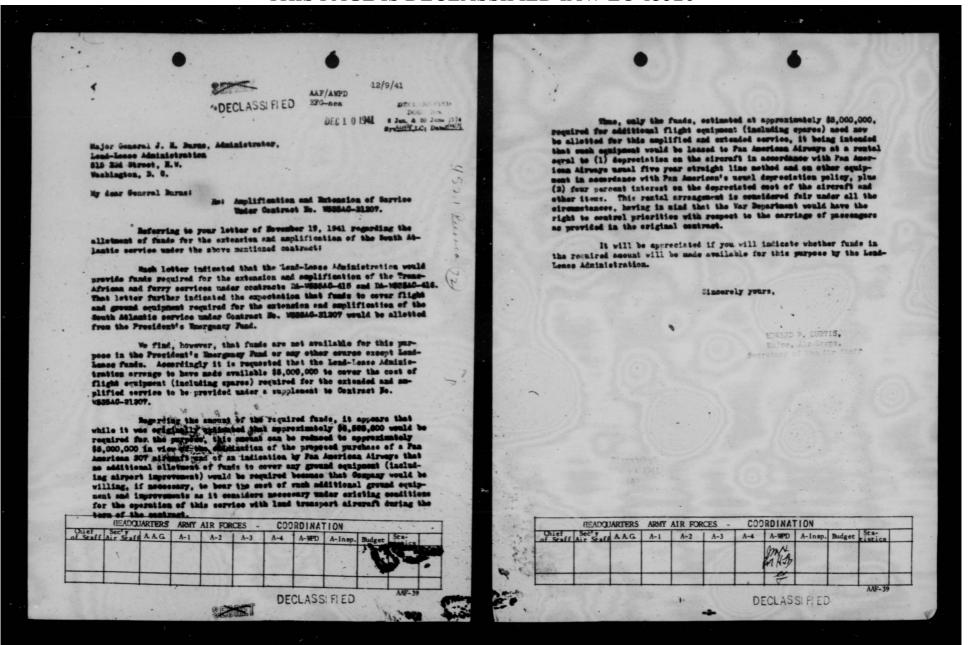
> Wr. Hopkins (2): Mr. Stettinius (4); General Spalding (2); Captain Roosevelt (1) (COPY SENT TO U-L BY SA/E FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

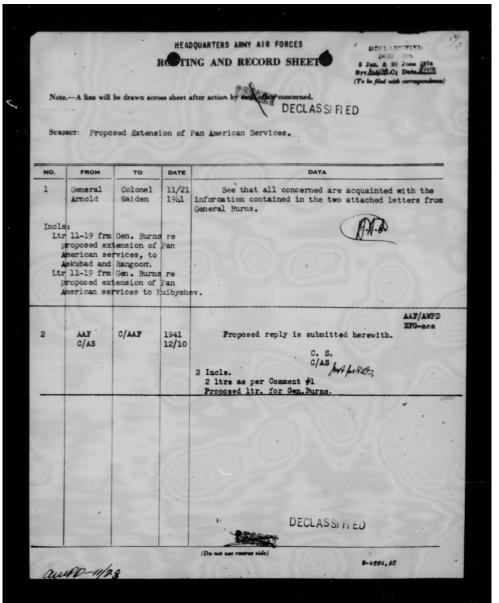


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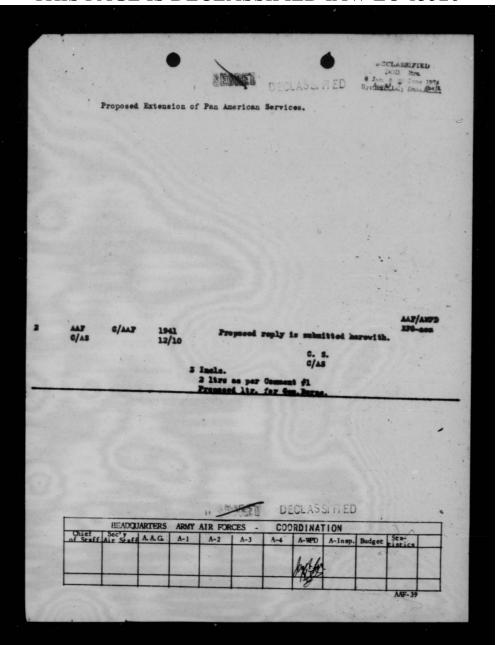


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# OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION FIVE-FIFTEEN 224 STREET NW. WASHINGTON D. C.

November 19, 1941

warden

#### MEMORANDUM

To: Major General H. H. Arnold Deputy Chief of Staff for Air War Department

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 8, 1941, attaching cablegram of November 6, 1941 from Colonel Faymonville, regarding air service to Kuibyshev.

I think we should adhere to the original plan to extend the Pan American air service to Kuibyshev. The Pan American service will certainly be required and should be a more dependable service than that proposed.

It would seem desirable to wait for Mr. Litvinov's arrival before the matter is presented to the Russian Government.

J. H. BURNS Major General, U. S. Army

#### OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION FIVE-FIFTEEN 22d STREET NW. WASHINGTON, D. C.

MOV 1 9 1941

metron

Dear General Arnold:

In accordance with the discussions which or Trippe and I had with you concerning the advisability of extending the Pan-American services to Askubad and to Rangoon, the Lend-Lease Office has been working on the details of the proposed extensions with representatives of the Air Corps and of Pan-American.

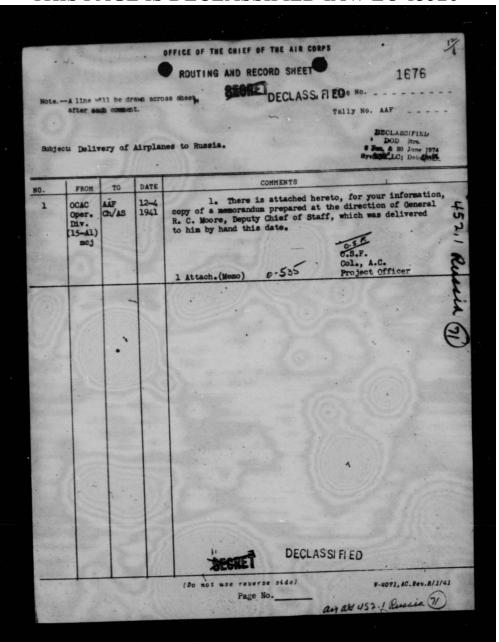
The Lend-Lease Administration will provide from its current appropriation the funds necessary to set up the extended transport and ferry services and to operate them until March 1, 1942. According to Mr. Bixby, of Pan-American, \$6,500,000 will be needed for this surpose. It is expected that approximately \$6,000,000 more will be required by June 30, 1942. We anticipate procuring that sum from a future appropriation.

It has been proposed that the \$6,595,000 needed to extend the commercial service will be procured from the Fresident's Emergency Fund. This matter is now being taken up with the Bureau of the Budget.

Very truly yours,

Acting Lend-Lease Administrator.

Major-General H. H. Arnold Chief, Army Air Forces War Department Washington, D. C.



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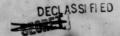
EA (15-C3) Written 12/4/41

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL R.C. MOORE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF 8 Jun. 6 80 June 1974 BycAleM.1.C; Data Strip

- l. As directed, and after conference with the Maritime Commission, relative the shipment of aircraft (P-40 and A-20 types) to Russia, the following information is furnished:
  - a. Twenty-one (21) boats are due to sail for Basra during December. The number for January cannot be given at this time.
  - b. Twenty-five (25) boats are due to sail for Archangel during December. The number for January cannot be given at this time.
  - c. With the above boats, the Maritime Commission estimates that all P-40 and A-20 type airplanes allocated to Russia for October, November and December, according to Arnold-Balfour agreement of October 23, 1941, will have been shipped by December 31, 1941. This will amount to 300 P-40 type and 310 A-20 type.
- 2. Personnel and equipment for the establishment of an assembly point is now being assembled and will be ready for embarkation when transportation becomes available. The Chief of the Air Corps can, and will, deliver airplanes of both types (P-40 and A-20) to any port and in any quantity, crated, as desired by the Maritime Commission to meet our commitments. Further, the Chief of the Air Corps is making suitable arrangements and will be responsible for the uncrating and assembly of that number of these airplanes which are shipped to Basra and for their delivery to Russian pilots. The Chief of the Air Corps, cannot, however, provide shipping facilities. The Maritime Commission has been advised of the problem and requested to make tonnage available. The President has addressed a letter to Admiral Land in this connection emphasizing the urgency of the problem. Therefore, it would seem that the bottleneck is that of shipping and that corrective action lies within the purview of the Maritime Commission.

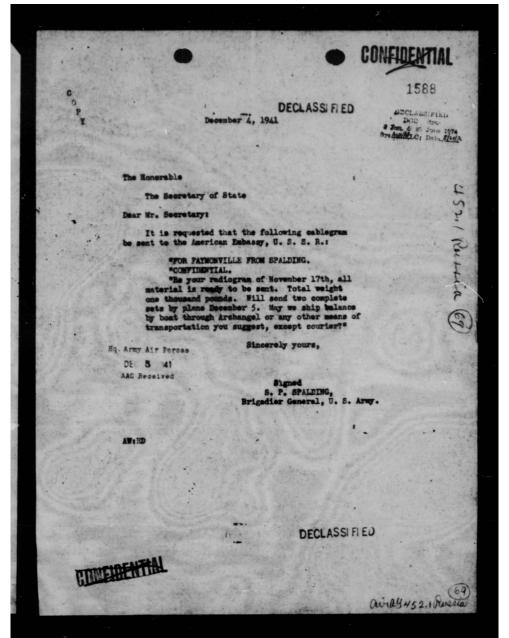
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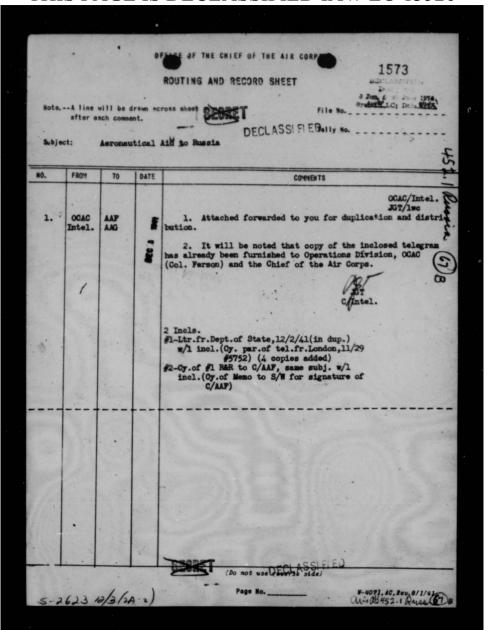


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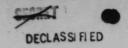


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DOD Nos.

8 Jan. 6 to 2000 1976

BY AMERICO DAIL 1976

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1941

SEGRET

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of War and, with reference to Mr. Stimson's letter of November 24, 1941 concerning aeronautical aid to Russia, transmits herewith a paraphrase of a telegram dated November 29, 1941 from the American Ambassador at London. Further word concerning this matter will be transmitted to the Secretary of War as soon as it is received.

Enclosure:

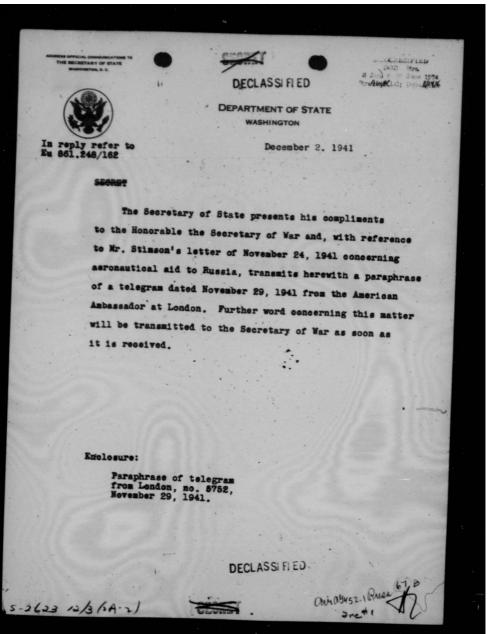
Paraphrase of telegram from Lendon, no. 5752, November 29, 1941.

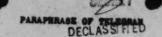
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1 June 1974
By Author LC; Data 9214

Tel

The Secretary of State

Front

London

Dated:

Hovember 29, 4 p.s.

Ree'4:

Nevember 29, 10:20 a.m.

No.

5782

The matter has been taken under consideration and agreement in principle has been received. A committee is being formed to study the place suggested as well as other possible sites. We will be requested to have someone meet with the committee to discuss the relative advantages of various sites and other matters. I have been promised a more detailed communication in writing on Monday and will telegraph again as soon as it is received.

12/5/41. Copy sent to AAPA

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1 97. to Corrections Nov., COM (INFORMATION)

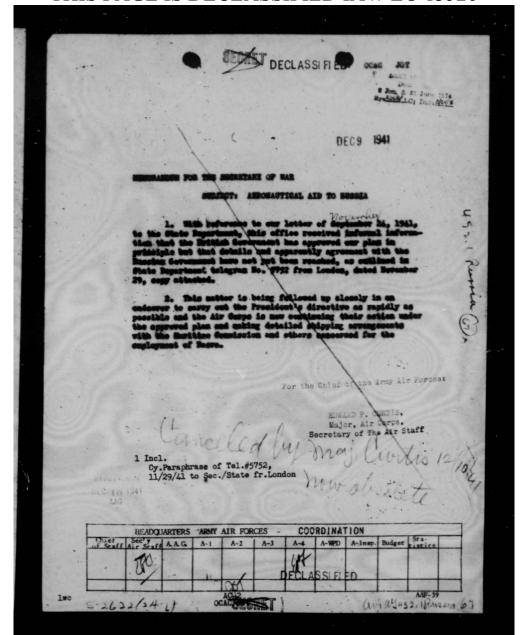
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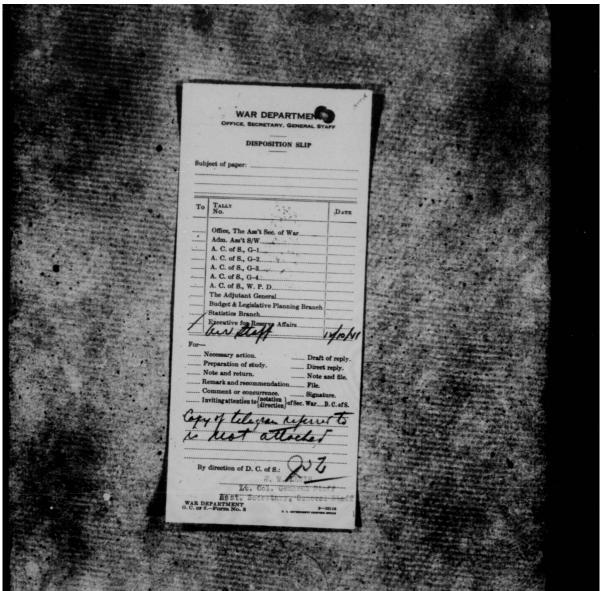
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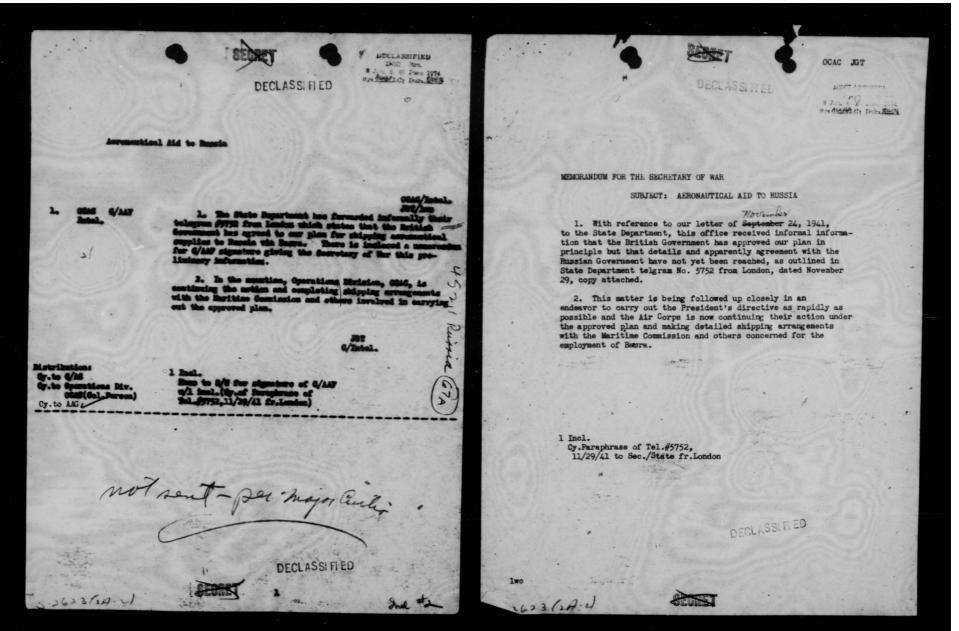
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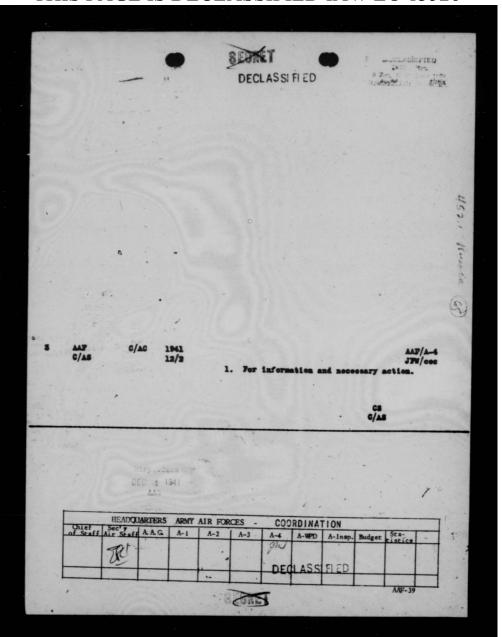
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Subject: Aeronautical Aid to Russia						
					NO.	FROM
				OCAC/Intel.		
1.		C/AAF		1. The State Department has forwarded informally their		
	Intel.			telegram #5752 from London which states that the British Government has agreed to our plan for shipping aeronautical		
			2	supplies to Russia via Basra. There is inclosed a memorandum for C/AAF signature giving the Secretary of War this pre-		
			DEC 3	liminary information.		
			0	2. In the meantime, Operations Division, OCAG Ms		
	30		1	continuing the motion and completing shipping arrangements with the Maritime Commission and others involved in carrying		
	17			out the approved plan.		
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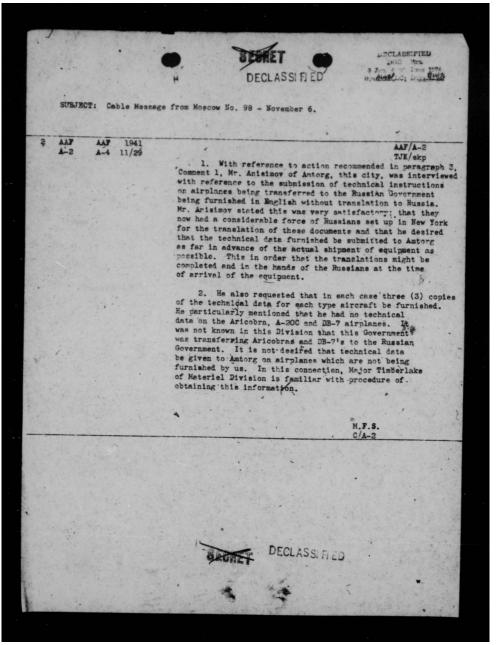


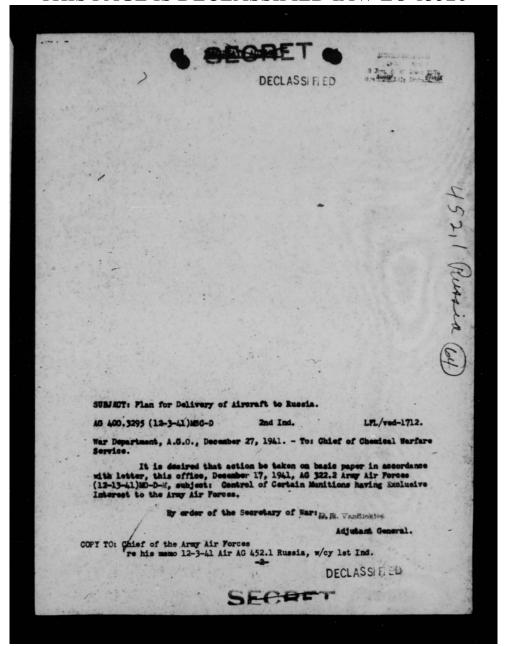
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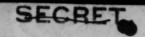




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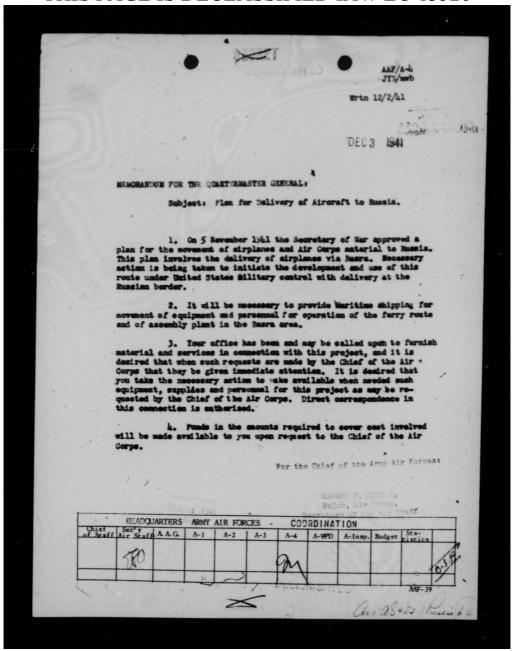
December 10, 1941.

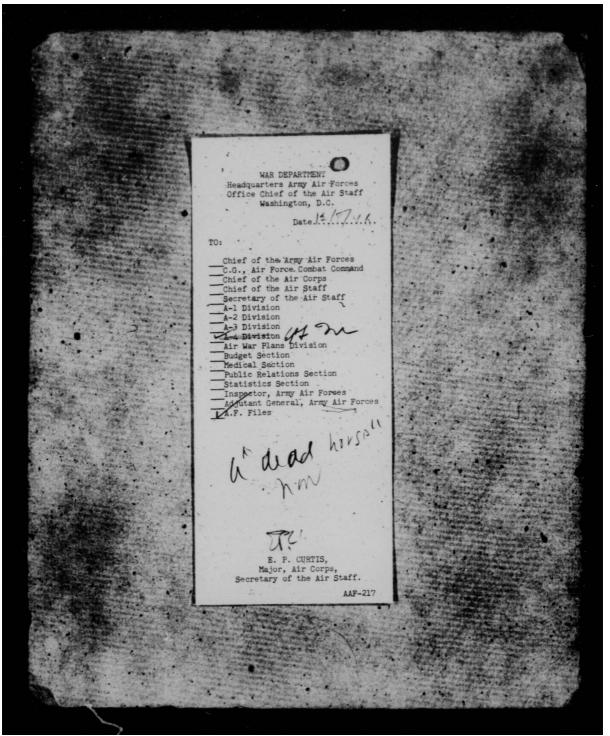
War Department, O-C of CWS, December 10, 1941. To: The Adjutant General. War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. In accordance with telephone conversation between this office and the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, (Major Henning) the attached memorandum for the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, Subject: Plan for Delivery of aircraft to Russia, dated December 3, 1941, from the Chief of the army Air Forces, is forwarded for the necessary instructions.

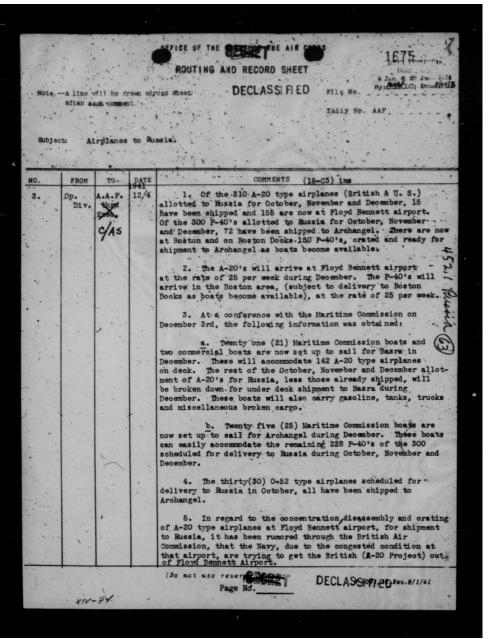
/s/ CHARLES S. LOUCKS, Lt. Col., C. W. S., Executive.

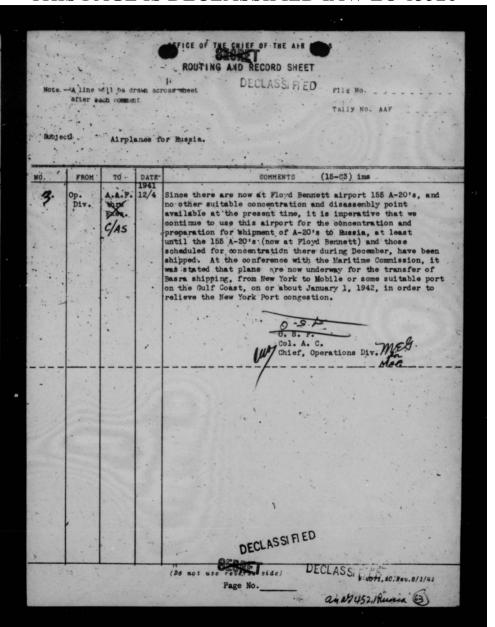
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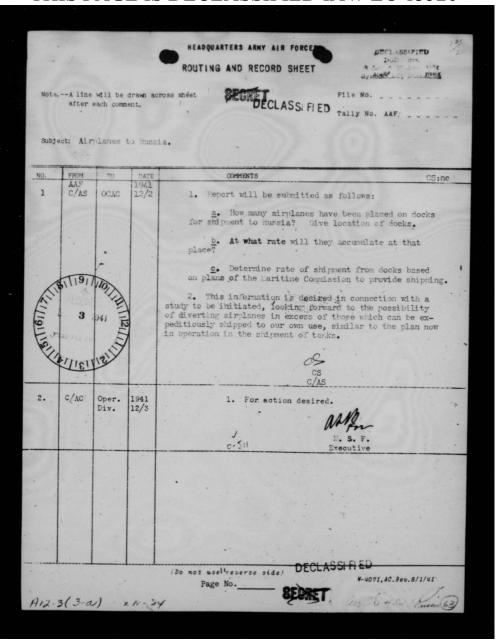


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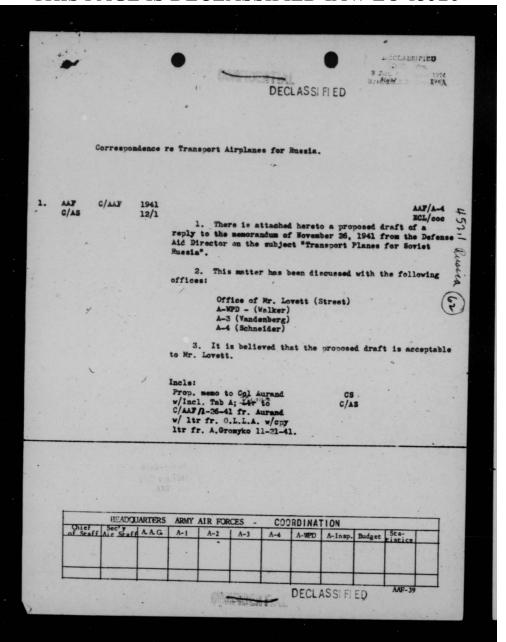




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Written December 1, 1941.

DEC 9 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL AURAND:

Subject: Transport Planes for Soviet Bussia.

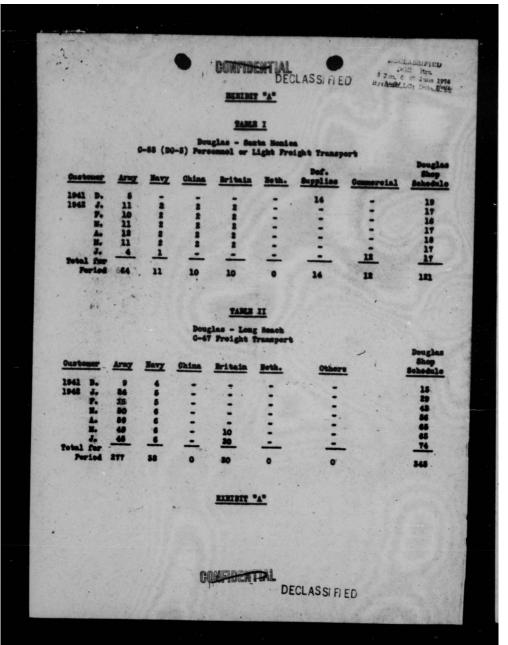
- The Air Corps had on hand as of October 31, 1941 only 176 transports (two engine) of all types. Some are small and several are quite old.
- The anticipated deliveries of Douglas C-53 (DC-3) and Douglas C-47 airplanes for the period December 1941 through June 1942 are as indicated in the tabulations of the attached Exhibit "A".
- 3. Air Corps Requirements under the Second Aviation Objective have been set at 560 transports (2 engine) but there is a known additional requirement for 400 more of the C-47 type to provide equipment for an air-borne division.
  - 4. In view of the extremely limited number of transports now available to the U. S. Army for the support of outlying bases and for the training of troops, and in view of the limited deliveries scheduled for the period ending June 50, 1942 it is not practical to arrange prompt delivery of 500 transport airplanes to Russia.
  - 5. It is suggested that the Russian government be advised that the status of existing stocks of transport airplanes and of deliveries scheduled for the near term do not parmit the shipment of 600 Douglas transport airplanes requested in the basic communication.
  - 6. It is also suggested that the needs of the Bussian government be referred to the Joint Aircraft Committee for a study to determine that deferments can be made by the Army, Havy, British, Chinese and other customers in order to provide prompt deliveries of transport airplance to Russia.

For the Chief of the Army Air Forcest

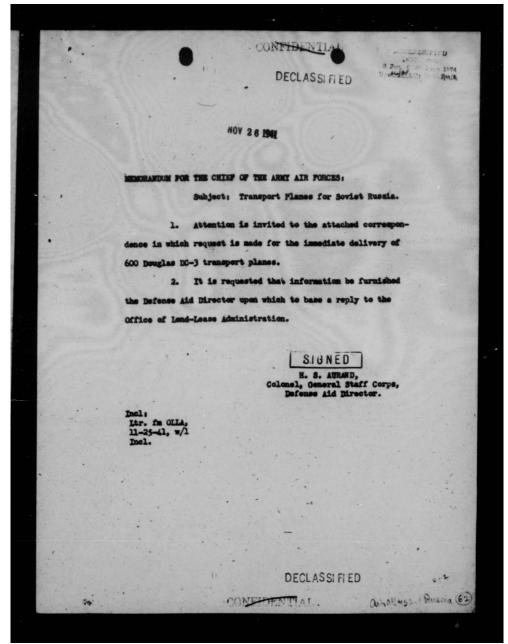
eral, Air Corps,

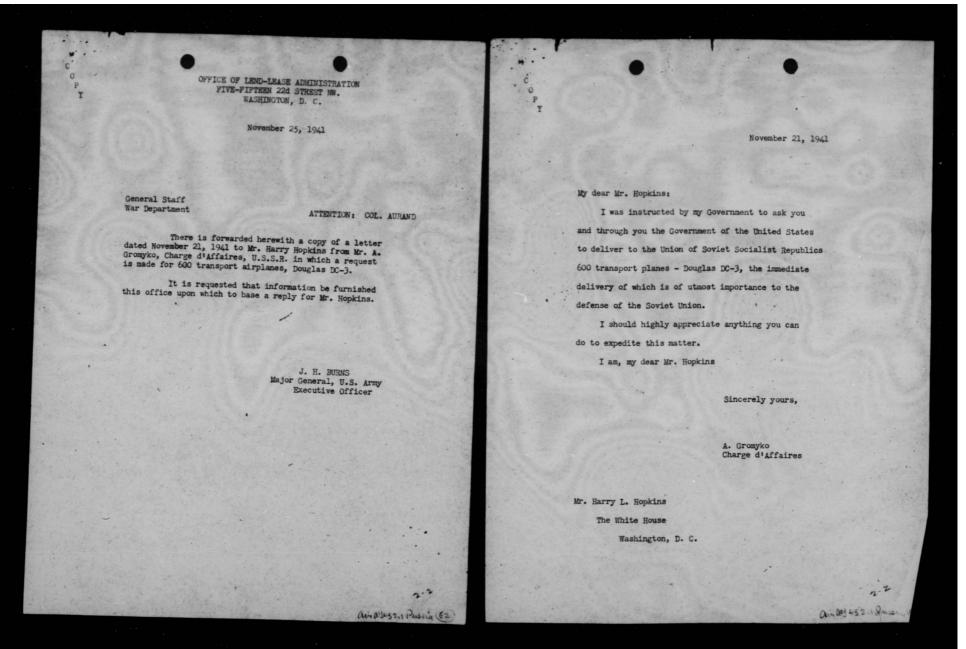
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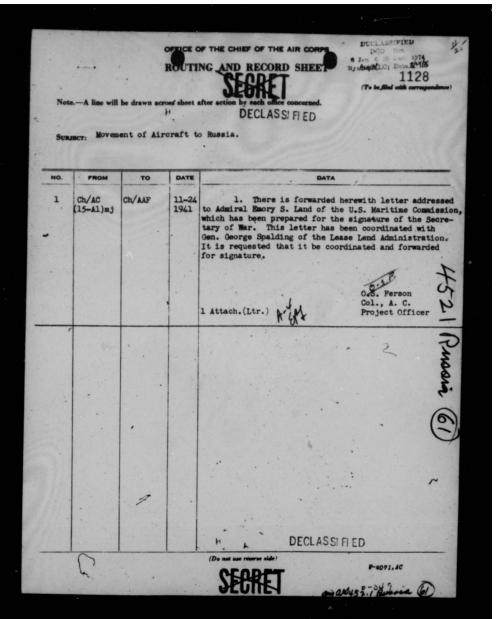
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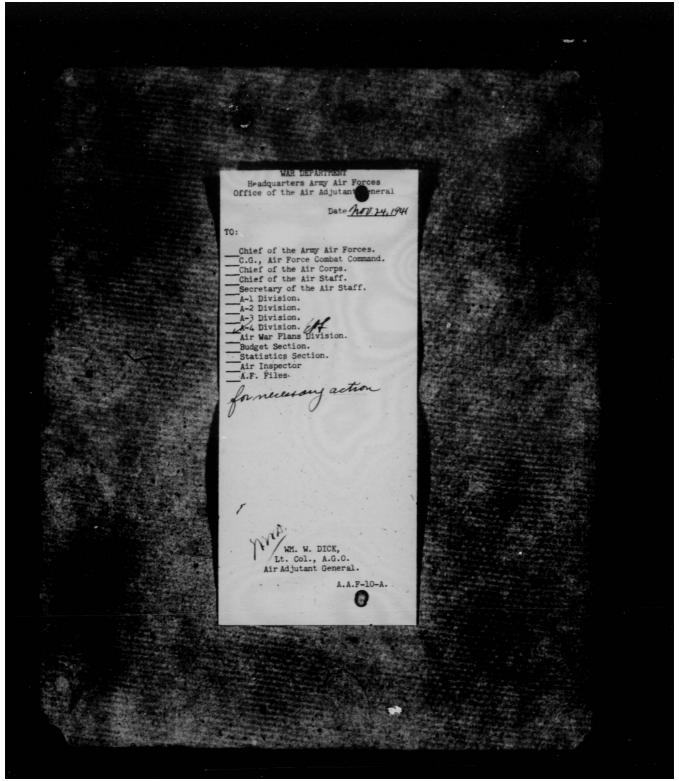


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SUL	JECT	Correspon	nence 1	Transport Airplanes for Russia.
NO.	FROM	то	DATE	COMMENTS
1.	AA.P	C/AAF	1941	AAF/A-4
	C/AS		12/1	ECL/coc
-	4		1	1. There is attached hereto a proposed draft of a reply to the memorandum of November 26, 1941 from the Defense
-				Aid Director on the subject "Transport Planes for Soviet Russia".
				2. This matter has been discussed with the following
				offices:
				Office of Mr. Lavett (Street)
				A-3 (Vandenber
				A-4 (Schneider)
				3. It is believed that the proposed draft is acceptable to Mr. Lovett.
				Incls: Prop. memo to Col Aurand CS
				w/Incl. Tat A; Memo to C/AS C/ASF11-26-41 fr. Aurand
				w/ ltr fr. O.L.L.A. w/cpy
				ltr fr. A.Gromyko 11-21-41.
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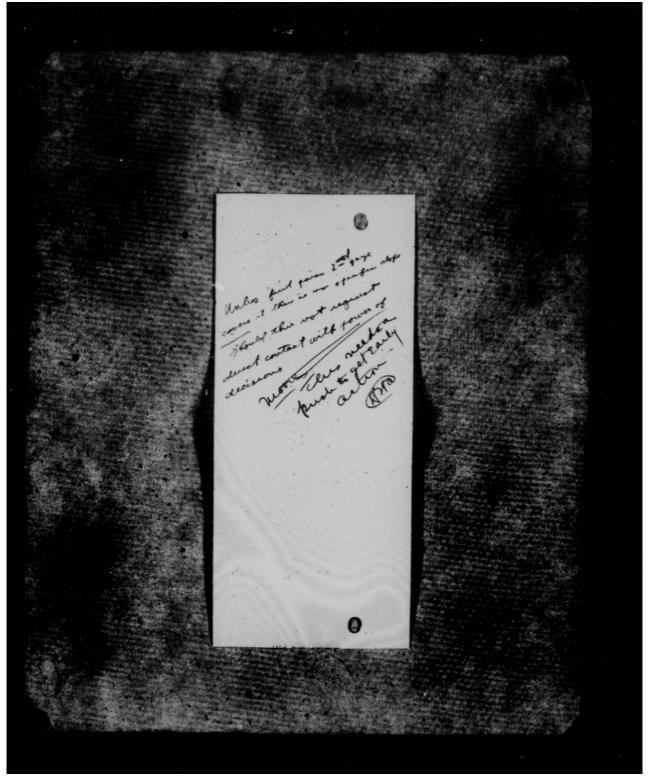
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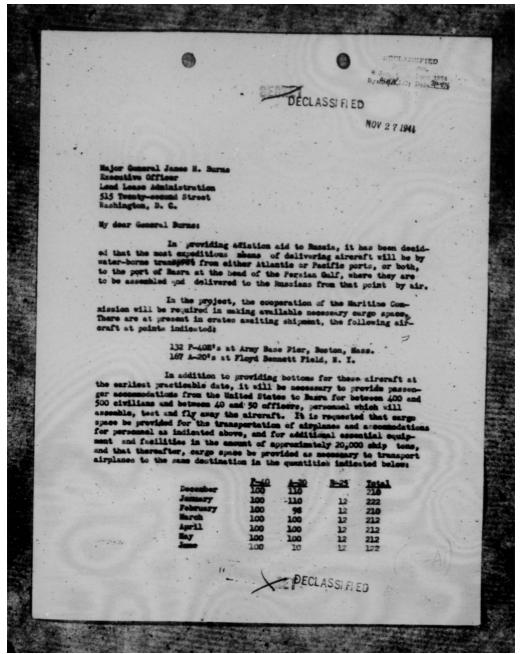
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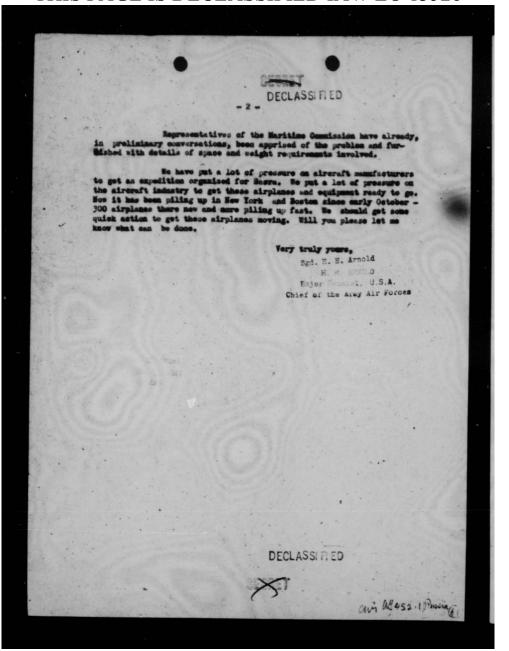
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(3-C1) And 12.

Admiral Emery S. Land, U. S. Maritime Commission, Washington, D.C.

My dear Admiral:

In providing aviation aid to Russia, it has been decided that the most expeditions means of delivering aircraft will be by mater-borns transport from either Atlantic or Pacific ports, or both, to the port of Basra at the head of the Persian Gulf, where they are to be assembled and delivered to the Russians from that point by air.

In the project, the cooperation of the Maritime Commission will be required in making available necessary cargo space. There are at present in crates assiting shipment, the following aircraft at points indicated:

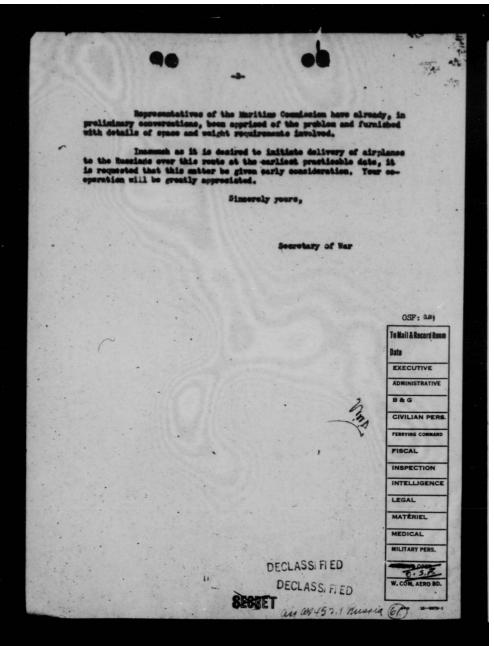
67 P-40E's at Army Base Pier, Boston, Mass. 167 A-20's at Floyd Bennett Field, N.Y.

In addition to providing bottoms for these aircraft at the earliest practicable date, it will be necessary to provide passenger accessedations from the United States to Basra for between AO and 500 civilians and between AO and 50 officers, personnel which will asseable, test and fly away the aircraft. It is requested that carge space be provided for the transportation of airplanes and accessmodations for personnel as indicated above, and for additional essential equipment and facilities in the assent of approximately 20,000 ship tems, and that thereafter, cargo space be provided as necessary to transport airplanes to the same destination in the quantities indicated below:

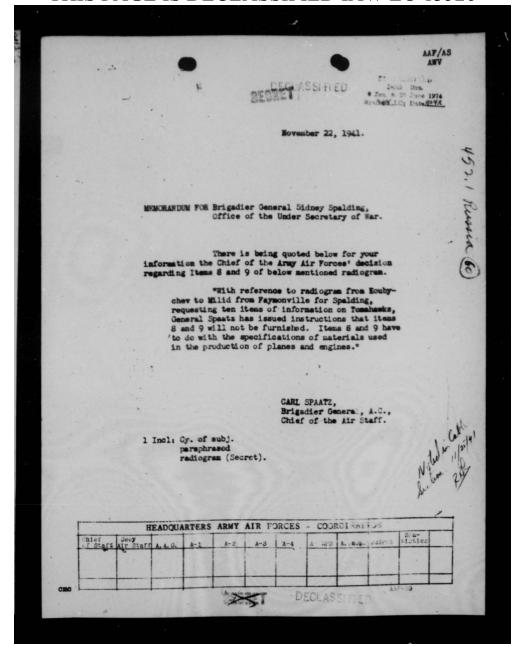
	P-40	A-20	B-25	Total
December	100	138		238
January	100	134	12	246
Pebruary	100	125	12	237
March	100	143	12	255
April	100	88	12	200
May	100		12	112
June	100		12	112

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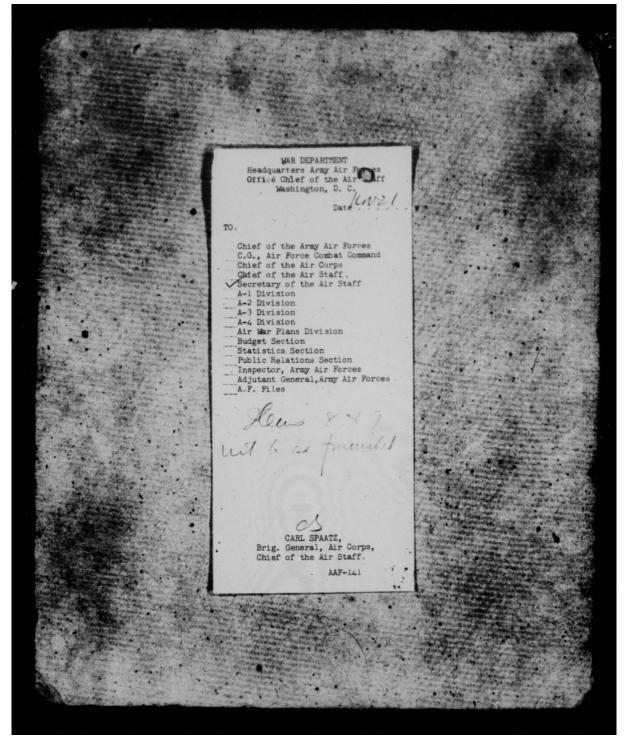




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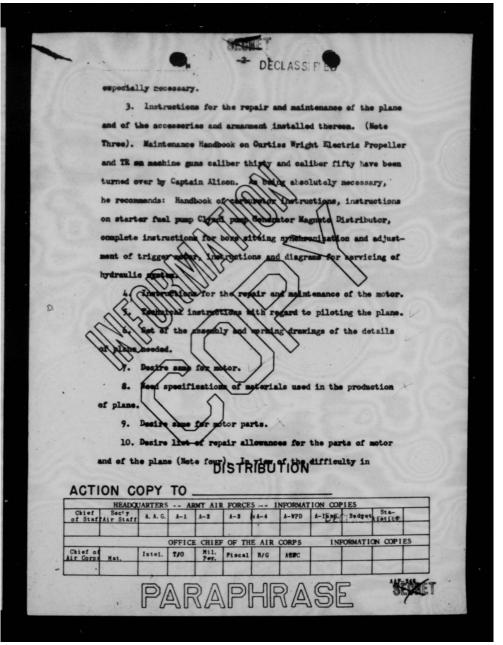


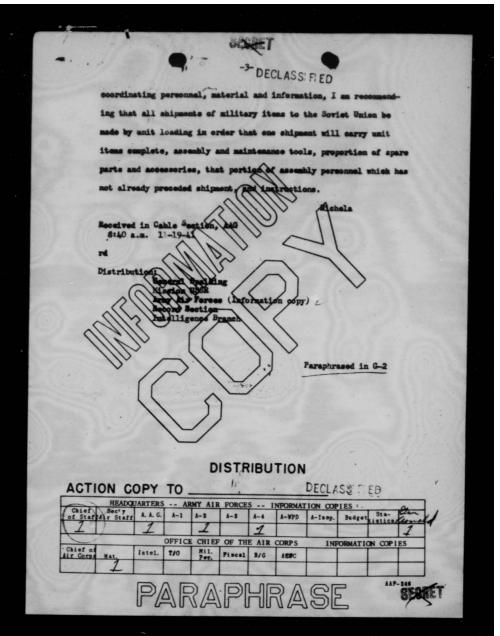
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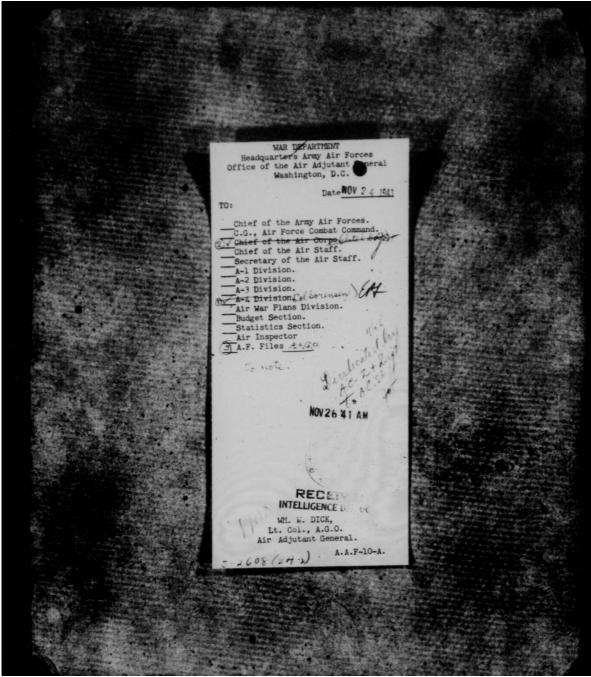
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Received at the War Dept.	DECLASSIFIED OCAE- No 11:52 a.m. November 17, 1941
From Konkrohar	DFC[ Aggrp [16]) II
To MILID	oyden LC; De
This message is from Faymenville	for Spalding. There hasbeen
received from the Soviet Government an	urgent request for ten items
of information on Tomahanks as follows	
please ferent two sets to me parties	no ant only printed infor-
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of plane. Apply and there has been	wrant over by Septein Alicon
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instruction both Royal Air Force and I	MAC. It is believed by
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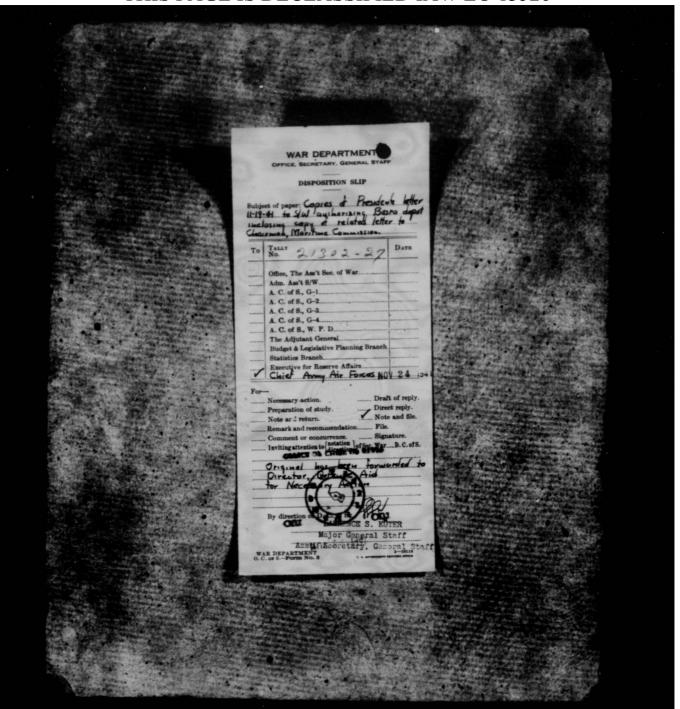




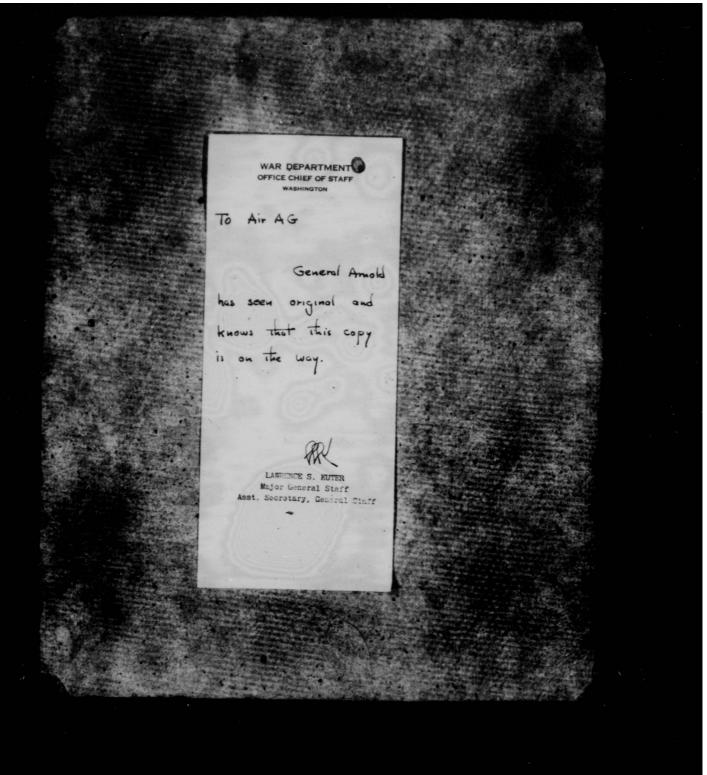
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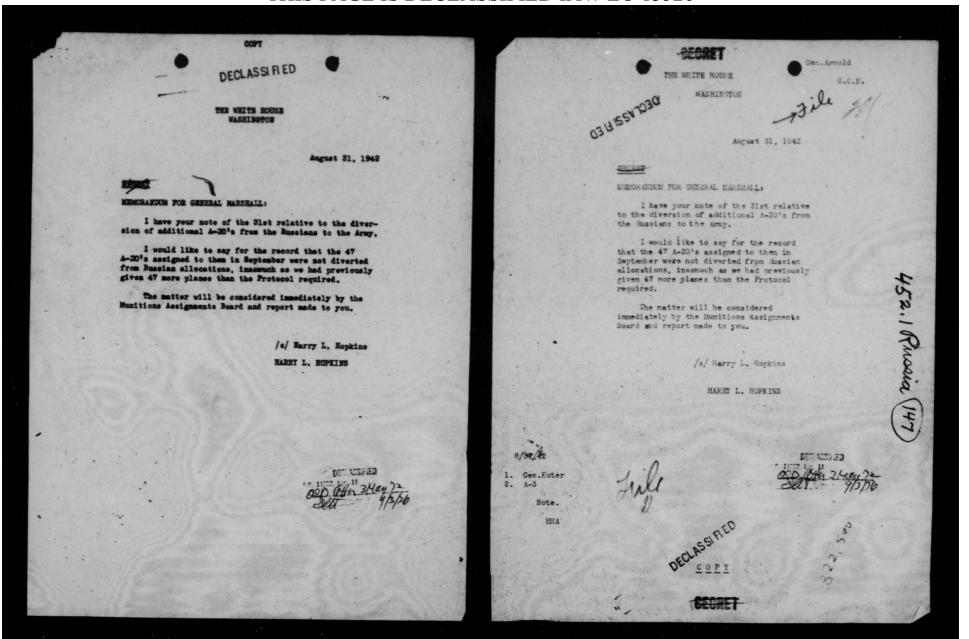
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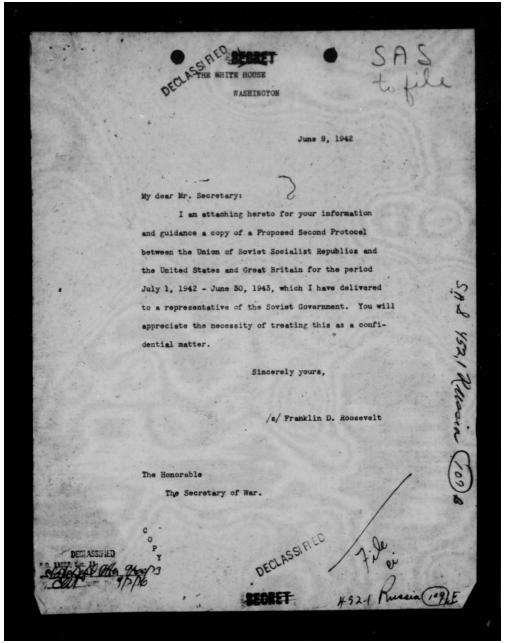
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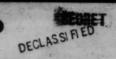
PROPOSED SECOND PROTOCOL
BETWEEN
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
AND
THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

COVERING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1942 to JUNE 30, 1943

1. The Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom have been giving the most serious confideration to the munitions of war which we can make available to the Soviet Government during the coming year. In addition to possible limitations due to the shortage of ships, the controlling factor by the northern route is the quantity of shipping that can be escorted to ports of discharge. The limiting factor by the southern route is inland transportation from Persian Gulf ports.

2. Our respective Governments will make available for despatch from the ports of the United States, United Kingdom and other countries during the period 1st July, 1942 to 30th June, 1943, approximately 3,300,000 short tons to the northern ports and 1,100,000 short tons to the Persian Gulf ports. In the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 1, it is our opinion that this is the highest practicable export programme from all sources at which we can now aim. Within the limits imposed from time to time by the factors mentioned, we will supply the shipping necessary to lift that part of this program for which U.S.S.R. ships cannot be made available.

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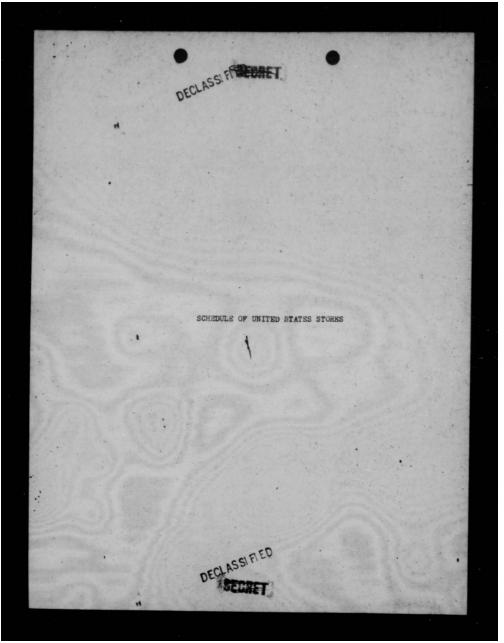
- 3. The schedule of stores which the United States can make available has been drawn up in the light of the programme of requirements as submitted to the United States Government by the U.S.S.R. The schedule of stores offered by the United Kingdom has been drawn up on the assumption that Russia desires to continue to receive supplies on the scale agreed at the Moscow Conference. The stores listed in these two schedules amount to approximately 8,000,000 short tons.
- 4. It will be necessary for the Soviet Government to select from these schedules a programme of particular supplies and munitions of war for procurement and despatch, which will come within the amounts mentioned in paragraph 2. This programme should include all cargoes to be transported after 1st July, 1942, including protocol and non-protocol items either already on order or to be ordered.
- 5. It is to be understood this programme is subject to variations to meet unforeseen developments in the progress of the war. But you may be sure that every effort will be made to deliver the particular supplies which you designate.
- 6. The United States will be pleased to extend financial arrangements to cover its part of the proposed new protocol and all adjustments thereof. The United Kingdom financial arrangements will continue as at present, i.s. wash-oredit agreement of 16th August, 1941,

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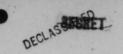
to cover civil supplies and Lend-Lease agreement now under negotiation to cover war-like supplies, the terms of which have been agreed in principle.

- 7. We, of course, stand ready through appropriate officials to discuss with your representatives in Washington all detailed questions pertaining to the schedules listed below and any reasonable adjustments that may be desired.
- 8. Above all, we want to assure you that we have a full understanding of the vital importance of your front and the urgent necessitites of moving supplies to it in the highest possible volume and in the shortest space of time.
- with this in mind, we shall be glad to review the programme from time to time to see if increased quantities of munitions can be provided and delivered.





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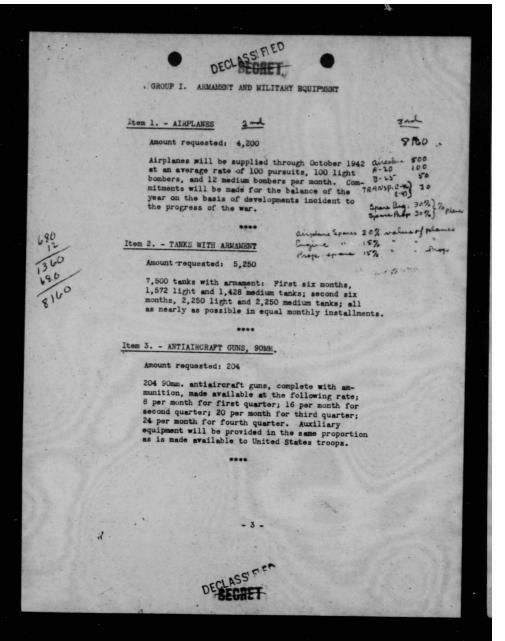
The United States government undertakes to make available to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following schedule of stores aggregating some 7,000,000 short tons valued at three billion dollars, of which there are 1,110,000 tons of military and naval equipment, armament and ammunition valued at two billion dollars, 1,800,000 tons of materials, machinery and industrial equipment worth four hundred million dollars and 4,300,000 tons of food products worth six hundred million dollars.

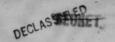
The following schedule has been prepared on the basis that any balances which may be due from the existing Protocol after June 30, 1942, are included, as well as all articles contained in the new Protocol for which requisitions have been previously approved with delivery scheduled after June 30, 1942. The schedules indicate availability at centers of production.

In the schedule, the item numbers and major classifications correspond to those in the U.S.S.R. Program of Requirements, submitted April 2, 1942.

For certain items the amounts to be made available are indicated as combined offerings of the United States and the United Kingdom and appear as a combined figure in the schedules of both governments.







GROUP I. Continued

Items 4 and 6. - ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, \$7MM., 45MM., 12.7-20MM.

Amount requested: 3,000 - 37mm. and 45mm 360 - 12.7-20mm.

3,360 substitute units, 37mm., or twin 20mm. on self-propelled mount without director; to be furnished at following successive quarterly rates: 300, 720, 1020, 1320.

\*\*\*\*\*

Item 5. - ANTI-TANK GUNS, 50-57MM. COMPLETS WITH AMMUNITION

Amount requested: 2,100

1,900 57mm. at rate of 200 per month during period October through May, and 300 for June.

\*\*\*\*

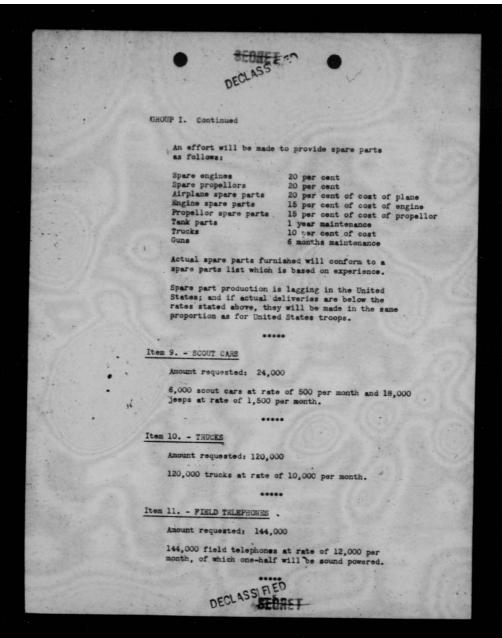
Items 7 and 8. - MACHINE GUNS, COMPLETS WITH AMMUNITION, .38 CAL. AND THOMPSON SUB-MACHINE GUNS .45 CAL.

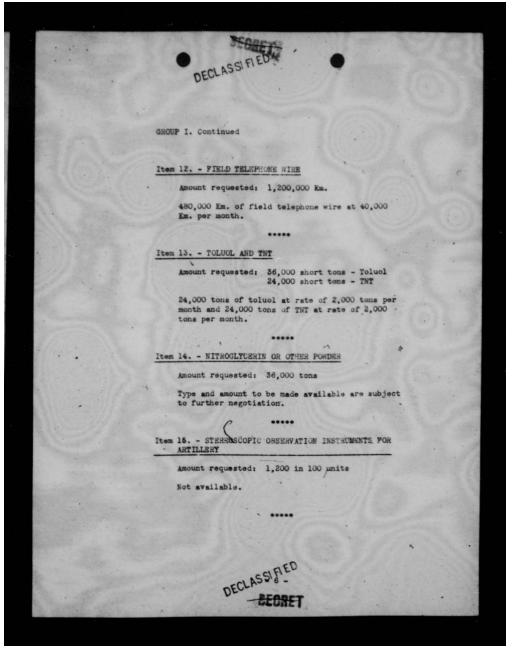
Amount requested: 120,000 - .38 cal. 127,878 - .45 cal.

240,000 at rate of 20,000 per month. No. .38 cal. in production.

NOTE: Ammunition for all weapons will be supplied in the same proportion as for United States troops and, if practicable, in an amount equal to the accuracy life of weapons.







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GROUP I. Continued

#### Item 16. - MILITARY FIELD GLASSES

Amount requested: 3,000

Not available.

#### Item 17. - MOTORCYCLES

Amount requested: 36,000

10,500 motorcycles, at rate of 500 per month July through September, and 1,000 per month thereafter.

\*\*\*\*

#### Item 18. - PRIME MOVERS FOR ARTILLERY

Amount requested: 7,200

2,400 prime movers for artillery at rate of 200 per month, of which a part will have slow speed transmissions.

#### \*\*\*\*\*

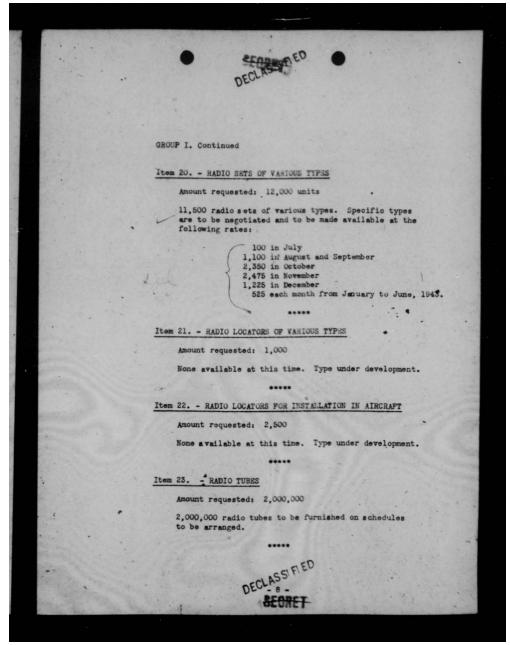
#### Item 19. - TOBOGGANS (MOTOR SLEDS)

Amount requested: 2,400

2,000 toboggans at rate of 200 per month September through June.

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GROUP I. Continued

#### Item 24. - GENERATORS, GAS DRIVEN

Amount requested: 10,000

10,000 gas driven generators to be furnished on schedules to be arranged. To be supplied without tents.

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#### Item 25. - ABSOLUTE RADIO ALTIMETERS

Amount requested: 2,500

No absolute radio altimeters available.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Item 26. - RADIO BEACON, BLIND LANDING EQUIPMENT AND HOMING DEVICES

Amount requested: 250 sets

None available.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Item 27. - RADIO DIRECTION FINDERS (VARIOUS TYPES)

Amount requested: 250 sets

150 sets of radio direction finders at rate of 50 per month November through January.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Item 28. - MRASURING AND TEST EQUIPMENT

Amount requested: \$1,000,000 worth

\$1,000,000 worth of measuring and test equipment on schedules to be arranged.

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GROUP I. Continued

#### Item 29. - RADIO REPAIR TRUCKS FOR FIELD USE

Amount requested: 250 units

No radio repair trucks available

\*\*\*\*

#### -Item 30. - DRY CELLS FOR FIELD TELEPHONES

Amount requested: 1,500,000

1,500,000 dry cells for field telephones on schedules to be arranged.

\*\*\*\*\*

Item 31. - DRY CELL BATTERIES FOR USE WITH RADIO EQUIPMENT.

Amount requested: 400,000

400,000 dry cell batteries for use with radio equipment on schedules to be arranged.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Item 32. - RADIO COMPONENTS, PARTS & ACCESSORIES

Amount requested: \$500,000 worth

\$500,000 worth of madio component parts and accessories for maintenance and repairs to be furnished on schedules to be arranged.

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- 10 -

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GROUP I. Continued Item 33. - FIELD REPAIR SHOP, LIGHT, FOR TANKS & TRUCKS Amount requested: 100 units. No light field repair shop for tanks and trucks available. Item 34. - FIELD REPAIR SHOP FOR BRIGADE TANK DIVISION Amount requested: 120 units. 90 units of field repair shops, each consisting of approximately 12 trucks, at rate of 10 units per month, October through June. DECLASSI FIED

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GROUP II. VARIOUS MATERIAL, MACHINERY & INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

### Item 1. - MARINE CABLE

Amount requested: 1,200 Km.

1,200 Km. in equal monthly installments.

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### Item 2. - SUBMARINE CABLE

Amount requested: 600 Km.

600 Km. in equal monthly installments.

\*\*\*

### Item 3. - ALUMINUM INGOTS

Amount requested: 48,000 short tons.

24,000 long tons in equal monthly installments.

#### DURALUMINUM

Amount requested: 18,000 short tons

6,000 long tons in equal monthly installments.

\*\*\*\*

#### Item 4. - NICKEL

Amount requested: 9,600 short tons

Combined United Kingdom and United States at rate of 600 short tons per month for first six months; subject to review for second six months. This amount includes nickel in all forms to be made available, including alloys with steel, nichrome wire, and other materials requiring nickel in the specifications, except finished munitions.

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GROUP II. continued

# Item 5. - MOLYBDENUM

Amount requested: 9,600 short tons

4,000 short tons in equal monthly installments.

\*\*\*\*

## Item 6. - COPPER KLECTROLYTIC, COPPER RESERVE

Amount requested: 36,000 short tons 7,500 short tons

Combined United Kingdom and United States, 120,000 long tons in equal monthly installments. This includes copper in all forms, including refinery shapes, brass and wire mill products, copper base alloys and copper content of finished products other than assumition.

\*\*\*

# Item 7. - ROLLED COPPER (CARTRIDGE BRASS, ETC.)

Amount requested: 102,00 short tons

102,000 short tons in equal monthly installments, subject to copper limitations indicated in Item 6.

\*\*\*

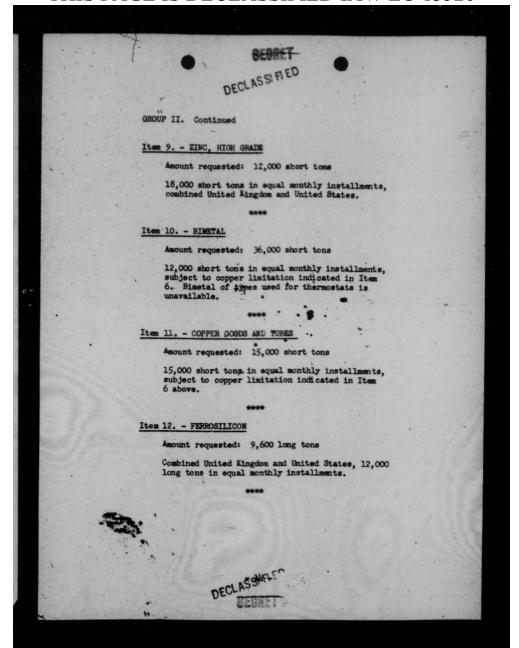
# Item 8. - MAGNESIUM ALLOYS

Amount requested: 3,600 short tons

None available.

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GROUP II. Continued

### Item 13, - FERROCHROME

Amount requested: 9,600 long tons

Combined United Kingdom and United States, 7,200 long tons in equal monthly installments.

\*\*\*

## Item 14. - ARMOR PLATE

Amount requested: 48,000 long tons

12,000 long tons in equal monthly installments, provided types desired are available. Subject to nickel limitation indicated in Item 4.

-

# Item 15. - HARD ALLOYS & CUTTING TOOLS

Amount requested: \$9,000,000

\$9,000,000 worth to be furnished on schedules to be arranged. Subject to nickel limitation indicated in Item 4.

\*\*\*

NOTE: Items 16 - 3h inclusive, as listed below, can be made available tentatively, but are all subject to specifications and sizes available in the United States and subject to nickel limitation indicated in Item h.

# Item 16. - COLD DRAWN STEEL DRILL RODS

Amount requested: 960 long tons

120 long tons in equal monthly installments.

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GROUP II. Continued

# Item 17. - HIGH SPEED STEEL.

Amount requested: 6,000 long tons
3,000 long tons in equal monthly installments.

## Item 18. TOOL STEEL

Amount requested: 24,000 long tons
10,200 long tons in equal monthly installments.

# Item 19. - COLD-DRAWN CARBON & ALLOY STEEL RODS

Amount requested: 168,000 long tons.

129,600 long tons in equal monthly installments.

### Item 20. - HOT HOLLED STEEL (CARBON ALLOY & AIRCRAFT)

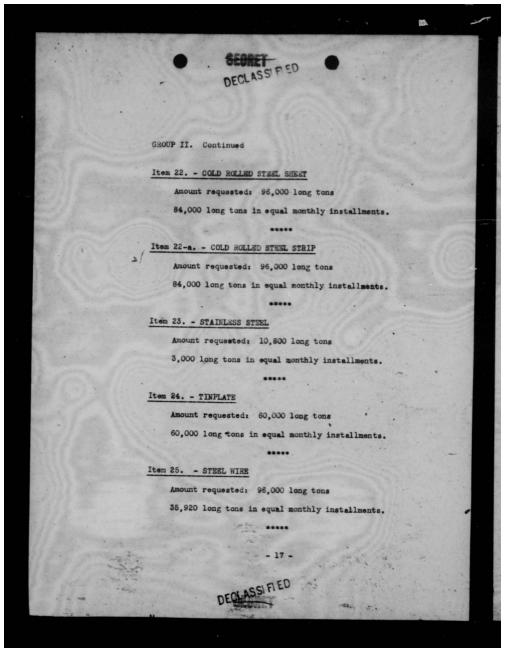
Amount requested: 150,000 long tons
96,000 long tons in equal monthly installments.

### Item 21. - CHROME MANGANESE SILICON STEEL BILLETS

Amount requested: 120,000 long tons 84,000 long tons in equal monthly installments.

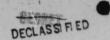
- 16 -

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DECLASSI FI ED GROUP II. Continued Item 26. - STEEL WIRE ROPE Amount requested: 24,000 long tons 14,400 long tons in equal monthly installments. Item 27. - STEEL ALLOY TUBES Amount requested: 36,000 long tons 21,600 long tons in equal monthly installments. Item 28. - STAINLESS STEEL WIRE Amount requested: 1,200 long tons 360 long tons in equal monthly installments. Item 29. - SPECIAL ALLOY WIRE Amount requested: 240 long tons 240 long tons in equal monthly installments. Item 30. - NICKEL CHROME WIRE Amount requested: 480 long tons 480 long tons in equal monthly installments. DECLASS' F. FO

DECLASSI FIED GROUP II. Continued. Item 31. - BARBED WIRE AND STAPLES Amount requested: 60,000 long tons 50,400 long tons in equal monthly installments. Item 32. - STEEL TUBES Amount requested: \$50,000 long tons 252,000 long tons in equal monthly installments, \*\*\*\*\* Item 33. - HOT ROLLED STEEL SHEETS & PLATES UNDER 5/8" THICK & UNDER 72" WIDE Amount requested: 120,000 long tons 96,000 long tons in equal monthly installments. Item 34. - BOLTS, NUTS, ETC. Amount requested: 12,000 long tons 12,000 long tons in equal monthly installments. Item 35. - OTHER METALS AND STEEL PRODUCTS Amount requested: \$10,000,000 Fulfillment depends upon specifications. DECLASSIFE



GROUP II. Continued

#### Item 36. - PHENOL

Amount requested: 18,000 short tons
12,000 short tons in equal monthly installments.

# Item 37. - PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Amount requested 240,000 short tons

240,000 short tons in equal monthly installments. Types and schedules to be arranged.

#### .\*\*\*\*

### Item 38. - ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Amount requested: 2,400 short tons
2,400 short tons in equal monthly installments.

#### \*\*\*\*\*

# Item 39. - SODIUM BROMIDE

Amount requested 2,400 short tons
1,800 short tons in equal monthly installments.

#### \*\*\*\*\*

# Item 40. - PHOSPHORUS

Amount requested: 2,400 short tons
2,400 short tons in equal monthly installments.

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GROUP II. Continued

# Item 41. - DIBUTYL PRTHALATE

Amount requested: 3,600 short tons
3,600 short tons in equal monthly installments.

### Item 42. - DIMETHYLAFILINE

Amount requested: 3,600 short tons
3,000 short tons in equal monthly installments

# Item 43. - DIPHENYLANINE

Amount requested: 3,600 short tons 1,800 short tons in equal monthly installments

# Item 44. - COLLOXYLIE

Amount requested: 4,800 short tops

# Item 45. - METHANOL

Amount requested: 12,000 short tons
12,000 short tons in equal monthly installments
\*\*\*\*

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DECLASSI FIED GROUP II. Continued Item 46, - UROTROPINE Amount requested: 7,200 short tons 4,600 short tons: 300 in July and August, and 400 per month thereafter. Item 47. - HEXAGEN Amount requested: 6,000 short tons None available. Item 48. - AMMONIA CHLORIDE Amount requested: 4,800 short tons 4,800 short tons in equal monthly installments. Item 49. - MERCURY (METALLIC) Amount requested: 300 short tons 300 short tons in equal monthly installments. Item 50. - POTASSIUM NITRATE Amount requested: 3,600 short tons 3,600 short tons in equal monthly installments.

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GROUP II. Continued

# Item 51. - AMMONIUM CYANIDE

Amount requested: 3 short tons
3 short tons in equal monthly installments

# Item 52. - CENTRALITE

Amount requested: 600 short tons
600 short tons in equal monthly installments.

# Item 53. - RESARIE (RESORCINOL)

Amount requested: 120 short tons
120 short tons in equal monthly installments.

### Item 54. - BARIUM PEROXIDE

Amount requested: 300 short tons
300 short tons in equal monthly installments.

# Item 55. - STRONTIUM (S. OXILATE)

Amount requested: 96 short tons
96 short tons in equal monthly installments.

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GROUP II. "Continued

# Item 56. - RODALITE (RHODAMINE B)

Amount requested: 6 short tons 6 short tons in equal monthly installments.

# Item 57. - TORIUM (T. NITRATE)

Amount requested: 3 short tons 3 short tons in equal monthly installments.

### Item 58. - CERIUM (C. CHICRINE)

Amount requested: 18 short tons 18 short tons in equal monthly installments.

# Item 59 - CERSOL

Amount requested: 1,200 short tons 1200 short tons in equal monthly installments.

# Item 60. - POTASSIUM SULPHATE

Amount requested: 1,800 short tons 1,800 short tons in equal monthly installments.

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GROUP II. Continued

### Item 61. - ANTHRACENE

Amount requested: 3,600 short tons

None available

\*\*\*

### Items 62, 63, 64, 65, and 68.-

MACHINE TOOLS: Amount requested: 21,000 each.

ELECTRIC FURNACES: Amount requested: 600 each.

FORGING PRESSES & HAMMERS: Amount requested: \$48,000,000 worth.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT: Amount requested: \$36,000,000 worth.

GRAPHITE ELECTRONES: Amount requested: 6,000 long tons.

NOTE: Will be made available in quantities totaling an aggregate value of 150 million dollars, the amount and type of the specific items to be arranged at the earliest possible date and subject to limitations on copper and nickel.

\*\*\*

### Item 66. - INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS

Amount requested: \$1,800,000 worth.

None available in the United States.

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- 25 -

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GROUP II. Continued

# Item 67. - ABRASIVES

Amount requested: \$6,000,000 worth
\$3,600,000 worth in equal monthly installments.

### Item 69. - BEARINGS

Amount requested: 8,500,000 Supply depends upon specific sizes.

# Item 70. - BALLS END ROLLERS

Amount requested: 28,000,000

28,000,000 in equal monthly installments, provided sizes are spread generally through the range of American production.

\*\*\*

## Item 71. - SOLE LEATHER

Amount requested: 18,000 short tons

No sole leather available except as included in finished shoes.

\*\*\*

## Item 72. - ARMY BOOTS

Amount requested: 4,500,000 pairs.

2,400,000 pairs of army shoes at rate of 200,000 pairs per month.

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GROUP II. Continued

#### Item 73. - ARMY CLOTH

Amount requested: 18,000,000 yards

\$18,000,000 yards of army cloth at monthly rate of 1,500,000 yards, in ratio of 60 per cent for overcoating and h0 per cent for suiting.

#### \*\*\*\*

### Item 74. - ELECTRICAL POWER CABLES

Amount requested: 12,000 Km.

12,000 km. in equal monthly installments, subject to copper limitation indicated in Item 6.

#### \*\*\*

### Item 75. - WEBBING

Amount requested: 38,000,000 yards

36,000,000 yards of tubular type webbing at 3,000,000 yards per month. No other type available.

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#### Item 76. - TARPAULIN

Amount requested: 24,000,000 yards

None available.

#### \*\*\*

### Item 77. - VISTANEX (MOLECULAR WT. 60)

Amount requested: 300 short tons.

None available until the spring of 1943. The amount available will depend upon the development of the U. S. synthetic rubber program.

#### \*\*\*\*



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GROUP II. Continued

# Item 78. - TIRES AND TUBES

Amount requested: 1,800,000 sets

Combined United Kingdom and United States, 26,000 long tons of rubber in all forms, including tires and tubes, in equal monthly installments; in addition, 2,000 long tons per month from Ceylon as long as that source is open.

\*\*\*

Item 79. - HIGH PRESSURE HOSE: Amount requested:
1,000,000 meters

Item 80. - SHEET FIBER: Amount requested: 3,600 tons.

Item 81. - SHOCK ABSORBER CORD: Amount requested: 60,000 meters

No commitments can be made until further specifications are received.

\*\*\*\*

# Item 82. - METALLIC CLOTH AND SCREEN

Amount requested: 1,000,000 square meters

1,000,000 square meters in equal monthly installments, subject to copper limitations as stated in Item 6.

\*\*\*

### Item 83. - CONDENSOR PAPER (RADIO)

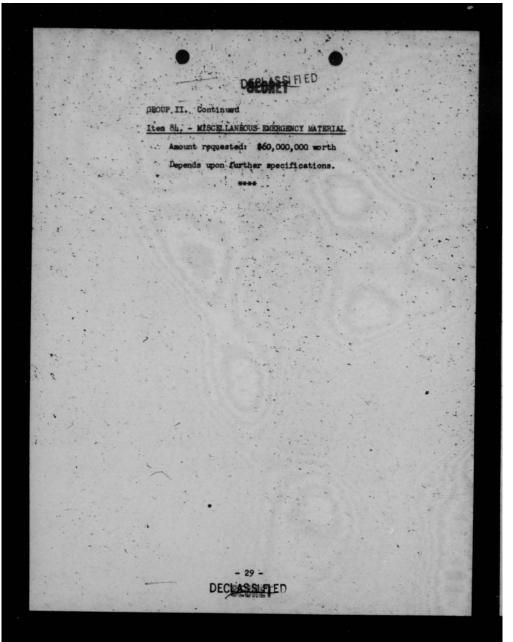
Amount requested: 240 short tons

240 short tons in equal monthly installments.

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GROUP III. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS FOR SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES

### A. BQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS FOR RATLROADS

Under this category the U.S.S.R. have requested 21 general items and 55 specific items. With the exceptions of the items set forth below, the items requested include large amounts of critical materials and critically scarce tools, cranes and other heavy machinery. It may be possible to supply a few units of some of the items upon receipt of specifications as to sizes and types. No commitment or recommendation can be made at this time, except as follows:

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#### Recommended

Rails Wheels 240,000 long tons 36,000 sets 60,000 units 216,000 long tons 12,000 sets 54,000 units

It is believed that the foregoing can be made available in equal monthly installments at one-twelfth of the annual rate. For a list of all items see Program of Requirements submitted by the U.S.S.R.

---

### B. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS FOR IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Under this category the U.S.S.R. have requested 191 items for blast and open hearth furnaces, Bessemer convertors, coke oven batteries, rolling mills, turbo generator units, boiler installations, and turbo blowers. The value of the requests has been estimated by the U.S.S.R. at \$180,000,000 as opposed to a U.S. estimate of approximately \$1,000,000,000. The requested equipment approximately duplicates that required for the American steel expansion program now under way.

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GROUP III. Continued

Production of any substantial part of the request could not be effected without abandoning our own steel expansion program. Consequently, the requests cannot be filled. For a list of individual items see Program of Requirements submitted by the U.S.S.R.

\*\*\*

#### C. EQUIPMENT FOR PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Under this category the U.S.S.R. have requested 10,000 tons of steel pipe and 16 items of drilling equipment and fittings. Many of the items requested are critical factors in the expansion of 100 octans and synthetic rubber production in the United States. The Petroleum Coordinator recommends that the requests not be fulfilled. For a list of all items see Program of Requirements submitted by the U.S.S.R. Certain items which will not interfere with the 100 octans and synthetic rubber programs may be made available upon receipt of definite specifications. Some used refining equipment in good condition is available.

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# GROUP IV. FOOD PRODUCTS Item 1. - WHEAT AND FLOUR Amount requested: 2,400,000 tons 2,400,000 tons in equal monthly installments. Item 2. - SUGAR Amount requested: 840,000 tons 840,000 tons in equal monthly installments. Item 3. - CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS Amount requested: 120,000 tons. 120,000 tons in equal monthly installments. Item 4. - MEAT Amount requested: 180,000 tons 180,000 tons in equal monthly installments. Item 5. - LARD Amount requested: 144,000 tons 144,000 tons in equal monthly installments.

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GROUP IV. Continued

Item 6. - VEGETABLE OIL

Amount requested: 120,000 tons
120,000 tons in equal monthly installments.

Item 7. - SOAP STOCK

Amount requested: 60,000 tons
60,000 tons in equal monthly installments.

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MEDICAL SUPPLIES Amount requested: \$13,813,966 worth Approximately \$12,000,000 worth of medical supplies in approximately equal monthly installments and substantially in accordance with request but with the understanding that items and quantities thereof must be arranged with appropriate United States Agency.

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NAVAL STORES

In addition to the above listed items requested by the Government of the U.S.S.R., the Government of the United States undertakes to make available certain diesel engines, gasoline engines, storage batteries for submarines, guns and ammunition to arm U.S.S.R. merchant vessels and mine sweepers or patrol craft.

These items can be made available at the following rates:

### DIESEL ENGINES

506 diesel engines, varying from 170 to 1600 horsepower in the following quantities: 122 of 170 HP; 200 of 250 HP; h8 of 600 HP; 130 of 1200 HP; 6 of 1600 HP.

These diesel engines can be made available at the following rates:

June	h	January, 1943	46
July	16	February	46
August	20	March	51
September	24	April	51
October .	lili	May	56
November	46	June	56
December	1.6		

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NAVAL STORES - Continued

#### GASCLINE ENGINES

2,170 gasoline engines from 50 to 1200 HP in the following quantities: 1500 of 50-120 HP; 120 of 900 HP; 550 of 1200 HP.

These gasoline engines can be made available at the following rate:

July	100	January, 1943	215
August	150	February	215
September	150	March	215
October	150	 April	220
November	150	Мау	220
December	165	June	220

\*\*\*

### STORAGE BATTERIES FOR SUBMARINES

12 storage batteries for submarines at the rate of one per month.

\*\*\*

# NAVAL ARMAMENT AND AMMUNITION

Sufficient guns and ammunition can be made available to arm U.S.S.R. merchant vessels with one 3-inch double purpose gun and two machine guns together with ammunition, as such ships become available for arming.

\*\*\*

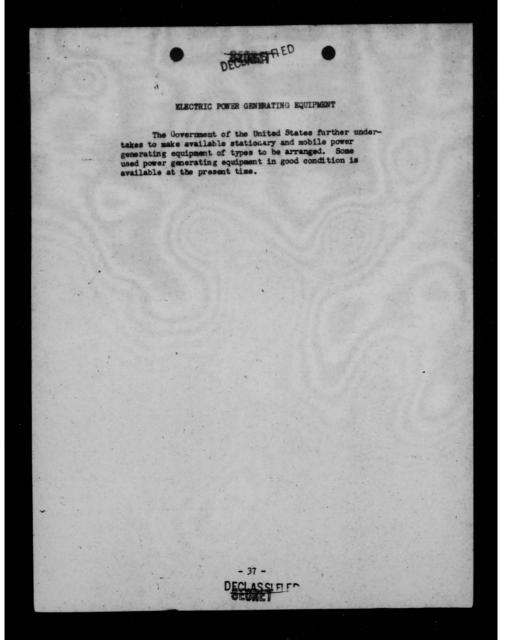
## MINE SWEEPERS OR PATROL CRAFT

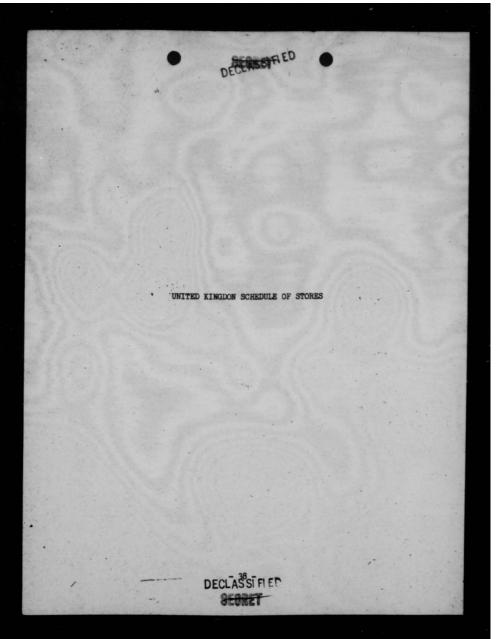
10 mine sweepers or patrol craft can be delivered during April, May and June, 19h3.

\*\*\*

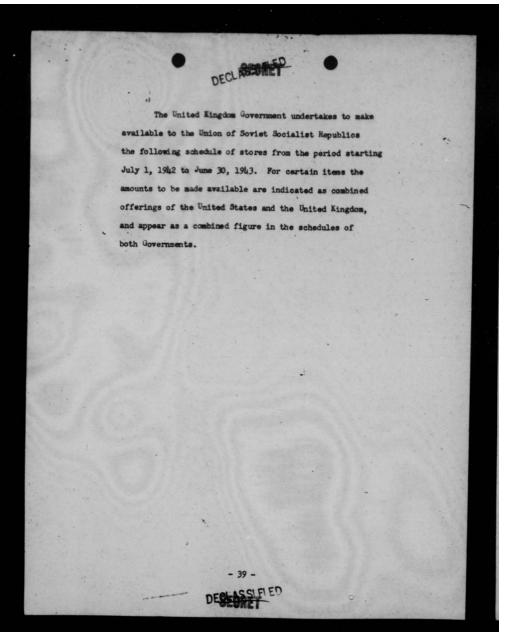
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#### A. MILITARY SUPPLIES

### Item 1. - AIRCRAFT

200 fighters monthly for last six months of 1942. The U. K. Government cannot at present undertake to increase the present quota of 200 aircraft a month, but the existing quota rates will be continued to the end of the year. The U. K. Government cannot foresee the situation beyond the end of 1942, and its ability to continue or increase supplies of fighters will depend upon the results of the intensified air fighting in the West of Europe during the present year.

\*\*\*

### Item 2. - TANKS

250 monthly, until December 31, 1942. It is hoped that a combined offer of 1,000 monthly can be made by a joint commitment from the U. S. and U. K. for the first 6 months of 1943. Basis of allocation 350 bg decided at a later date.

# Item 3. - ANTI-TANK GUNS

50 2-pdr. monthly with ammunition, 50 6-pdr. monthly with ammunition.

\*\*\*\*

#### Item 4. - ANTI-TANK RIFLES

300 monthly with ammunition.

\*\*\*

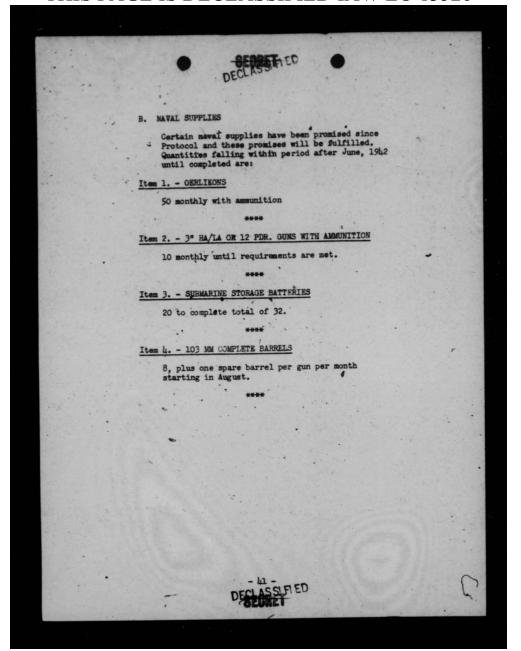
# Item 5. - BREN CARRIERS

200 monthly with weapons.

\*\*\*

- 10 -

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#### C. RAW MATERIALS

(Figures in long tons monthly except where otherwise stated.)

### Item 1. - ALUMINUM

2,000 tons monthly, July, August, September, subject to reconsideration end of September. U. S. offer of 24,000 long tons in equal monthly installments remains unchanged.

#### Item 2. - TIN

750 tons monthly (adjustments dependent upon decisions arrived at by the Combined Raw Materials Board, less any amounts over 9,000 received by U.S.S.R. from China.)

### Item 3. - NICKEL

Combined United Kingdom and United States at rate of 600 short tons per month for first 6 months; subject to review for second 6 months. This amount includes nickel in all-forms to be made available, including alloys with steel, nichrome wire, and other materials, requiring nickel in the specifications, except finished munitions.

#### \*\*\*\*

### Item 4. - LEAD

3,500 tons monthly dependent upon cancellation of unshipped amounts under the First Protocol and upon shipping conditions.



DECEMBRE

RAW MATERIALS . Continued

### Item 5. - COPPER

Combined United Kingdom and United States, 120,000 long tons in equal monthly installments. This includes copper in all forms, including refinery shapes, brass and wire mill products, copper base alloys and copper content of finished products other than ammunition.

\*\*\*

### Item 6. - ZINC, HIGH GRADE

Combined United Kingdom and United States 18,000 short tons in equal monthly installments.

\*\*\*

### Item 7. - INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS

\$150,000 monthly.

\*\*\*\*

## Item 8. - FERROSILICON

Combined United Kingdom and United States, 12,000 long tons in equal monthly installments.

\*\*\*

# Item 9. - FERROCHROME

Combined United Kingdom and United States, 7,200 long tons in equal monthly installments.

\*\*\*

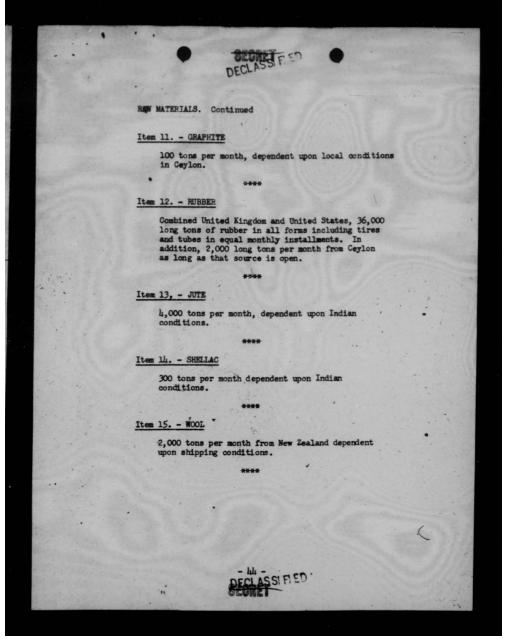
### Item 10. - SILVER STEEL

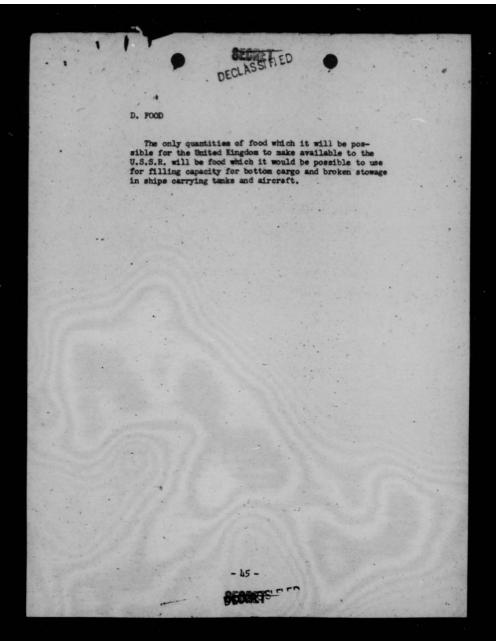
50 tons per month.

\*\*\*

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DECEMBER





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March 24, 1942

COMPTDENTIAL

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The present Protocol agreement with the U.S.S.R. terminates, in large part, with the end of this fiscal year.

I understand that, from a strategical point of view, the Army and Navy feel that aid to Russia should be continued and expanded to maximum extent possible, consistent with shipping possibilities and the vital needs of the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations and others of the United Nations. I share such a view.

In the near fature, I expect to discuss this question with the U.S.S.R.

I desire that you submit to me by April 6th next the monthly assignment schedules of major items pertaining to your separtment which you recommend be offered to the U.S.S.R.-during the period July 1, 1942 - June 30, 1943. It is appreciated that Soviet needs may not be known, but, when necessary, assumptions should be made which are based upon your estimate of the Soviet situation.

I am asking Mr. Marry Hopkins to consolidate and coordinate the recommendations of the various departments and agencies concerned, and would like to have you designate someone to represent to him the views of your department and to assist him in his task.

I wish the preparation of these estimates to be kept confidential.

Very sincerely yours,

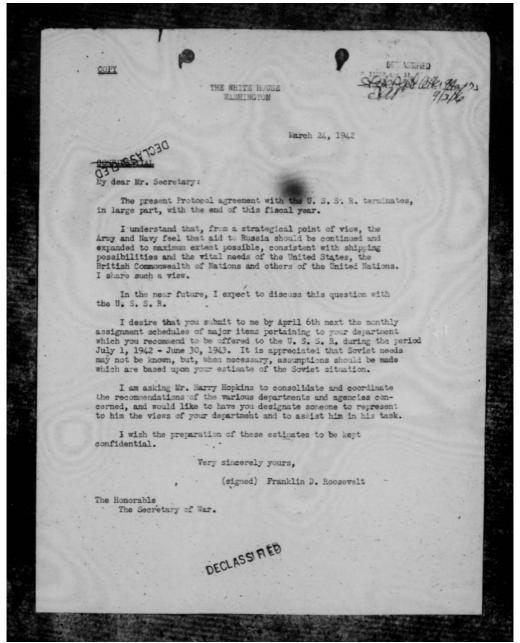
(signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Monorable
The Secretary of War.

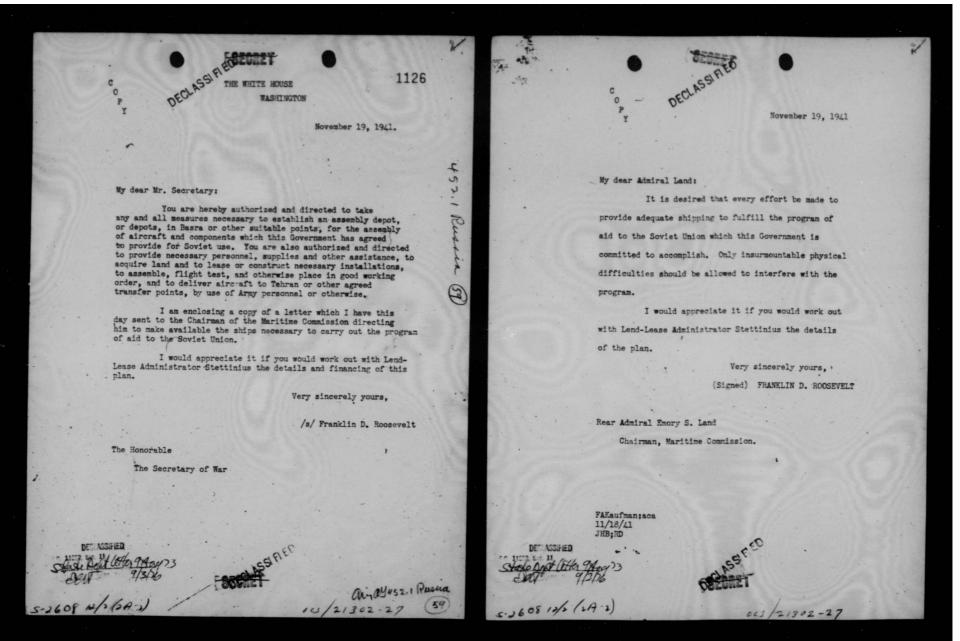
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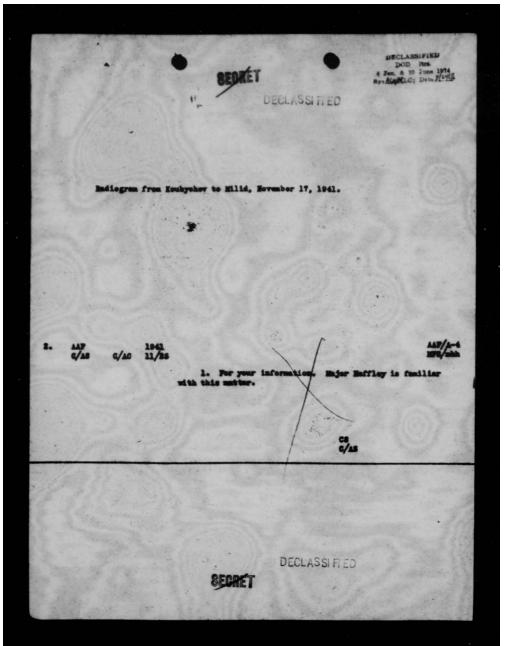


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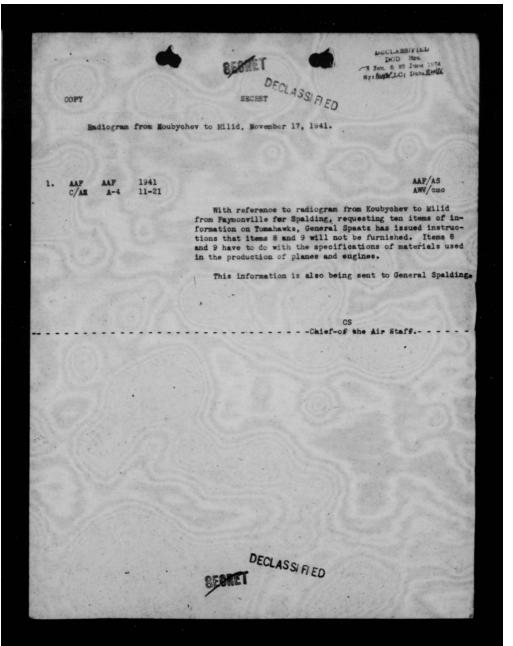


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NO.	FROM	то	DATE	COMMENTS			
1.	AAF C/AS	AAF A-4	1941	With reference to radiogram from Koubychev to M from Faymonville for Spalding, requesting ten items formation on Tomahawks, General Spaatz has issued in tions that items 8 and 9 will not be furnished. Ite and 9 have to do with the specifications of material in the production of planes and engines.	of in- 3 struc		
				This information is also being sent to General	Spalding!		
					~		
				Chief of the Air Staff.	(3)		
2.	AAF C/AS	C/AC	1941	1. For your information. Major Heffley is family with this matter.	AAP/A-4 MFS/mhh		
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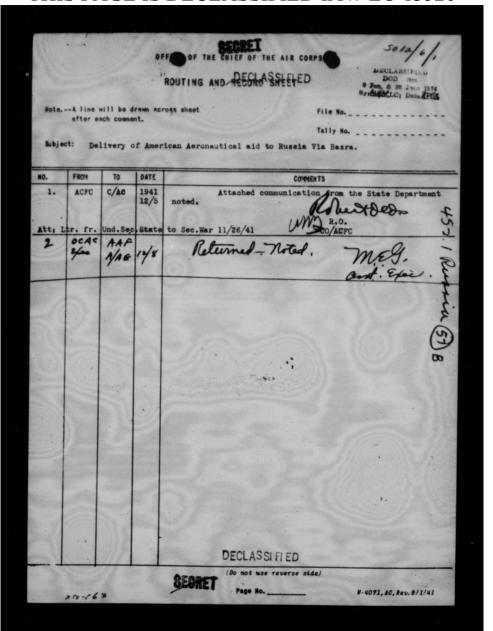
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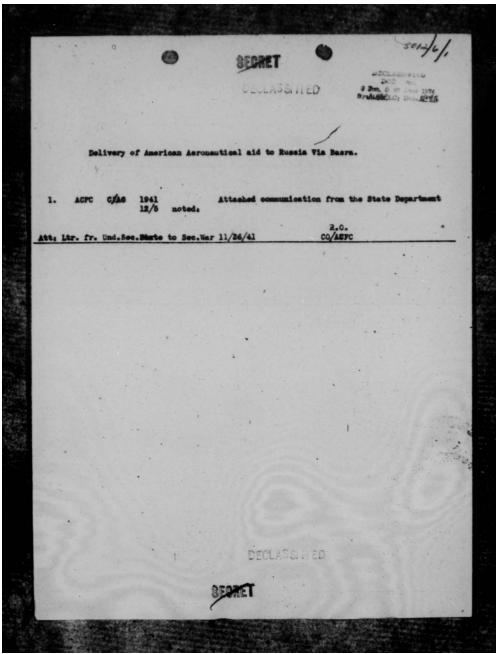
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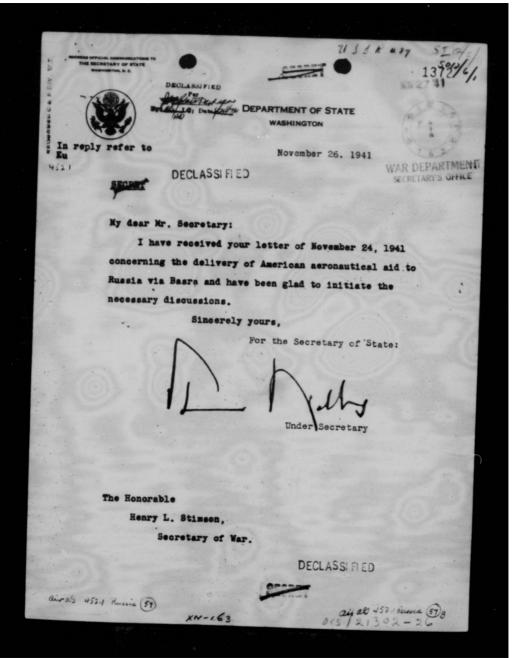
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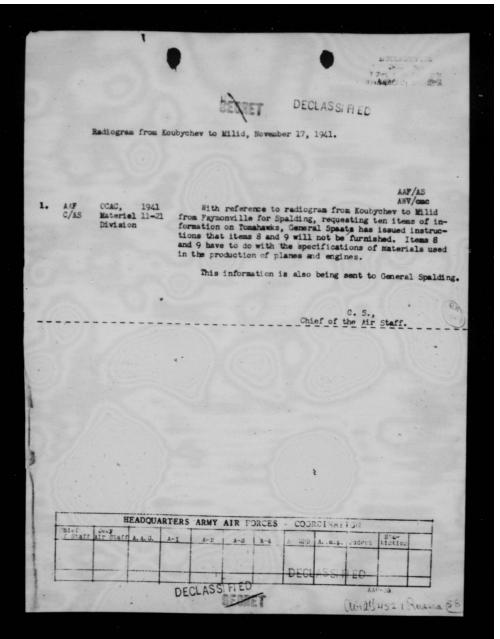
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Dear Mr. Secretary:

Appropriate action is requested in securing the cooperation of the British as well as the Russian Government in carrying out the delivery of American aeronautical aid to the Russian Government, which has already been agreed upon in our mutual assistance plan. A study of the possible methods by which airplanes and allied equipment may be speedily shipped to the Russian Government by the American Government has resulted in the decision that the most practical and immediate route is by means of surface vessel delivery to Basra, Iraq, with ferry flight to Russia.

In order to accomplish this, it is necessary that the British and Iraqi Governments make the necessary arrangements to permit the establishment of an assembly point under American military control and command at Shaiba, which is in the southwest suburbs of Basra and at which point there exists a suitable airdrome now used by the British for the assembly of aircraft. This is to be a purely American operaton; and so it will be necessary that the British agree to our having airdrome and hangar space, as well as dockage space, and authority for the establishment of all the necessary housing and other facilities to assemble at least two hundred Fighter and Bomber airplanes per month at this point. An estimated maximum of twelve ships per month of approximately the 10,000 ton size would be te peak shipping requirement to be unloaded at the port of Basra. Dockage is preferred in the city rather than further down toward the mouth of the river, due to its relative proximity to the erection airdrome at Shaiba; and it will probably permit the shipment of deck-loaded airplanes, which upon unloading would be rolled directly to the assembly point. At the same time, it is desired to secure authorization to accomplish exactly the same thing at Karachi, India, as an immediate support point in case Iran becomes untenable.

452.1 PMODIA

Our preference is to make delivery to the Russians at a point as near the unloading and assembly area (Basra) as may be suitably arranged. This indicates consideration of Basra and behran in

Chief of Staff	Sec'y Air Staff	AAG	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-WPD	A-Insp.	Budget	Sta- tistics
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preference to any point within Russia. American personnel will be provided by us, at point of delivery to the Russians, to meet all technical requirements. It will be necessary for the Soviet Government to provide sufficient 100-octans fuel and oil for their operations at the delivery point, as well as hangar space and the working facilities required.

It is desired that agreement of the British and Russian Governments be secured to the effect that planes be assembled at Bacra and be accepted at an adequately defended point in Iran, acceptable to the American Government. The point to be agreed upon should afford a satisfactory landing field, ample fueling facilities, and living and working accommodations for the personnel involved.

We propose to send approximately one hundred thirty-five Officers, fifty enlisted men, and eight hundred technicians or enlisted men. We will require storage and handling facilities for the total project of at least 665,000 gallens of 100-octame fuel and 15,000 gallens of oil.

It will also be necessary for the British Government to provide protection for this facility and any necessary staging points against enemy action. In addition, it is desired that they provide the required staging sirdrome points to the place of delivery and improve the existing airdrome facilities so as to have at least \$,000-foot all-westher runways at Shaiba (Basra) and at Tehran. The Soviet Government will have to provide sufficient 100-ectane fuel and oil for their operations at the delivery point, as well as hangar space and the working facilities required.

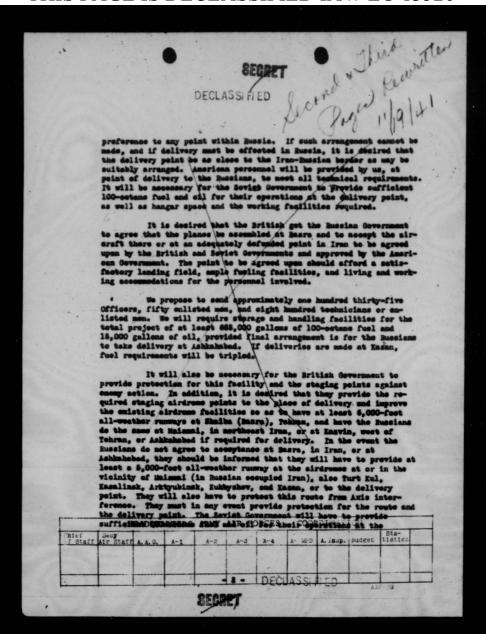
In view of the urgency of this project your immediate cooperation is requested with the Air Corpe to whom this project has been assigned for accomplishment.

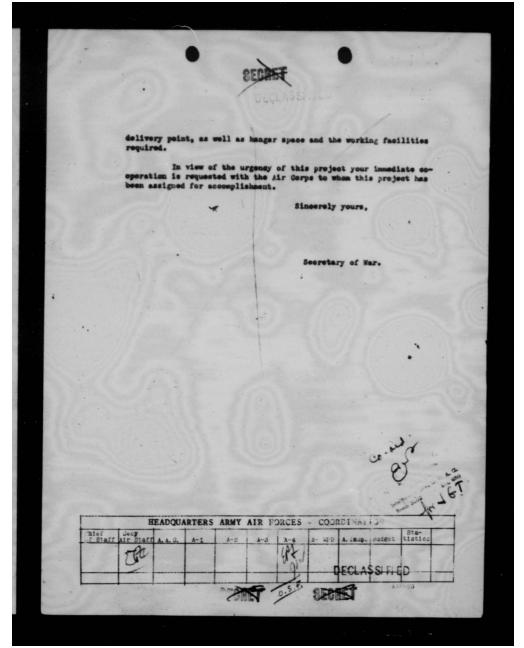
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Sincerely yours,

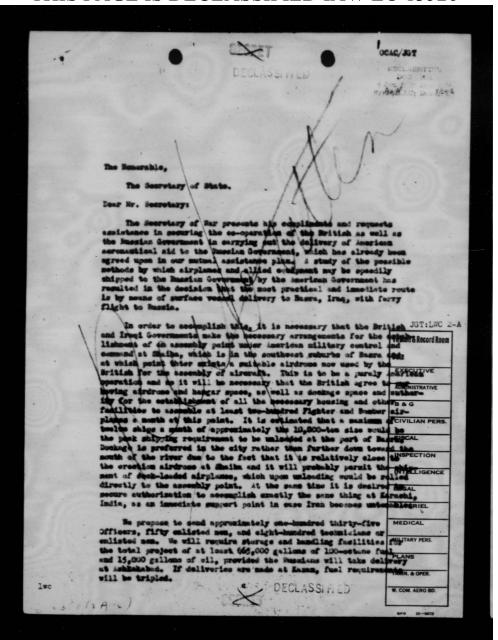
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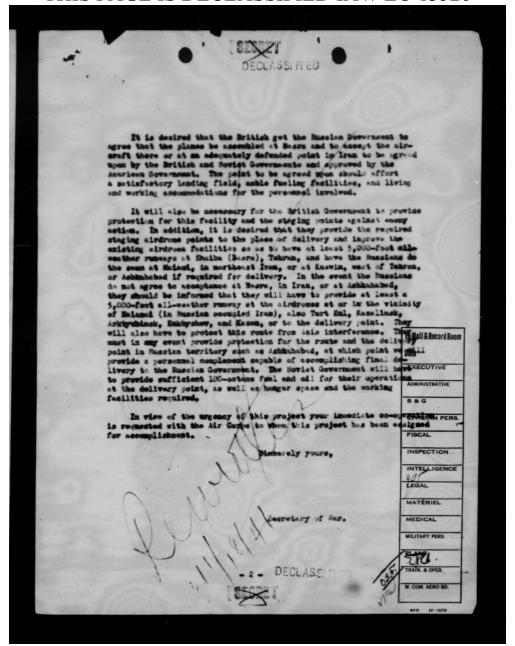
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	The Honorable,	STRIED
	The Secretary of State.	1974
		Date 224/11
	The Secretary of War requests assistance in securing the ecoperation of the British as well as the Russian Government in carrying out the delivery of imerican aeronautical aid to the Russian Government, which has already been agreed upon in our mutual assistance plan. A study of the possible methods by which airplanes and allied equipment may be speedily shipped to the Russian Government by the American Government has resulted in the decision that the most practical and immediate route is by means of surface vessel delivery to Basra, Iraq, with ferry flight to Russia.	
	In order to accomplish this, it is necessary that the British and Iraqi Governments make the necessary arrangements to permit the establishment of an assembly point under American military control and command at Shabe, which is in the southwest suburbe of Basra and at which point there exists a suitable sirdrome now used by the British for the assembly of aircraft. This is to be a purely imerican operation and so it will be necessary that the British agree to our having airdrome and hangar space, as well as dockage space and authority for the establishment of all the necessary housing and other facilities to assemble at least two hundred Fighter and Bomber airplanes per month at this point. It is estimated that a maximum of twelve ships per menth of approximately the 10,000 ten size would be the peak shipping requirement to be unloaded at the port of Pasra. Dockage, is preferred in the city rather than further down toward the mouth, off the river due to the fact that it is relatively close to the erection airdrome at Shaiba and it will probably permit the shipment of deek-loaded airplanes, which upon unloading would be rolled directly to the assembly point. At the same time it is desired to secure authorisation to accomplish exactly the same thing at Earachi, India, as an immediate support point in case Iran becomes untenable.	2.1 Susano 57
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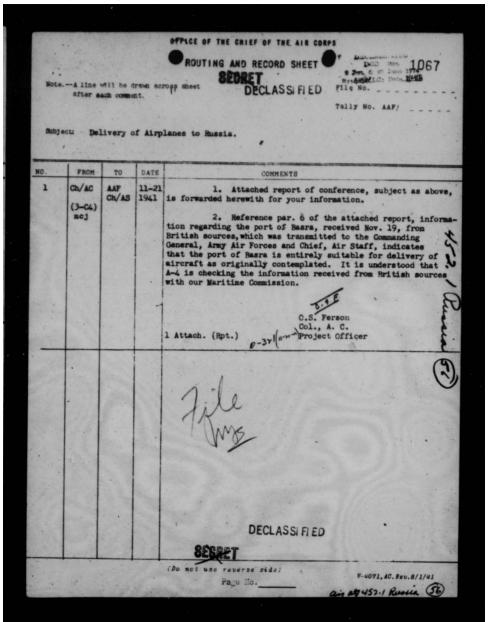
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NO.	FROM	ТО	DATE	COMMENTS	
1.	OGAC Intel.	C/AAF	1941	1. Reference directive to establish r it is requested that the attached letter to State be signed by Secretary of War.	
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ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF OF THE AIR CORPS
WAS DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE AIR CORPS

WASHINGTON

CONTROPECLASSIFIE Bovember 19, 1941

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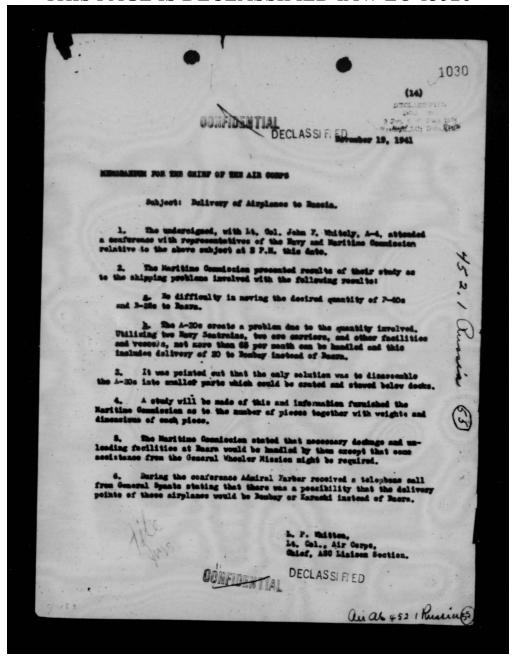
MINORANDON FOR THE CHIEF OF THE AIR CORPS

Subject: Delivery of Airplanes to Bussia.

- 1. The undersigned, with Lt. Col. John F. Whitely, A-4, attended a conference with representatives of the Navy and Maritime Commission relative to the above subject at 3 P.M. this date.
- 2. The Maritime Commission presented results of their study as to the shipping problems involved with the following results:
  - a. No difficulty in moving the desired quantity of P-40s and B-25s to Basra.
  - b. The A-20s create a problem due to the quantity involved. Utilizing two Mavy Seatrains, two ere carriers, and other facilities and vessels, not more than 65 per month can be handled and this includes delivery of 20 to Bombay instead of Basra.
- 3. It was pointed out that the only solution was to disassemble the A-20s into smaller parts which could be crated and stowed below decks.
- 4. A study will be made of this and information furnished the Maritime Commission as to the number of pieces, together with weights and dimensions of each piece.
- 5. The Maritime Commission stated that necessary dockage and unleading facilities at Basra would be handled by them except that some assistance from the General Wheeler Mission might be required.
- During the conference Admiral Farber received a telephone call from General Spaats stating that there was a possibility that the delivery points of these airplanes would be Bonbay or Karachi instead of Basra.

L. P. Whitten, Lt. Cel., Air Corps, Chief, ASC Limison Section.

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DECLASS FIED Chancy and Colonel Lyon while in Moscow. Prepared by Colonel Lyon.)

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OTES ON

SOVIET AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION.

Seventy Combat Planes per day.

M. SHAKURIN, the Commissar for Aircraft Industries, represented a produc tion capacity of more than seventy fighter and bember aircraft a day, or a rate of 20,000 aircraft per amum based on a six day week. The elements of production in any country are MEN, MANAGEMENT, MACHINES and MATERIALS. The evidence available indicates that the estimate is not extravagant.

Production and Maintenance Personnel.

The outstanding features at Plants Mumbers 1 "Aeroplanes" and 24 "Engines" is the apparent high level of experience and skill of the MEM in the machine shops, the forge shops, the wood shops, the metal shops and the assembly lines. Wemen and boys are used but key positions on the production machinery are manned by experienced mechanics and operators. Reserves between the ages of 18 and 35, both inclusive, have been called to the colours but exemptions are decreed for skilled workers in the aircraft industry.

At Archangel the assembly of Tomahawks furnished by the British started on September 3rd. On September 10th the first aeroplane was flown; on September 27th the 47th aeroplane was assembled. Of the 51 included in this shipment 3 were grounded and one crashed and burnt as a result of engine defects. 50 mechanics performed this task, Our officers on duty at Archangel rated them superior to the U. S. Army mechanic in skill, ingenuity, resourcefulness and morale. They work without shelter in sleet, rain and wind on an average of 14 hours a day. Through oversight on the part of the Americans and British making up the shipment of Tomahamks, they were not provided with proper tools and instructions.

The deficiencies in the shipment noted by our Officers are as follows, all of which emphasize the resourcefulness of the Soviet crews in overcoming the resultant handicaps to the speedy assembly of the aeroplanes received:-

- (1) 10 defective propellors were shipped \*9 were made operational by the Soviet mechanics."
- (2) 24 special tool kits had been removed from the aeroplanes prior to delivery to Archangel.
- (3) No spares of any kind, including such expendable items as spark plugs and crystals for radios, were included in the shipment.

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- (4) No instructions or diagrams for the adjustment of carburetors and trigger motors for the machine guns were provided.
- (5) Generator drive gears and accessory drive gears that were reported to Machington as a cause for grounding Tomahawks more than six months ago were discovered as a result of failures on two acroplanes after thirty minutes flying.
- (6) 12 each 30 calibre machine guns were missing upon arrival of the shipment at Archangel.

In spite of these deficiencies the Soviet mechanics completed their task on schedule and the aeroplanes reported ready for combat on October 4th, but on the recommendations of our Officers the aeroplanes were grounded pending advice from England regarding the defective generator gears cited above.

#### Management and Machinery.

Soviet Staff work is reported to be of a low order of efficiency. Accomplishments cited herein and impressions of the engineering management at factories Numbers 1 and 24 exempt aircraft production and maintenance from this generality.

An estimate of the Soviets ability to continue to produce and maintain aircraft should take cognisance of the following facts.

- (1) The bulk of the aircraft production facilities, excluding aluminum, are well 15cated strategically with respect to present front lines.
  - The facilities at Leningrad are largely devoted to the manufacture of commercial aircraft.
- (2) Proven American, German and British principles and details of aeroplane and engine design and production processes are the basis for series production.
- (3) Inspection processes follow the American example.
- (4) Composite design utilizing wood, steel and metal are in evidence. Machine tools are of the best American and German makes. Installation of presses and heat treatment equipment have been planned to provide capacities far in excess of the assembly jigs in Plant No. 1 thereby providing for quick expansion or for the manufacture of parts for other facilities.

The A. M. Marks 35 and 38 is a thoroughly proven engine produced by two factories in addition to No. 24 for installation in both fighters and bombers, indicating adherence the principle of standardisation.

An additional example of the ability to execute Staff decisions is the construction of an aerodrome at Archangel for the reception and assembly of American and British aircraft. On September 3rd work was initiated on two runways approximately 100 yards wide and 1750 yards long, together with perimeter tracks and dispersal areas. The construction of one runway required the clear-



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ing of a forest, draining of a swamp, an excavation 4 feet deep, the filling of the excavation with legs and the flooring with sawn timbers for the runway surface. The other runway required the draining of a swamp and surfacing with gravel. All this was accomplished within the period of 30 days and during the period 47 aeroplanes were exected and tested.

#### M. I. G. III Pighter Aeroplane.

The Commissar for Aircraft Industry stated the Soviets were currently producing combat aircraft of high quality. This statement is verified by observation at Factories Nos. 1 and 24. The M. I. G. III fighter aeroplane is a single engine low wing monoplane comparable in performance to the Messerschmitt F. The principal characteristics are as follows: high speed at 18 thousand feet 384 m. p. h., allowable diving speed 450 m. p. h., rates h. p. 1200 at 18,000 feet. Approximate grass weight 6,500 pounds. Type of cooling, water. Type of structure, composite - wood, steel, aluminum. Features of design which are despecial interest include a retracting gear which lowers in a seconds for rand can be related to 5 seconds, as compares to 45 seconds for the Tomahawk. Wood outer panels in a monoplane design which are slightly heavier than metal provides an effective application of spruce birch plywood readily available in the U. S. S. R.

#### Materials

Aluminum would appear to be a bottleneck in the production of 70 combat aeroplanes a day. Although wood and steel is utilized there is no substitute for aluminum for cowling, engine parts and other critical structural parts both in the engine and aeroplane. Any long range estimate of the combined anti-Axis aircraft production should take into consideration the capacities of the heavy machine tools, such as hydraulic presses, currently in operation by the Soviets. This type of equipment requires more than a year to produce and with skilled mechanics, is a measure of the aircraft productive capacity.

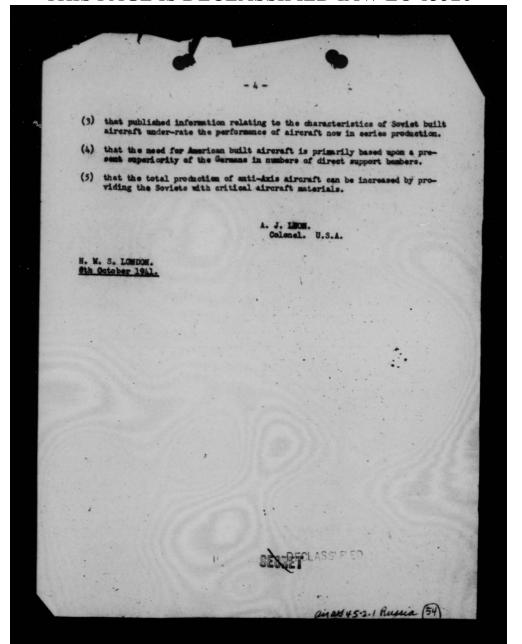
#### Pilots

Our Officers on duty at Archangel have expressed a high regard for the ability of the Russian Pilot. It is pertinent that approximately 120 pilots were qualified during the period September 10th to September 29th at Archangel with the loss of only one seroplane. This aeroplane was forced down on account of engine failure. Although the aeroplane landed in the trees and burnt, the pilot escaped, hence the score thus far is losses due to operational errors of the pilots - zero.

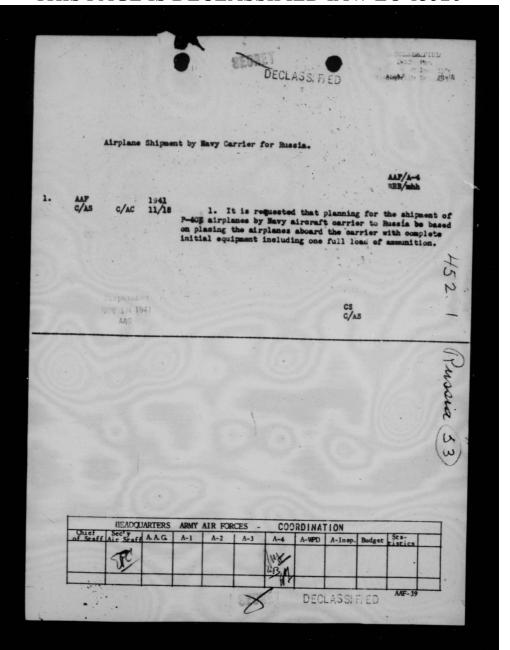
#### Summary

From impressions gained from the proceedings of the Aircraft Committee, the report of the accomplishments at Archangel and observation at Factories Nos. 1 and 24, it is evidenced;

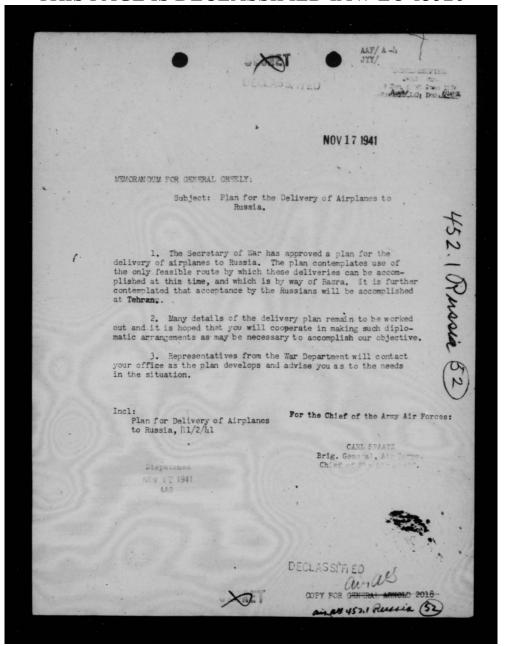
- (1) that only the best American aircraft should be furnished to the Soviets.
- (2) that the Soviets can maintain and operate with a high degree of efficiency American built aircraft.

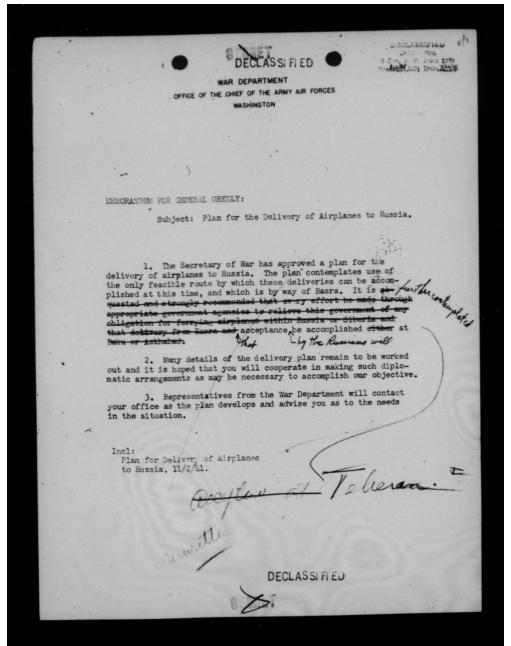


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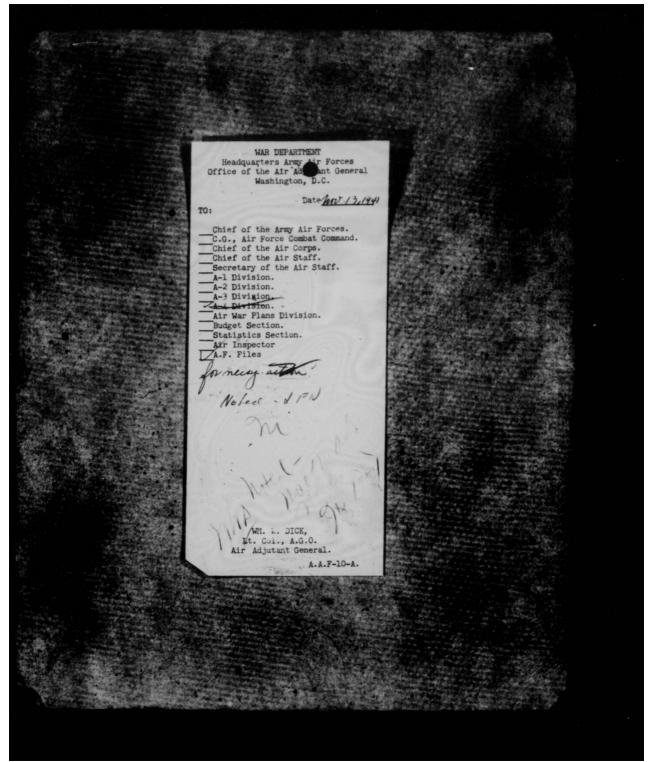


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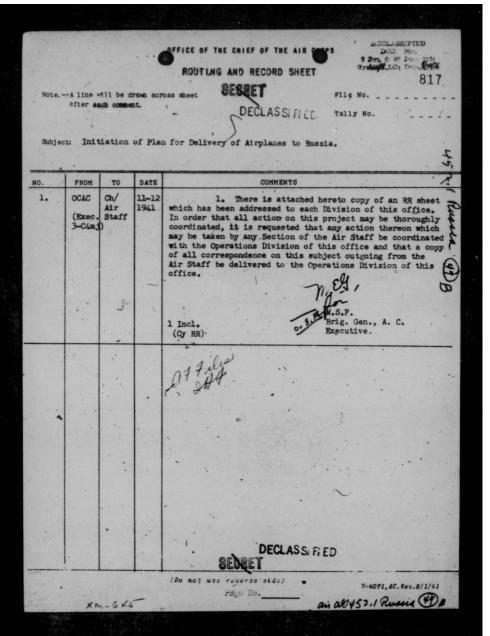




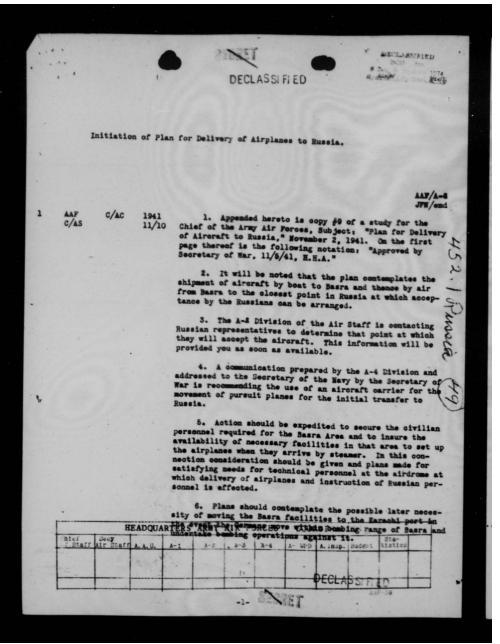
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,	G/AS	C/AC	1941		AAF/A-4 JFW/lml
	W AS	Mat. Div.	11/0	1. In connection with RAR on the above	subject from
				this headquarters to C/AC 10/28/41, a furth inent on the subject of complete compliment	er study is pert-
734				quired under the unusual circumstances for	each airplane by
				type, in order to assure operating possibiliapply to radio installation particularly in	
				phone and headset requirements, armament and	i bombing equipment
				based particularly upon the type of guns and well as other items not covered and complete	
				tenance, operation, etc.	
			. *	2. Further directive on the transfer	
			7	will be available as soon as certain decision. Request report of survey of equipment require	
				Russian operation as indicated above.	esente cased apon .
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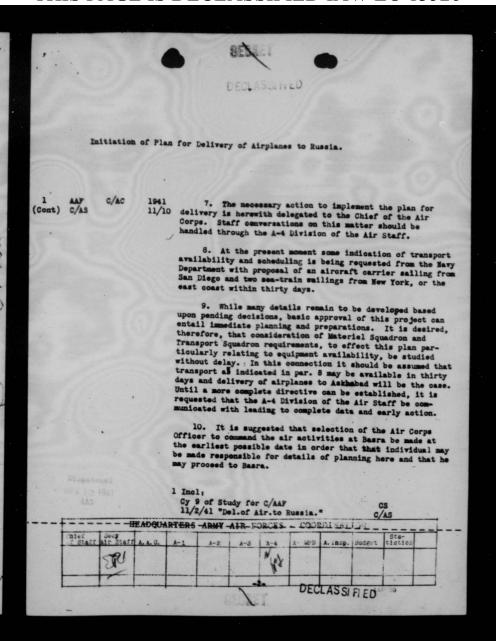


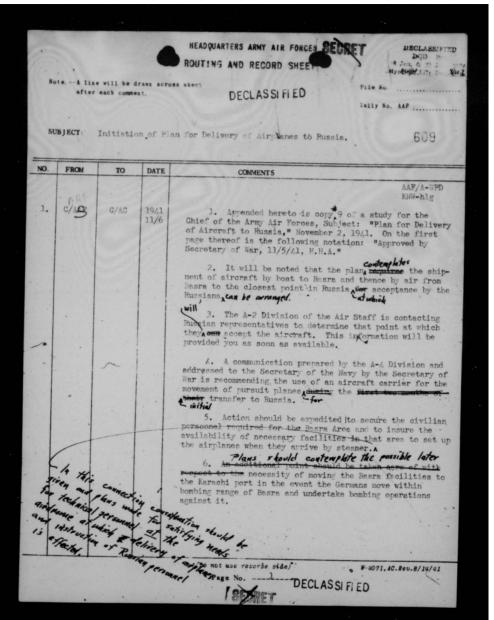
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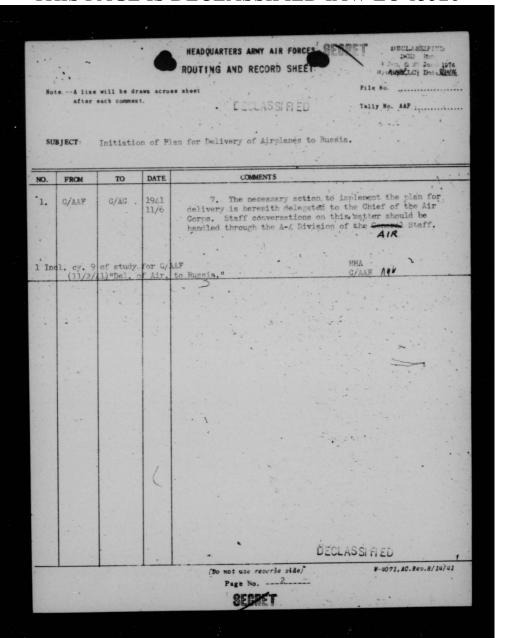




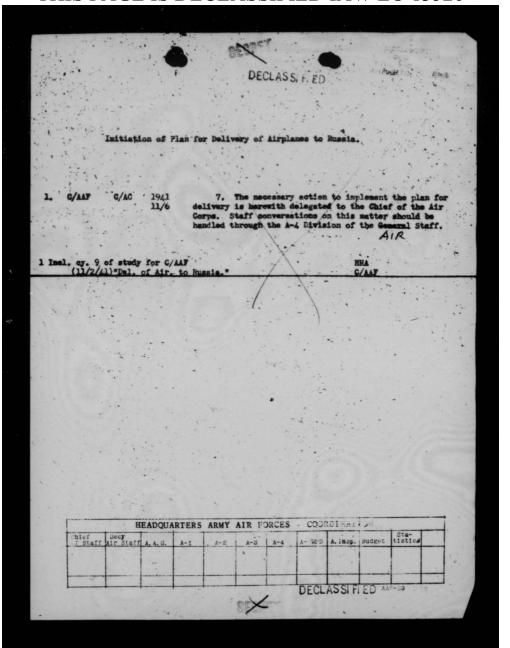


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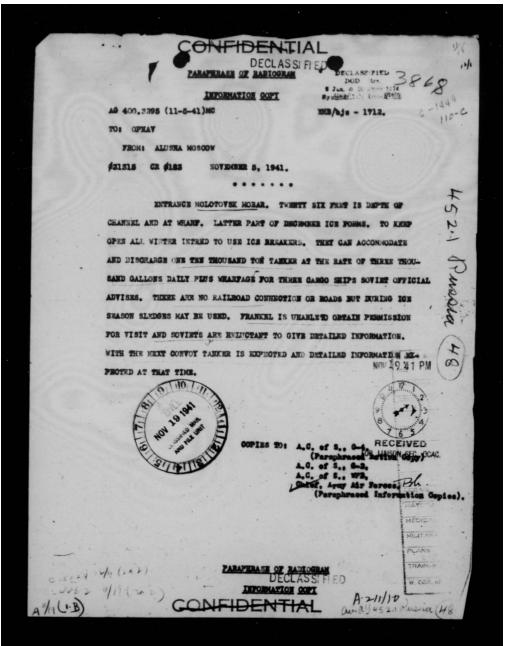
			4	HEADQUARTERS AND AIR FORCES
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SUE	BIECT: T.		e D1	for Delivery of Airplanes to Russia.
		it clasion ,	oi rian	for Delivery of Airplanes to Mussia.
NO.	FROM	то	DATE	COLMENTS
1.	C/AAF	C/AC	1941	7. The necessary action to implement the plan for delivery is herewith delegated to the Ghief of the Air Corps. Staff conversations on this matter should be handled through the A-4 Division of the Air Staff.
				8. At the present moment some indication of transport availability and scheduling is being requested from the Navy Department with proposal of an aircraft carrier sailing from San Diego and two sea-train sailings from New York, or the east coast within thirty days.
1 Indl	. ey. 9	of study Del, of A	or C/A	9. While many details remain to be developed based upon pending decisions, besic approval of this project can entail immediate planning. It is desired therefore, that consideration of Materiel Squadron and Transport Squadron requirements, to effect this plan particularly relating to equipment availability, be studied without delay. In this connection it should be assumed that transport as indicated in par. 8 may be available in thirty days and delivery of airplanes to Askhabad will be the case. Until a more complete directive can be established, it he requested that the A-4 Bivision of the Air Staff be communicated with leading to complete date and early action.  10. It is supplied that selection of the Air Staff be communicated with leading to complete date and early action.
,	7 57 427			order that that individual way be made responsible for skrales I planning here and that the may them proceed to korsa
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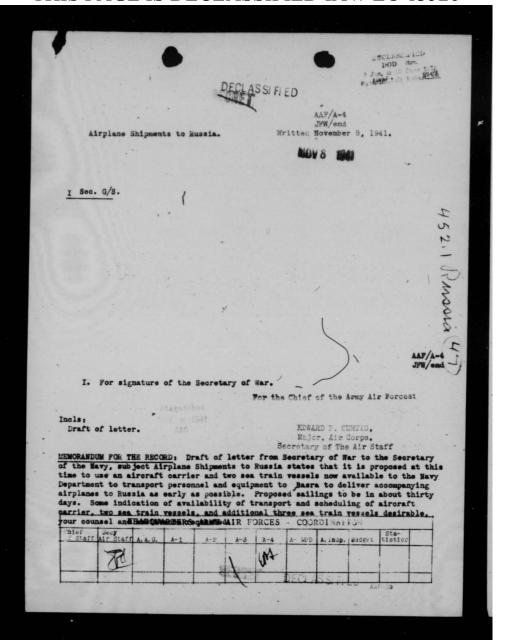
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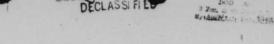
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AAF/A-4 JPW/end Written November 7, 1941.

SUBJECT: Airplane Shipments to Russia.

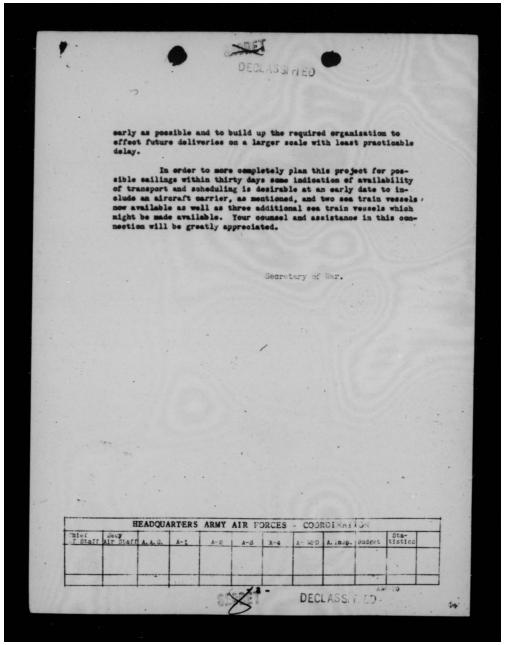
TO: The Secretary of the Navy.

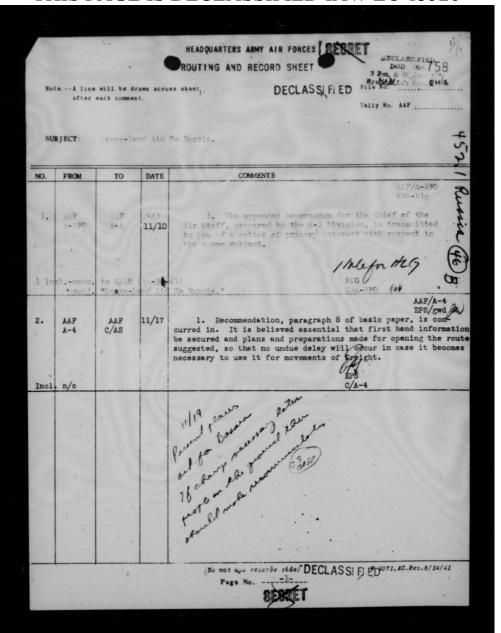
Relative the current consideration of airplane shipments to Russia it appears that the use of sea train vessels as proposed by the Mavy Department is a practical and desirable means of transport for the purpose. It is understood that two of these vessels are new available to the Mavy Department based upon New York, and that three additional new operating from New Orleans might be made available.

As a means of expediting shipment of airplanes, at least initially, it also appears that the use of an aircraft carrier operating from San Diego stress the Pacific would permit the delivery of approximately 77 Curtiss manufactured pursuit airplanes with pilots and the advance elements of necessary maintenance personnel and Materiel Squadron equipment including pessibly several transport airplanes. The use of two sea train vessels now available to the Mavy is visualized in this connection with cargo of airplanes and possibly seme Materiel Squadron equipment out of New York City. From information available these vessels have limited accommedation only for personnel and their leading would have to be considered accordingly with personnel accommedation principally on the carrier. Weighing risk against distance and time it may be desirable for the sea train vessels to proceed across the Pacific initially or later.

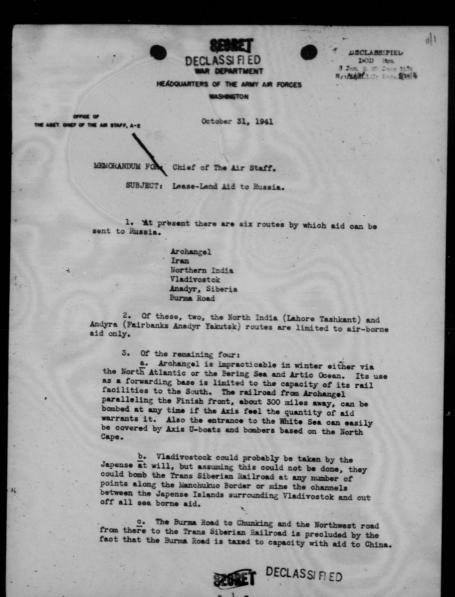
In summary of the foregoing and in advance of further detailed consideration it is proposed at this time that an aircraft carrier and two sea train vessels now available to the Navy Department be utilised, possibly within thirty days, to transport personnel and equipment to Basra to deliver accompanying airplanes to Russia as

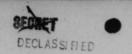
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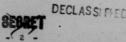




- d. The only remaining routes for freight, which includes aircraft ammunition, replacement parts and repair station equipment, other than aircort freight, are through Iran.
- 4. From Takoradi to the Central Russian Front via Khartoum, Cairo, Tehran, Ashkhabad is roughly 6500 miles which means all pursuit planes flown this route will have to have a complete overhaul shortly after arrival. There are three possibilities for forwarding supply equipment for the pursuit planes and bombers.
  - a. There is the railroad from Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf to Bandar Shah on the Caspian. According to G-2 the port facilities at Bandar Shahpur can handle 800 tons a day while the railroad can only handle about 300 tons due to the mountain grades. There is a report from the C.O.I. that they can or will be able to handle 1000 tons a day. Assuming this to be so, there is still a bottle neck as Bandar Shah on the Caspian can only handle 260 tons a day where the water is only four feet at the end of the longest pier. A branch line runs from Tehran to Kazvin where freight could be trucked to the port of Resht on the Caspian. Resht undoubtedly has the same water difficulties as Bandar Shah and fewer facilities.

Bases there is a water way for barges up the Karum him topicall on the Bandar Shahpur - Bandar Shah Railroad. The benefit of this depends entirely on the capacity of the railroad.

- c. Even assuming the railroad and the Caspian ports can be improved to handle sufficient freight, you are then faced with the transportation of same 700 miles by boat to the Astrahkan or Gurief rail heads at the north end of the Caspian. The Baku-Rostov line is cut and now useless for points north of Rostov. By spring the Axis will probably be as far south as the Caucasus mountains and East to the Caspian which will make shipping in the Caspian impossible due to Axis bombers.
- d. If Lease-Lend Aid to Russia is to be extended beyond Iran, another road must be found with a delivery point East of the Caspian.
- e. The logical route starts at Karachi which is 800 miles closer to the Cape of Good Hope than Easra and has excellent port facilities as well as a good airport. From Karachi by rail to a point at Zahidan at the conjunction





of Baluchistan, Iran and Afghanistan (it is reported that the last 15 miles of this railroad were torn up but the road bed is still intact). From Zahidan by road via Meshed, in Northeast Iran, to Tedahen or Ashkhabad on to the Turksib Railroad in the Turkem Republic. The distance by road from Zahidan to Tedahen is approximately 700 miles. It has been reported that this road is now passable for motors in all weather, and could be made into a good all weather road as it lies through moderately high land.

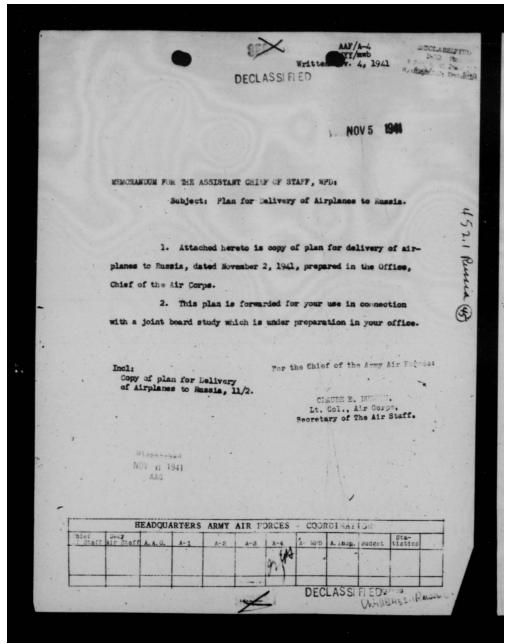
f. Freight shipped east on the Turksib to
Tashkent would then have a safe approach to the foot of
the Urals from the southeast, and would come from behind
the line the Russians may fall back to instead of a line
parallel to their front, as would be the case if forwarded
via the Caspian.

5. Recommendation:

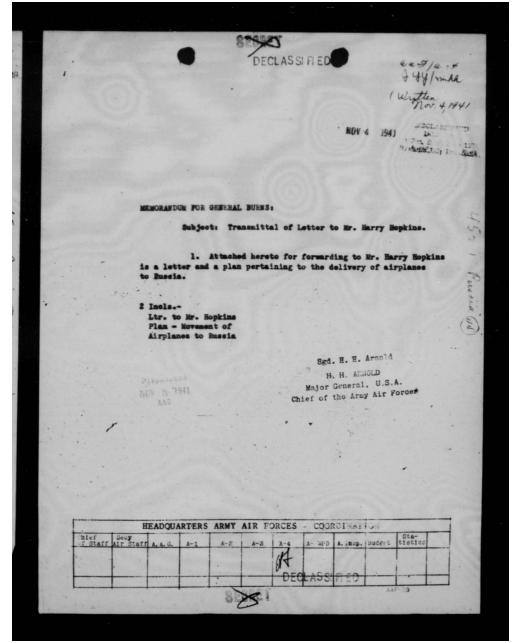
As the Marachi road seems to offer the only permanent means of forwarding freight to Russia, it is recommended that some one with road engineering experience accompany Major Gillespie as far as India, or that some American engineer now in Egypt join him at Cairo, and that they check on air, rail and road facilities over the road from Marachi to Tedzhen.

MARTIN F. SCANLON
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-2.

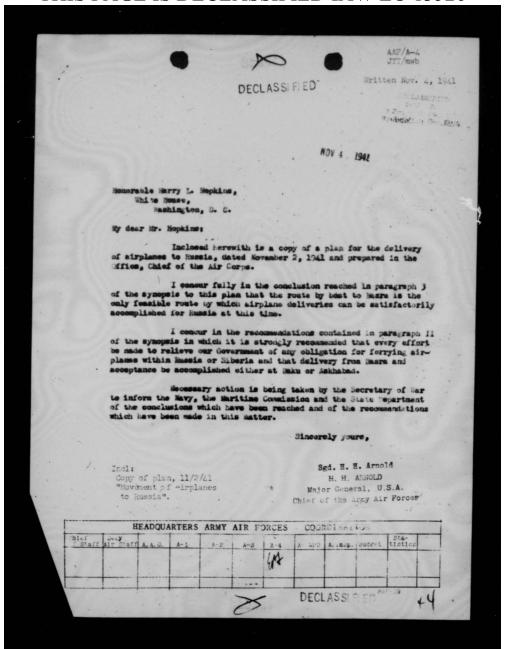
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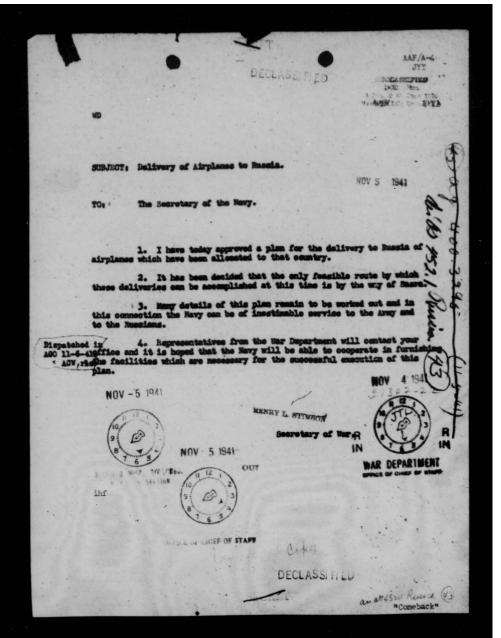


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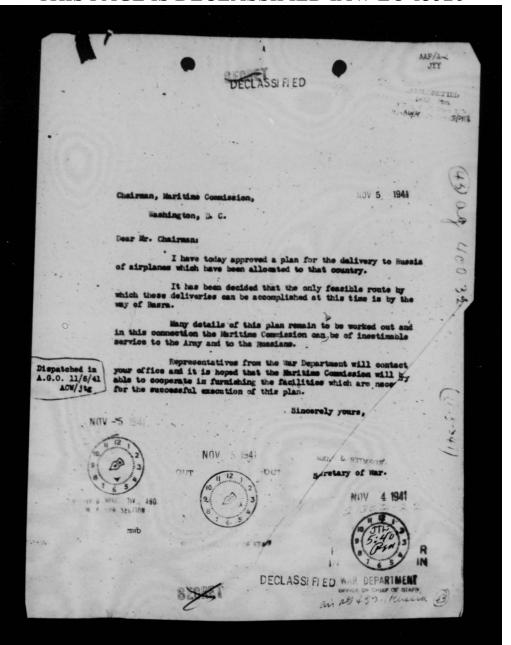


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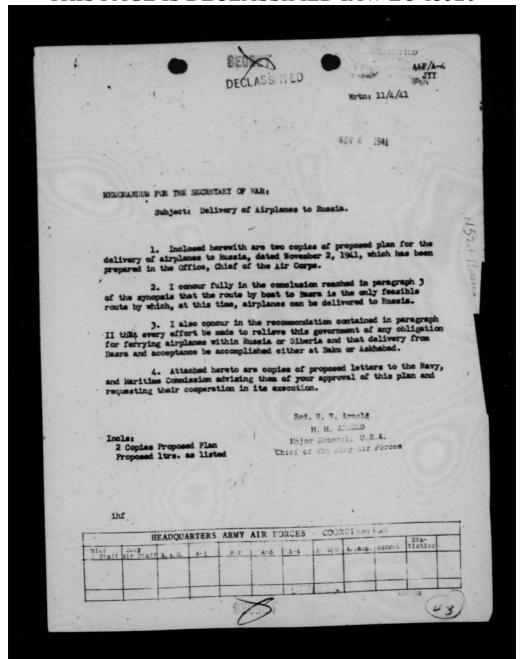




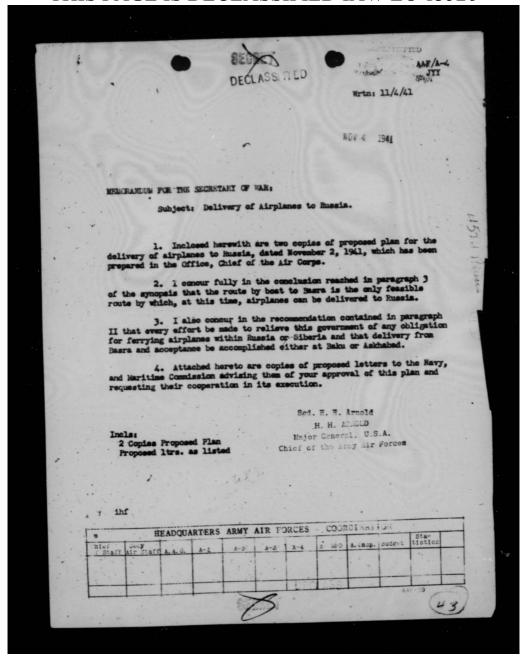
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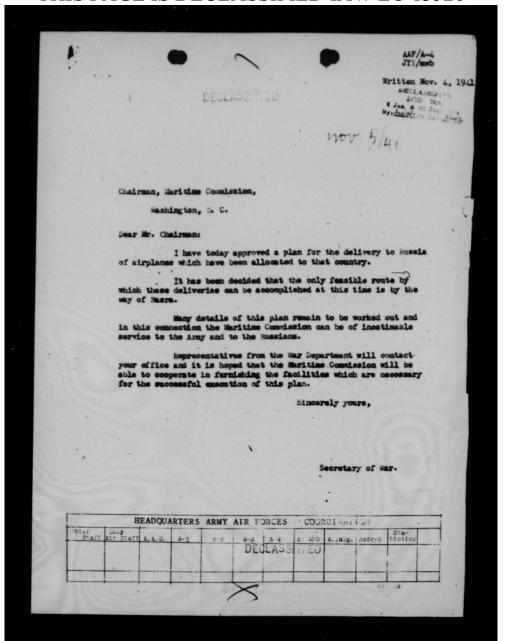
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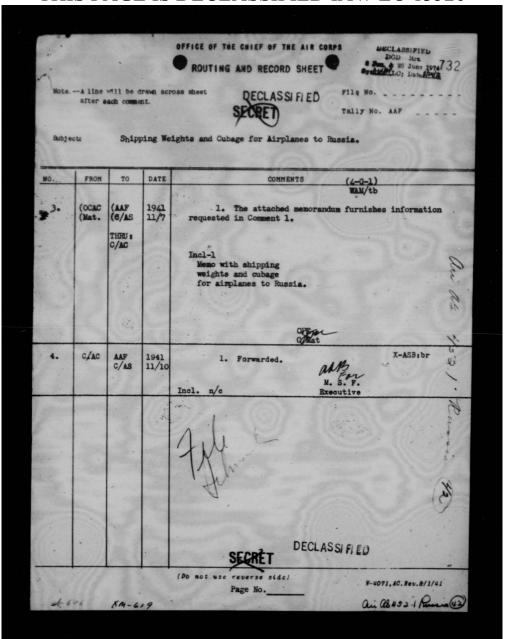


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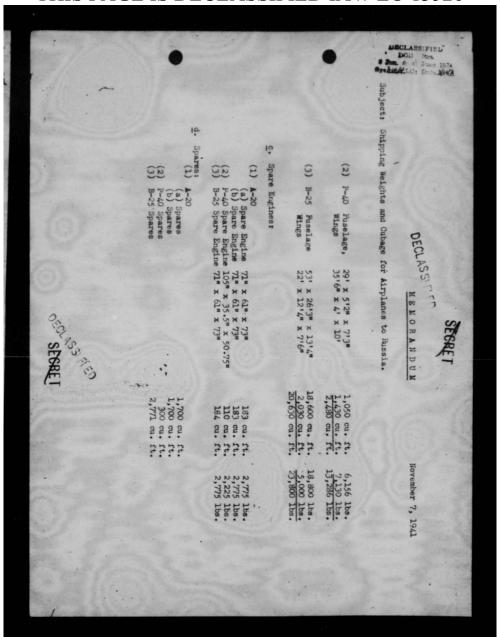




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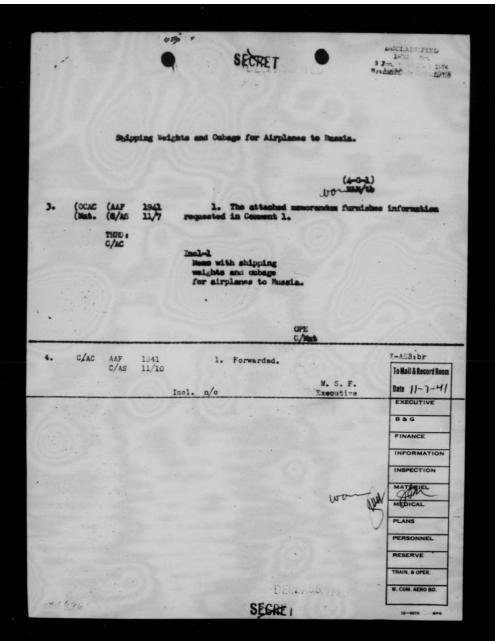
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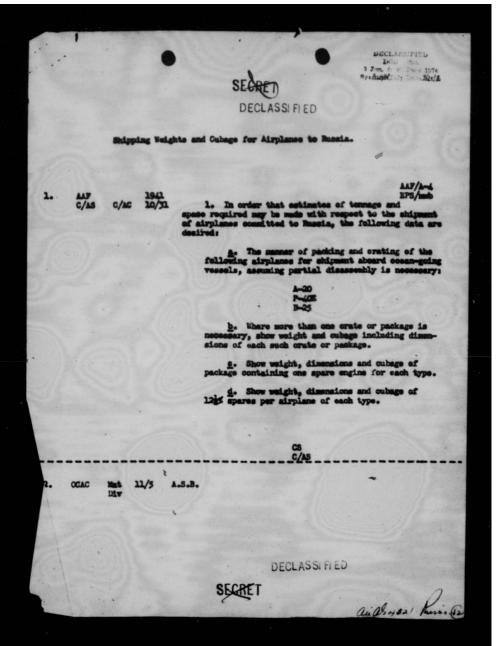
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				of each such crate or package.	
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	1311	4		containing one spare engine for e	each type.
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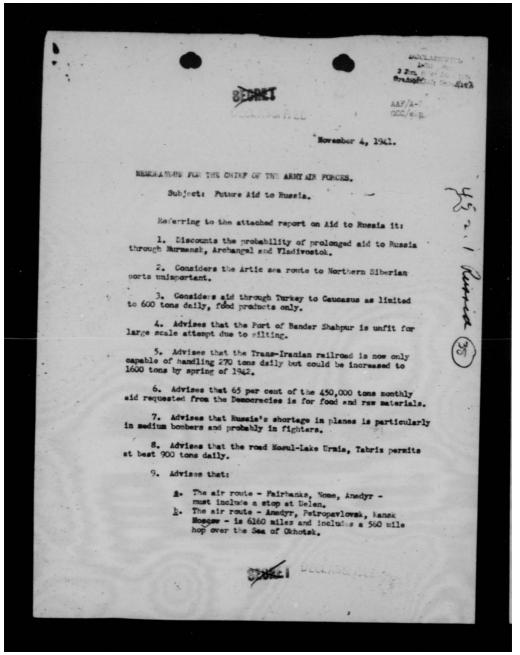
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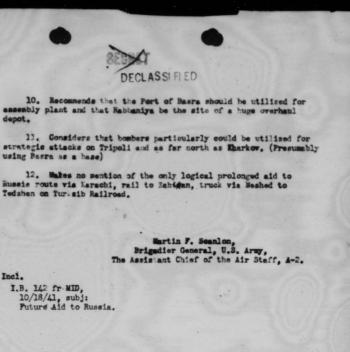
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NO. FI	ROM	TO	DATE	COMMENTS					
	AC tel.	AAF NO	N 10	1941  OCAC/2-B-3  WB-veg  1. Reference third indorsement on our R & R, subject: Delivery of Airplanes from United States to Russia, dated November 3, 1941 which transmitted to you three copies of a study on the same subject. The Nateriel Division has re- vised its data on ship requirements and holders of the study should be advised accordingly.  2. For this purpose copies of an addenda sheet are attached hereto and it is requested that they be furnished present holders of the study. Copies Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were sent you on November 3, 1941. Six additional copies, Nos. 7 to 12, inclusive were transmitted to you on November 4, 1941.  3. Copies 1 and 2 were given to General Arnold by General Spaatz, and 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 were turned ever to General Arnold by A-h. Copy No. 3 was retained by A-W.P.D.					
				Chief, Intelligence Division.  1 Incl. 9 copies of addenda sheet- Plan for Delivery of Airplanes to Russia.					
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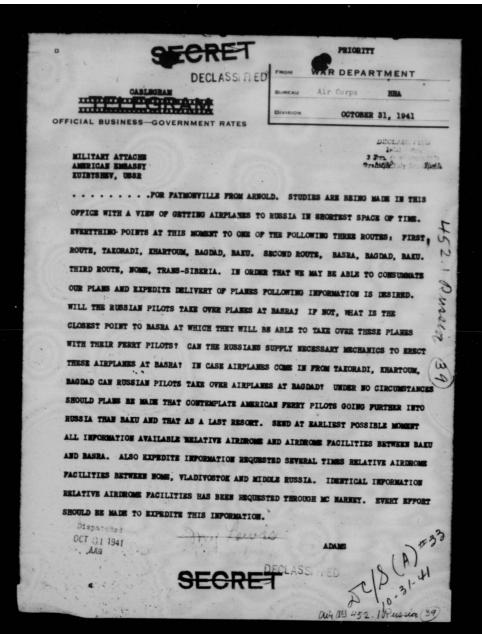


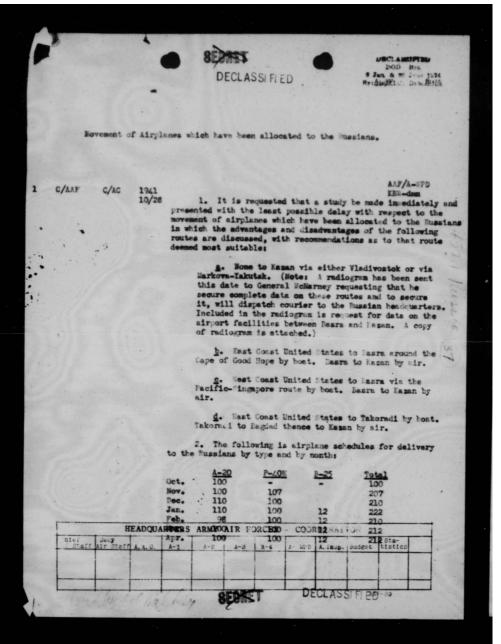
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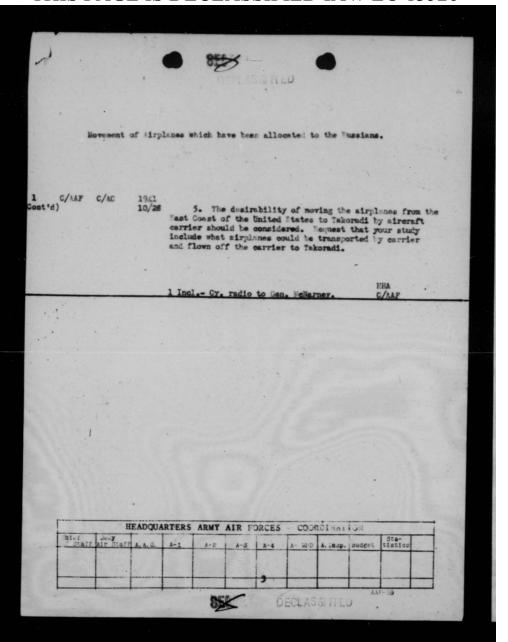


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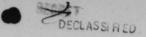




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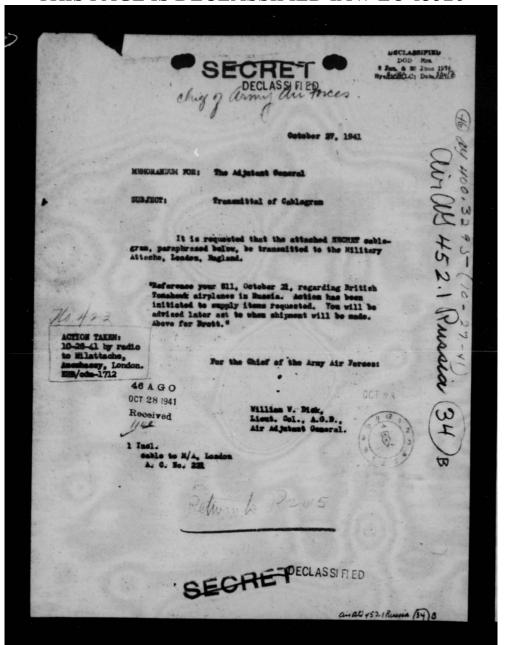
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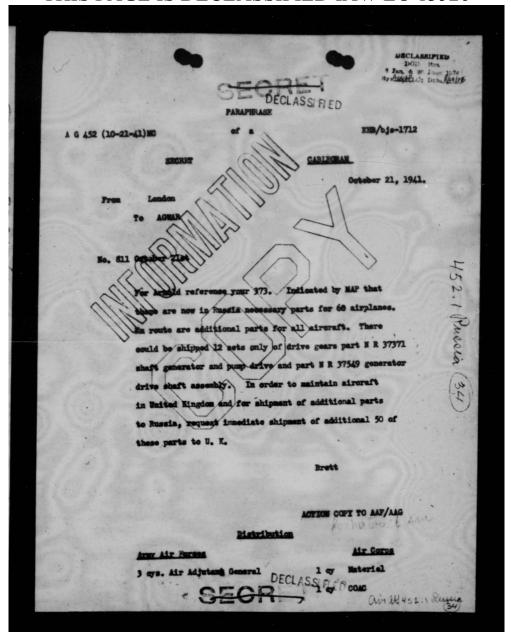
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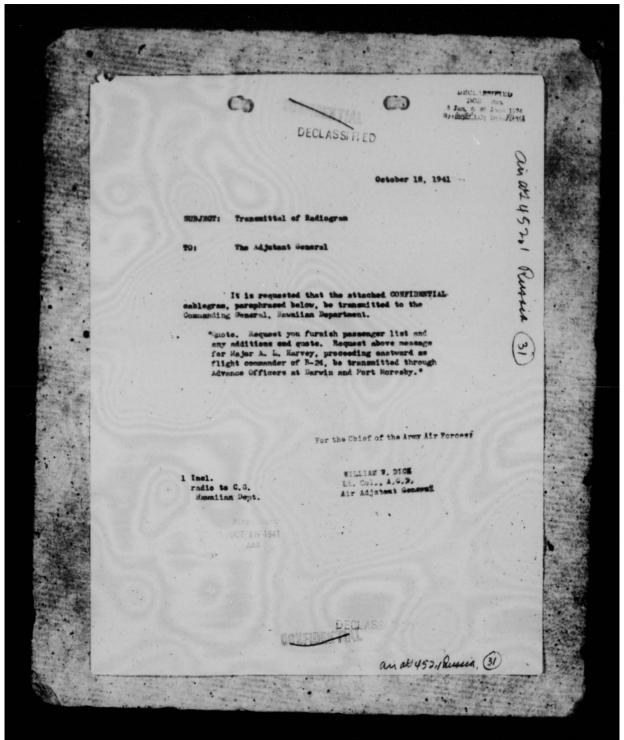
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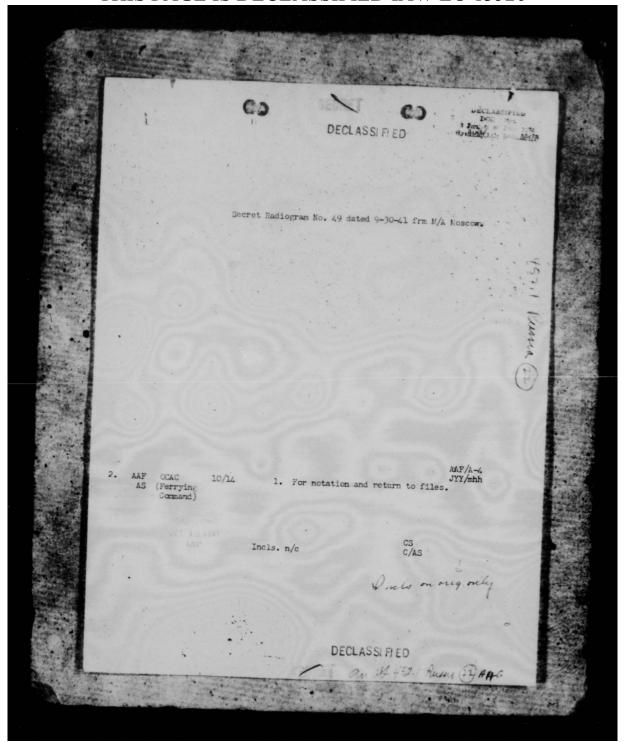


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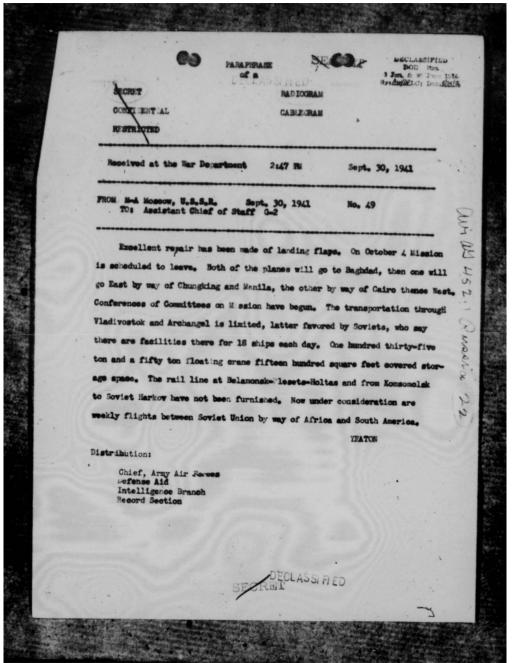


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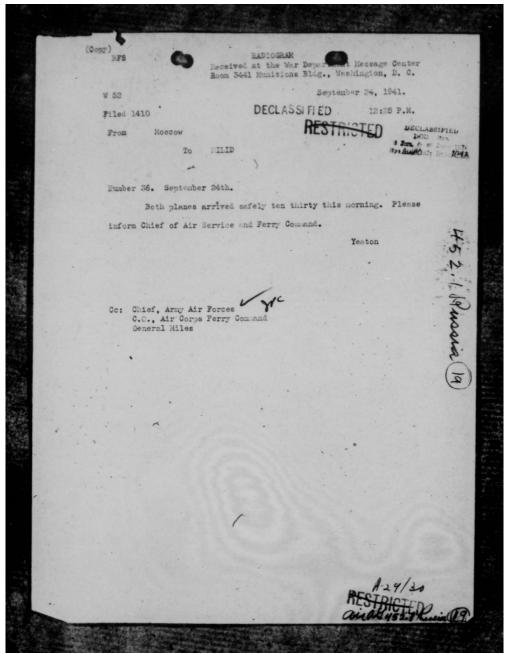
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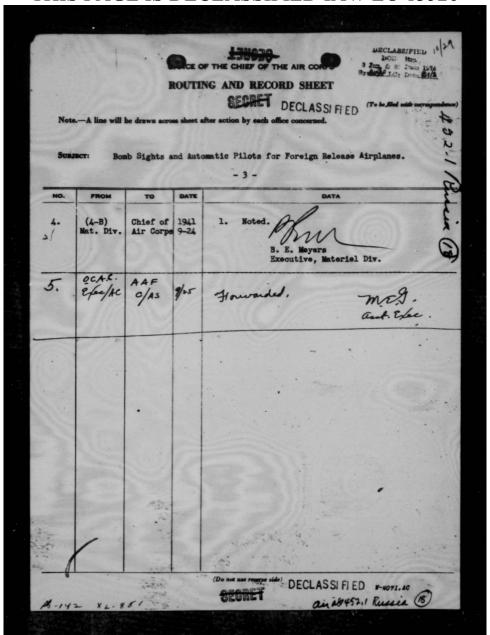
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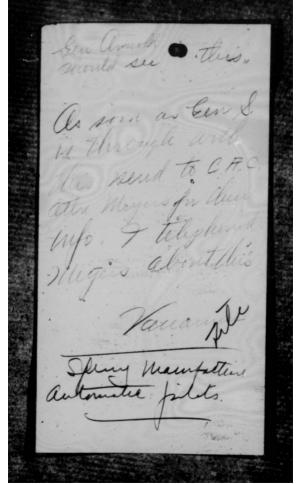
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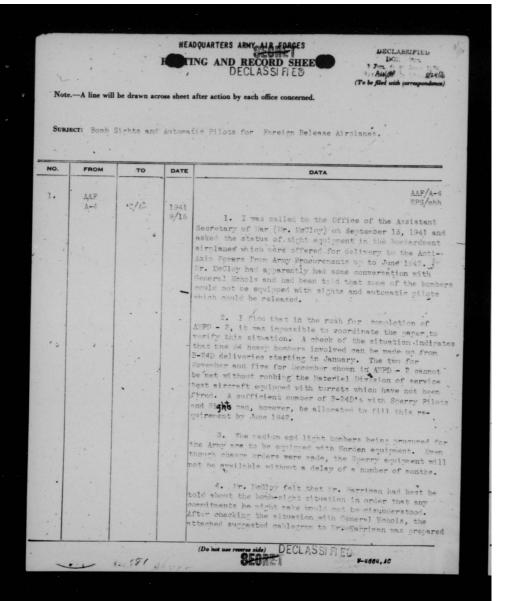
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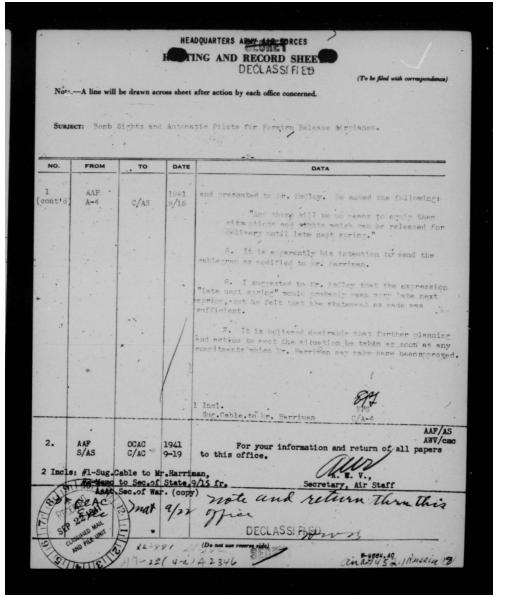


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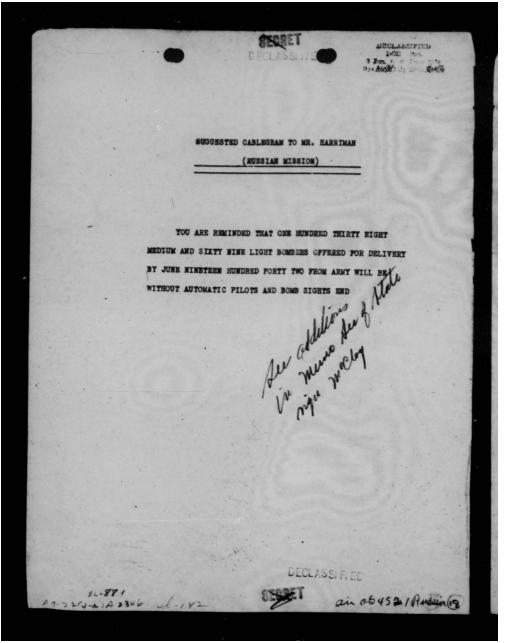


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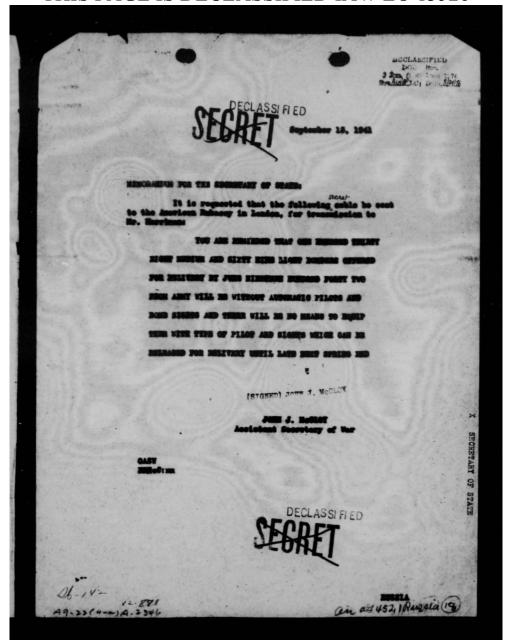




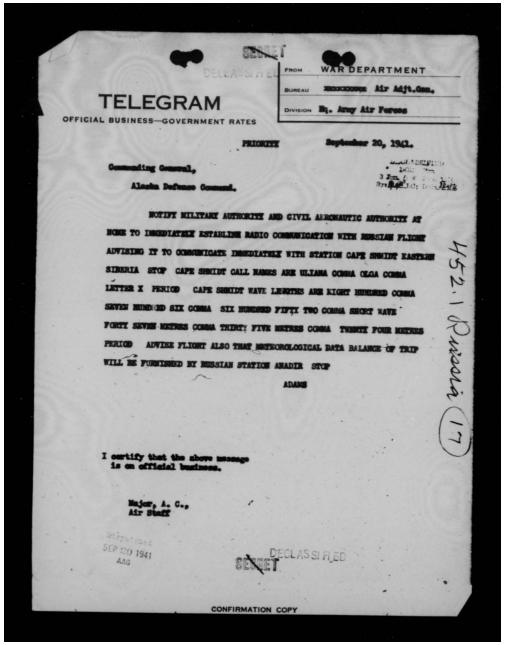
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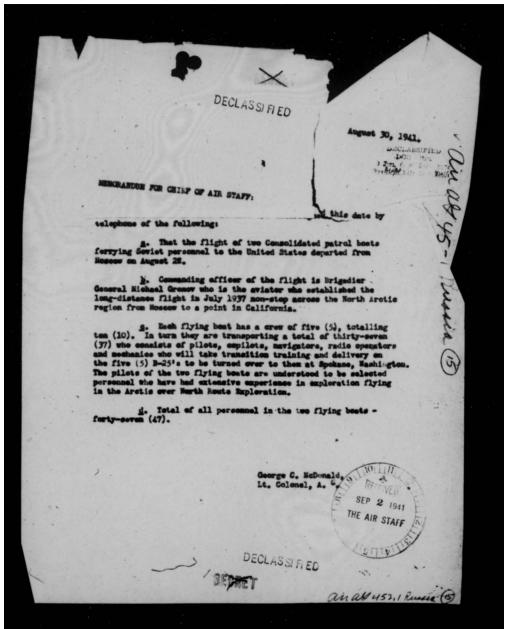


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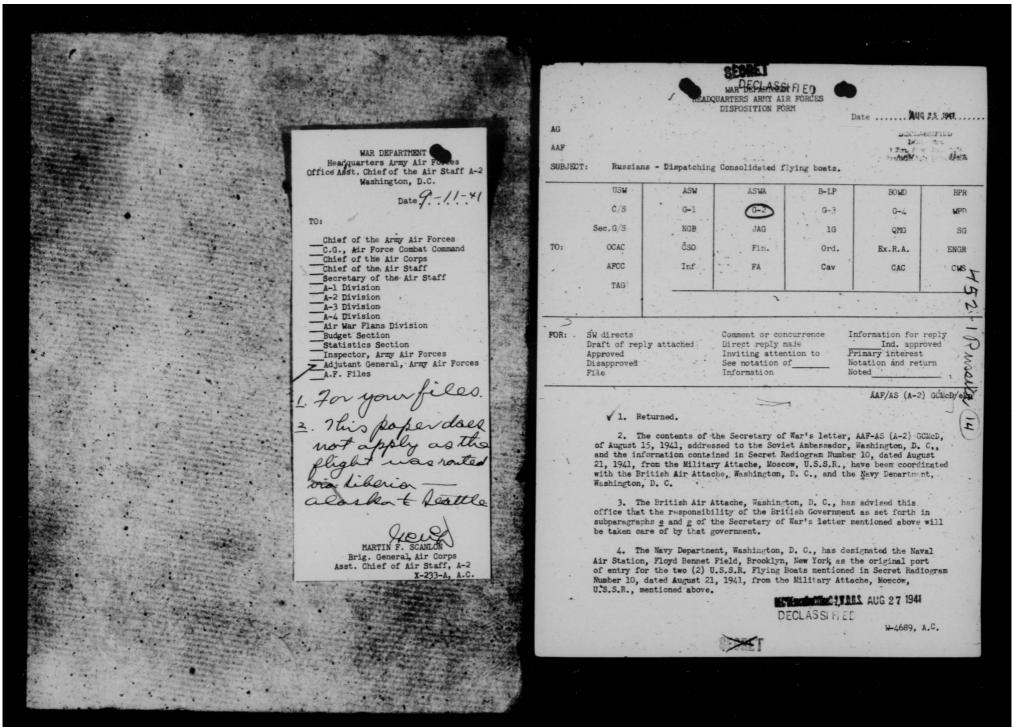


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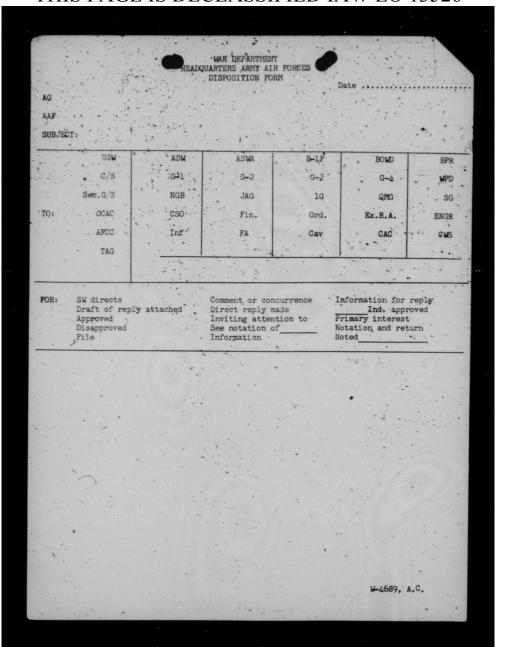




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- 5. Floyd Bennet Field is a Class IV landing field and its location is 40°-35' N, 73°-53' W. Beacon Frequency 257-kilocycles Signal Fig. calls on 3105 kilocycles will be answered on 388 kilocycles. When notified that the two (2) U.S.S.R. Flying Boats are en route, Floyd Bennet Field will guard the international aircraft frequencies which should be used for communication purposes by the two (2) U.S.S.R. Flying Boats.
- 6. The two (2) U.S.S.R. Flying Boats should arrange to arrive at Floyd Bennet Field during the daytime and should give radio notification of time of arrival and indicate type of each flying boat and its number, no further identification signals are required.
- 7. Weather forecasts in the united States will be supplied the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., for the day of the proposed flight, if the day is indicated to this office. Twenty-four (24) hours advanced notice should be given.
- 8. It is recommended that the information contained above be immediately compiled into a cable for transmission to the Military Attache, Moscow, through G-2.

For the Chief of the Army Air Forces:

EDWARD P. CURTIS, Major, Air Corps, Secretary of The Air Staff

Incl.

D/S fr WPD to AAF,

8/21/41 w/para.

of radio No. 10

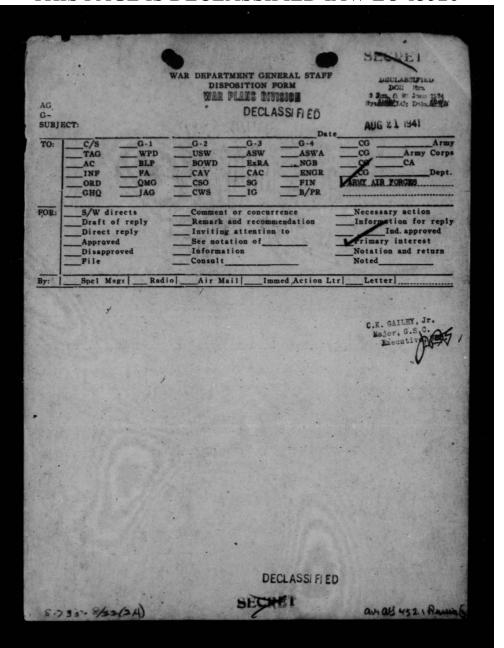
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#### IMMEDIATE ACTION

#### WAR DEPARTMENT

Paraphrase of

Secret Radiogram

DECLASSI FLED

Received at the War Department 8:39 A.M. Aug. 21.1

From: M/A Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Aug. 21, 1941

No. 10

Russians are dispatching a pair of Consolidated flying boats to America by way of Archangel and Iceland. These planes will carry pilots and mechanics for the purpose of ferrying aircraft. Soviet Government wishes immediate answer on where these planes should land, what identification signals to use and what the reply signals will be.

Yeaton

Russia

1st Ind. G-2, M. D., August 21, 1941. To: Chief, War Plans Division.

- 1. The above is a paraphrase of secret radiogram received this morning from the Military Attache in Moscow.
- 2. Request information at earliest possible moment on which to base a reply.

For the Acting A. C. of S., G-2:

Lieut. Colonel, General Staff Corps,

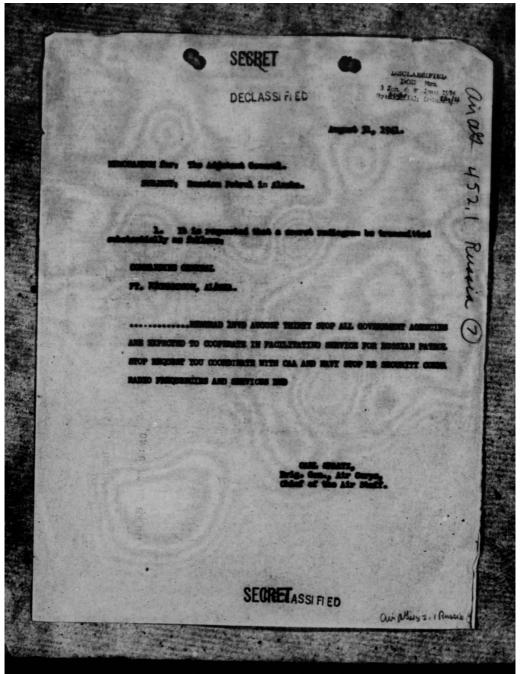
Executive Officer. G-2.

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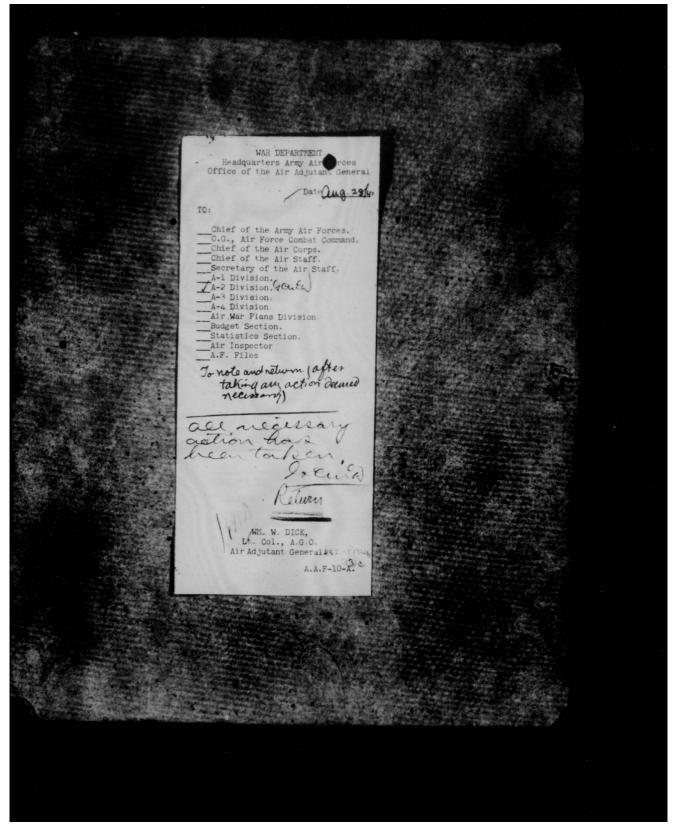
S-735-5/22(2H)

IMMEDIATE

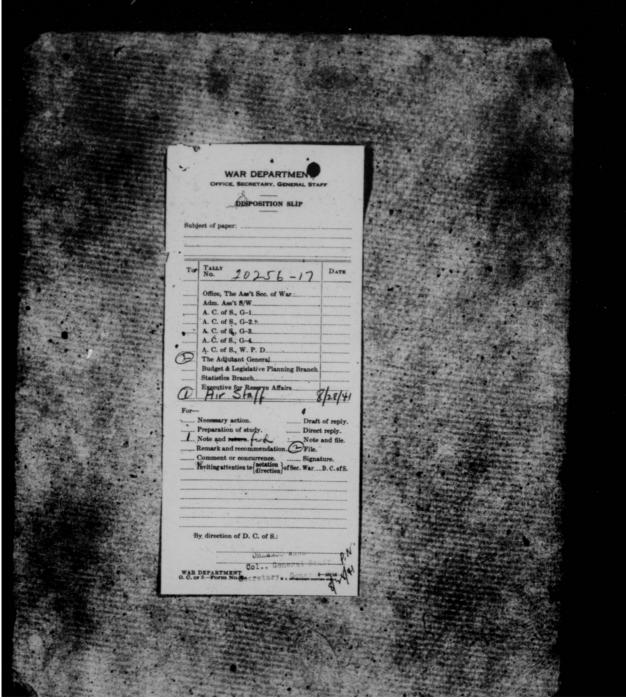
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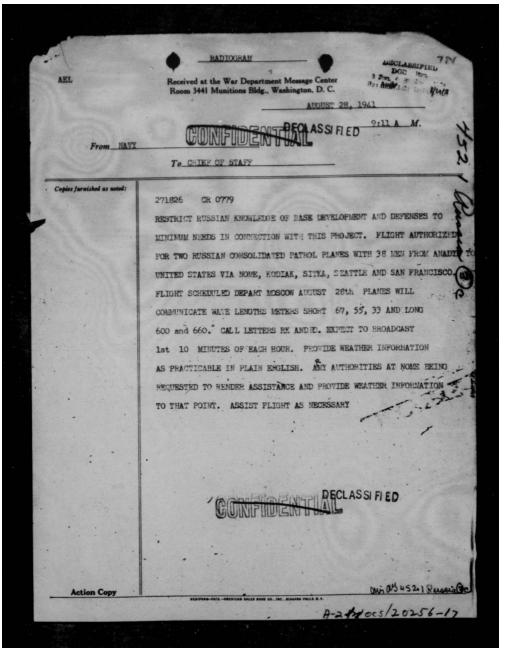
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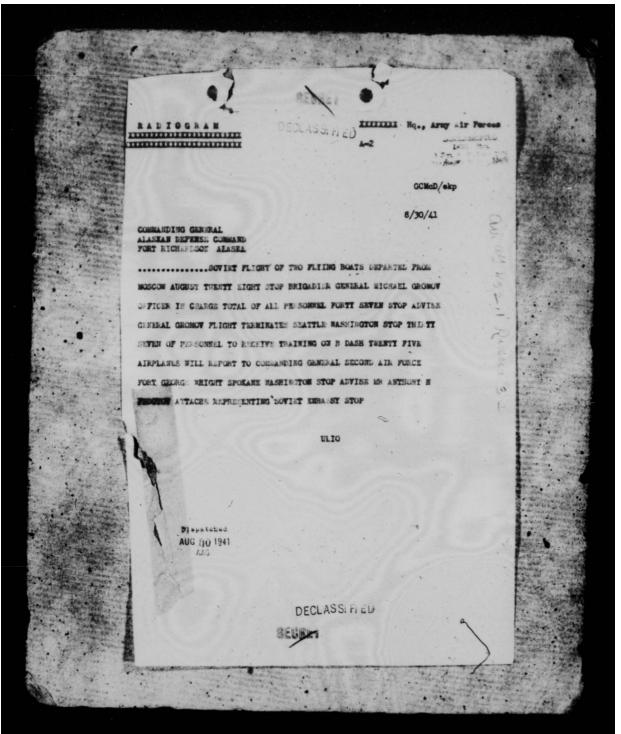
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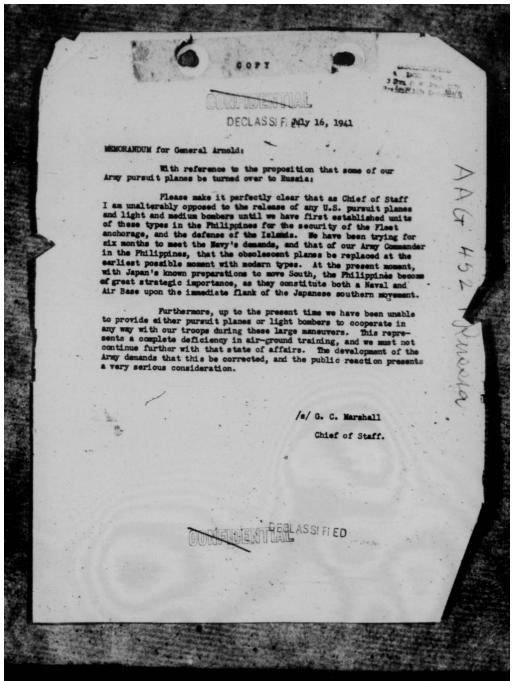
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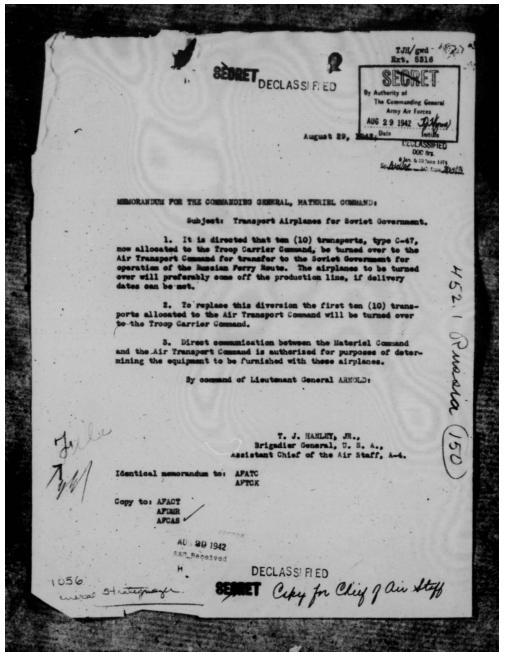
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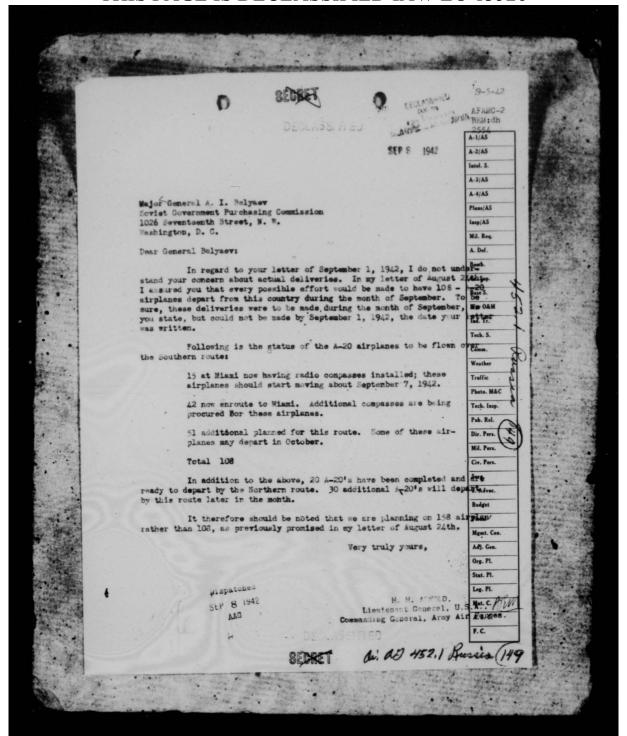
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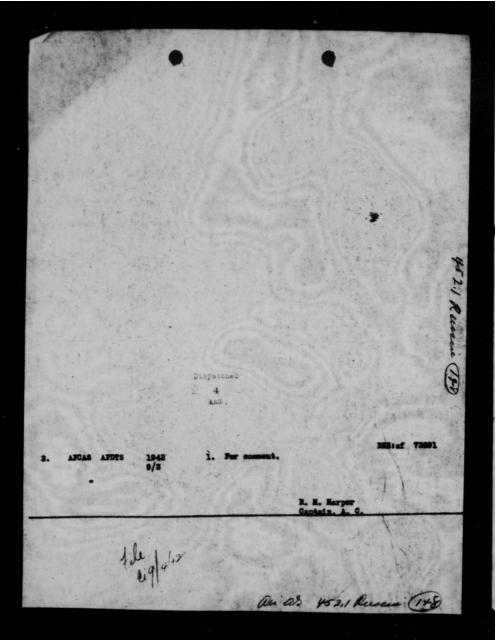


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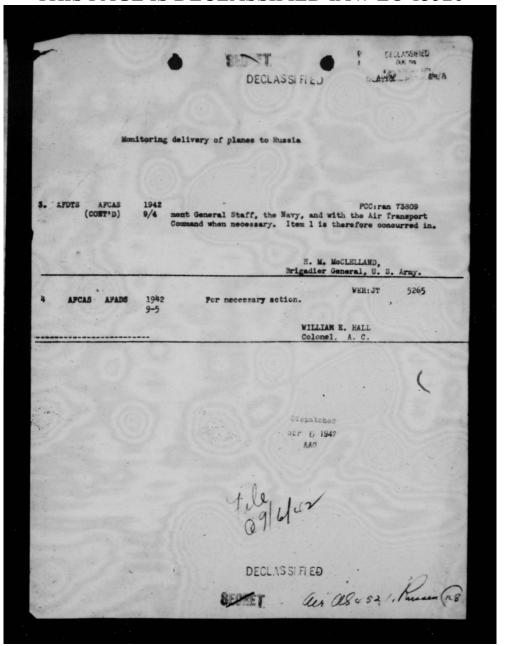


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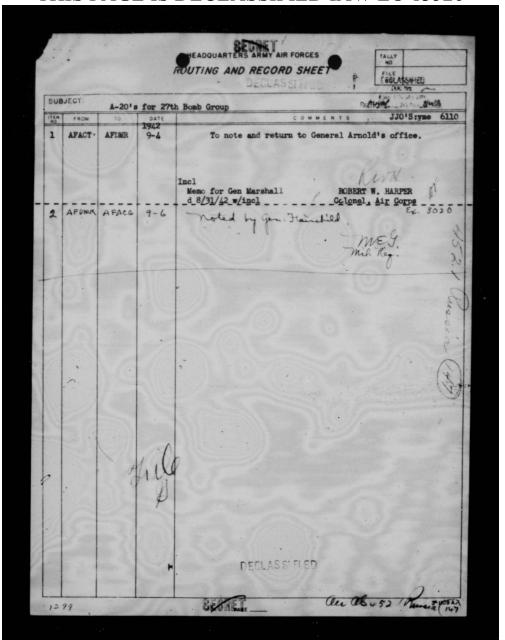
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MANUSCRIPT DIVISION DECLASSIFICATION PROJECT

#### ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Heading: <u>SAS 452.1 Russia</u> Section I Case 1 to 150

Date: 31 aug. 1942

From: Harry L. Hopkins

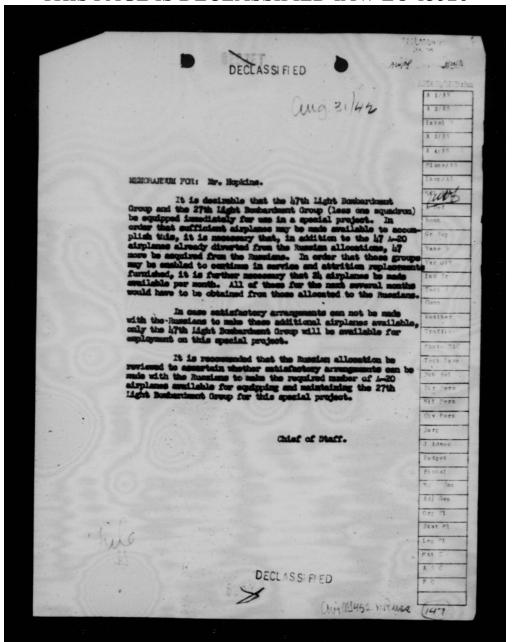
to: Den. Marshall

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. The item identified has been withdrawn because it contains security classified information.

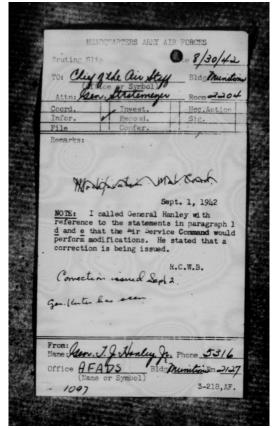
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Reviewer 8/24/76

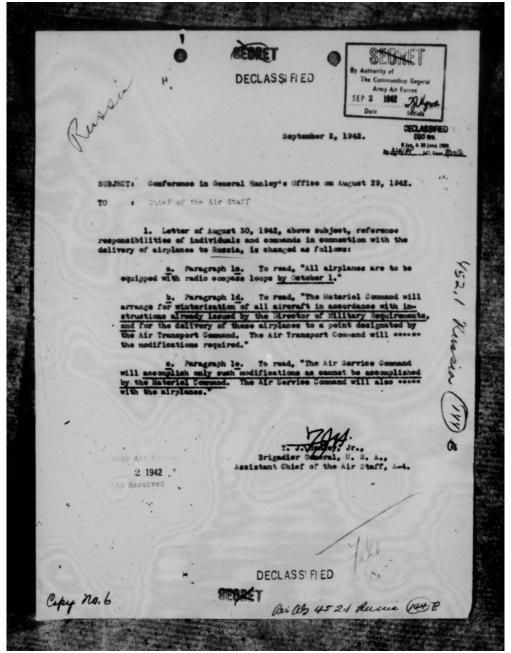
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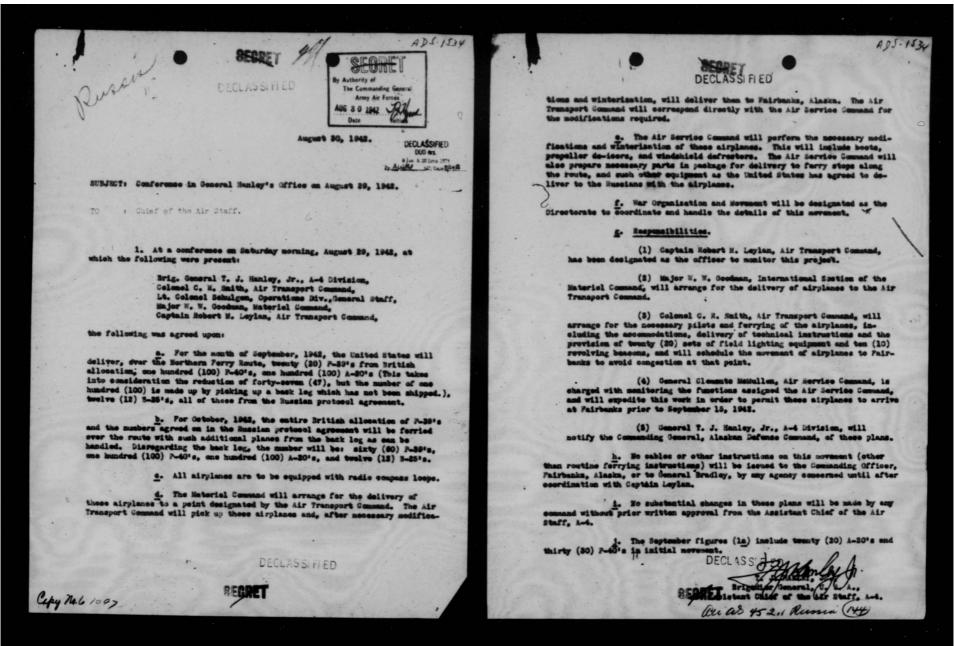
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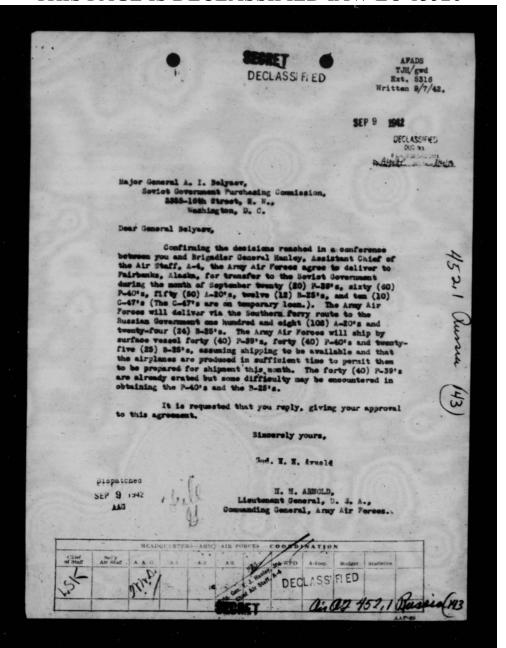


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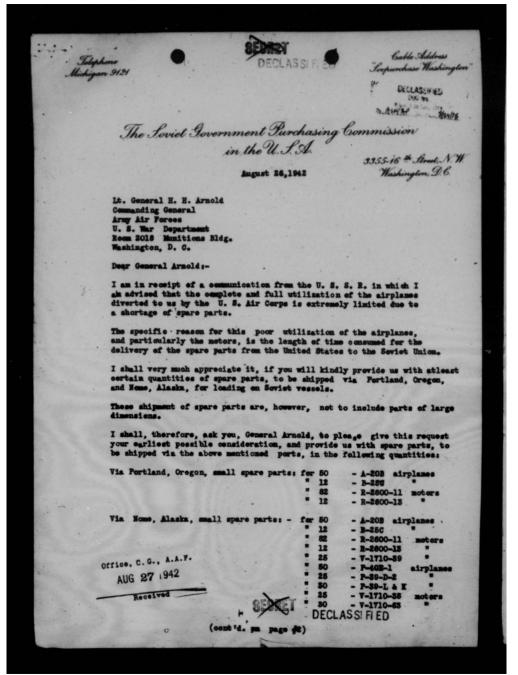
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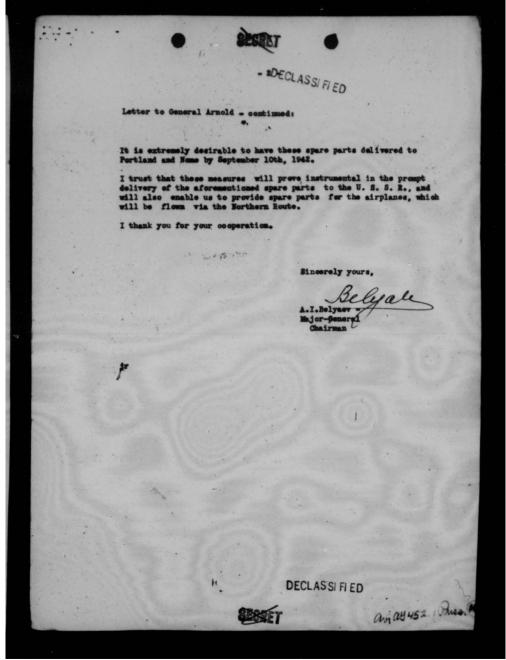


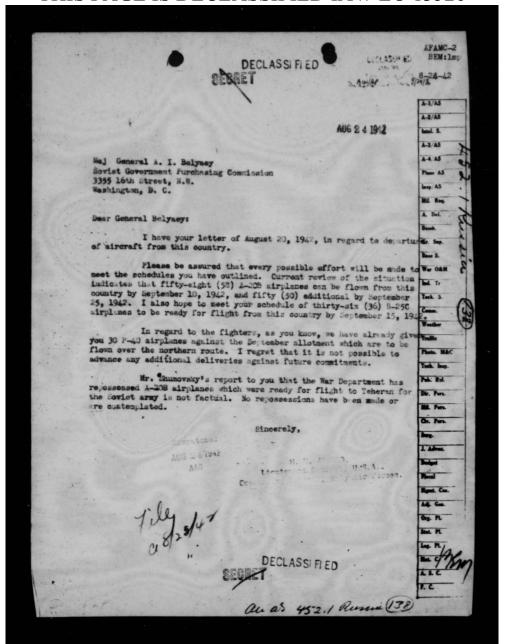


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SUBJECT: Delivery of Spare Parts to Russia.						
and the second of the second o						
NO.	FROM	ТО	DATE	COMMENTS		
1	General Arnold	General Miller	1942 8/27	Note the attached. Tie in with General George to get the dates of delivery of airplanes and then insure that the spare parts are there in time to send them in by transport. You both probably will have to confer with General Meyers relative to this.		
Incl					MAN.	
Ltr	Gen. Bc	Arnold, lyaev re	/26/42 bove			
			1	0	CMcM:eb 6148	
2	AFASC	CG, AAF	1942 3-28	1. A directive was issued on August 24, 1942, to ship spares as enumerated in the basic communication to Portland, to arrive there by September 10, 1942. Arrangements were made that a Russian boat would be there about that time to pick up such spares. No spares are being shipped to Nome		
	**** ce. c	0., A.A.I		except those required to support the through that perticular station, sin for this ferrying operation is Fairb issued on August 21, 1942, to ship the	ferrying operation going ce the base for spares anks. Instructions were	
***	Rece.	r Torres		Edmonton and Fairbanks, and ten sets Siberia, for supporting the ferrying now under order for movement to Russ:	for distribution through of the aircraft that are	
	AU 28	1942	4	twing Belyary	ig. General, U.S.A.	
-	V 1	9		y (Yu 1) chi	ief, Overseas Div.	
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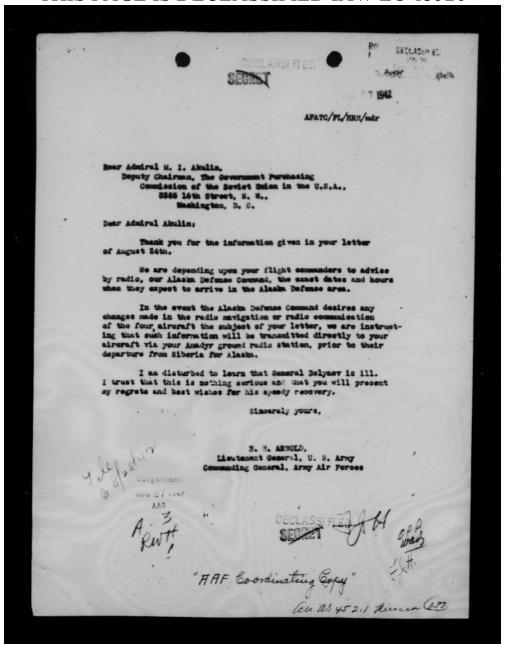


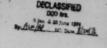


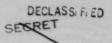
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Loopurchase Washing SECRET The Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in the U. f.A. August 20th, 1942 Lieut. General H. H. Arnold Commanding General, Army Air Force War Department Washington, D. C. Dear General Arnold: Undoubtedly you are well aware of the military situation on the Russian front as well as of the importance of the Air Corps in the Russian Army, and the urgent and extreme need of our Army for airplanes. Therefore, I believe that I may ask that you grant us the following to be ferried by air to Teheran: 1. Fifty (50) A-20B airplanes to be delivered by September 10, 1942.
Fifty (50) A-20B airplanes to be delivered by September 25, 1942. 2. Facilitation of the despatch of twenty-four (24) B-25C airplanes to Teheran, which are allotted to us against the July and August schedules, by September 10, 1942, as well as twelve (12) B-25C airplanes, against the September program, by the 15th of September. 3. Additional assignment against the September program of fifty (50) fighters, these to be delivered to the port before September 1, 1942. These fifty planes can be shipped by us before September 10, 1942. Furthermore, I have today been informed by our Mr. Shumovsky, from Wright Field, that the War Department has made a decision to repossess thirty-five A-20B airplanes which had already been fully completed, equipped, and were ready for their flight to Teheran for the Soviet army. I am certain that you must understand that such a move will undoubtedly weaken the strength of our Air Force, and therefore is extremely undesirable.

DECLASSIFIEDBincerely yours Belyale







August 24, 1942

Lieut. General H. H. Arnold Commanding General, Army Air Force War Department Washington, D. C.

Dear General Arnold:

I hereby transmit to you data concerning our four Douglass sirplanes which are on their way to Fairbanks.

- Aboard these four planes are the crews for the ferrying of planes from America to the U.S.S.R.
- 2. The recognition signs of the planes are:
  - a) Plane 3956.

    The wings and the fuselage are painted above and on the sides in dark green (summer camouflage); from below, sky blue. On the left side of the camouflage large green blotches. On the side of the tall of the fuselage the figures 956 in white paint. On the inside of the left wing the figures 3956 in black paint. The call signal of the plane radio station: RPWAT (Russian alphabet "PHBAT" Novee code
  - b) Plane 3965.

    The wings of the fuselage: The paint above and on the sides is suamer camouflage (black stripes on a green background). From below, sky blue. On the tail part of the fuselage, on both sides, and below on the wings, red stars. Below the right wing, the letters CCCP. On the left, 1-3965 in black paint. On both sides of the fuselage in white paint the figures 965. The cell signal of the plane radio station: RFVAJ (Russian alphabet "PIRAT" Morse code.

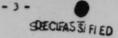
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## SECRET

- e) Plane 3947. DECLASSIFED
  Painted from above and on the sides in summer camouflage (black diagonal lines on dark green background); from below in sky blue paint; below the wings and on both sides of the rudder, red stars; on both sides of the tail of the fuselage the figures 947 in white paint. The call signal of the plane radio station is RFUMR (Russian alphabet "PROME").
- d) Plane 3988.

  Painted from above and on the sides in summer camouflage (diagonal lines of a dark color on a green background); from below sky blue; on the teil of both sides of the fuselage and from below on the wings, red stars. On the right wing the letters CCOP. On the left, g-3965 in black paint. On the fuselage, on both sides, the figures 988 in white paint. The call signal of the plane radio station is RPUSZ (Russian alphabet \*\*purga\*\*).
- 3. Signals. I am a friendly plane (Ia svoi samolet). Two green rockets while performing a left circle (counter elockwise) above Nome, and a right circle (clockwise) above Fairbanks, in accordance with directions previously received from America.
- L. Crews:
  - a) Plane 3956 Chief Pilot Merchenko Second Pilot- Eremenko Air Technician - Chekrishov Radio Operator - Bureichik
  - b) Plane 3965 Chief Pilot Barkov Second Pilot - Desin Air Technician - Amon Radio Operator - Prohvatinov
  - c) Plane 3947 Chief Pilot Eremenko Second Pilot - Shurov Air Technician - Kolomitkin Radio Operator - Ilyashenko
  - d) Plane 3988 Chief Pilot Shashin Second Pilot - Shelehov Air Technician - Shishkin Radio Operator - Maltsev
- The commander of the flight is Narchenko.
   The flight of the planes to None-Fairbanks is possible in group order or in single order.

SECRET DECLASS ---



- 6. The crews of all four airphanes are acquainted with the regulations of the flight to Alaska, the means of radio navigation and radio communication of Nome and Fairbanks, and will make use of the latter in the same manner as the crews of Major Ossipov and Pilot Monokov. Radio stations of our airplanes will operate on the main wave 62,56 meters, reserve wave 87,98 meters.
- Communication with radio stations in Nome and Fairbanks will be performed by the sirplanes in Q Code.
- 8. In the event any changes should be made in radio navigation or radio communication, we would deeply appreciate it if you will inform us so that we may transmit the information as to these changes to our crews.

Sincerely yours

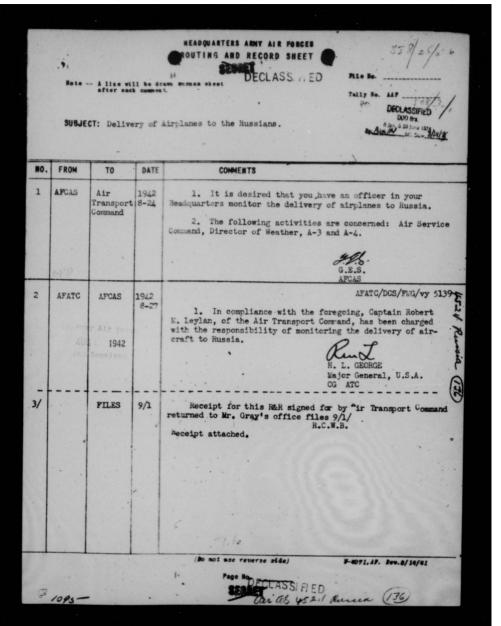
M. I. Akulin dear Admiral Deputy Chairman (on behalf of the Chairman)

P.S. General Belyacv has requested me to sign this letter because of his absence due to illness.

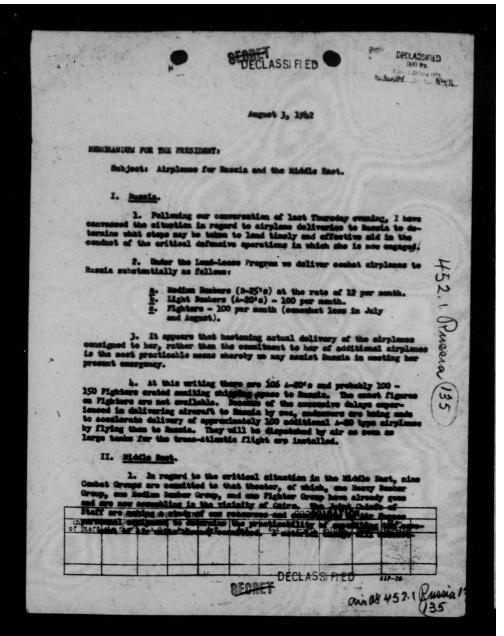
CC: Brig. General H. L. George, Air Transport Command

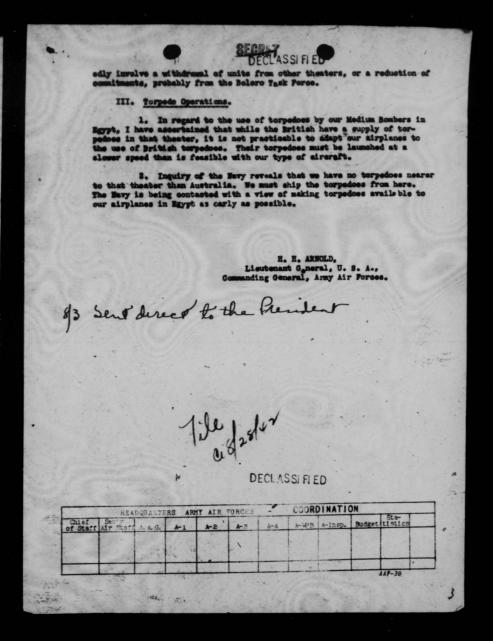
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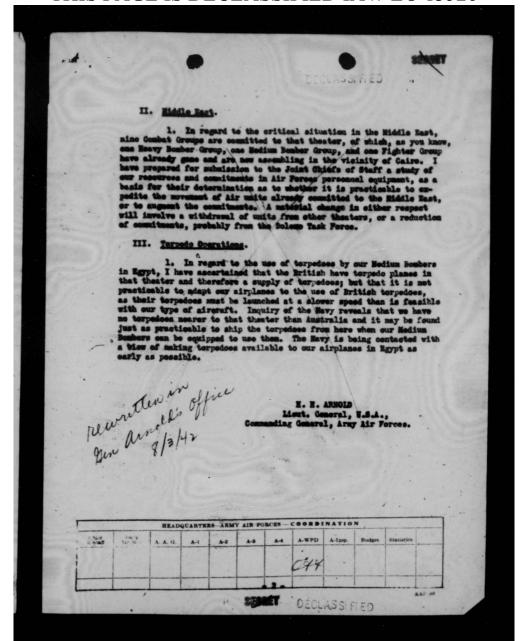


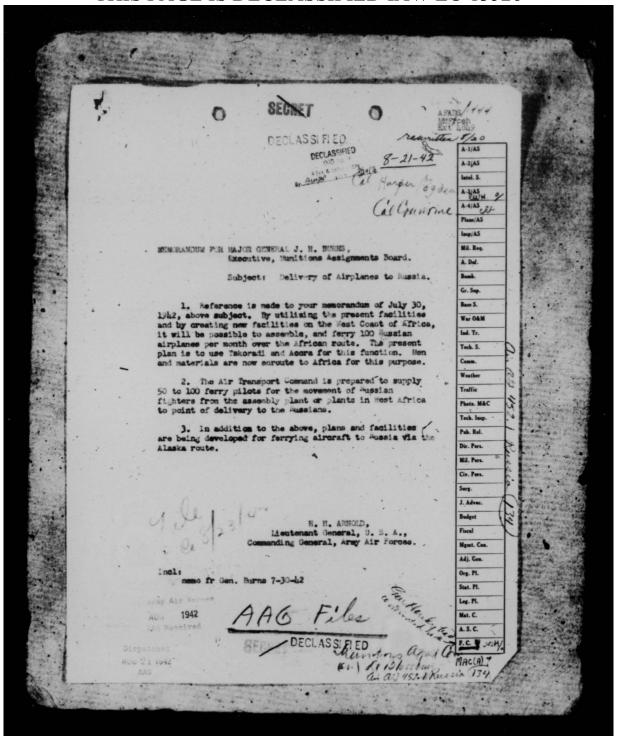
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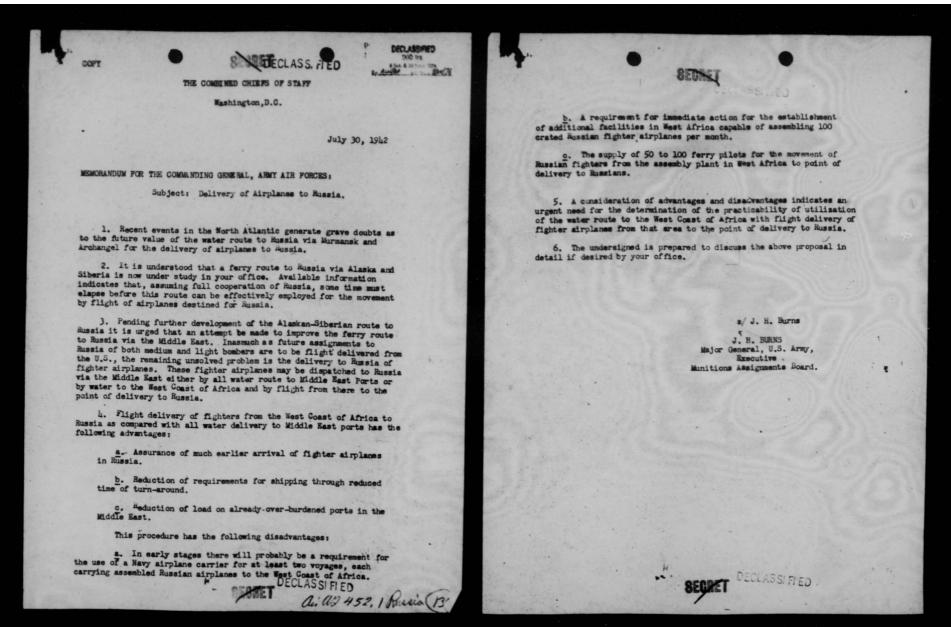


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A	MEMORANDUM FOR MAJO	R GENERAL J. H. BURNS.	
		outivo, Munitions Assignments	VI In all
		ect: Delivery of Airplanes to	
nother	moreasing facilities west Coast of Africe has been received to m information avail formation, facilities of one hundred and it facilities for sever able to be used by it expected date of are at Takoradi of two h month.  2. Assumi portation of United Middle East, and the	distely upon receipt of your and to obtain information as to see for the erection of fighters. Due to communication diffice our repeated requests, and lable in this Meadquarters, es and personnal exist at Take fifty (150) fighter planes per be retained for pritish requirity-five (75) fighter planes prival october 1. This gives a hundred and twenty-five (225) ting that no carriers are avail States Army fighter groups for that of these planes must be lowing erection requirements we	the possibilities of rairplanes on the ioulties, no answer I am forced to rely according to this insoradi for the erection ranonth, seventy-five rements. Additional per month are available now enroute with a potential capacity fighter planes per commitment in the accomitment in the
	100 a	Arplanes by Ontober 1. 1942.	
	1	drplanes between October 1, 1: 943. drplanes between January 1 and	
	Replacements for the mately the following	se airplanes will have to be	erected at approxi-
	80 p	er month until October 1, 1942 or month from October 1, 1942 er month from January 1 to Apr er month thereafter.	to January 1, 1943.
Chief	SOVERED AFRICA A.	A-2   A-3   A-4   A-WPD	Cha
of State	Are State and all	A-2 A-3 A-4 A-WPD I	A-Insp. Budget cistics MAC(AR)
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## SECRET

4. Obviously these facilities are not sufficient to erect more than thirty (30) airplanes per menth for the Russians in addition to those required for our own forces. The Commanding Ceneral, Air Forces in West Africa, has been directed to investigate the possibility of erecting additional facilities at Acora (under American control) and of obtaining additional facilities from the R. A. F. authorities at Lagos.

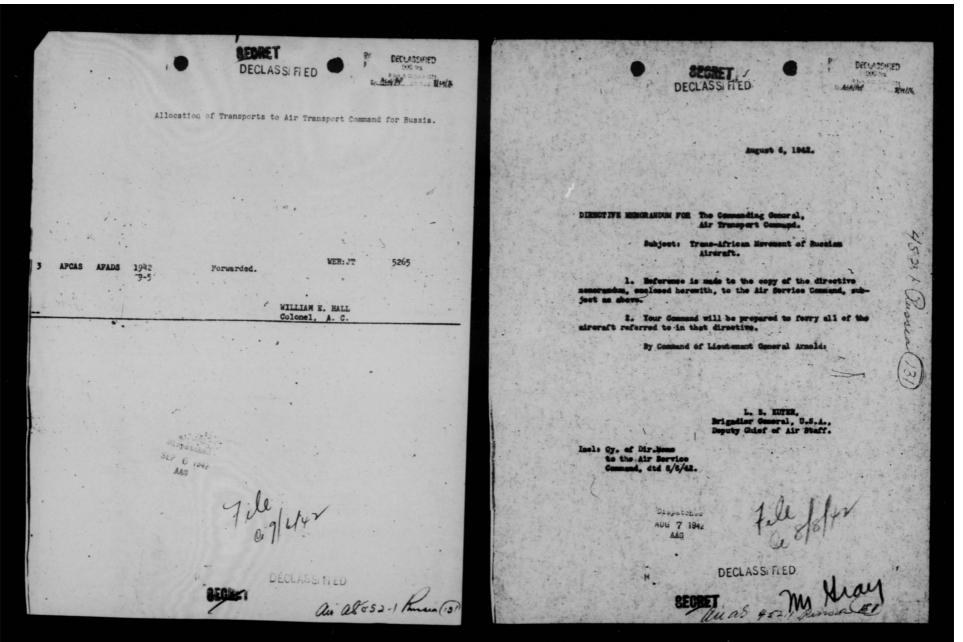
5. If Naval airplane carriers can be secured to transport our combat groups to the Middle East, the capacity thus released would be available for the erection of Russian airplanes. This capacity could be made available for the erection of Russian airplanes until January 1, 1945, at which time needs for replacements will cause the numbers of Russian planes to be limited to fifty (50) unless additional facilities are set up in the meantime.

6. Present negotiations indicate that the greater part of these planes probably will be ferried over the Northern Noute, but this Headquarters will continue to press the construction of additional familities on the Nest Coast of Africa.

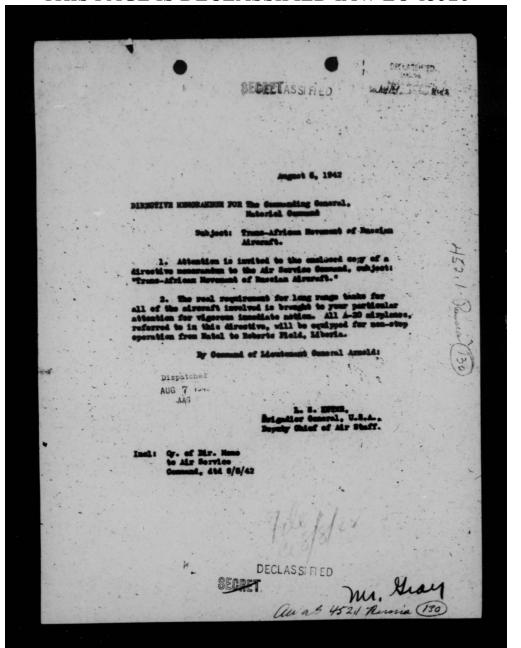
Incl: Ogikemo frm.Gen.Burns to CG,AAF, dated 7/30/42.

> H. H. ARBOLD, Lieutenant General, U. S. A., Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

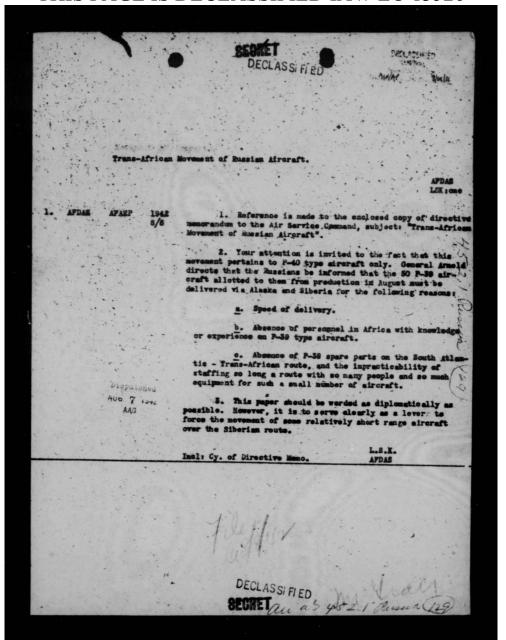
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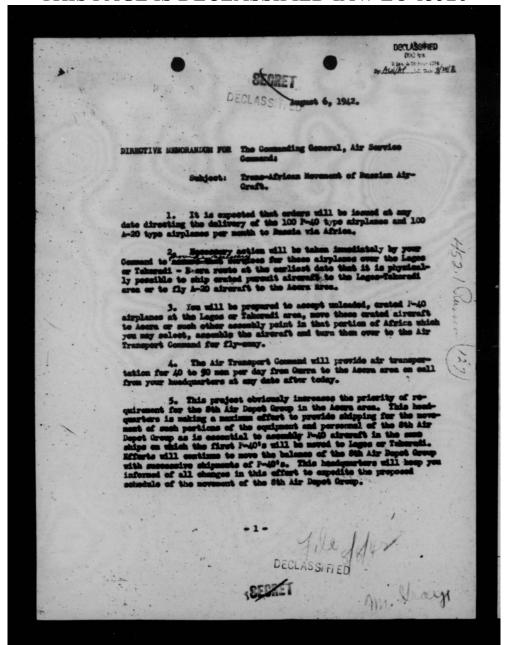
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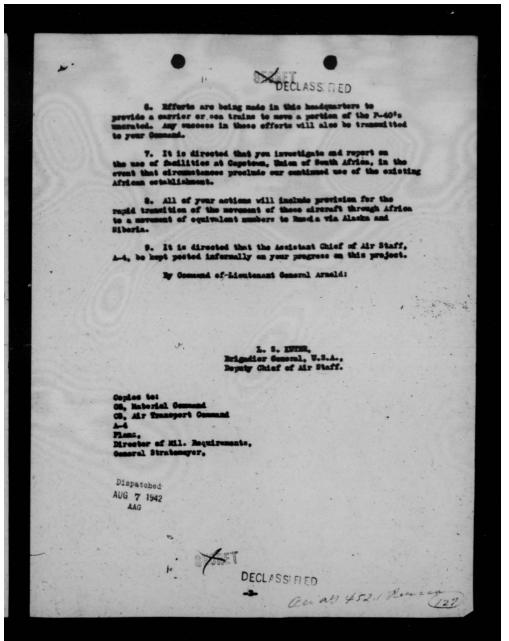


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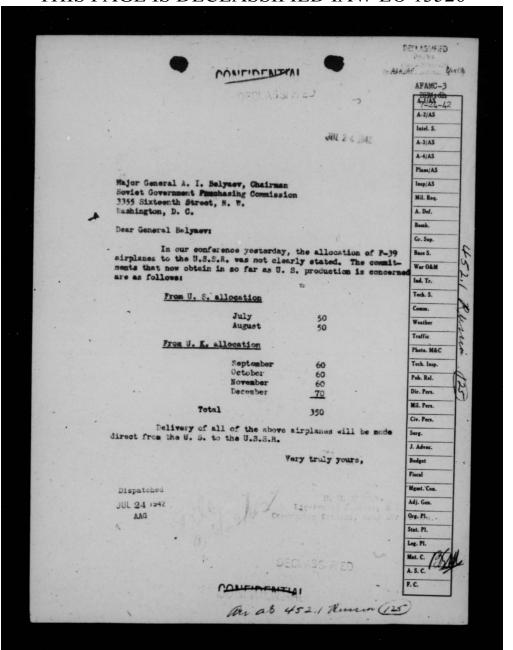
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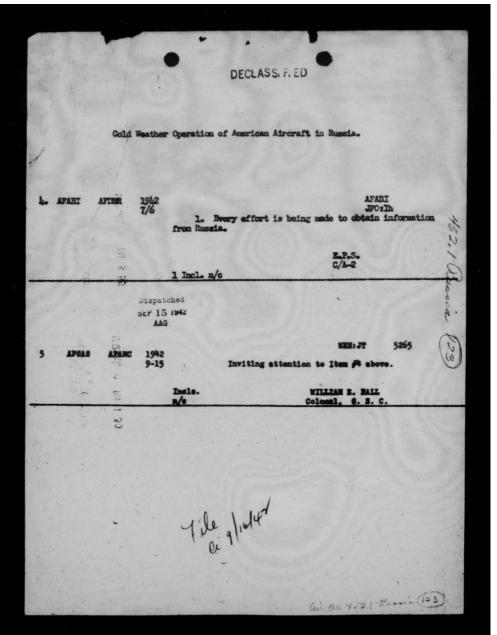


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	SUBJECT:	Preparati	on of	12 B-25's for Delivery to Russia.	
					*
NO.	FROM	то	DATE	COMMENTS	AFAEP
13.					CMT-hlg
1.	AFCAS	AFROM	1942	<ol> <li>It is desired that you to expedite the preparation of t</li> </ol>	
			0/1	for Russia which it is understoo	d are now at Phoenix.
				2. Notify the Air Transpor	
				these planes will be available f that no time will be lost in the	ir delivery to Basra.
				3. This is a matter of the	utmost importance.
		-		1	1 4/2/42
	-			OG E	1. OF
				QQY C/AS	also is
2.	AFROM	AFCAS	8/2	1. Necessary action has be	en taken. The singrest
	(G-3:bb)			will be completed and released to Command at Inglewood on the foll	o the Air Transport
		4		immediate delivery to Basra for	Russia:
		While		August 3rd 2	12
			, ,	August 5th 4 August 7th 6	1-00
		H.1	1./1	Total 12	Han .
		by	11	1 Har .	H. P.
			12.		Dir. W.O.& M,
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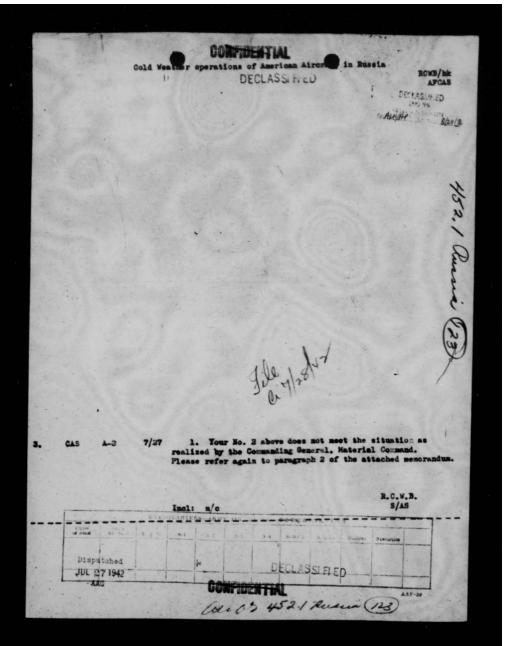
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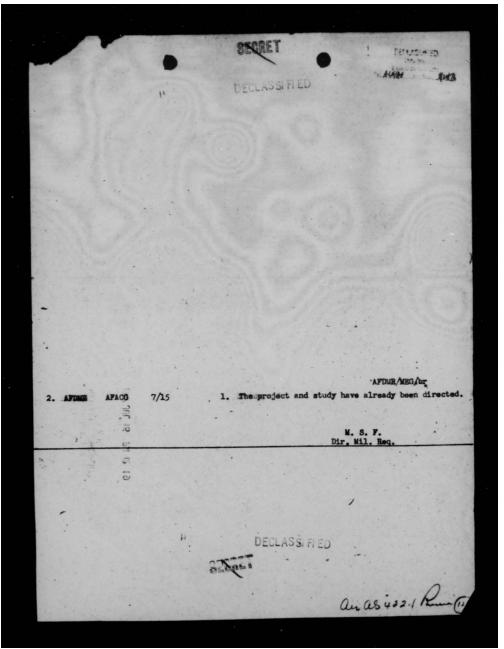
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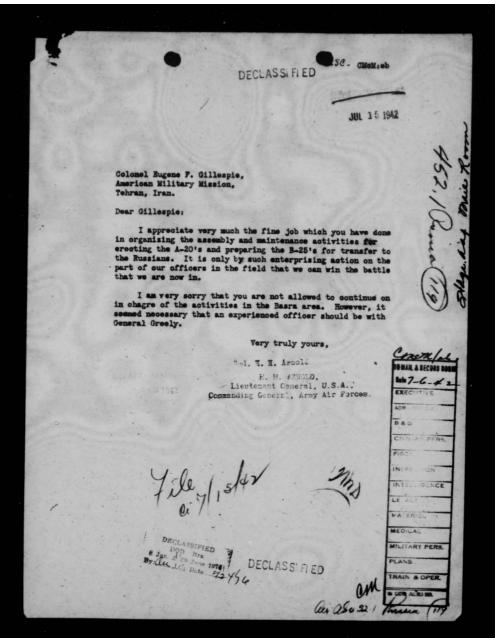
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				W present
				HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
<b>Section</b>	1			PROUTING AND RECORD SHEET WHITE
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		after each	Commen t	SEGGET TALLY No. ALT
	ZUBJE	CT: Winte	rizatio	on of Aircraft for Ferrying to Siberia
NO.	FROM	ТО	DATE	COMMENTS
				1
1.	AFACG	AFDMR	1942	1. Negotiations are now underway concerning the
		-	1/13	possibility of ferrying by way of ALASKA-SIBERIA the B-25's
		184		A-20's and P-40's allocated to RUSSIA under Lend-Lease.
				· 2. It is desired that you require a study to be made to determine what winterization, if any, will be necessary for
				ferrying these aircraft at various seasons of the year, and that you require advance preparations to be made to accomplish
				the winterization with minimum delay after receipt of instruct-
				ions to ferry by this route.
				3. It is highly possible that facilities presently exist that will permit ferrying over that route.
				IN IN
				( MLALA
				AFDMR/MEG/or
2.	AFDMR	AFACG	7/15	1. The project and study have already been directed.
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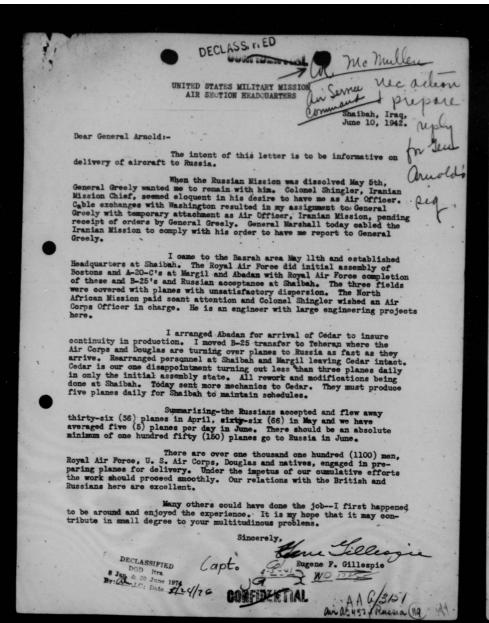
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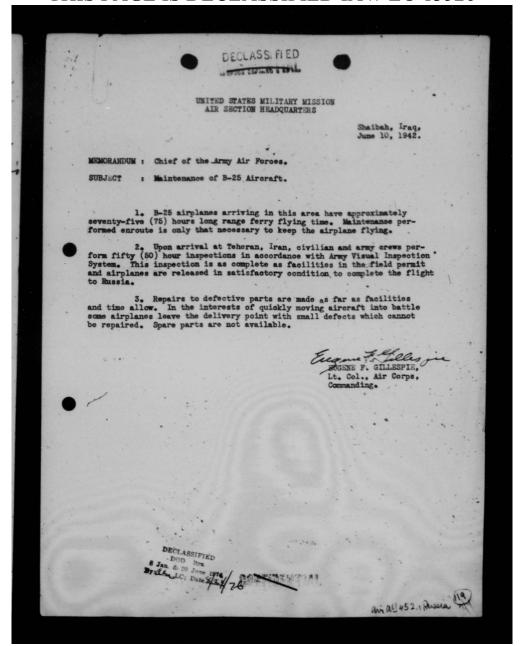


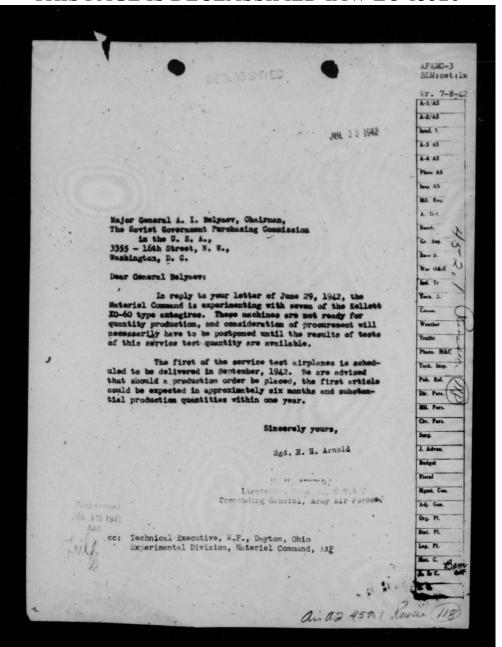
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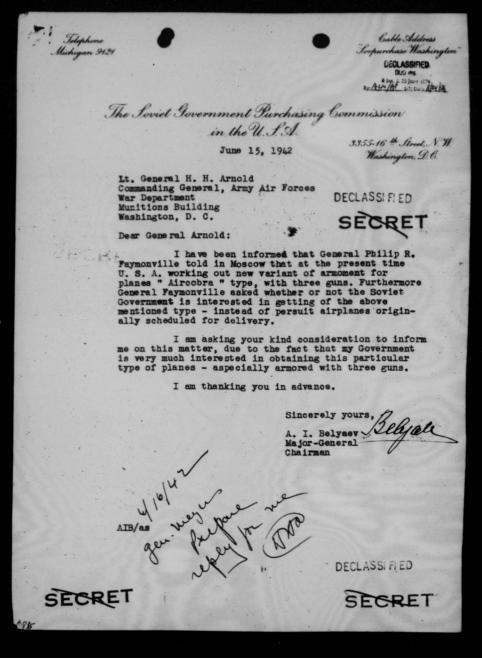






Sorpurchase Washingto lichigan 9121 The Loviet Government Purchasing Commission in the U. S.A. Lt. General H.H.Arnold Commanding General Army Air Forces U.S. War Department Room 2018 Munitions Bldg. Washington, D. C. Dear General Arnold: -The Government of the U. S. S. R. has authorized me to discuss with you the subject of acquiring autogiros for the Red Army Air Forces. These autogiros are manufactured by the Kellett Autogiro Corporation, of Philadelphia, This autogiro, the army designation of which is X0-60, is in our opinion the most satisfactory machime from the point of view of its flight characteristics. I shall greatly appreciate an expression of your opinion on the possibility of acquiring these autogiros for the U. S. S. R. and what number of such autogiros would the U.S. Army Air Force be in a position to divert to the Soviet Union, or place an order for same with the Kellett Autogiro Corporation. I thank you in advance for your kind consideration in this matter. Dispatched Simerely yours, JUL 2 1342 AAG . 452.1 Ruced 118

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	Major General A. I.	Belyaev,			Insp/AS
	The Soviet Government 3355 - 16th Street,	N. W.	commission,		Mil Req
	Washington, D. C.	,			A Def
	Dear General Belyaev				Somb
					Gr Sup
	The only w	ariant in an	mament for the	Bell "Airacobra"	Base S .
	is one experimental a	ter cannon a	and two fifty ca	liber machine	War O&M
	guns all in the nose	of the fuse	elace. The airn	lanes coming off	Ind Ir
	of the production lir caliber machine guns	ne currently	have, in additi	ion, two thirty	Tech S
	to remove the wing gu	uns and ammu	mition, making	a suitable cover-	
	ing for the gun ports increase its performs	s, in order	to lighten the	airplane to	Veather
					Traffic
	hundred (100) "Airaco	bras", to b	nish your Govern	ty (50) in July	Photo M&C
	and fifty (50) in Aug	rust. It is	my understandir	og. however that	Tech Insp
	the British will meet fifty (250) "Airacobr	a part of	their commitment	following	d Pub Rei
	schedule:		Ope on an	rollowing	Dir Pers
200 536	September	60	November	60	Wil Pers
			NOVEMBER		Civ Fers
	October '	60	December	70	Surg
	and this will give you	u a continu	ous flow of thre	e hundred fifty	Jadvoc
	(350) "Airacobras" du	ring the nex	xt six months.	It is trusted	
	that this arrangement	will be say	tisfactory.		Budget
		Sin	cerely yours,		Piscal
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Ext. 2554

JUN 1 3 1942

Major General A. I. Belyaev, Chairman Soviet Government Purchasing Commission 3355 Sixteenth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Dear General Balyaeva

The resume of airplane deliveries from the United States to the U. S. S. R. as outlined in your letter of June 8, 1942 is substantially in accord with our records. I want you to know that we have given this project the very highest priority, even to the degree of diverting airplanes that were allocated to our own units to your service.

Shipments of light bombers were being rapidly prepared until the U. S. S. R. requested certain changes, including the installation of 50 caliber guns in the rear cockpit in lieu of 30 caliber guns. These changes have been accomplished and are now only awaiting final approval from your representative at Newark, New Jersey. Preparations have been made to insure the rapid delivery of these simplenes as soon as this "go sheed" is given.

These airplanes should be promptly cleared.

In regard to your request to accelerate the delivery of the remaining 209 bombers, I intend to continue diversion from our units with a view of substantially meeting your request.

The shipment of not less than 200 bombers in June can be made if you take action to get these airplanes immediately released for crating.

You can be assured of our continued cooperation in this

Sincerely.

Said & grey payment

H. H. ADMOLD.
Lieutenant General, U.S.A..
Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

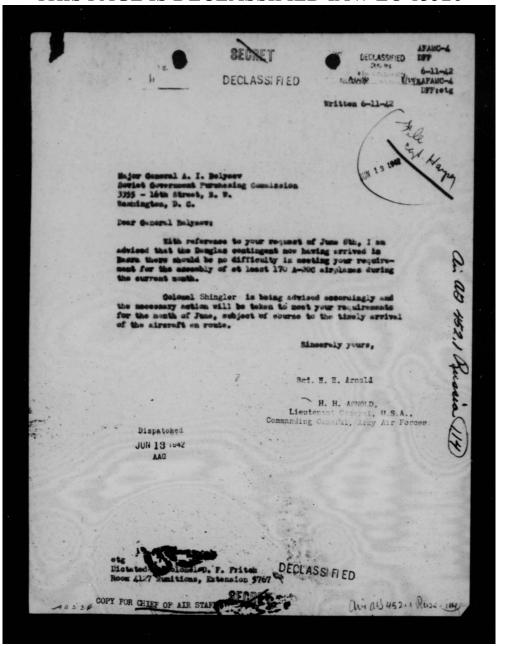
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GEN. ARNOLD

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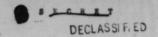
Cable Address Loopurchase Washington **DECLASSIFIED** DUG #5 The Loviet Government Purchasing Commission in the U. f.A. 3355-16 th Road N. W Jume 8,1942 Washington, D.C. Lt. General H. H.Arnold Commanding General Army Air Force U. S. War Department Room 2088 Munitions Bldg. Washington, D. C. MIBECKE Dear General Arnolds In accordance with the Moscow Protocol, the Government of the United States undertook to deliver to the U. S. S. R. 900 light and medium bombers by July 1,1942. In January 1942, General Spalding submitted a schedule outlining the following plan of airplane deliveries: 300 - Boston III planes diverted from the British - by January 1,1942, at the rate of 100 planes monthly; 528 - A-200 and 72 - B-250 airplanes from the U.S.Air Corps. Actually, only 44 Boston III planes, diverted from the British contract, were shipped by January 1,1942. Beginning Jamuary 1,1942, the U. S. Air Corps has been making regular deliveries of bomber planes - not including the British diversion. is a result of the foregoing, by June 5th, 1942, - 427 light and 57 medium bombers were shipped to the U.S.S.R. In addition to these, by June 5th, 192 light and 16 medium bombers were awaiting shipment in perts and airports.

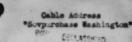
Consequently, the mim total of airplane deliveries, including those in port, numbers 691 light and medium bombers. Being in urgent need of supplying the front lines of the Soviet Union with planes, of the type mentioned above, our Government authorized me to ask you, te please accelerate the delivery of the 209 undelivered bombers, so that all remaining bombers be shipped from the U. S. A. to the U.S.S.R. during July, 1942. Our Government has also authorized me to solicit your kind cooperation in shipping to the U.S.S.R. during the month of June, 1942, not less than 200 -250 bombers, which are at present in Newark and Mismi. I shall be greatly obliged for your kind cooperation in the task of strengthen-Sincerely yours I. Belyaev, Major-Gene Chairman 4-806



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Telephone Wichigan 9121





the August 81

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION

IN THE U. S. A.

3355 16th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

June S, 1942

Lt. General H. H. Arnold Commanding General Army Air Force U. S. War Department Room 2018 Munitions Bldg. Washington, D. C.

Dear General Arnold:-

In accordance with a communication received by us from Moscow, 231 - A20-C planes have reached Basrah and Abadan by May 25th, 1942; out of this number - 129 machines are assembled, and 102 unassembled. On the way to Basrah are 93 more A20-C planes.

The assembly plant at Masrah, in our estemination, could assemble seven (7) planes daily. Subsequently, this would enable us to receive the 170 - 180 bombers a month - so urgently needed at the front lines. However, the plant schedule shows that only 100 bombers are planned for assembly during the month of June.

We shall greatly appreciate it, if you will kindly authorise Colonel Singler to make the necessary provisions to have the assembly plant at Basrah as small 170 - 180 bombers during June, 1942.

I thank you for your early and favorable reaction to the foregoing.

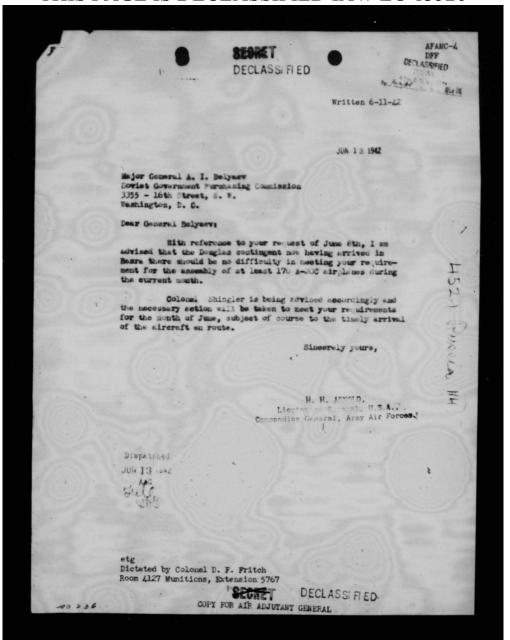
Sincerely yours,

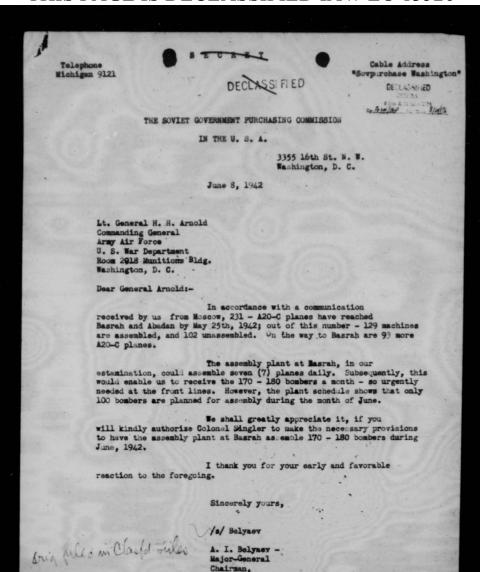
/s/ Belysev

A. I. Belyaev -Major-General Chairman,

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		MAY 2 7 1942
	Major-General A. I. Belynev, The Soviet Government Purchasing Comission in the U 3355 - 16th Street, R.W., Washington, D.C.	
	My dear General Belyaeve	C
	During the temporary absence of General A letter of May 23rd has been referred to me for reply	
	The Army Air Corps does not have a two-see engine airplane of the characteristics you described there any design contemplated for an airplane for the you indicated. If the air situation over any battle permit the employment of artillery regulating aircreasure present intention to use aircraft of the fighter this purpose.	i nor is se purpose sfield will
***	Regretting our inability to assist you in	this matter,
	I remain	. (13
	Disputation of the Control of the Co	9
	MELIARD F. HARM Major General, U. S. Chief of the Air St	Army,
	HEADQUARTERS-ARMY AIR FORCES - COORDINATION	100
Chief of Stad		Budget Statistics
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The Loviet Government Purchasing Commission in the U. f. A. 3.355-16 th Street N. 41 DECLAS Mashington, D. C. May 23, 1942 SECRET Lt.Gen. H.H. Arnold Commanding General Army Air Force U.S. War Department Room 2018 Munitions Bldg. Washington, D.C. Dear General Arnold: Dur government, in connection with the urgent needs of front line defense would like to obtain an airplane which could be used for the correction of artillery fire. This is to be a two seater, single motor plane with a maximum speed of not less than 250 miles per hour and equipped with machine guns. In the event the U.S.A. Air Corps does not have such planes at their disposal I shall appreciate the opportunity of making the study of any airplane which in your opinion would meet the demands of an artillery corrector plane. I thank you in advance for your kind and early reaction to this communication. Sincerely yours, A.I. Belyaev Major-General JR:ebg DECLASSI FLED SECRET

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION DECLASSIFICATION PROJECT
ACCESS RESTRICTED
The item identified below has been withdrawn from
this file:
File Heading: 5AS 452.1 Russia
Sect. I Case 1-150
Date: 9 June 1942
From: FDR
to: Sec. of war
memo + enclopeure (diast Protocal)
In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. The item identified has been withdrawn because it contains security classified information.
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Reviewer Phate
Date
Lc 77-57 (9/75)



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AFAMC-8 REM Ext. 2554 DETERMINED.

ALMAR MAY 4 1942

QU116

Major General A. I. Belyaev, Chairman The Soviet Government Purchasing Commission 3355 - 16th Street, N. H. Mashington, D. C.

Dear General Belyaevs

Your letter of April 28, 1942 in regard to delivery of U. S. sir lanes under the Moscow Protocol has been given coreful consideration.

You are, undoubtedly, aware of the fact that all 4-20 and DB-7 production is now being diverted to the U.S.S.R. at the expense of British and U. S. Air Forces. We are doing everything possible to accelerate production of this type of simplane and it now appears probable that your key and June schedule of 224 bombers will be in-creased to over 300. On this basis all the bombers under the Moscow Protocol should be delivered by the middle of July instead of the middle of August as previously planned.

In regard to the P-40 pursuit airplanes, all the P-40E-1 model pursuit airplanes, the type that you are getting, are now going to Britain and the U.S.S.R. While it is highly improbable that we can accelerate the present May and June schedule of deliveries, every effort will be made to complete our commitment under the Protocol by July 31st, but in any case not later than August 15th.

As I stated to you over the phone, demands on the United States for aircraft, from all corners of the earth, are extremely neavy, but I wish to reassure you that we will continue to do every thing humanly possible to fulfill our commitments under the Protocol at the very earliest date.

Very truly yours,

Dispatched

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H. H. ARNOLD. Lieutenant General, U.S.A., Commanding General, Army Air Porces.

Ken Gramon

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thus

April 28, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HARMON:

SUBJECT: Request for Airplanes by Russian Government.

The attached is a request from the Russian Government for airplanes, submitted to me by General Belyaev. I assured him that it would be given due consideration, that we were studying the whole problem of allocation of airplanes at this writing, and that as soon as possible we would come to some decision as to what we could do or could not do for him.

I outlined to him the demands being made on the United States for aircraft from all corners of the earth: our missions in India, Australia, along the Ferry Route, and possible use at other places. I told him the best we could be for was a study with a view of seeing what would be available. It is believed that this should be given very careful study by Meyers with a view of seeing what, if anything, can be done.

I have furnished copies of this letter, with my memorandum to you, to General Eisenhower, General Burns and General Smith.

Have reply prepared for my signature.

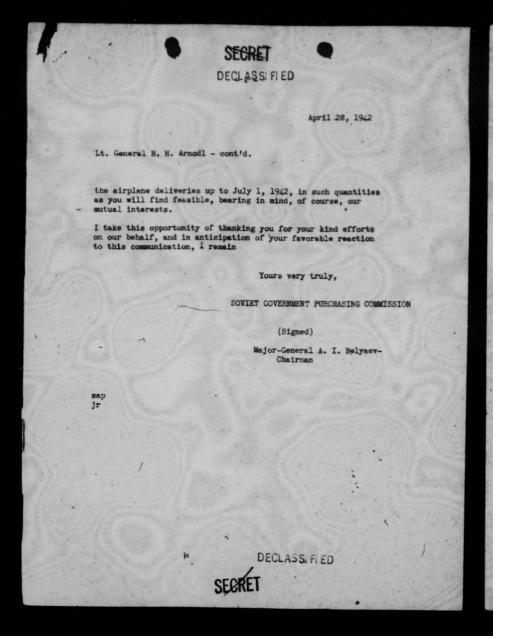
/s/ H. H. Arnold

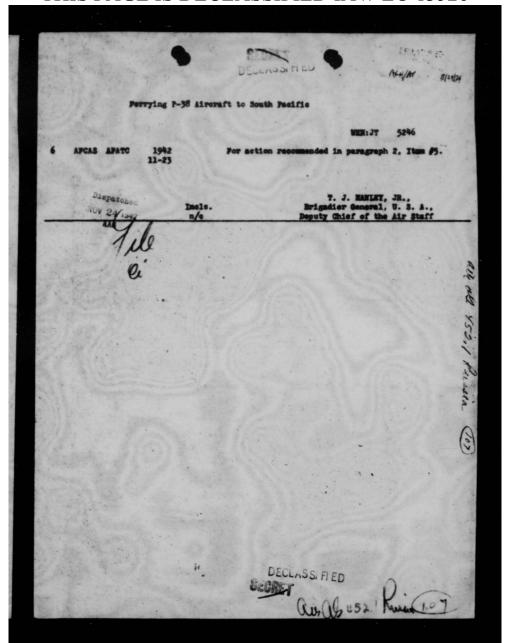
H. H. ARNOLD Lieutenant General, U. S. A. Commanding General, Army Air Forces

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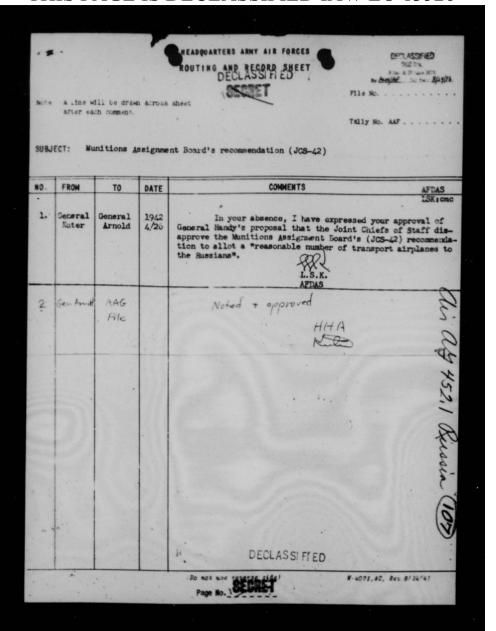
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Telephone Cabel Address Michigan 9121 ovpurchase Washington" DECLASSI FIED EFCLASSIE SO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION IN THE U.S.A. 3355-16th Street, N.W. April 28, 1942 Washington, D. C. Lt.General H. H. Arnold Commanding General Army Air Force U.S. War Department Munitions Building Washington, D. C. Dear General Arnold: In accordance with the Moscow Protocol, the U. S. Government. was scheduled to deliver to the U.S.S.R. 900 Bombers and 900 Pursuit Planes by July 1, 1942, with a monthly delivery of 100 Planes of each type, beginning October, 1941. By April 24, 1942, there should have been delivered approximately 700 Bombers and 700 Purusit Planes. However, the talbe submitted below, clearly illustrates the actual state of deliveries to-date, which are still far below the figures mentioned above. :Scheduled :Total : Balance : U.S.A. :Actually :Ready for :Total Type (shipped) by War Dept.to be Commit. shipped shipment of :(& ready):for May :del'd : del'd planes :up to :in port and June Apr.24 and Air (for by 7/1 after -Moscow :Depots ):deliveries Protocol Bombers A-20-C 234 442 224 666 900 388 DB-7 B-25 Pursuit 900 438 474 200 674 226 lanes P-40 460 826 916 424 1.340 1,800 Total Needless to say, that I most certainly appreciate everything done by the U. S. Government, and by you personally, towards the reinforcement of our Air Force. However, taking into consideration the tremendous strain of air fighting during the current spring and coming summer, and hence the great need of still further reinforcement along the line of aviation, I deem it necessary to ask you, please to increase (cont'd on page #2) ECLASS FIED

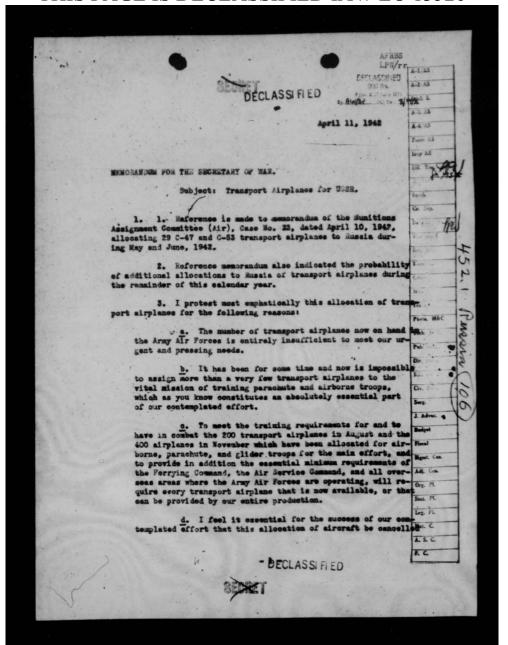


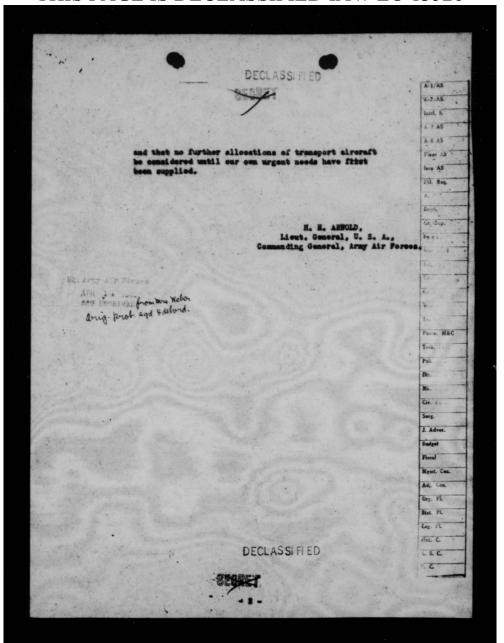


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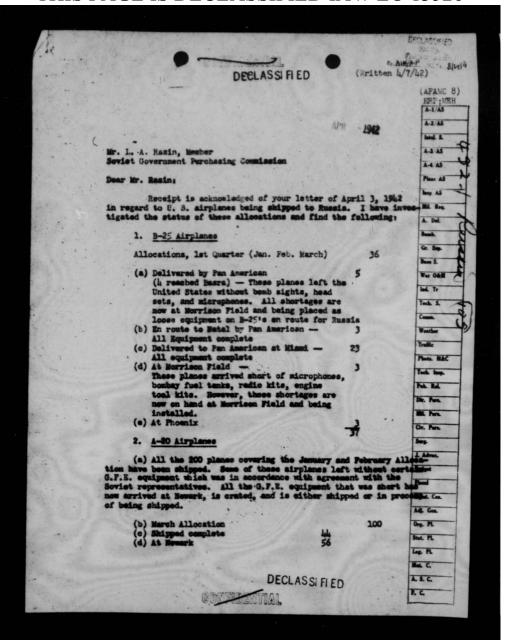


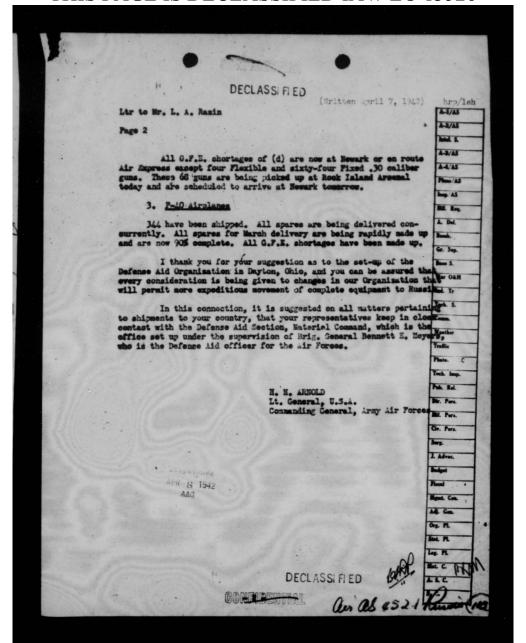
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The Loviet Government Purchasing Commission

in the U.S.A.
April 3, 1942

Lt. General H. H. Arnold Commanding General, Army Air Force U. S. War Department Room 2018, Munitions Building Washington, D. C.

Dear General Arnold:

Several times within the last two months we have received information from Moscow to the effect that planes delivered from the United States, namely, B-25s, P-40s and DB-7s, were not fully complete and lacked a sufficient quantity of spare pasts and tools. Consequently, many of these planes could not be put into action and therefore, are grounded at the present time.

We wish to call your attention to the matter of shipment of planes and spare parts, particularly with reference to the incomplete condition in which some of these planes have gone forward to the U.S.S.R., as well as the inadequate quantity of spare parts supplied for these planes.

#### 1. Planes B-25

According to schedule, 36 planes B-25 were to have been shipped to the U.S.S.R. during March. In the middle of March 21 of these planes arrived at Florida. However, up to the present writing they could not be flown, due to existing shortages of equipment. The planes lacked the following:

DK. a. Bomb Sights

ok. b. Auxiliary Radio Receivers

ow c. Microphones d. Telephones

Machine Guns (on two of the planes) Etcetera

Five planes had already left at the beginning of March, in an incomplete condition as referred to above.

These shortages resulted in a delay in shipment of the B-25 planes. Recently some spare parts for these planes arrived at Weehawken Depot, N. J. However, the quantity of these spare parts is not sufficient.

#### 2. Planes A-20

During the month of March, 200 planes A-200 were shipped to the U.S.S.R. Despite our requests that planes be shipped only in complete condition, these 200 planes were not in such condition when shipped. Shortages of equipment, covering about 150 of these planes, were delivered several days after the respective planes had been shipped. Up to the present time, deficiencies still exist and have not been made up on the balance of 50 planes. Shortages on the 50 planes are as listed below:

	Description	Quantity				
a.	Machine Guns, caliber .30	56 119 who machon good 99				
b.	Cartridge Cases	1031 - Van				
0.	Bomb Racks	90				
d.	Bomb Sights	25				
	Oxygen Balloons	520				
f.	Telephones	520 362 302				
. 6.	Microphones	302/				
	Etcetera					

Furthermore, spare parts for the 200 planes A-200 were not shipped. Only recently, two carloads of spare parts arrived at Weehawken, N. J.

#### 3. Planes P-40

To date 334 planes P-40 have been shipped from the United States to the U.S.S.R., but spare parts for these planes have been shipped in quantities insufficient to meet requirements.

The shortages indicated above are typical of the practice followed to date, i.e., not supplying required quantities of equipment and spare parts with each shipment of planes.

The main obstacle to getting airplanes complete with all equipment and spare parts is that Defense Aid Organization has to do all its work through either the Materiel Division or Air Service Command. This consumes a good deal of additional time (so terribly expensive during the War) and also leads to some very unfortunate cases in which very definite orders and instructions are not followed in the proper manner. As an example, the March delivery of A-20C airplanes may be cited. Orders were given in advance not to ship these airplanes to Newark until they were absolutely complete. About the middle of March an official report was given on the telephone by the Pacific Coast Air Corps representative that these airplanes were completely equipped. It was only after the arrival of the first group of these airplanes at Newark that it was discovered that they had a great deal of shortages (some of these very important, such as machine guns, bomb sights, etc.), which are not covered to date, and are therefore holding up shipment of the planes. A similar situation exists with reference to B-25C airplanes.

Unfortunately, under the present set-up and existing limits of authority, Defense Aid Organization at Dayton, Ohio cannot do anything directly to prevent the shortages or speed up their delivery, and in each instance, even very minor, has to act through either the Materiel Division or Air Service Command.

In order that airplanes which are now being delivered for the U.S.S.R. may be shipped promptly, fully equipped, with all necessary spare parts and maintenance tools, we believe that it is most desirable that the Defense Aid Organization be transferred from the Air Service Command and be directly responsible to the Commanding General of the Air Force, as a separate Command.

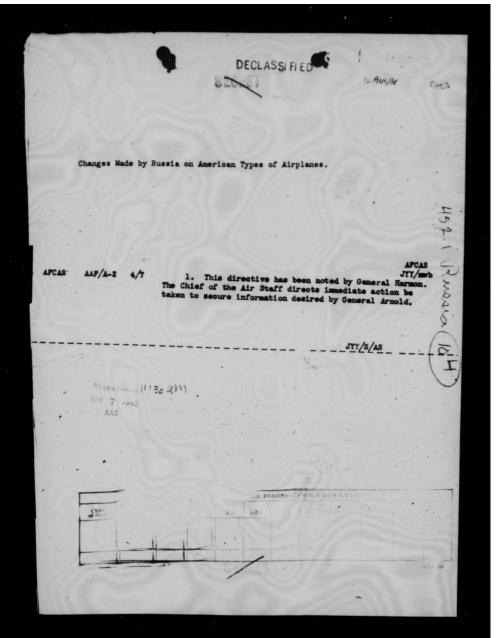
We wish to emphasize that it is our studied opinion that only by having one specific division or group responsible for a solution of all problems can deliveries of airplanes to the U.S.S.R. be effected on scheduled dates, of fully equipped airplanes, with necessary spare parts and tools. Such measure, if accomplished, will save weeks of delivery time and will add months of active operations of airplanes on the battlefields.

We wish to ask that you be good enough to give this matter your prompt consideration, with a view towards effecting a marked improvement in the situation pertaining to delivery of planes, so that all planes may go forward fully and completely equipped, and shipments of spare parts coordinated to insure their being shipped in sufficient quantities and in due time.

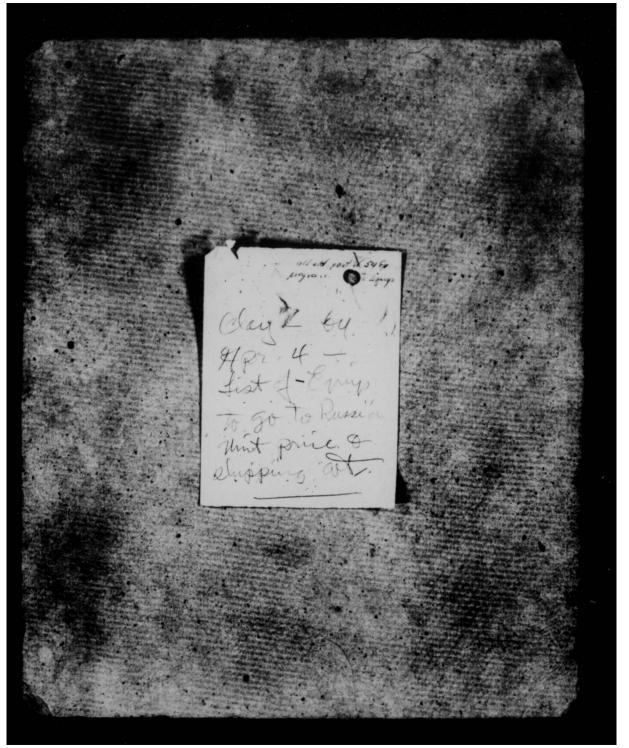
Sincerely yours

L. Rajn L. A. Razin, Member SOVIET GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION

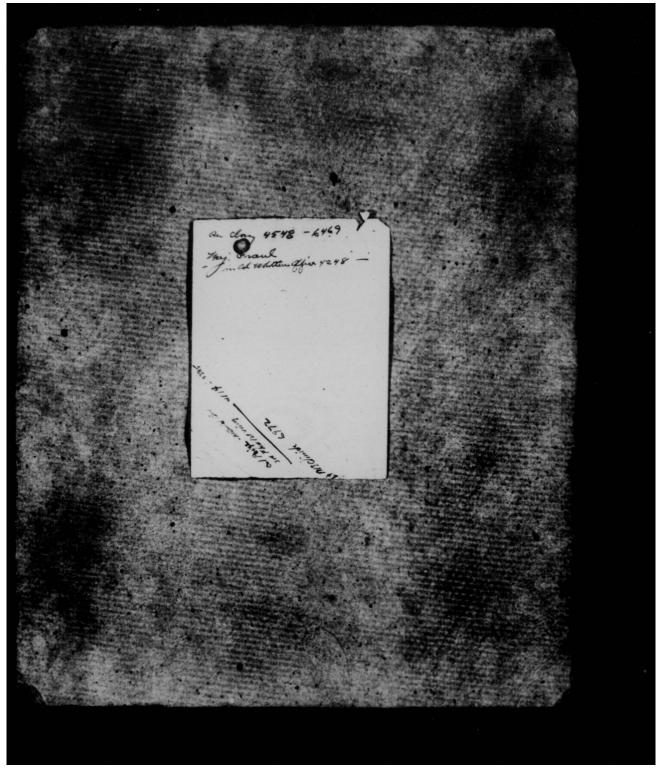
CC: Major General James H. Burns Brig. General Henry S. Aurand Colonel C. P. Kane



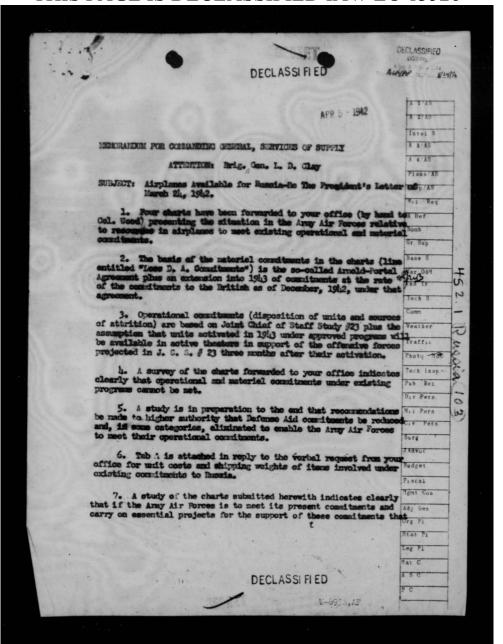
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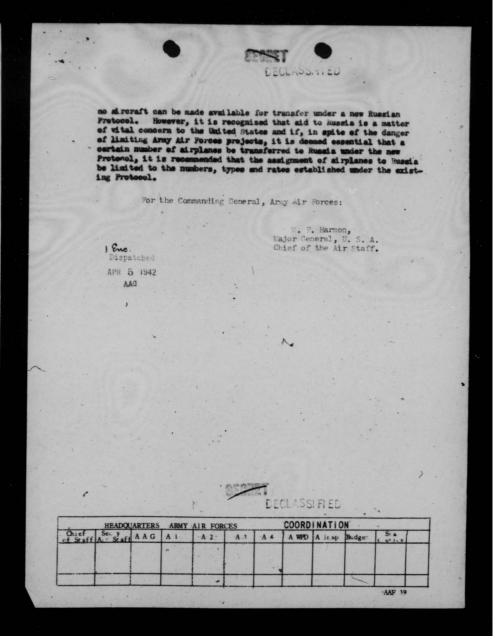


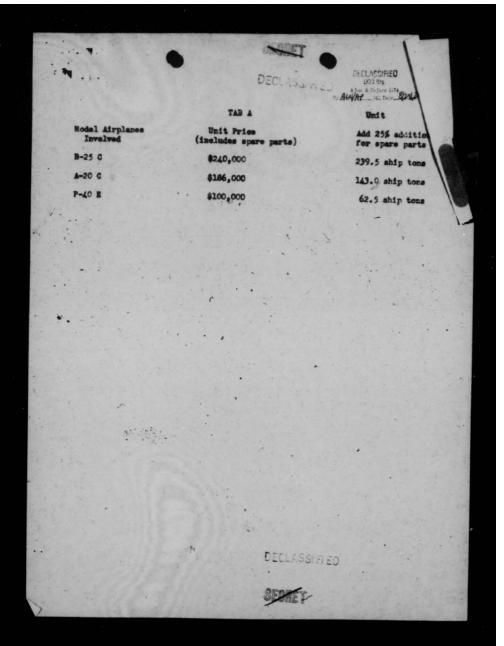
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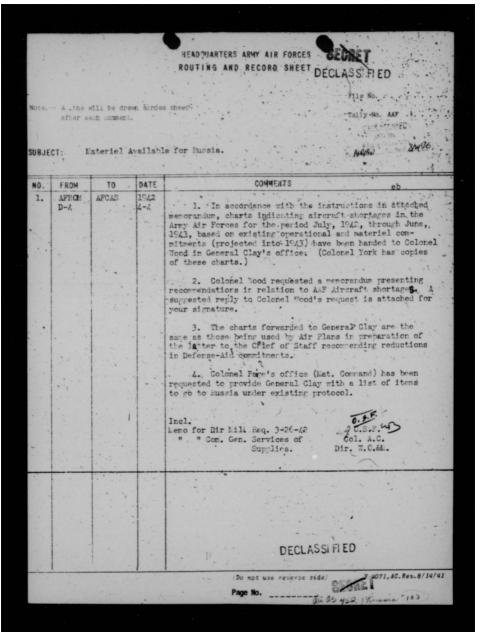
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WAR DEPARTMENT

EADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON

March 26, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY REQUIREMENTS:

SUBJECT: Materiel Available for Russia.

- 1. The President has called for a statement from all activities as to the overages that may exist over requirements in all categories during the period July 1942 to June 1943 inclusive, this with a view to the possibility of making these overages available to Russia.
- 2. The presentation of this data has been made a responsibility of General Somervell, who has called upon us to submit a report on this subject by April 3rd. This report is to be handed to General Clay in General Somervell's office.
- 3. It is directed that such a study be prepared on the basis of existing production estimates and on a basis of allocation of aircraft under the Arnold-Portal agreement, extended to June 1943 on ratios existing at the end of December 1942, but not exceeding actual numerical allocation to British under this agreement.

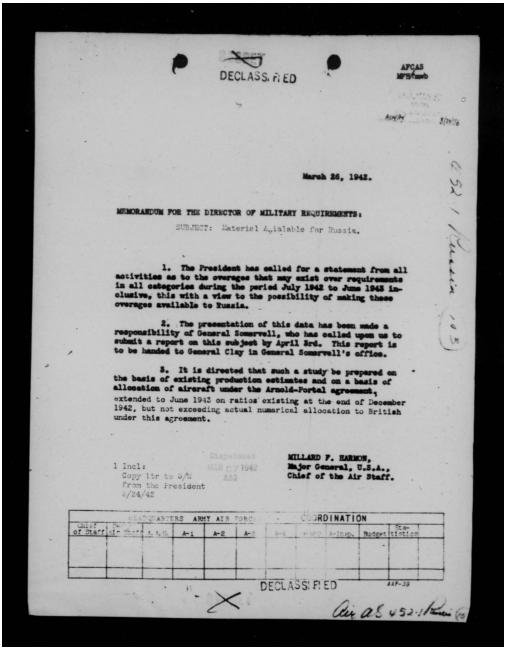
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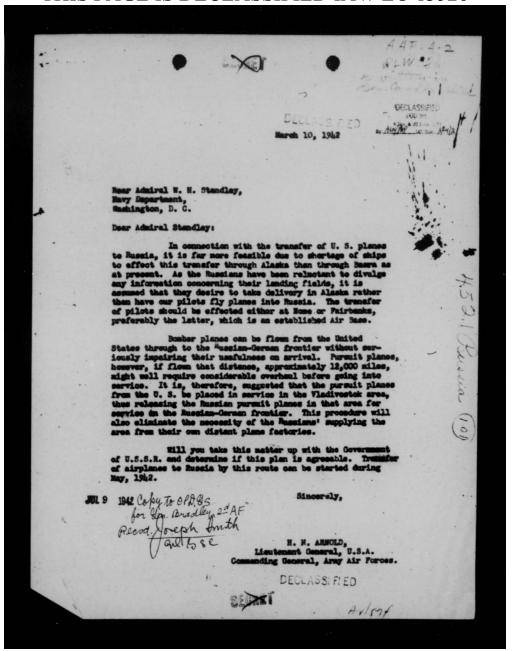
Major General, U.S.A. Chief of the Air Staff.

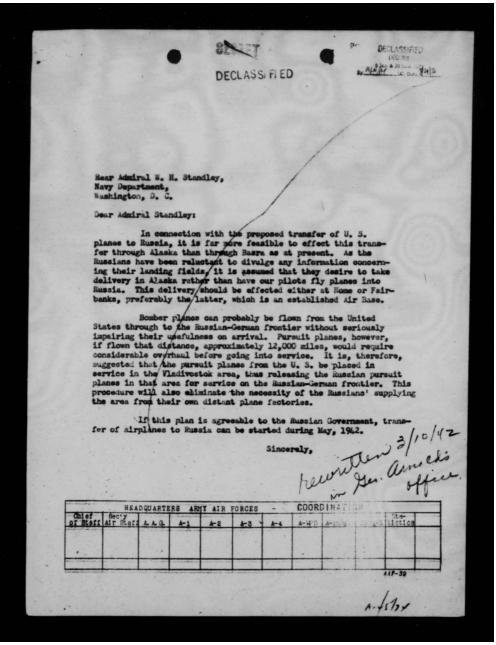
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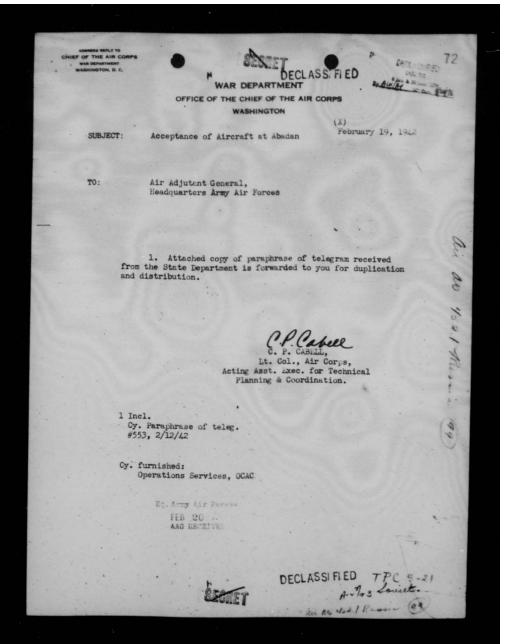
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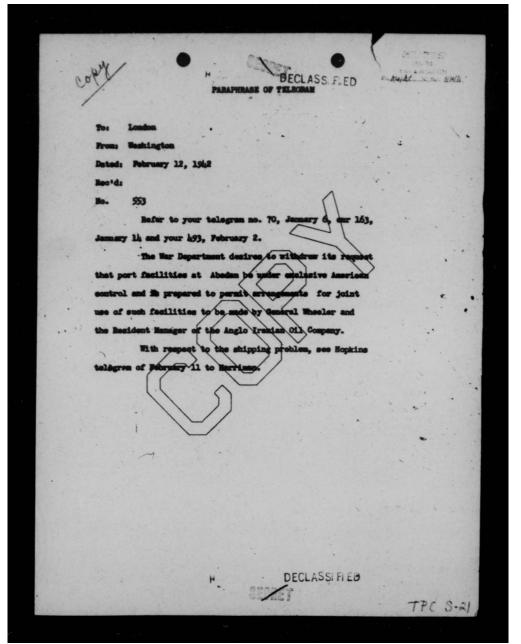
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PADTOGRAM

DECLASSIFIED February 12, 19

EHB/VOC-1705 11 54PI

AG 400.3295 (2-17-42):15C

FROM: BACHDAD

TO: MILTO

Mo. 90 February 17th

Prom Ceneral Wheeler to General Moore. AMSIR RAG 19. Believe that Wer Office London should not fear as stated by them, that we would merely provide the techniciens to supervise complete running installations and that all work must be completed by them.

Answering 27 as follows:- Items 5, 6, 7 and 8 AMSIR Wash, 10 received 16th February in your Ameir Wach. Item 5., 3,000 trucks per month at --- shk is present planned capacity. February, March and April we will be able to receive this for United States. So that we can begin assembly at -shk about 15th March, we are expecting early arrival of assembly plant.

Item 6. 1,000 additional trucks per month could be assembled for the flussians at - - - snk.

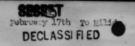
Item 7. We informed you that no trucks would be assembled for the Russians at Karachi in our messages of the 9th of February. Arrangements now, it is believed have been completed to the Russians satisfaction.

Item 8. British have agreed to construct all houses. Personnel and equifment for our project include airplane assembly plants, ordnance depots and trucks. We have requisitioned deficiences from the United States whenever necessary materiels were not locally available. At Karachi for example, the British agreed to turn over to us the recently completed but not yet accumied New Malir cantonment which was constructed for a British Armored Division, as replacement, material and equipment for necessary water power development and water supply was requisitioned by us.

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TPC 5-21

Pero II Mesoste from Fooded



War Office London recently raised question with British Beadquarters here, regarding Administrative and Financial arrangement and Division Work responsibility, between Americans and British on lease lend project in Iraq, Persia, Taldi and India, report was submitted by us at Iraq which for your information we repeat:

"In project set up, we proceeded on bases, local expenditures by the British and they also to prepare the site of work by construction of such shops, housing and provision of utility as could be properly provided locally, in advance of the arrival of American Contractor. We requisitioned from the United States materials and equipment of which there was a shortage locally.

As we assumed the question of financial arrangements as to work division. As we assumed the question of financial arrangements or division of cost would be determined later by accountant or adopting adviser we did not consider it. So as to expedite completion of the project and to conserve shipping we considered our objective was to obtain as complete as possible preparation for the project from local sources in advance of the contractors arrival.

Since plans for some of the construction projects depended on local conditions, specifications and drawings could not be prepared in the United States. Therefore at our request and after consultations with British engineers, working drawings were prepared for Construction of Docks. Road construction specifications, completed arrangements for use of land, right of way and local source of construction material, all in advance of our contractor, who will complete all such work as cannot be completed prior to his arrival. Some of their own housing, ships and werehouses will necessarily be furnished by the Americans, who will also supply all of the equipment for these projects plus almost all of the material. Have placed in the United States large requisitions, for equipment and material necessary for the

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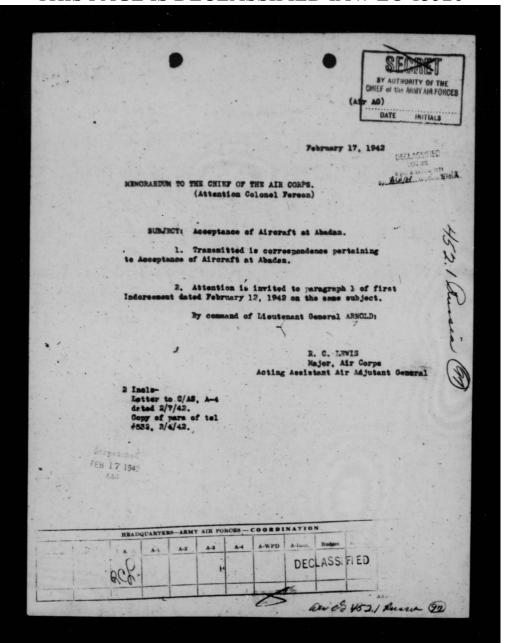
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TPC S-21

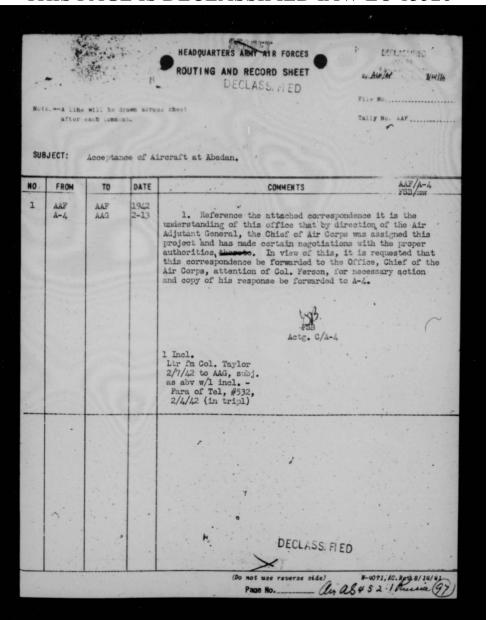
following: - Mater supply; pine lines; docking facilities; elegtric power; cranes; Construction of railroads; highways; pipe limes and docks are included in our project and also for the British and Russians the assembly and repair of tanks, planes and trucks. Cooperation and essistance by the British Headquarters in Delhi and Iraq have been most offective and cordial in all preparatory work. BAKER EXACT ACTION COPY TO: MISSIONS, CY. NO. 1 EXACT IMPORPATION COPIES TO: A. C. OF S., C-2, CY. NO. 2
GEORETARY, GENERAL STAFF, CY. NO. 3
THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, CY. NO. 4 A. C. OF S., C-4, CY. NO. 5 CHILF OF CRUNANCE, CY. NO. 6 CHIEF ANDY AIR FORCES CY. NO. 7 CHIEF OF FINANCE, CY. NO. 8 CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, CY. HO. 9 Received in Cable Section, AAF/AAG 3:40 PM Petruary 21, 1942 Paraphrased by Captain Siebert: bot ILISTRIBUTION Air Corps eneral Arnold Air Service Command (Information copies only) Oeneral Harmon AMPD DECLASSI FIED TPC S-21

February 16, 1942 MEMORANDUM TO: Lieutement General H. H. Arnold. Subject: Status on Basra Project. A boat leaves Frovidence, Bhode Island, loaded with equipment for erecting airplanes on March 2nd. It proceeds to New York where it picks up two hundred and thirty civilians and fifty military personnel. This group is sufficient to erect one hundred airplanes per month. In addition, there will be five hundred Johnson, Drake & Piper construction personnel taken aboard at New York. This construction personnel is for the pur-pose of preparing the installation at Abaden, where the airplanes will be erected, and to do other engineering work such as improvements to harbors, building of roads and railroads. 2. It dll be impossible to militarise the project at Rasra for a considerable time, due to the fact that we do not have sufficient number of properly qualified and trained military personnel. FEB I 31942 Orig noted by len wrold RAY A. DURN. Colonel, Air Corps. Incl. Cy. Radiogram No. 76.

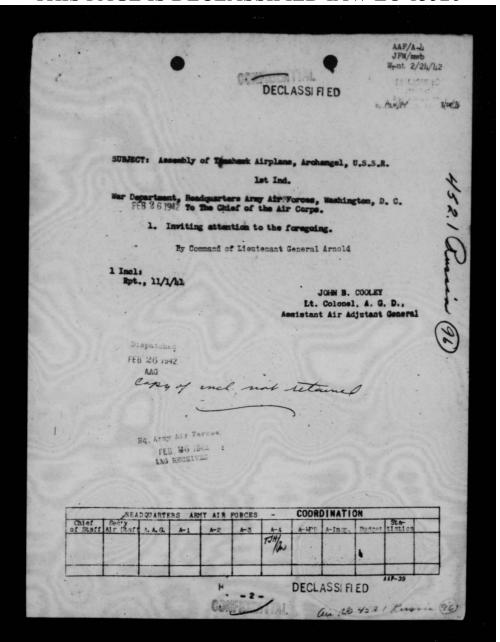
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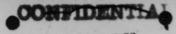
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Pebruary 9, 1942.

Subject: Assembly of Tomahawk Airplane, Archangel, U.S.S.R.

To: Chief of the Army Air Forces, War Department, Washington, D. C.

- 1. The report of Captain J. R. Alison and First Lieutenant Hubert Lemke, A. C., containing their factual experiences in connection with Lend-Lease aircraft supplies is of particular value.
- The high standard of training and efficiency of the Soviet Air Corps mechanics selected for this detail greatly improves the reputation of the Soviet aviation technicians.
- Attention is called to the recommendations in Paragraphs
   6, 6, and 7 of the report, which are as follows:
- a. That Air Corps mechanics be given broader training and more experience with disassembling and repairing engines to meet the stress of war time conditions when spare parts may not be available.
- b. That Air Force personnel be divided into engineering and maintenance work on the one hand and pilots who confine their attention to tactical problems of flying.
- o. That should airplanes in the future be sent to Russia for assembly, they be assembled solely by American crews, and turned over to the Russians only when in complete operative condition.
- d. That equipment be completely assembled outside the Soviet Union before delivery.
- 4. A copy of this report is being forwarded in compliance with letter AG 350.05 (12-2-40) M-B-M dated December 30, 1940, Subject: Initiation of Action on "Recommendations from Military Attaches and other Foreign Sources" for necessary action.

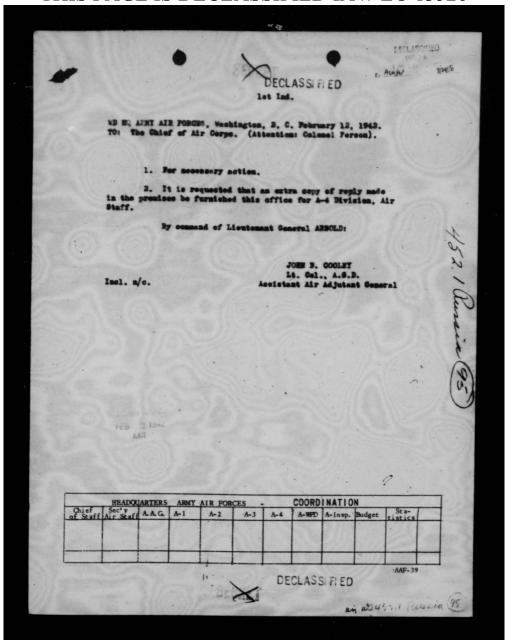
RAYMOND E. LBE, Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

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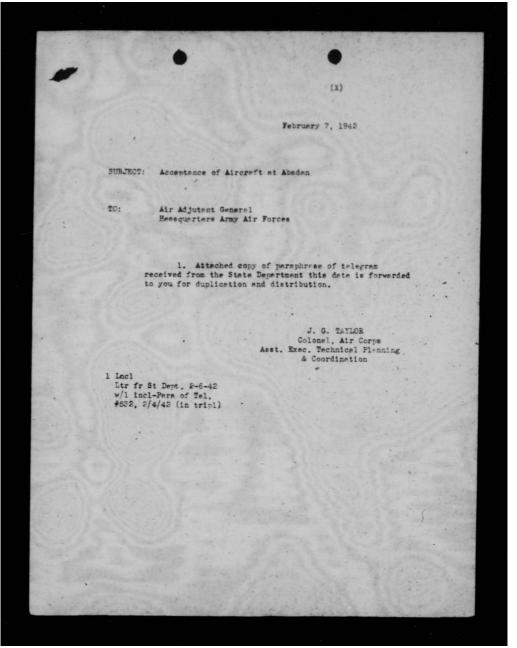
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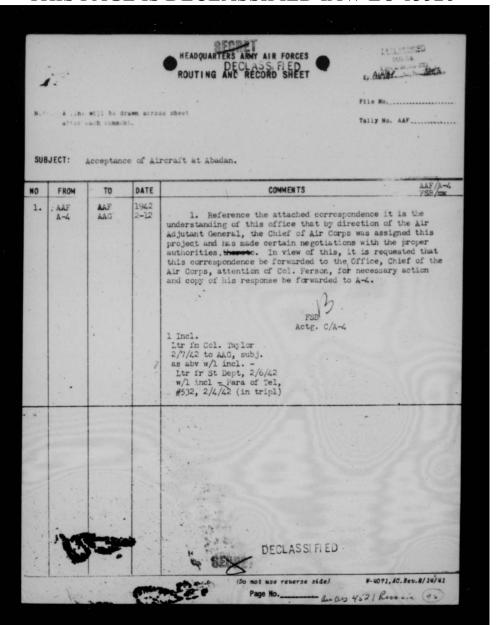
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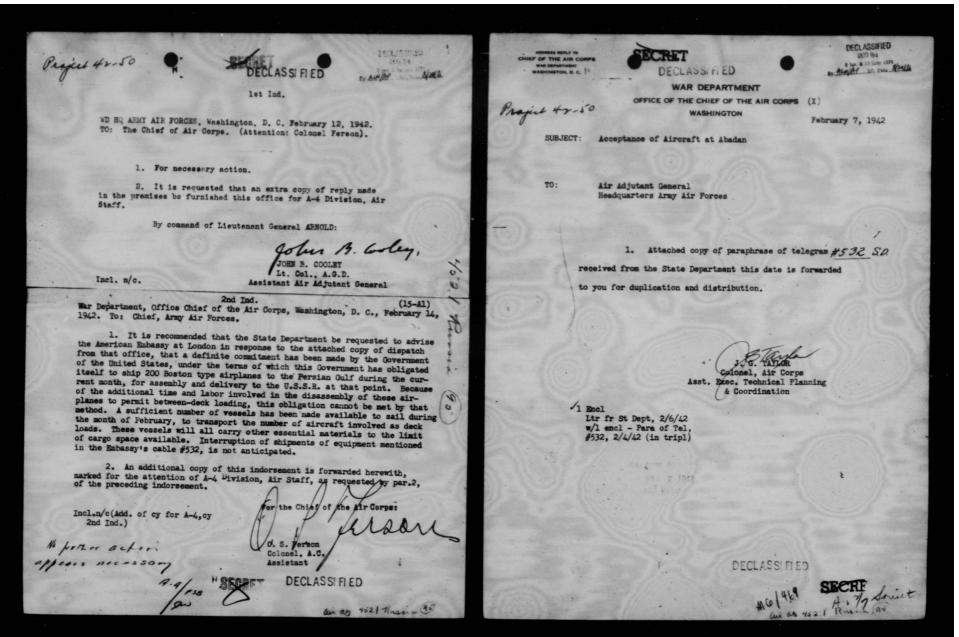
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42.50

February 6, 1942

In reply refer to

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The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of War and, with reference to his letter of February 4, 1942 concerning port facilities at Abadan, transmits herewith a paraphrase of a further telegram from the American Embassy at London, dated February 4, 1942.

Enclosure:

Paraphrase of telegram from Embassy, London, February 4, 1942.

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42-50

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM

TO: Secretary of State

FROM: London

Bated: February 4, 10 p.m.

Rec'd: February 4, 8:50 p.m.

No. 532

The Foreign office has just sent me the following letter signed by Sir Maurice Peterson:

Your letter of January 15 to Mr. Eden raised two points with respect to the proposals we had made concerning the aircraft assembly project at Abadan.

Colonel Liewellin has gone over with you fully the question of control of dock facilities. I am writing with regard to the other point, that of the method of shipment of the bombers destined for the Soviet Government.

We note that the monthly figure is now set at 100 Boston planes but as far as we can estimate, an average of only five of these planes can be carried on deck by one vessel. To date five to eight vessels per month have been adequate to deliver all available priority cargo to Persian Gulf ports. Accordingly, if more than 25 to 40 planes a month are to be delivered it appears that additional shipping must be provided although little or no additional priority cargo will be available. Apparently a million tons of additional vessels would be required to carry 100 bombers a month as deck load.

In our calculations we have assumed that all deck space on such vessels would be used for planes. As a matter of fact there are large scale plans for shipping river craft and locomotives to the Privale Fig.

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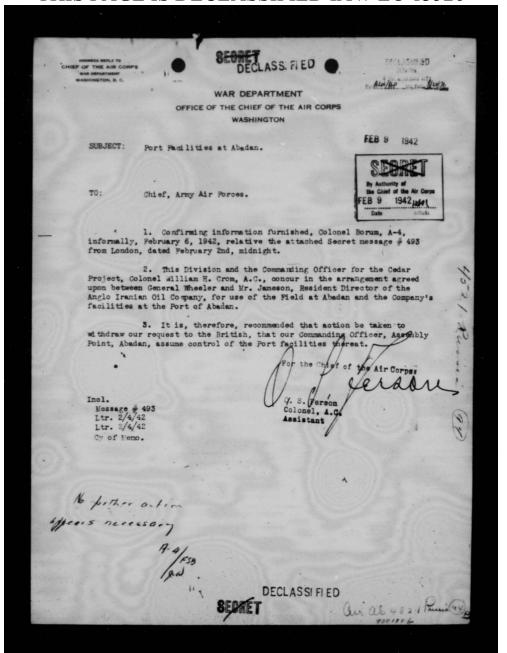
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Gulf to improve land transport in that area and, while it is anticipated that the river craft will be partially disassembled for shipment, a substantial part of such cargo must be carried on deck. Interruption of the flow of this material would greatly impede our joint plan for increasing transportation facilities between the Gulf and Russia and would appear most undesirable.

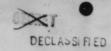
In view of these two factors we still believe that the possibility of disassembling the planes to permit storage below decks should be reconsidered. We fully realize that this will require additional labor and facilities at Abadan. On the other hand if this would make it possible to load 15 to 30 planes on each vessel the disadvantages would be more than made up by reduction in the amount of shipping required and the avoidance of interference with the river craft and locomotive program.

I would be most grateful if you would ask your Government to give further consideration to this matter and trust that you will not mind my raising the question even if your Government feels unable to change its decision.

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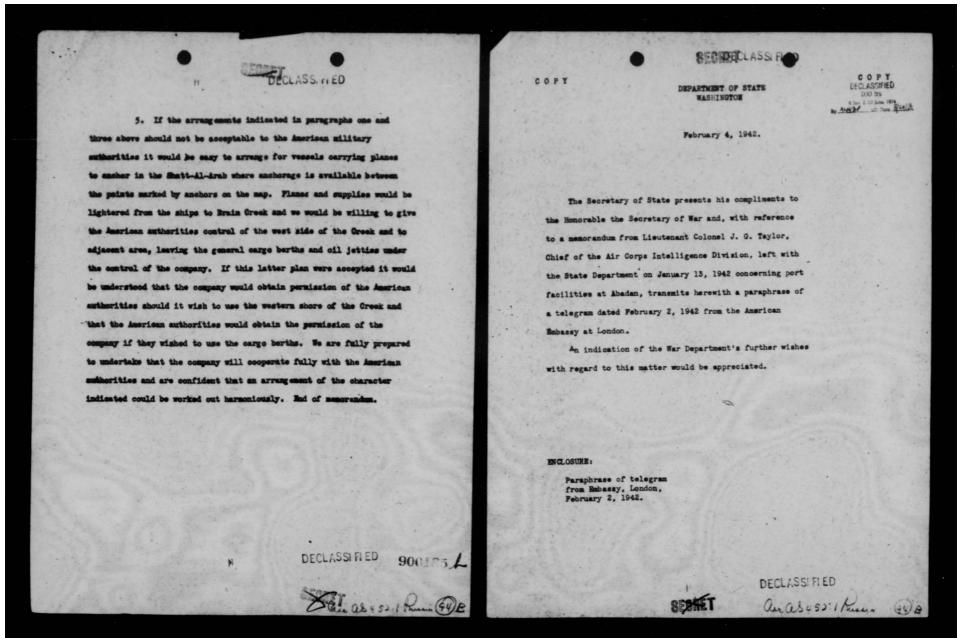
COPI GOPI DECLASSI FIED Secretary of State February 2, midnight February 2, 9 p.m. Refer to Embassy's telegram no. 70, January 6, and your no. 163, Jamery 14. A few days ago a responsible officer of the Ministry of War Transport came to see me at the request of the Foreign Office to discuss the problem of docking facilities at Abadan. He volunteered to send me a memorandum indicating his views which he has now done. I give its substance below. He also gave me a sketch map of the Abadan area which is being forwarded immediately. With reference to paragraph five of his memorandum, the anchorage points on the Shatt - AL - Aran as indicated on the map extend southeasterly from Abadan a distance of one and a half miles. The following is the substance of the nenorandum: 1. The arrangement agreed upon between General Wheeler and Mr. Jameson, Resident Director of the Amelo Iranian Oil Company, for use of the field at Abadan and the company's facilities have the following principal features: A. The American personnel would be housed close to the field and to the east of Abadan - Ehorranshahr Road. B. The plant, stores and hangars would be at the north corner of the field. DECLASSI FI ED C. Delivery of all stores, including provisions, landed



at Brain Greek from lighters plying from vessels anchored in this Greek would be taken by the company, which would move them to the assembly area by the projected railway (see broken green line on map). Use of the company's cargo jetties would not be involved.

- D. Water and power for the project would also be furnished by the company.
- 2. Abadan has been developed entirely by the company. The British Government holds a majority of its ordinary shares and appoints two directors to its board. We have complete confidence in the company. Its products are vital to the joint war effort in both the Middle East and Indian Odean areas. Amererican assistance is already being given to increase its capacity for production of 100-octame gasoline.
- 3. The company, under the arrangement indicated in paragraph one, would be responsible for stevedoring and delivery of the steres to the assembly area. We believe that this would in practice be the most satisfactory arrangement because (a) the company is experienced in handling native labor, (b) in an isolated locality there are definite advantages in being able to draw from a pool, and (c) labor costs are apt to be forced up by competition in the absence of a single employing agency.
- 4. The officers of our own air force make no claim to being experts in shipping problems and we believe yours might be reluctant to take responsibility for dealing with thes. The views of the service officers would, of course, prevail over those of civilians with regard to any guestion of defense of the area.

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(X) February 4, 1942.

Acceptance of Aircraft at Abadan

Air Adjutant General, Headquarters Army Air Forces.

- Attached copy of paraphrase of telegram received from the State Department this date is forwarded to you for duplication and distribution.
- 2. It is felt that the questions raised herein should be answered immediately as both the Air Corps and the State Department consider it extremely urgent that a decision be reached concerning the control of the port facilities at Abadan.

J. G. Taylor, Colonel, Air Corps, Asst. Exec. for Technical Planning and Coordination

1 Incl.
Lt. fr. st. Dept., 1/4/42
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MENORANDUM FOR SURDPEAN DIVISION, STATE DEPARTMENT

Attention: Mr. T. C. Achilles
Room 380
State Department

Subject: Aeronautical Aid to Russia

January 6th, 5 p.m., re Basra Project, the air Forces desire that in answer to the first and second limitations based upon the Abadan port to request that the British Government be informed that the maximum deliveries now planned per month will be approximately 100 as long as P-40's are being delivered at Archangel.

2. It is considered highly impracticable to break down twin engine bombers such as A-20's for below-deck shipment as it would involve an inord into amount of labor and equipment to permit reasonably at Abadan. We prefer to ship by deckload even if it becomes necessary to lighter some of the planes ashore.

3. It is still considered preferable that the control and allocation of dock facilities at Abadan be vested in the Senior American Air Force Officer commanding that station. However, this point should be settled and it is considered advisable that the British Government be queried further on this point.

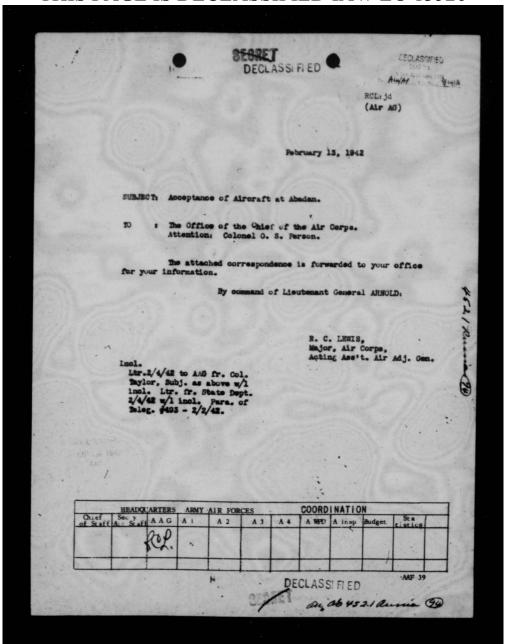
For the Chief of the Air Corps:

J. G. TAYLOR Lieut. Colonel, Air Corps, Chief, Intelligence Division.

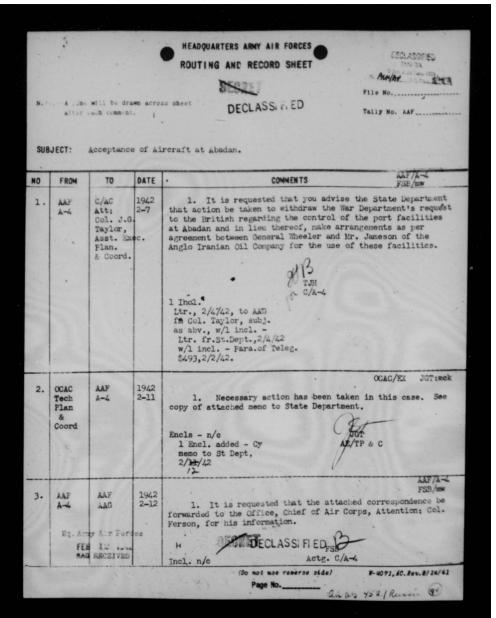
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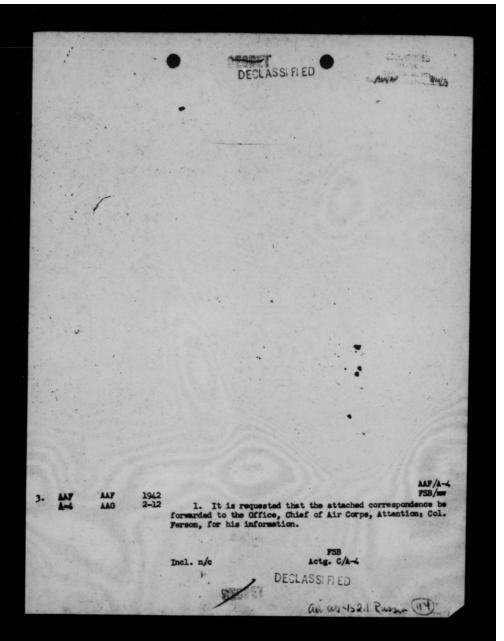
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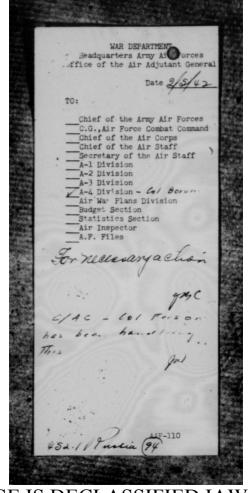


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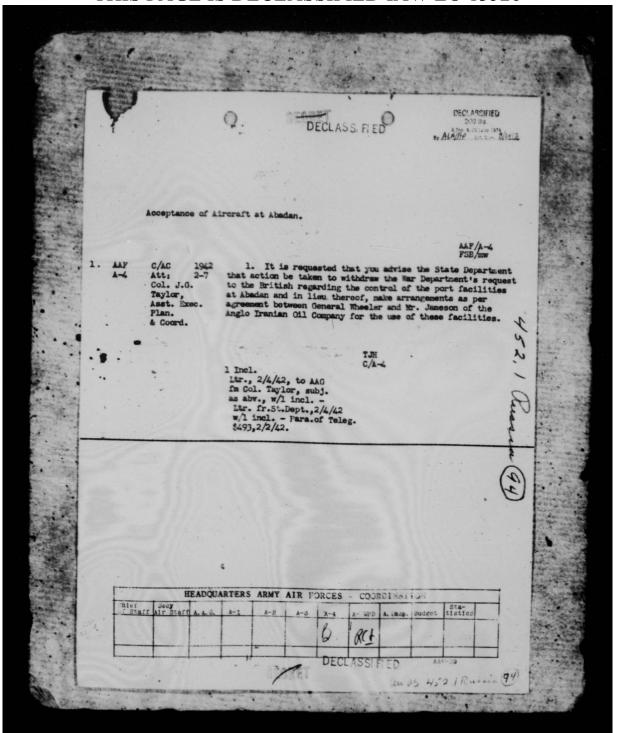


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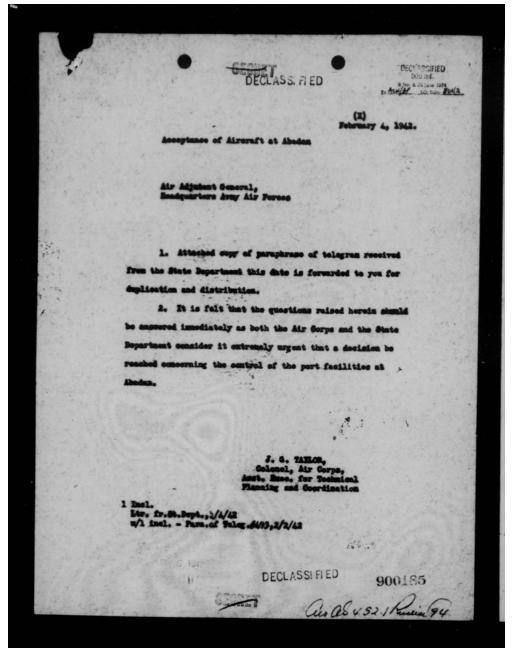
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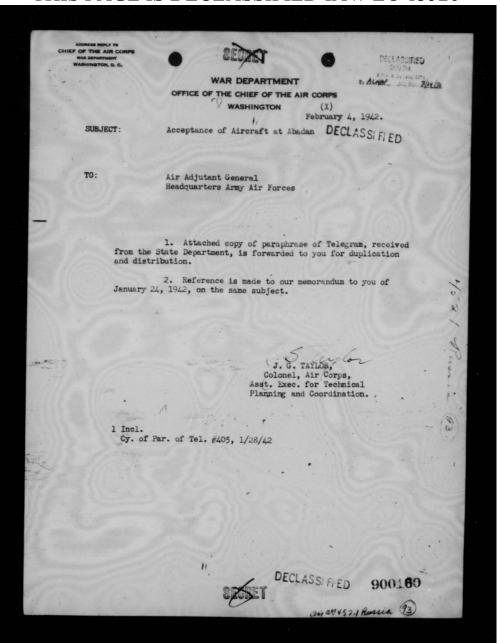
The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of War and, with reference to a memorandum from Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Taylor, Chief of the Air Corps Intelligence Division, left with the State Department on January 13, 1942 concerning port facilities at Abadan, transmits herewith a paraphrase of a telegram dated February 2, 1942 from the American Embassy at London.

An indication of the War Department's further wishes with regard to this matter would be appreciated.

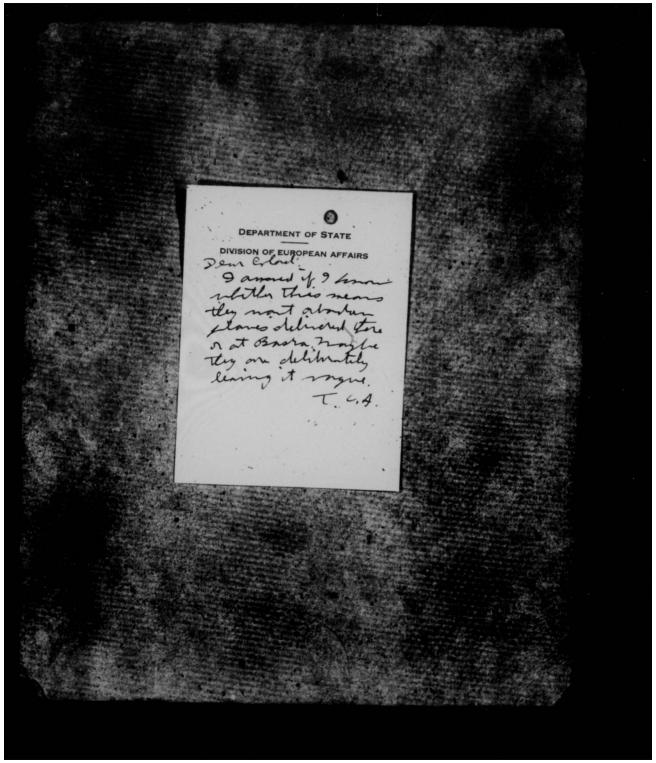
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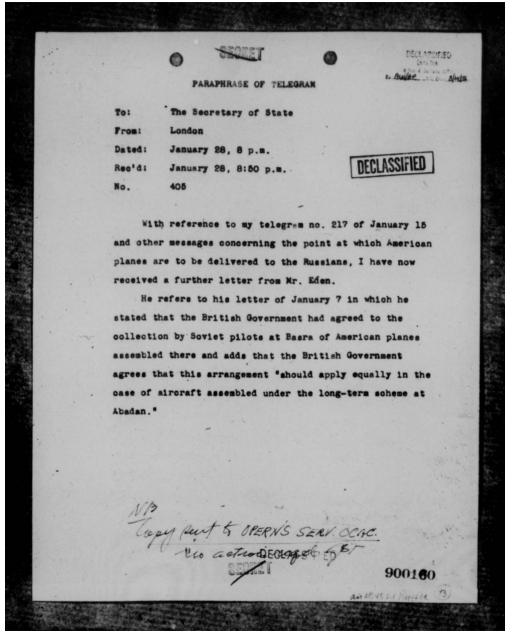




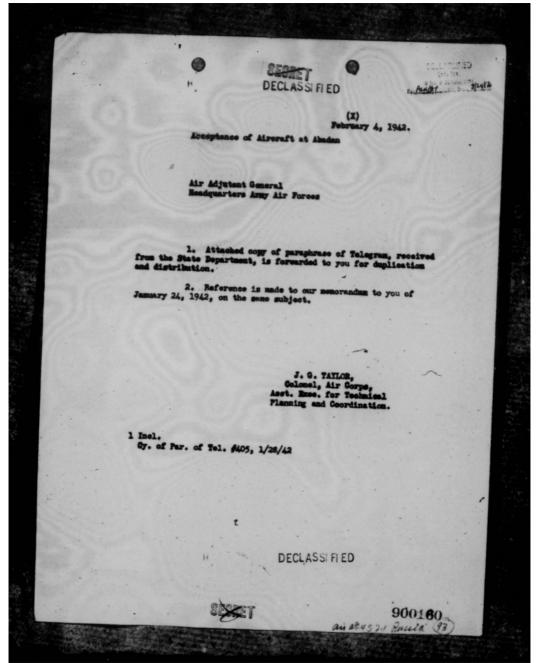
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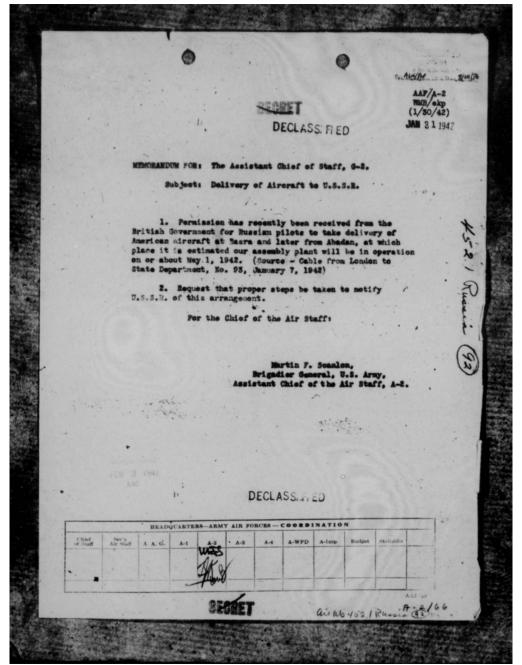
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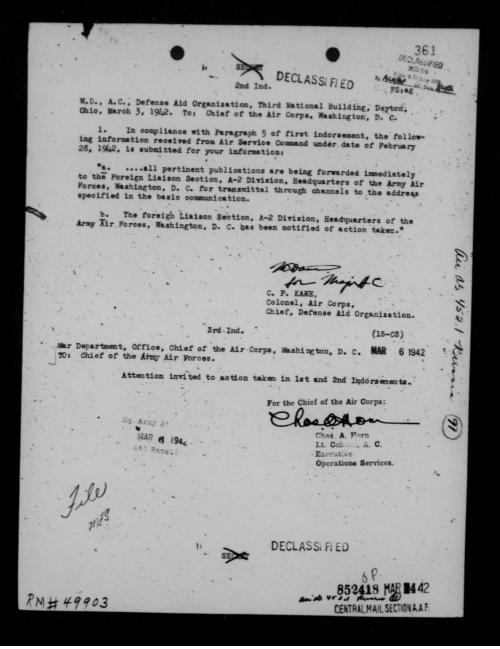
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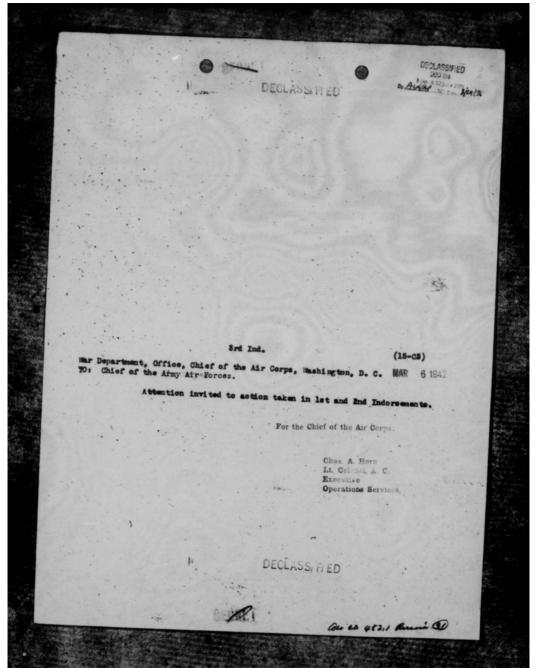


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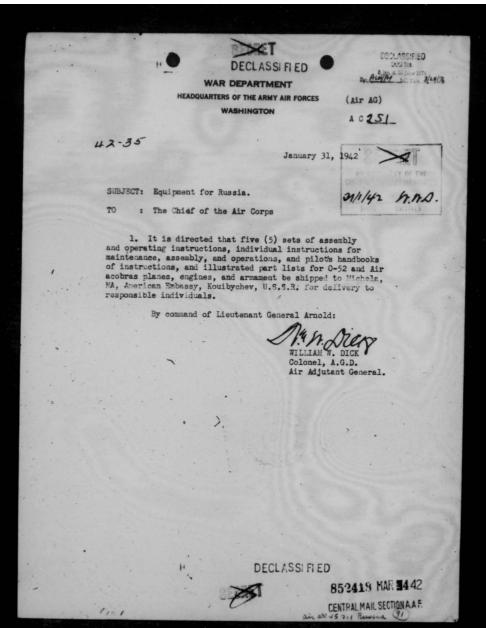


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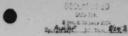




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1st Ind.

War Department, Office, Chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D. C. FEB 8 1942 TO: Defense Aid Administrator (Colonel C. P. Kane) 3rd National Building, Dayton, Ohio.

- 1. Attention is invited to directive contained in basic communication.
- 2. Information obtained by this Office indicates that instruction books for the 0-52's were delivered by the Air Corps to the Soviets and for the P-39's by the British. These deliveries were made in this country for translation and transmittal to the using activities. They were not made concurrently with deliveries of associated airplanes and may have become lost.
- 3. It is, therefore, believed desirable to assure availability of thisinformation in the U.S.S.R. and the directive contained in basic communication will be meticulously complied with.
- 4. Further more, it is desirable that any other information pertaining to these airplanes, which may be helpful and available, be included in the shipment though not specifically requested. Every effort should be made to anticipate the difficulties due to unfamiliarity of allied users of United States aircraft and equipment.

It is requested that this Office be advised of exact date of shipment for purposes of record and information to all concerned.

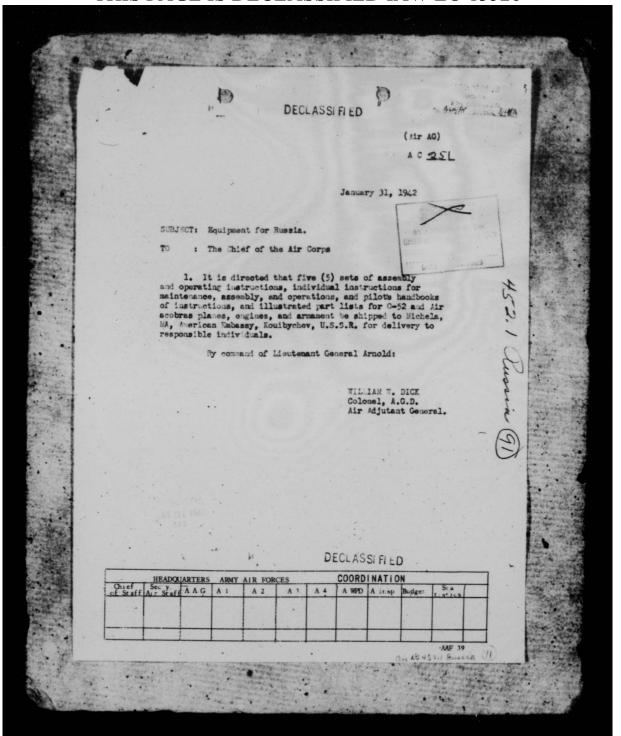
the Chief of the Air Corps

Colonel, A.

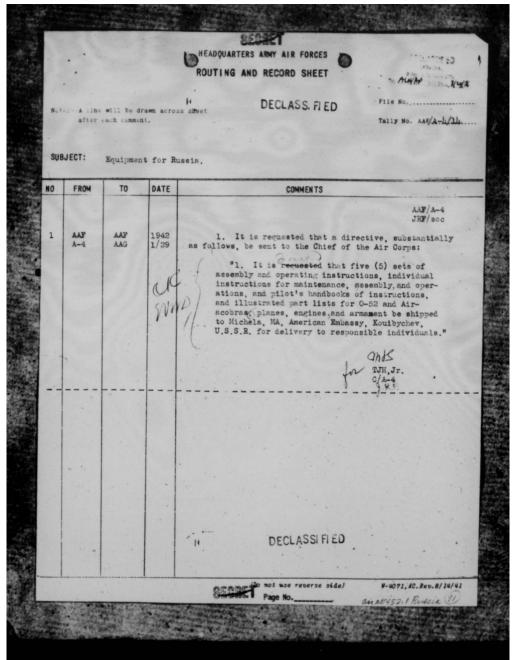
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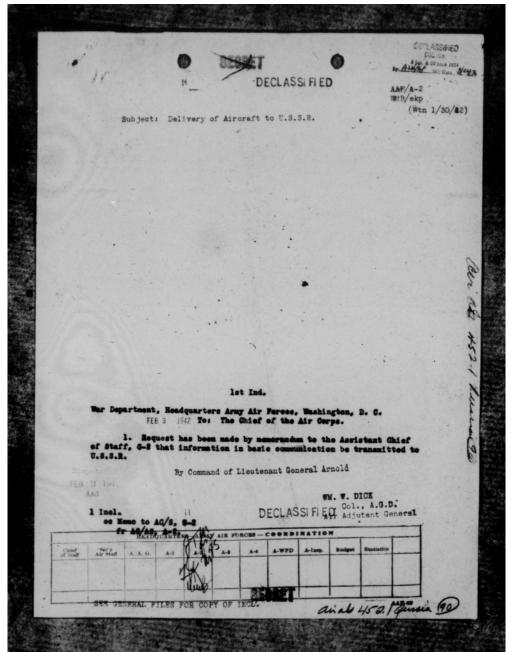
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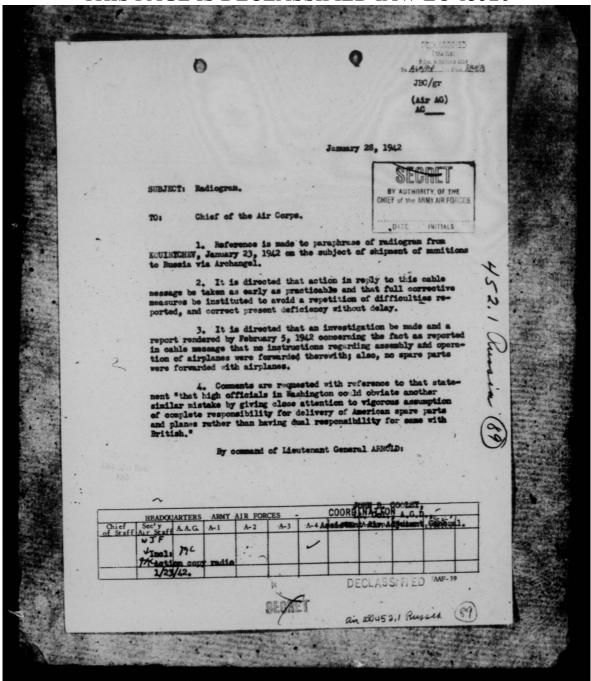
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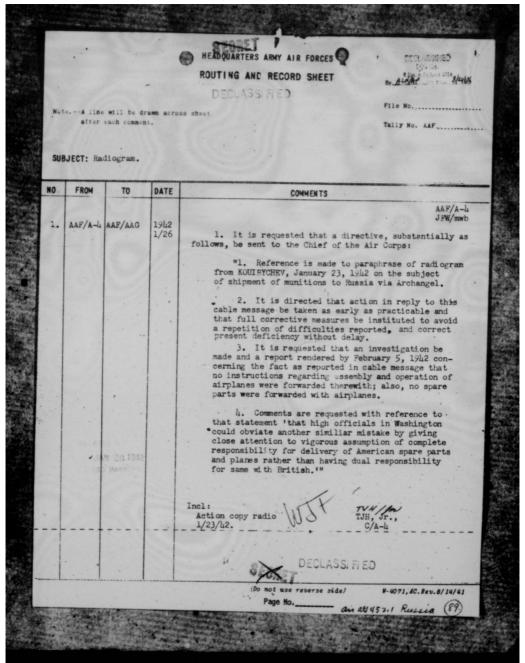
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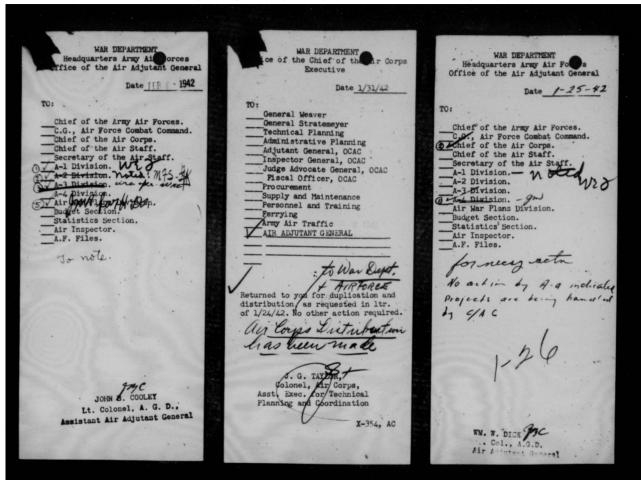
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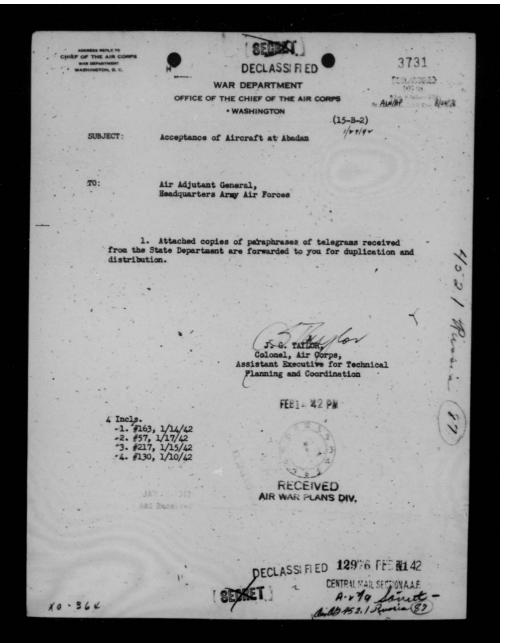
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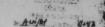


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SECRET





# PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

PROM: Secretary of State, Washington.

TO: London.

DATED: January 14, 1942, 5 p.m.

NO. 163

With reference to your January 6 telegram No. 70 you are informed that in respect of the conditions which have been attached by the British to the approval of the project of Abadan the following comments are made by the Mar Department.

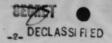
- 1. It is estimated that at present 100 planes are maximum monthly deliveries as long as the northern route is being used to deliver fighter planes. The breaking down for stowing below deck of certain types such as two-engined A-20 bombers is considered highly impracticable as this would involve at the assembly point inordinate equipment and labor requirements. Even though lighters might have to be used in order to take some planes ashore in case of shipment by deckload, this latter method of shipment is considered preferable.
- 2. There is no desire for exclusive cargo berths use and it is fully recognized that the maintenance of oil refinery operations is important. Notwithstanding these facts the control and allocation of dock facilities

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are



are desired vested in the Senior Officer of the American Air Force commanding the station of Abadan.

You are instructed to approach the British again and make an effort to have the vishes of the War Department given effect in connection with this matter. Every effort, it goes without saying, will be made, in view of future and current demands upon shipping, to keep to a minimum the number of ships used in connection with this project, and in giving the British such assurances it may be added also by you that instructions to give the docking space needs of the refinery every consideration will be issued to the American officer in command.

HULL

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12976 FEE #142 CENTRAL MAIL SECTION A.A.F.



To:

The Secretary of State

From:

Kulbyshev

Dated: Rec'd: January 17, 1 p.m. January 17, 5:15 p.m.

No.

57

My telegram no. 28 of January 8.

I received last night from Vyshinski an answer to my note of January 2. It is in general terms but confirms the statements made to the military attaché by the Soviet War Office.

It states in addition that the Russian Government is hopeful of obtaining assistance from the British forces in Iran in so far as supplies of high octane fuel and lubricating oils and radio and meteorological services are concerned.

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Secretary of State

From:

London

Dated

January 15, 7 p.m.

Reg'd:

January 15, 1:20 p.m.

No. 217

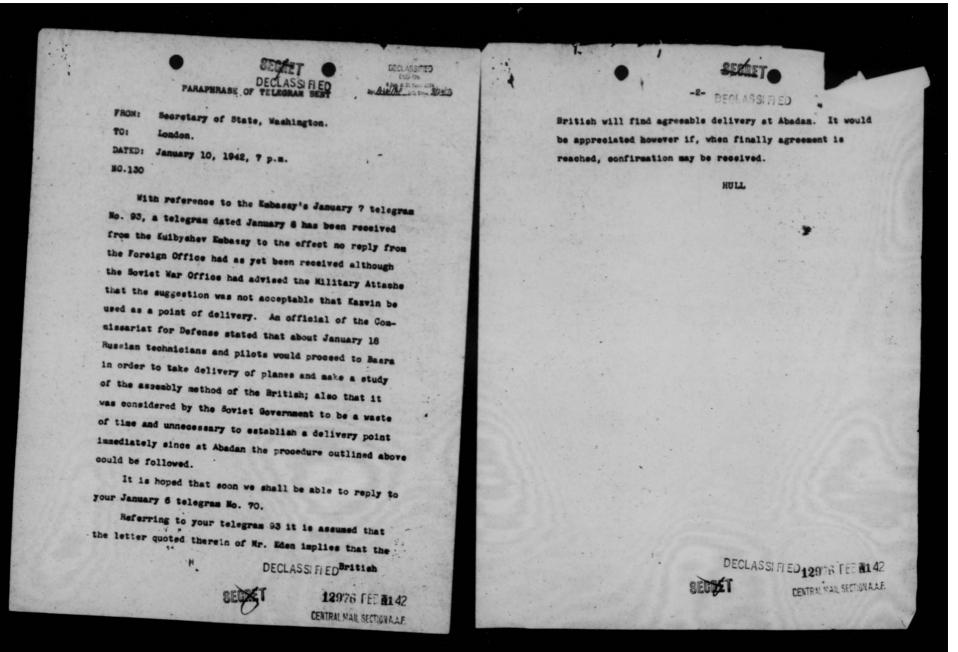
Refer to your telegram no. 130 of January 10, 7 p.m.

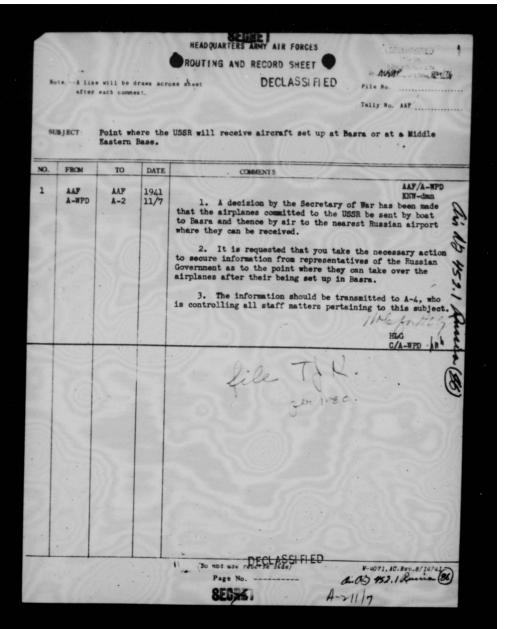
In the opinion of the Foreign Office Mr. Eden's letter,
quoted in my telegram no. 93 of January 7, conveys the
desirents consent. The Foreign Office would, nevertheless,
be glad to be advised if we wish any more specific
assurance.

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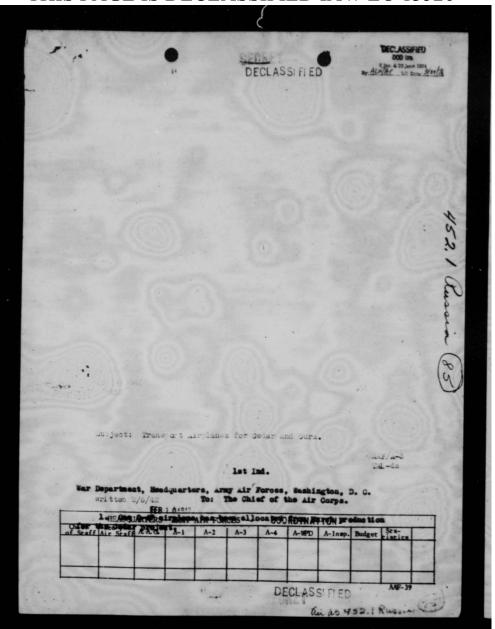
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CENTRAL MAIL SECTION A.A.F.

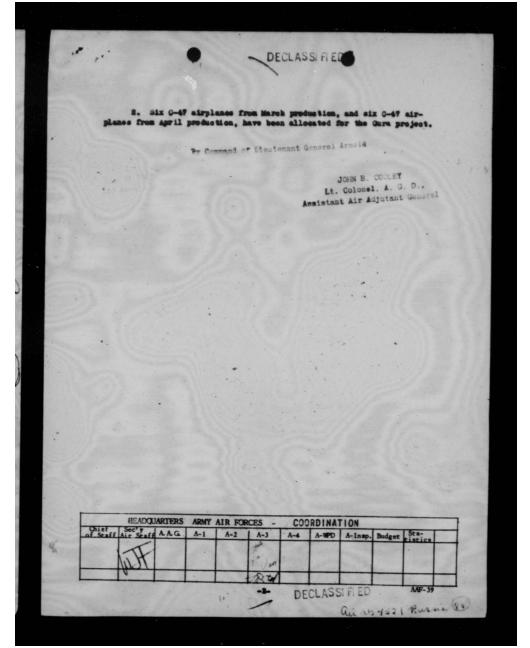




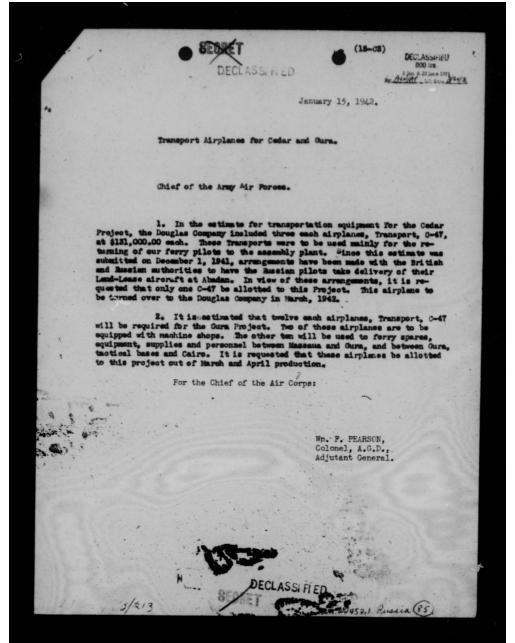
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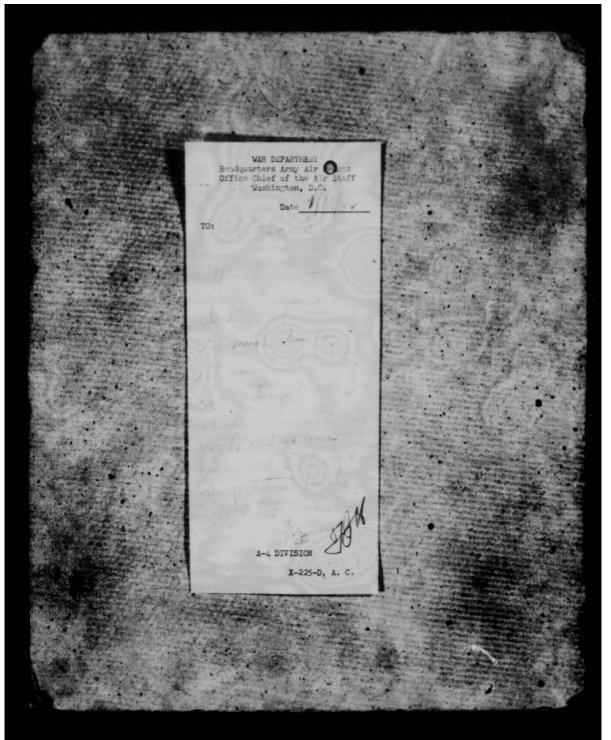


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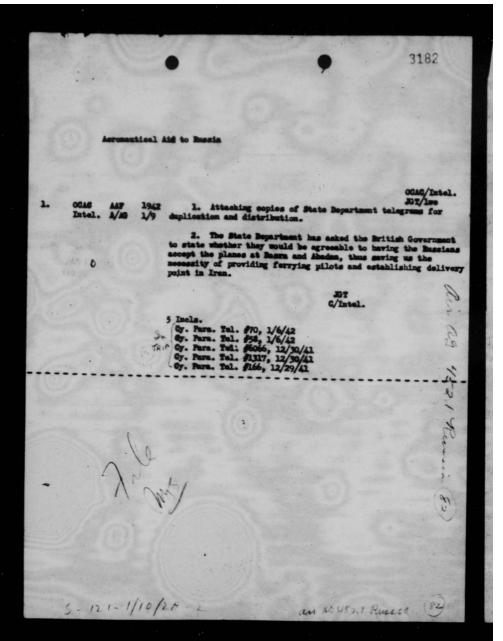


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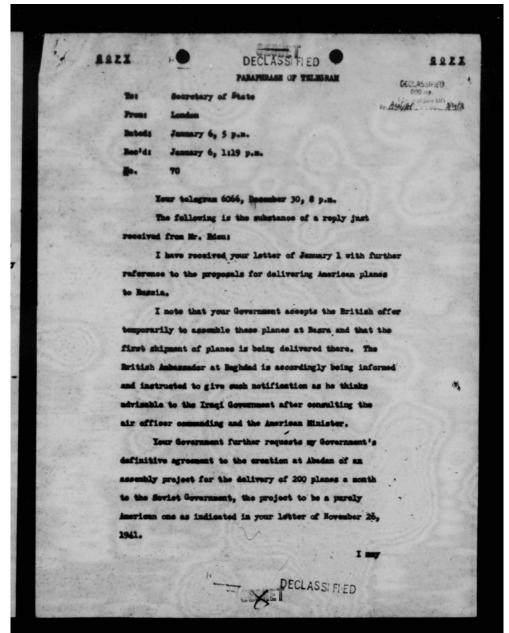


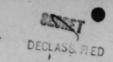


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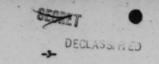


I may advise you that the British Government gladly accepts the proposal for the establishment of this project at Abaden in principle, subject to two conditions:

- (1) As the port of Abadan has a limited capacity it is most important that the number of ships calling there be held to a minimum. It would appear that aircraft broken down and stowed in cases so that fifteen to thirty could be shipped on each ressel would ensure that the docking facilities there could hendle the necessary 200 planes
- (2) The three general sargo berthe cannot be put under exclusive American control or allocated emiliarively for the unloading of planes. These berths must be used when necessary for unleading of stores and equipment of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's refineries and fields. The oil jetties also cannot be used in connection with the assembly project. Your Government will, I am sure, agree that continued operation of the oil refineries is essential in connection with prosecution of the war.

I would also remind you of the point made in our letter of December 12 with regard to ferry eross to deliver the planes to the Russians and ferry planes to return these erous to the assembly point. We would be glad to have assurance that your Government will provide these planes

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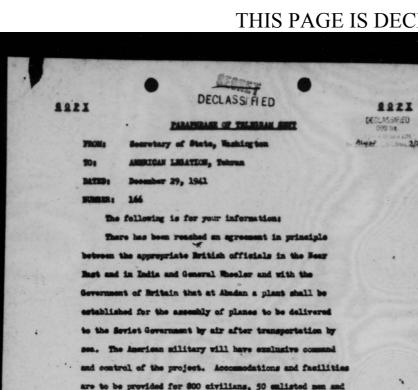


The British Minister at Tohran is being informed of the project and advised that the American authorities and personnel should be accorded every facility and privilege to which corresponding British subjects in Iran are entitled. The Minister is being advised that if the treaty now under negotiation with Iran comes into effect the British Government will be subletting to your Government a location provided for us under the treaty by the Iranian Government but that it would be advisable to notify that Government when the assembly base is established. If the treaty has not come into effect by that time we would probably not notify the Government of Iran but merely assist your authorities to establish the project on the basis of our military occupation. The British Minister has been instructed to consult the inerican Minister but not to mention the project to the Iranian Government for the time being unless he and the American Minister think it advisable to do se.

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Pencil notation by Col. Taylors

Note conditions imposed by British on dockage. Is this acceptable to us



The question as to the place in Iran where delivery of the planes is to be made is being taken up by the Enthyshev Rebassy with the Soviet Government, and a suggestion has been made that Easyin be selected. An effort is being made by General Theeler to arrange to discuss details

135 officers by construction which is immediately being

started, and it is expected that by January 15 housing

and hangars will be completed. Basra will be the delivery

point for erated planes until the assembly plant is com-

pleted, and the British will assemble them there.

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with officials of the Seviet Union in Iran whom he is trying to contact. It is stated by the Fereign Ministry of Britain that the terms of the Trenty of Alliance between Britain and Iran would cover the Abadan arrangement in the event the alliance goes into effect, and also that instructions would be sent to Tehran to the British Minister that he should by may of courtesy inform the Government of Iran. The American Government would in effect be subleasing part of a site from the British Government which under the treaty had been made available by Iran to the British. The British say that since they are in military ecompation of the country they would simply give us help in setting up the base if the treaty with Iran as drafted should not materialise and probably a notification to the Government of Iran would not even be considered necessary.

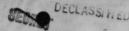
Bo not approach the Government of Iran until further instructions have been received by you from us and until instructions have been received by your British colleague.

HILL.

Gol. Taylor's pencilled note:

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OF THE STREET

Secretary of State, Mashington

MASSY, London

seember 30, 1941

MR: 6066

With reference to your Becember 12 telegren 6027 and No. 5426 from the Repartment dated November 25, you are informed that according to a report received by the War Department from General Wheeler construction work is being started immediately by the British, and agreement having been reached with Commanding Air Officer in Ireg of the R.A.F. and the Commander in Chief in India to set up at Abadan a plant for the assembly of airplanes and that 200 are to be delivered to the Soviets monthly.

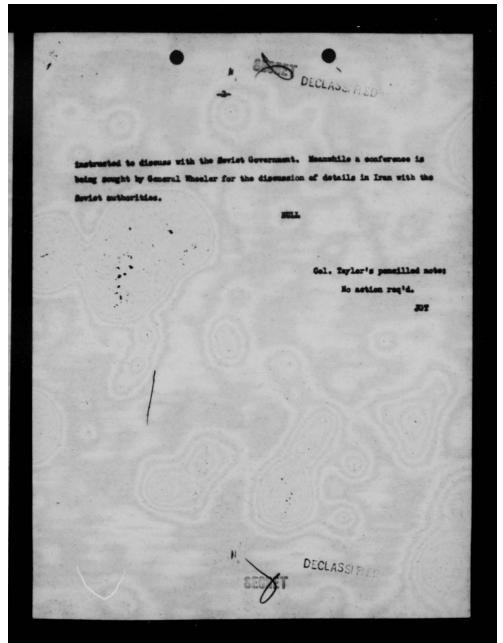
Department's telegram mentioned above indicated desirability that this project be established purely as an American operation and the British Government's definitive approval of this should be requested by you.

At Basra delivery is being made of the first plane contingent and while the British offer is gladly accepted by us temporarily to assemble planes there Abeden will be the delivery point of consignments in future.

It is requested also that you kindly ask that necessary instructions be sent to Tehran by the British to their Minister, intelligence of such instructions to be imparted to you for the information of your Government. Mile our Tehren Legation is being advised by us Dreyfus is being instructed that, pending receipt of appropriate instructions by his British colleague. he should not approach the Government of Iran.

The Soviet Government, under instructions being sent to our Enthysher becay, is to be advised of these plans and the matter of a point which would be a suitable destination for deliveries is a question the Bebassy is being

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Secretary of State, Mashington AMERICAN BUBASST, Enthysher (USSR)

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A decision has been reached, after various methods were thoroughly studied whereby deliveries of aircraft to the Soviet Government might be effected, that it would be nost expeditious and practical to have the planes flown to Russia from a point at the Persian Gulf to which they would be sent by see for assembly.

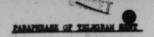
There is being undertaken at once the construction at Abeden in Iran of necessary facilities, since an agreement with the British Government for erection of an American assembly plant there has been reached in principle. The British will assemble planes at Besra to which point planes are being shipped until such time as above-mentioned assembly project is completed.

Iou should discuss with the Soviet authorities, whose you should advise of the above, the point where they desire to have the planes delivered; a suggestion has been made that Kasvin be selected. Pather than have some point designated in the Soviet Union a point in Iran would be preferred by us. In order that all technical requirements may be not, adequate American personnel will be provided by Mar Department at point of delivery. It is expected that sufficient amounts of eil and 100-octane fuel as well as working facilities and hangar space will be supplied by the Soviet Government. The necessary personnel should have ample living and working accommodations as well as facilities for fueling which would be ample and a satisfactory field at the selected point all of which the Russians should defend adequately.

In order that he may discuss details with the Soviet authorities, an effort is being made by General Moseler to contact them in Irogect ASSIFIFO I

Col. Surleyle repolited notes. We action read. # 25

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8/24476

PROM: Secretary of State, Mashington

TO: AMPRILARY, London

BATED: Jamuary 6, 1942

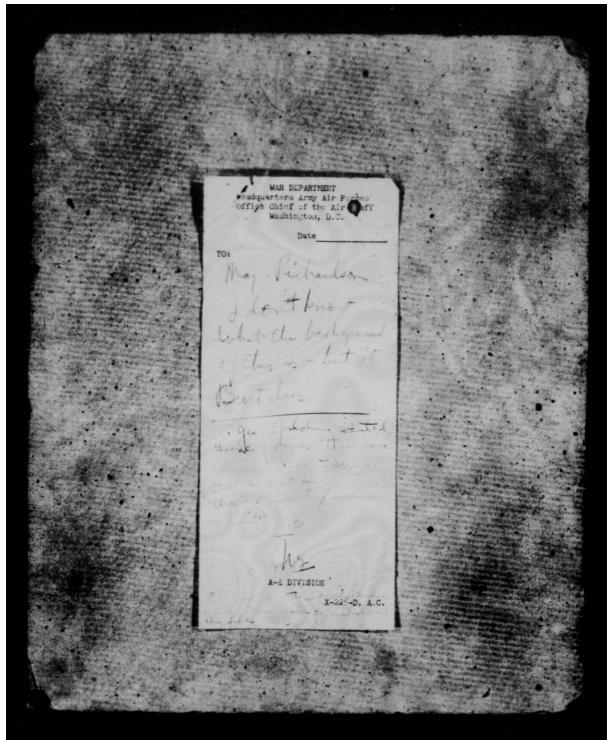
HUMBER: 58

How are informed that, with reference to the Becember 30 telegram of the Department, No. 6066, the British Rubescy in Enthyshev had advised our Rubescy there that there has been a reversal in the policy formerly held by the British of opposing the making of flights over Fran by Seviet aviators. There will arrive at the front more planes and more quickly, in the opinion of Colonel Griffies, if planes may be flown from assembly point direct by Soviet pilots who know their own facilities and conditions of weather in that geographic area.

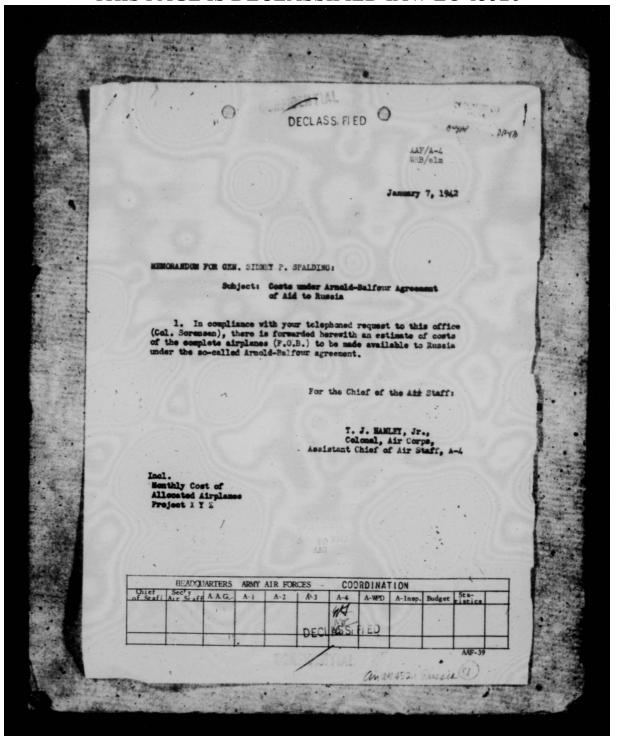
There would be a definite advantage in this arrangement in the veix of the Bar Department since maximum efficiency night be achieved in connection with the project by the American Staff who thus would not be divided between delivery point and point of assembly but could be concentrated at the latter. An urgent effort should be sade to ascertain the correctness of the report that the British have changed their attitude and also as to whether the temporary taking of delivery at Basra of planes by Soviet pilots and later at Abadan would be agreeable to the British.

HULL

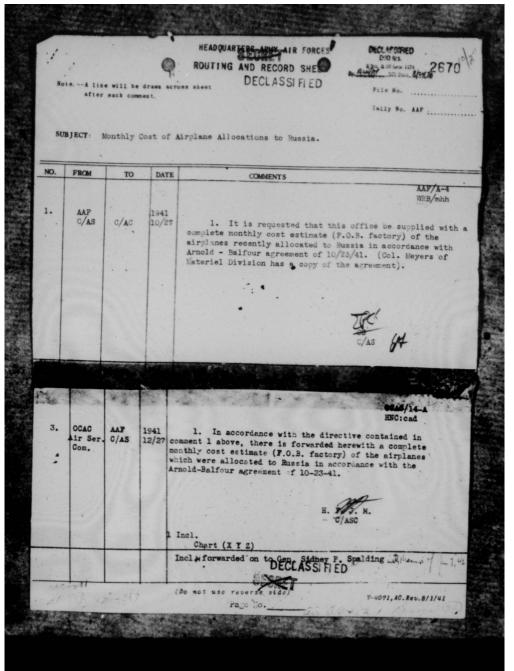
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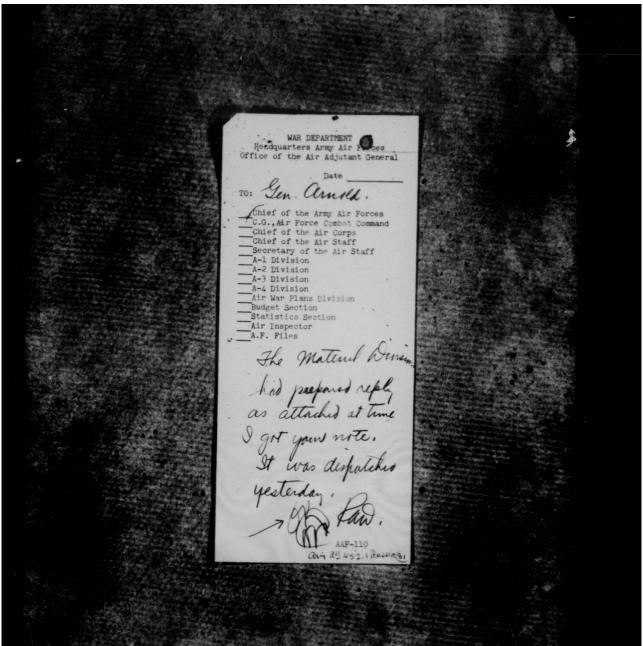
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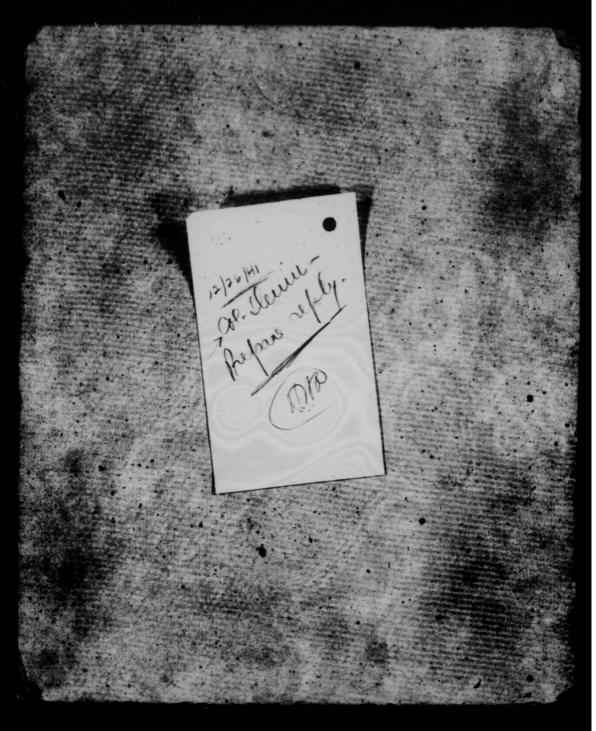


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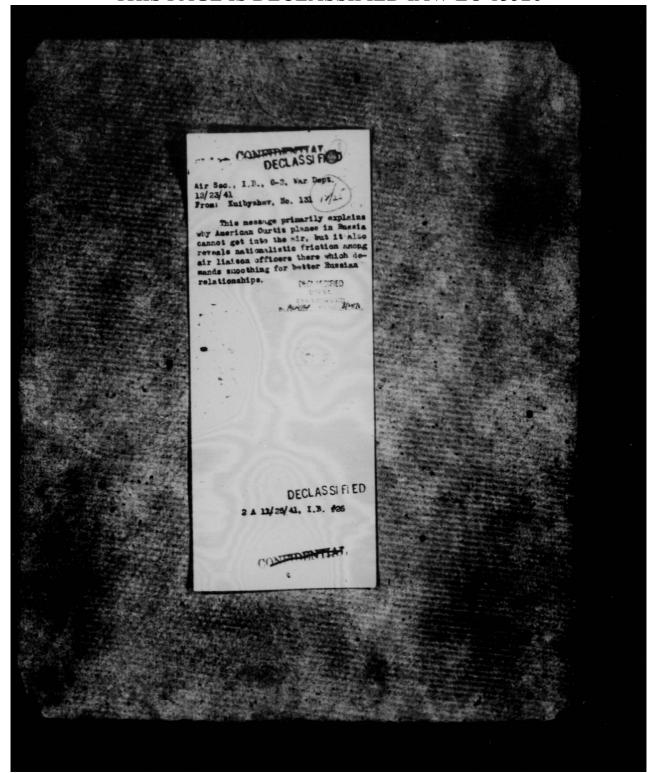


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# PARAPHRASE OF A SECURETY CONFIDENTIAL RESTRICTED MESSAGE RECEIVED AT WAR DEPT.

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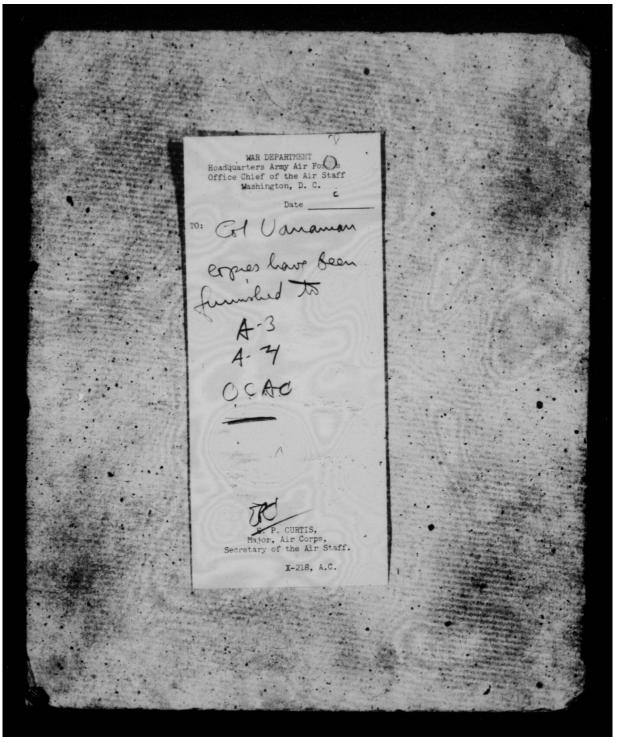
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			AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON
Prom_KithyahevF	iled 22-18	444	December 23 194

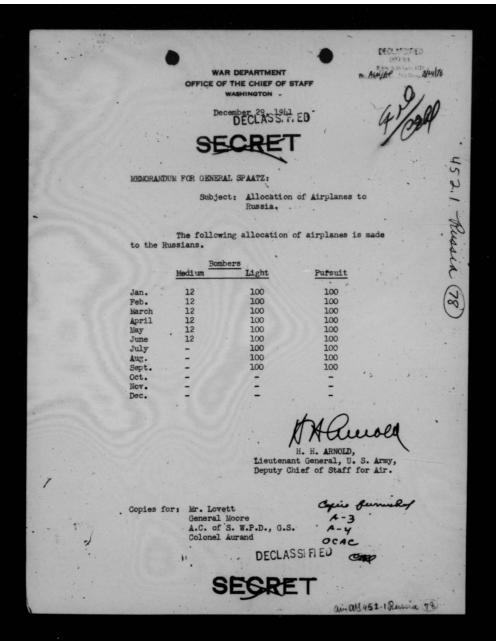
Received in 1. B. 9:05 | 1941 No. 131

In reference to your No. 116 (at No. 650), I today informed Chief Soviet foreign Livison Officer of shipment of generator gear assembly parts. Then he was told that shipment was to be made through the British, he was claitly disappointed. This attitude is a result of dealing in the past with the British, on supplies of generator parts for Tomahauks. .. y insistence that the United states believed shipmont through England would ax edite delivery, caused the limison Officer to read to me extracts from a written report, the substance of which follows: that when ion hawks arrived in archangel without spare parts and tools, wing vommender Byrd, British air Officer in Charge, answered Soviet inquiries as to shortages by saying that the planes were American and the supply of spare parts therefore was the responsibility of american representatives; that later when weakness in generator ge. r assist devaloped, grounding most of these planes, poviet officers empealed to Mir Larshal Collier of the Raf, who again stated that the planes were americanmade, and therefore spare parts was an american resconsibility. (end of a tract,. The subject of generator gear assemblies was first brought to my attention early in November, and reported in my report 98. At that time it was generally believed that modified rubber couplings would correct this trouble. I took up the matter with Marshal colliar who told me that modifications and instructions were enroute from England?) by courier. Due to the Soviet failure to furnish air transportation for this courier as requested by marshal Collier, the courier was delayed six weeks traveling by (mori oritted ray be train or bus from archangel.

PARAPHRASE OF A CONFIDENTIAL RESTRICE RECEIVED AT WAR	FED MESSAGE	DECLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL	
at{p. m. }		(Chemilitation Stemp)	
From	Filed	e. m.     p. m.	
Received in I. B.	-{a. m.}	194 No	
Marshal wallier appeared a	-2- comment annoyed bea	cause the Poviets consul	tec
office, and placed response	ibility for islays	back on the -oviets. H	are
Collier requested me to ac	vise the boviets in	n the future to consult	hlm
This I did not do. The So	viets consistently	have stated their desir	e t
shipments from the United	otates be made dire	ectly to U.S.S.R. ports,	ar
through British intermedia	ries. Now they an	parently feel that the (	not
is responsible for failure	of necessary ganes	rator geer parts to arri	ve.
is no doubt that this feel	ing adversely acted	cts all american—oviet	rel
at this time. In order to			
present attitude, I cannot			
immediately shipment of the			
of which is keening the ma	. 1		vis
continually ask arrival da	tes of Douglas 120	plans.	
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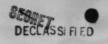


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Subject:				Tally No. AAF/	
and the same of th				Aid to Russia	-
10.	FROM	TO	DATE	COMMENTS	+-1
	CAC Intel.	AAF I	EC 17	OCAC/In JGT/Iw  1. Attached correspondence received from State Department and forwarded to you for duplication and distri- tion.  2. Operations Division, OCAC, and A/WPD have been furnished copies in advance with comments.	,
Eq.	Army	Air Ford	68	OST Corr C/Intel.	1 km
		7 1941 ceived		2 Incl.  1-Ltr. 12/15/41 fr. State Dept.(In dupl.)  w/2 incls 1.Paraphrase of teleg. fr.  London, #6011, 12/11/41  2.Paraphrase of teleg. fr.  London, #6027, 12/12/41  2-Cy.of R&R to Oper.11v.0040, same subject	(1) mo
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

December 15, 1941

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of War and, with reference to Mr. Hull's note of December 2, 1941 transmitting a paraphrase of a telegram dated November 29 from the American Embassy at London concerning aeronautical aid to Russia, transmits herewith paraphrases of two further telegrams dated December 11 and December 12, 1941.

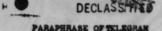
An indication of Mr. Stimson's wishes with respect to further action concerning this matter would be appreciated.

#### Enclosures:

- 1. Paraphrase of telegram from London, no. 6011, December 11, 1941; 2. Paraphrase of telegram
- from London, no. 6027, December 12, 1941.

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To:

Secretary of State

London

From:

December 11, 11 p.m.

Deted:

December 11, 6 p.m.

No.

6011

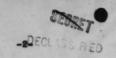
I received the following message this afternoon after repeatedly urging the Foreign Office to expedite its reply. I immediately inquired orally why the message made no mention of the Iraqi Government and have been promised an explanation tomorrow. The following is the substance of the message received:

On Movember 26 you conveyed to Mr. Eden a message from your Government making certain proposals with respect to the delivery of American aircraft to the Soviet Government. As you recall, Mr. Eden advised you that the British Government accepted these proposals in principle but that a number of questions, including the exact site of the proposed point of assembly, would require careful examination by the authorities concerned.

As a result of this examination it has been found that there are certain objections to the use of either Basra or Karachi for the assembly point. At the former loading and unleading

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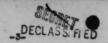


unloading facilities are limited and will probably be very strained by increasing amounts of military and civilian material which must be imported for our armed forces and for the civilian population of Iraq. At the latter there are adequate port facilities but all air force facilities will be required for the use of the R.A.F. in India. Any further capacity which can be developed will be required to meet Far Eastern commitments.

Two alternative sites would be Khosrowabad, fifteen miles below Abadan, and Umm Qasr, on the western side of the Gulf below the mouth of the river. From available information it seems that the former, which has light and water and deeper anohorage than Basra, might be particularly suitable. Apparently these two locations are now being studied by R.A.F. forces and representatives of General Wheeler's Mission and a report should be available in the near future.

(Garble) The location of the assembly point for operation under American command and control it is probable that it will be some time before the point is ready to assemble planes. The British Government suggests that in the meantime your Government deliver American bombers destined for the Soviet Government at Basra, where





the strain on port facilities will probably not reach its peak for some time and where the R.A.F. can for the present provide the requisite erection and flying field facilities.

Apparently American fighter planes for the Soviet Government are, at the request of the latter, now being delivered at Archangel. Should it be desirable to divert them to the Persian Gulf, they could also be received at Basra for the time being.

I regret the delay in sending this message, which has been due to the need for careful study of the question of port facilities. (End of message from Foreign Office).

Since your first message on this subject was received Harriman has transmitted to Hopkins and Stettinius in telegrams dated December 8 and December 9 information from the Air Ministry and Ministry of War Transport.

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#### PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM

To: The Secretary of State

From: London

Dated: December 12, 11 p.m.
Rec'd: December 12, 7:50 p.m.

No. 6027

My 6011, December 11, 11 p.m.

I have just received a message from the Foreign Office of which the following is the substance:

In your original message you suggested that the British Government approach the Governments of India, Iraq and Iran to ask their approval and assistance in connection with the project for assembly of aircraft. As stated in our letter of December 11, the competent authorities do not consider Karachi a suitable place for an assembly plant due to the great demand upon facilities there for the R.A.F. in India and the Far East. There accordingly appears to be no need to approach the Government of India.

With regard to Iraq we believe that the temporary arrangements suggested in our letter of December 11 for assembly by the R.A.F. of American planes at Basra would be covered by Treaty of Alliance, Article IV, which stipulates that in case of war Iraq shall provide Great, Britain every facility and assistance in its power,

including

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including the use of means of communication and transportation, rivers, harbors and air fields. It might be well, nevertheless, to advise the Iraqi Government as a matter of courtesy as to what is contemplated. We will be gled to send the necessary instructions to the British Ambassador at Raghdad as soon as we are advised whether the temporary arrangements meet with the approval of your Government.

The Anglo-Iraqi Treaty, we believe; would also cover the long term plan for a purely American assembly base if the site selected is in Iraq, as is Umqasr. In effect the position would be that the British Government was subletting to the Government of the United States part of the site made available to them by the Government of Iraq under the Treaty of Alliance. We feel that it would be sufficient to advise the Iraq Government of this development when the time arises to establish the base. We would also be glad to do this.

You will recall that our letter of December 11 suggested Khosrowabad as an alternative site as a permanent base (in Iran). We expect the Angle-Iranian Alliance to be concluded shortly and in this case the position would be fully parallel to that described above with regard to Iraq. We would be glad to send suitable instructions to the British Minister at Tehran. If by any chance the treaty with Iran

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does not come into effect we would probably not think it necessary even to advice the Government of Iran and we would merely assist the American authorities to set up the assembly base as we are in military occupation of that part of Iran.

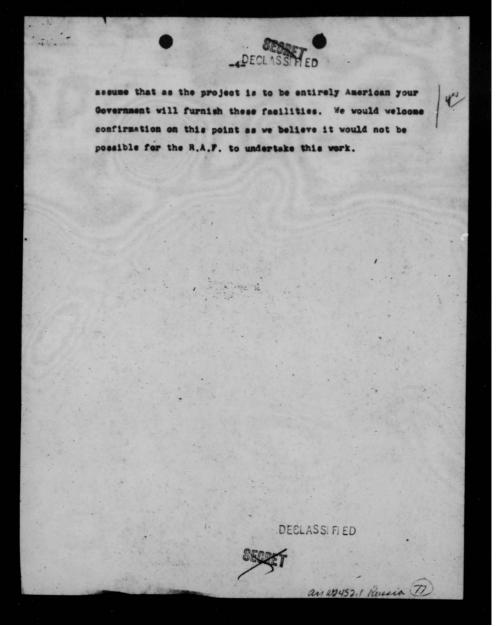
Another question raised in your original letter concerns the point at which the assembled planes are to be delivered to the Soviet authorities. We note your Government's desire that this point be somewhere in Iran and that it be adequately defended. Tehran was suggested. It may be best for your Government to consult the Soviet Government with regard to the exact point of delivery and make the necessary arrangements directly with it.

We believe, however, that it would be advisable to select a delivery point in the area now occupied by the Russians, possibly Kazvin. There are no longer either British or Russian troops at Tehran and their return would raise undesirable political questions. There might be practical difficulties if a delivery point were selected in the part of Iran occupied by our troops.

There is one further point which we wish to mention. Your letter did not indicate the arrangements contemplated for ferry crews and communication planes to return the crews from the point of delivery to the assembly site. We

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Aeronautical Aid to Russia

OCAC/Intel.

Intel. Opera. F6
Div.
(Attn:

- 41 1. There is inclosed copy of State Départment telegram #6011, December 11, 1941, and #6027, December 12, 1941.
- 2. Desire to invite your attention to the previous message transmitted to your office, eaving that the British had accepted our proposal concerning Basra in principle, but that certain questions had come up. These questions have now been amplified and indicate that the British Government is trying to:
- a. Assume control of this project by virtue of asking us to set up a temporary procedure whereby we deliver the stuff to the British assembly point at Basra where apparently our people would assemble planes under British control for the Russians,
- h. Refuse to divide existing facilities or personnel immediately to establish such point either at Basra or Karachi.
- g. Insist on side-tracking us down the river to Khosrowabad, fifteen siles below Abadan, or on the west side of the gulf below the mouth of the river at Unn Casr. Apparently the former is the better of the two. It is likely that neither is entirely suitable. They say that representatives of General Meeler's Mission are working with the h.A.F. and will make a report. This office does not recommend that we accept the alternate plan of delivering at Bagra unless the British agree now to provide us with a share of the existing port facilities and airdrome hangar space, etc., as previously requested.
- 2. Instructions regarding this matter are requested, as to what immediate presentations should be made through the State Department to London, in an attempt to prevent this side-stepping of our joint responsibility. It will be noted that they have also attempted to by-pass the Air Corpe in this matter through the mains of telegramsdated December 6 and 9

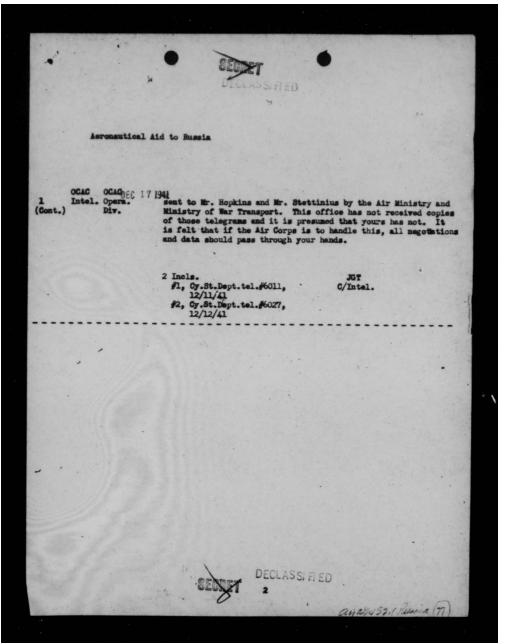
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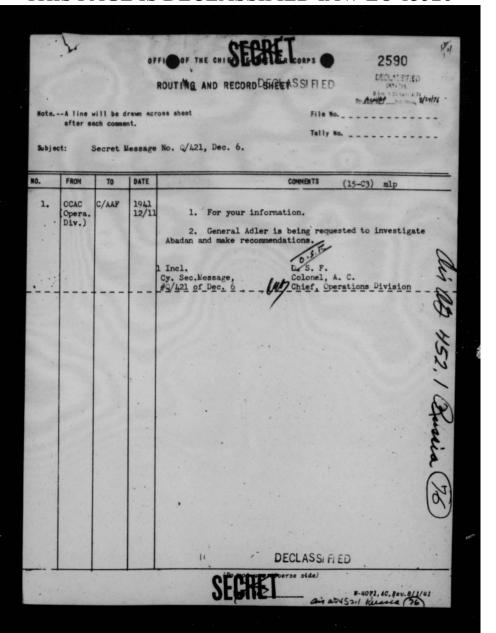
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	Received from the Office, Chief of the Air Corps the following
	G-2862 #1 RAR fr. Intell to Air AG, 12/17 subj: Aeromontical Aid to Russia w/4 encls.
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	D. S. C.
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	No. Transaction
	PLEASE ACCOMPLISH AND RETURN IMMEDIATELY TO:
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	Office, Chief of Air Corps.
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PROM: Iraq

70: British Army Staff Mashington.

No: Q/421 of Dec 6.

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TIME: 1100 DATE: 1912

Following from Gen Wheeler for Gen. Moore. Begins.

Bof telegram No 167 of 19/11. regarding message from Army air Force.

Firstly. Delivery plan for aircraft to EUSSIA should provide for shipment to ARABAN and assembly plant there instead of EASEA because EASEA and SHAIRA will be used to capacity as post and assembly plant for the erection of 300 planes per month for British.

Secondly. ABADAN Is site of Angle-Iranian Oil Coy refinery on ABADAN Island 30 miles below BASEA on SHATAL ARE CHARMEL. It has 1500 feet of cargo wharf with depth of 32 feet alongside seven travelling cranes of 5 ton capacity each and one floating crane of 200 ten capacity. General cargo amounting to 40000 tons per month has been discharged at wharf. Monthly discharge can be increased by use of barges. Ample domestic mater supply and from 10000 to 20000 kilâmats are available. Motor fuel in any desired quantity can be obtained but it will be necessary to bring lubricating oil from USA. An airdrome with paved runway 6000 feet (corrupt gp) is available. Airdrome has one hanger 100 feet by 150 feet used by oil coys planes. Paved highway with 3 foot guage railway connect dooks to vicinity of airfield and ample area is available near airdrome for american operations.



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mirely. British will erect three hangers 200 by 250 feet by

January 15th for American use these hangers being loan from another project will

need replacement early. They will provide by same date mess huts and tents for shelter

of 155 officers, 50 enhisted men and 800 civilians. Space for 100 hospital beds

will be provided in existing permanent buildings but beds and medical personnel,

equipment and supplies must be brought from USA. Boyal Air Force has plan for

degence of refinery at ARADAN.

Fourthly. In vicinity of ABADAN uncrated aircraft can be discharged from shipdeck and rolled to airdrome. Aircraft of largest dimensions leaded on deck of Navy Aircraft Carrier could be unleaded to barges and transported to airdrome.

Advance notice of arrival of aircraft carrier is advisable in order to arrange barges and expeditious discharges. Navigable channel has width of about 2000 ft at this point c. 52 miles above the open maters at head of gulf.

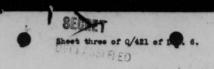
Fifthly. Ferry route and point of acceptance are under consideration.

If TEMERAN is acceptable to Russians for point of acceptance staging points will NOT
be necessary. Chief of Rissian has sought conference with Russians at which time
housing for American personnel at delivery point, protection and supply of 100 cotane
fuel and oil will be determined.

Sixthly. At conference today with two commanders of British Force in IRAQ and of Royal Air Force in IRAQ, Air Force Commander expressed the view that "American activity at ARADAN would enhance an already lucrative target. He suggested that Americans take over from RAF the assembly plants for erection of 500 planes per month at RASBA and SHAIBA of which 200 planes per month could be delivered to Russia and only 100 planes per month to British



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Seventhly. Commander of British Porce in IMMQ and Chief of Mission however consider that it will not be possible to develop assembly at such rate for sometime due to present demands upon port of BASEA and consequently flee to both Russian and Britain would be delayed and because of vital necessity of relieving port of BASEA by diversion to other ports in vicinity of all possible tonnage and activities. Since it is evident that every port and suitable location near head of gulf must be developed to maximum to meet increasing demands. ARADAN should be used to maximum provided NO interference with refinery. Oil Coy officials state that our use of dock facilities could be coordinated with their requirements.

Rightly. Reports by Commanders of British Porces in IRAQ and Air :

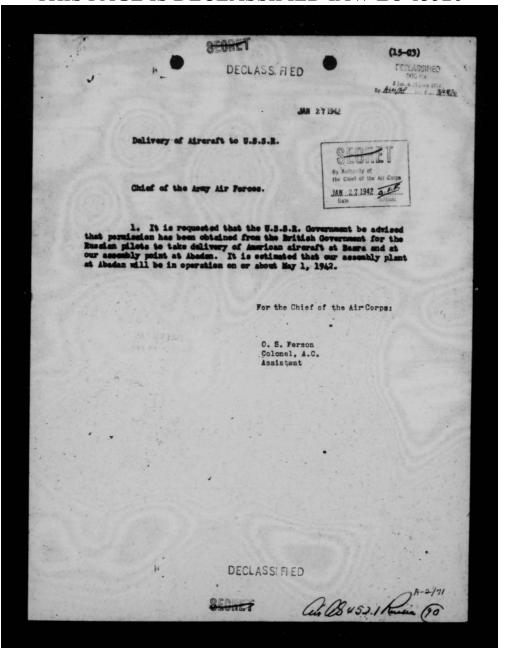
Force in IRAQ are being submitted to their higher authorities. It is recommended that

American activities for erection of 200 planes per month for delivery to Russians

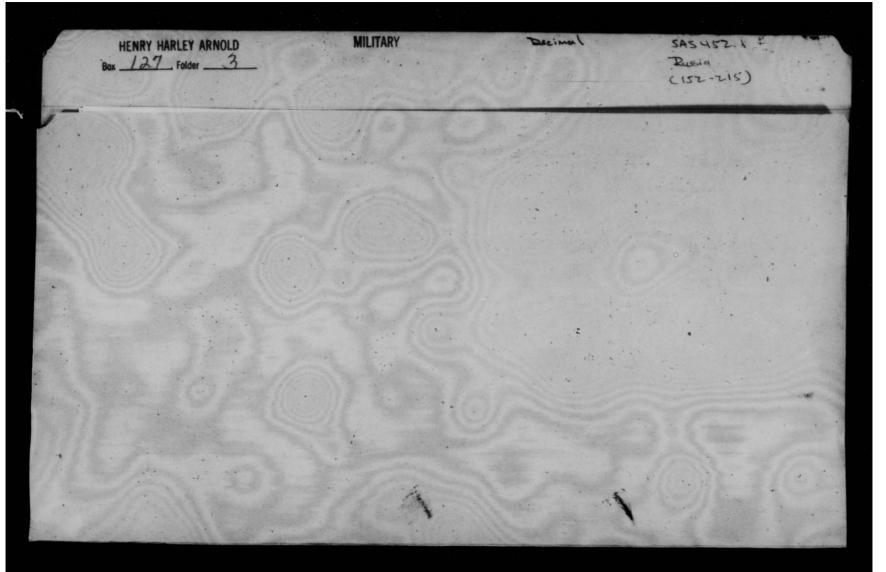
be satablished on ABADAN Islands. Ends.

Gen Moore (1)

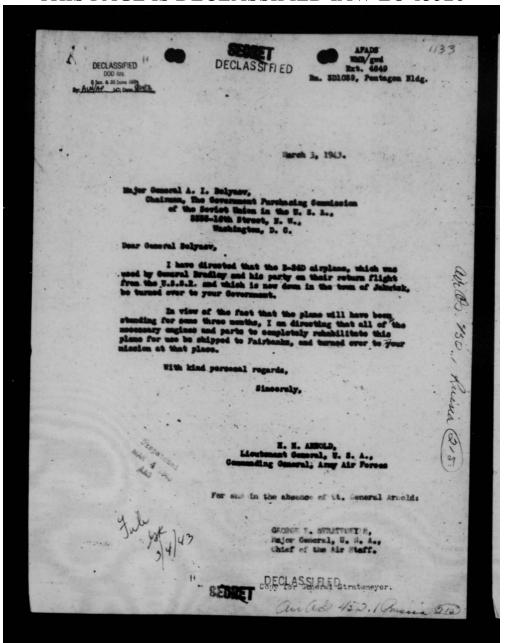
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The Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the U.S.A.

Major General A. I. Belyasv Chairman 3355-16th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

February 22, 1943.

Lieut. General H.W.Armold Commanding General, Army Air Forces War Department Pentagon Building Washington, D.C.

Doar General Arnold:

I am taking this opportunity of writing to you in reference to the U.S.A. bomber of the 2-24 type which was used by General Follet Bradley and his party on their return flight from U.S.A. to the U.S.A.

As you are well aware of, the above rentioned plane due to some defects is still on U.S.S.R. territory in the town of Jalutsk. The plane is out of occumission and of no practical use at the present time.

In view of the above I wish to ask you to give this plane for the Red Army use. In case you will give your approval to this request I shall also ask for two motors for the above mentioned borber of the B-24 type.

With kind personal regards, I am

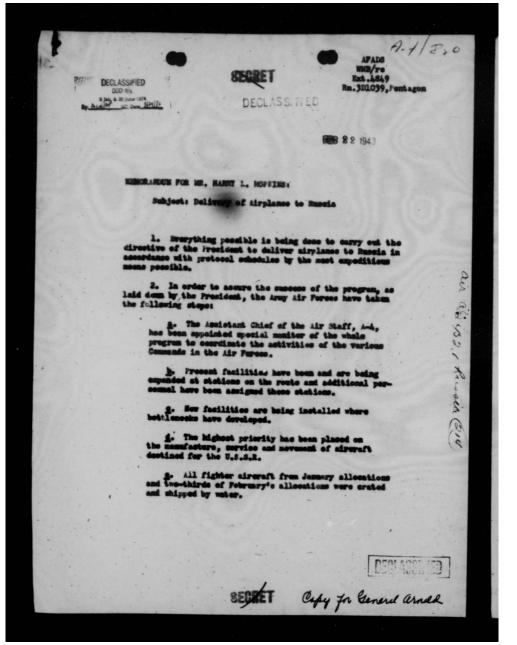
Sincerely yours,

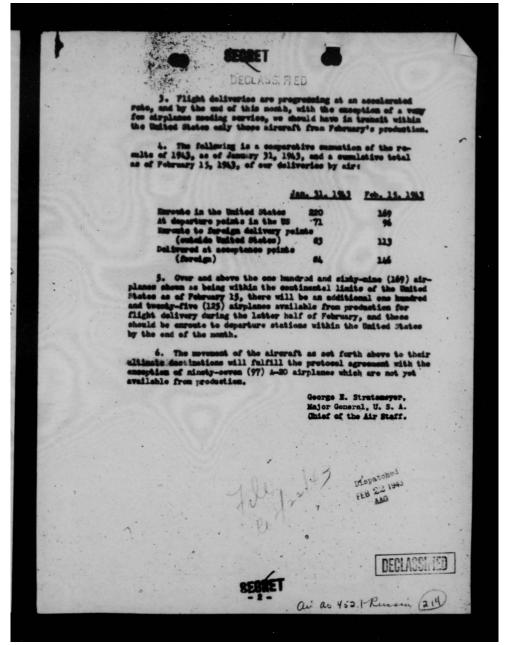
/s/ Belyaev

A.I. Delyaev Major Juneral, U.S.S.R. Army Chairman.

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MANUSCRIPT DIVISION CLASSIFIED ITEMS REMOVED The following item(s) have been removed from the collections because they contain security classified information:  $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2}$ Series: 452. 1 Pussia Folder Title: Item(s) and Security Classification: Memo., Harry Hopkins to Arnold, 2/2/43, 1p. S. Originating Agency: White House .1994 110.94 85-57 (rev 4/90

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Pebruary 16, 1943

Hajor General A. I. Belyaev, Chairman The Government Purchasing Consission of the Soviet Union in the USA 3355 16th Street, H. W. Sashington, D. C.

Dear General Belyaevi

With reference to your letter of February 12, pointing out some of the specific difficulties attendent to the delivery of sireraft to the U.S.S.R., I should like to assure you again that every effort is being made by the Army Air Forces to immre the prompt movement of these planes.

According to the latest available figures, in the period January 1, 1965 to February 15, 1965, we had delivered by air a total of one hundred fifty-five (155) airplanes to your missions at Abedan and Fairbanin; there were on route, hering departed the limited States, an additional one hundred twenty (120) planes; and there were one hundred twenty-five (125) planes ready at departure stations in the limited States. This compares with deliveries by air of a total of four hundred eighty-neven (467) aircraft deliveries in 1962.

In the part, it has been necessary to use coulds aireraft for the training of ferrying evens in order that we might have sufficient cross trained to bandle deliveries of aircraft abread at an accellarated rate. This is no longer necessary, and I have taken action to step the use of planes exheculed for the U.S.S.R. for this purpose and to accure the delivery of aircraft with a minimum expenditure of their motor resources.

The delivery of the one hundred two (102) 1-203 type aircraft was admittedly alow, due to the numerous changes in winterination requirements, and the necessity for engine inspection and change, because of correction on the platen rings. Some winterined aircraft were erreasously routed South early in January,

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as a result of the confusion caused by the munerous changes in our winterination requirements. This situation has now been corrected, and almost all of the A-20m are now on routs. Af of February 15, twenty (20) of those aircraft were still in modification centers and those are acheduled to be released during the current month.

The A-SOG airplanes scheduled for delivery against limitions hesignments Beard's countinents for Jamesy and February, totalling one hundred twenty-one (129), that have been delayed because of the necessity of changing the fuel house and the lask of radio compasses are now moving in substantial numbers. I expect a total of at least ninety (90) of these planes to be available for movement prior to the end of February, the belance, coming from the last of the month's factory production, to be available from Hedification Conters in the early part of Harch.

Our Commands have been directed to expedite the shipment of parts necessary to repair the aircraft delayed execute, both to Fairbanks and shedam, and where I have sheeked, I find that the necessary supplies and equipment are already curvate to service the aircraft that are down at the various staging fields.

We are fast approaching a minimum of aircraft in transfi in the United States, and are now working on the problem of speeding up deliveries from the Medification Centers.

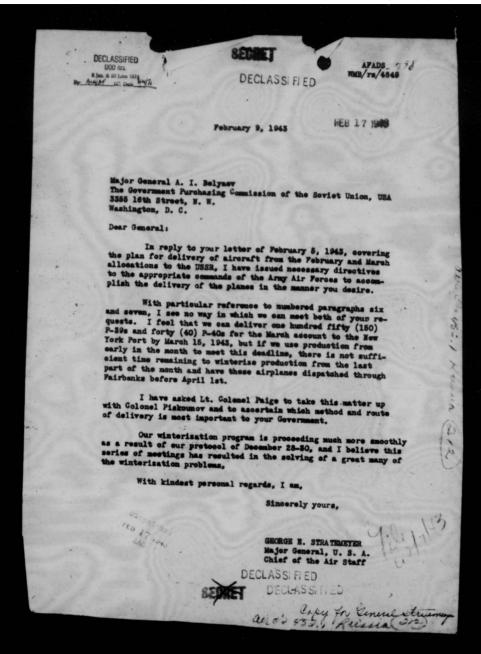
Sincerely,

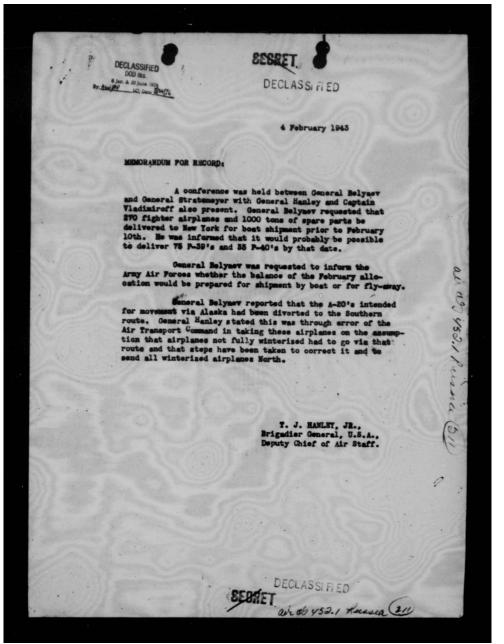
H. M. ARNOLD Lieutemant General, U. S. A. Commanding General, Army Air Forces

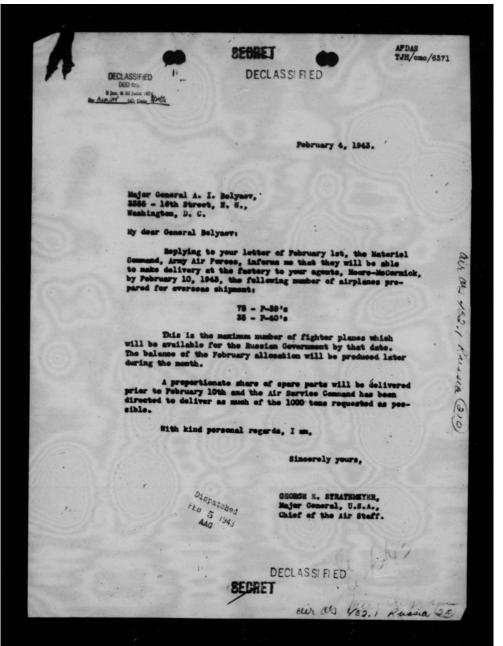
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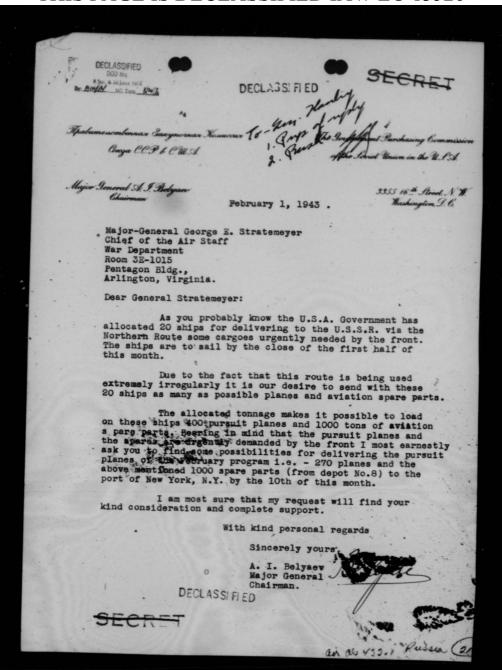
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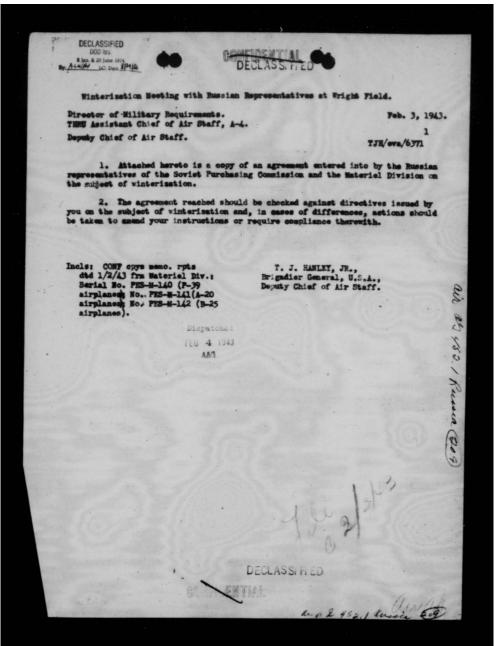




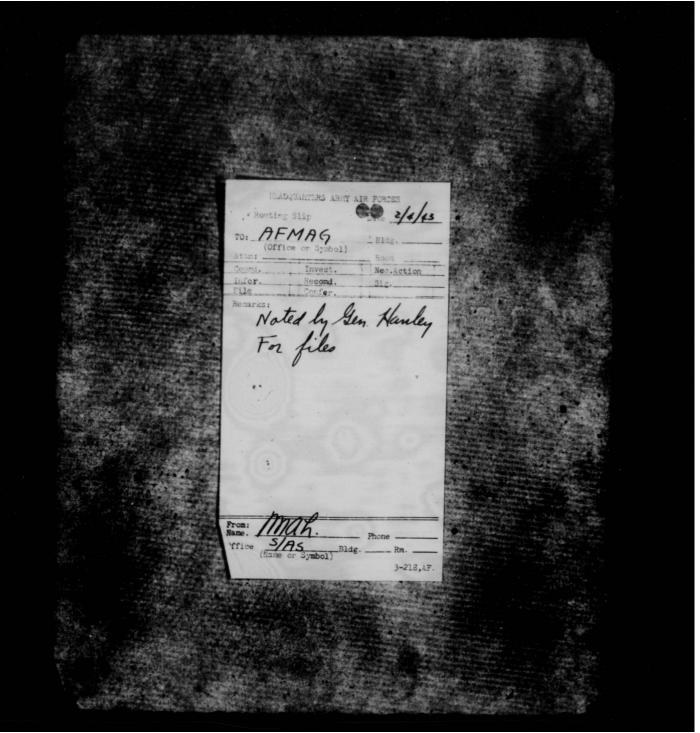


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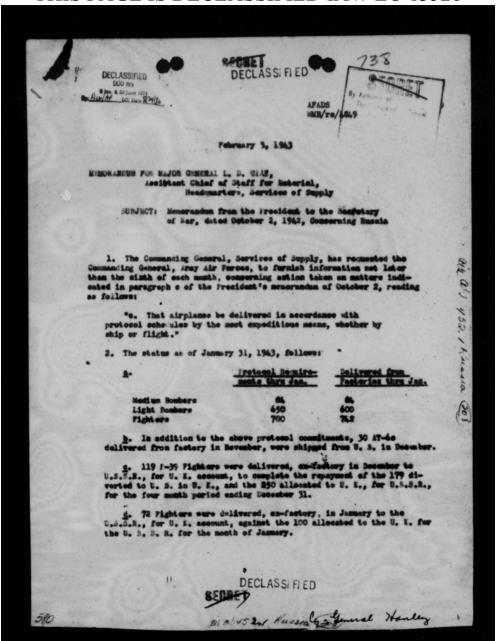




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SERRET CO

3. The imitial second protocol basis of 12 Medium Bombers, 100 Light Bombers, and 100 Fighters such must was changed for the month of Jammary and 12 Medium Bombers, 50 Light Bombers and 100 Fighters were allocated for Jammary delivery. Fight deliveries via Alaska, beginning with Jammary's allocation, were changed and Fighters were crated for water shipment and Light Bombers will be routed via the South Atlantic.

4. Deliveries from the factory but not yet departed the United States show the progress made against the backles of undelivered planes in the U. S., scheduled for flight delivery:

#### As of December 31, 1942 As of Jan. 31, 1943

A-20s Fighter Aircraft 178

112

The drastic steps taken early in January to ; ush the minterination program are beginning to have a very definite effect on deliveries. The full effect of this is just beginning to be felt and shows up more strickingly in comparing the number of aircraft in Modification Centers and Sub-Depote. A very large number of the 112 Fighters and 148 Light Doubers are immediately available for delivery, but are held because of the weather.

For the Commanting General, Army Air Forcest

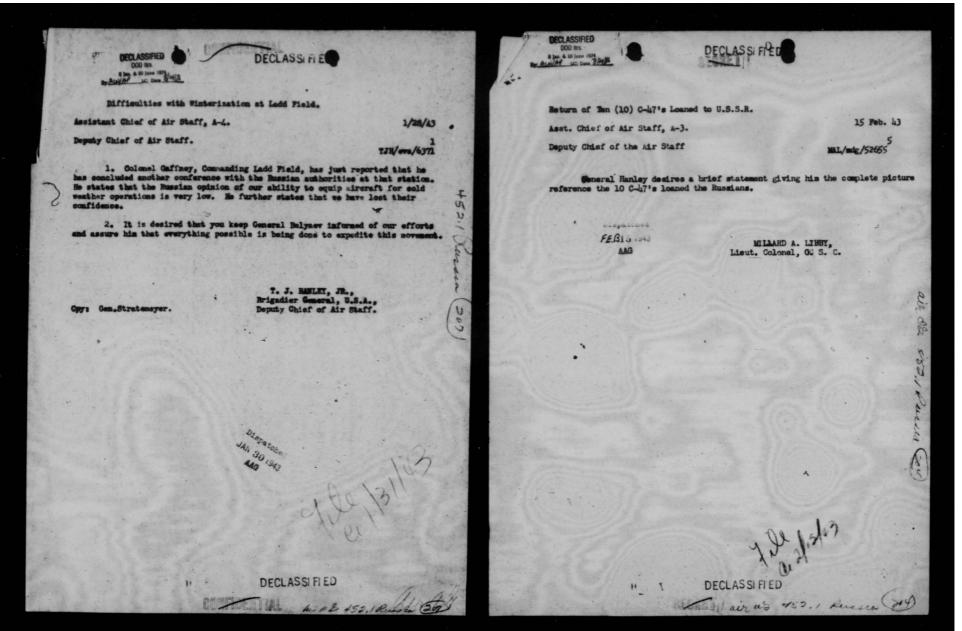
RICHARD B. BALLARD Colonel, G. S. C. Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-4.

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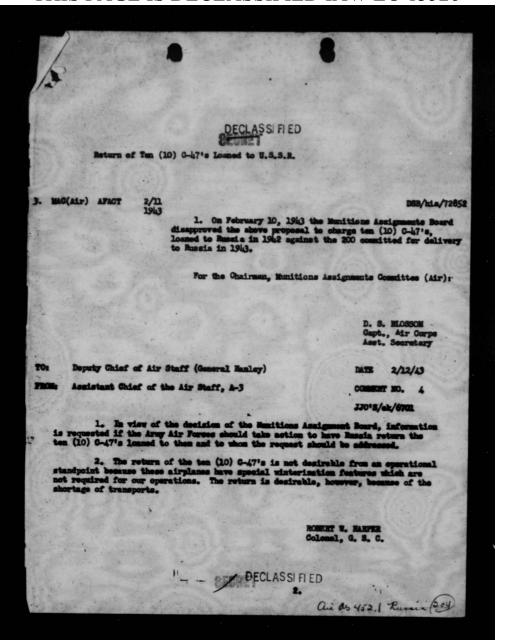
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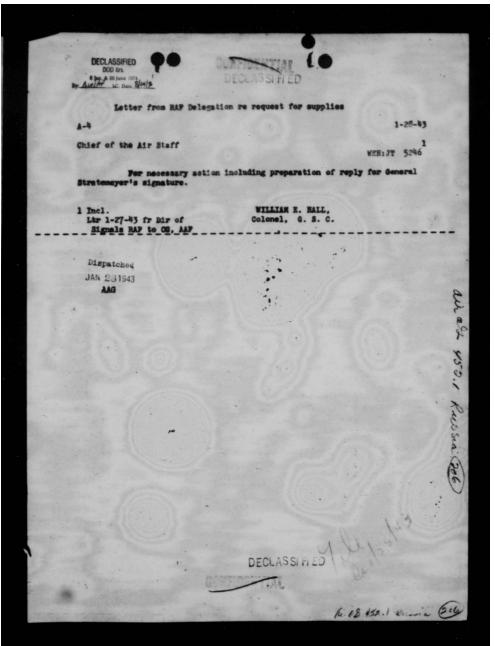
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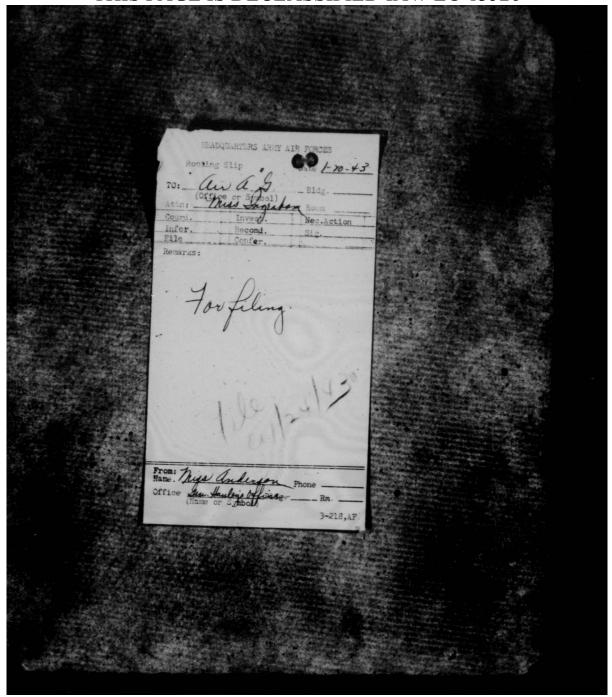


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VAR DEPARTMENT	<b>第</b>
HEADQUARTERS ASMY AIR VASHINOTOS	PORCES
Received from * AFANC-3D . H	endquarters Army Air Porces.
Addressed to: Brig. General T. J. Har 3-D-1039, Pentagon Bldg Washington, D. C.	aley, Jr.
Subject: USSRCWMGBAM	G B O D 8 1943
Type of Corres Memo	
Date: Dec. 10, 1942	
Basic Dated: Dec. 10, 1942	
Number of Incls. : Memo 4 pages, no incls	
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PLEASE ACCOMPLISH AND RETURN INMEDIATELY TO:	
Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Office of Air Adjutant General, Classified Mail Unit, Washington, D. C.	DATE RECEIVED
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APANO-30

December 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Brigadier General T. J. Hanley, Jr.

SUBJECT: U.S.S.R. Conference with Major General Bradley and Major General Belyaev on December 8, 1942

A. Major General Follett Bradley met with General Hanley, Major General A. I. Belyaev, and Captain Y. Vladimirov of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, Colonel Richard H. Ballard, A-4, Air Staff, Colonel Tunner, A.T.C., Colonel Schulgen, W.D.G.S., and Major W. W. Goodman, Materiel Command, in General Hanley's office, 3-D-1039, Pentagon Bldg., at 11:15 a.m. on that date, regarding Russian airplane deliveries.

B. The following items were mentioned, and have since been handled to the extent stated:

1. Hand tools, heaters, and other equipment approved on November 5 for Alsib had not yet arrived at Fairbanks when General Bradley left there last week. The assignment to U.S.S.R., for this purpose, covers the following items from Air Forces stocks: 35 kits, crew chief, T.O.-OO-3O-45, various hand taps and dyes to make screws and bolts, 36 pneumatic riveting hammers, 54 electric power plants (generators), 9 portable welding kits, 13 cups and guns, paint spray, 8 solid handle drills, 40 B-2, 40 C-3, and 40 12-volt electric signal lamps, 14 L-2 and 18 L-1 cil servicing trucks, 450 24-VG-1 batteries, 450 propeller feed shoes, primer and cement. From November production there were allocated 900 D-1 and 225 hand crank heaters and 5 C-1 field instrument testing sets. From January 1942 or earlier production 15 jacks, 17 ton tripod. From earliest production, date not stated, 450 P-39, 450 A-20, 180 B-25, and 30 C-47 wing, propeller and engine covers.

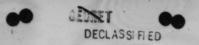
These deliveries are to be rushed, and a delivery status report has been requested, for General Hanley.

 General Bradley suggested that L4 Sno-Go's (rotary snow plows), two each for seven airports in Siberia, be allocated and transported by air.

It appears that 15 of these have been allocated under requisition 11551 and 25 under 11552, that they are under procurement, and that 10 are being shipped on December 10 from Chester Tank Depot to Seattle, for water shipment, and 16 others are on hand. Estimated weight is 16,000 lbs. each, so 7th emergency airport might be eliminated, and other 6 reduced to one Sno-Go each. Availability of air transport has been requested from A.T.C.

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Memo to General Hanley-December 10, 1942

Page 2

3. General Bradley suggested installing low frequency radio equipment of a type fitted for arctic operation, particularly for weather information, in 7 stations in Siberia, and that similar equipment be installed at None, Fairbanks, and along the route from Great Falls to Fairbanks, with coordination of existing facilities in and to Alaska.

General Hanley may wish to issue a directive to Colonel A. W. Marriner, Director of Communications, to study the problem, and take necessary steps to supply the equipment, subject to appropriate allocation by Munitions Assignments Committee, to integrate the network, and its operation, and avoid piecemeal deliveries.

4. It is reported that some U.S.S.R. Fighters arrived in Fairbanks without radio compasses.

Materiel Command advises that these were October deliveries on which compasses were waived by U.S.S.R., and that this practice has been discontinued, and that 25 compasses were shipped to Fairbanks to be installed in these earlier airplanes.

5. General Bradley stated that winterization procedure must provide for completely closing cowl flaps.

Materiel Command advises that present directives already provide for this installation.

- 6. General Belyaev was requested to furnish a list of spare parts, in addition to the normal complement, that U.S.S.R. desires, because of special cold weather needs. This list has not been received as yet.
- 7. General Belyaev was requested to send a list of minimum ground equipment and flight delivery requirements for Alsib, in addition to items already allocated. This list is also being prepared, and has not yet been received.
- 8. General Bradley advised that radios must also be winterized, and that this could be done with a small piece of wire carried by a plane crew for shorting the electrolitic condenser for a short time.

After the meeting, a conference was arranged between General Bradley's aide, Captain Watson, and Colonel Knowles, Radio Section, Production Engineering Branch, Materiel Command. Definite arrangements and instructions await return from leave of General Bradley's radio operator, who will furnish detailed informa-

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Memo to General Hanley-December 10, 1942 Page 3

tion, and explain which electrolitic condenser is to be shorted and for how long.

 General Bradley stated that all Fighters and A-20's must have radio compasses, that work. General Hanley explained that U.S.S.R. airplanes had first priority, for these compasses.

Present difficulties in securing compasses for these commitments, would be minimized, if General Hanley were to issue a directive to Materiel Command and A.S.C., confirming the fact that these radio compasses for U.S.S.R. airplanes, are to have first priority.

10. General Bradley advised that he saw 9 B-24's along the route from Great Falls to Fairbanks, grounded, largely because superchargers were not winterised, by being lagged and protected against cold.

Assistant Chief of Staff (P), Materiel Command, was advised of this. It appears that this problem is known, and is receiving Materiel Command attention.

11. Coolant is to be shipped to Great Falls, to be changed there, in U.S.S.R. planes, and this item is to be added to the Great Falls check list.

Materiel Command has ordered shipment of the coolant, and the change there. A.T.C. is adding this item to their Great Falls check list.

12. A.S.C. is to speed up Great Falls final sub-depot check of Alsib planes.

General Hanley may wish to discuss this over the telephone with General McMullen, Overseas Division, A.S.C.

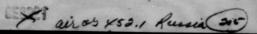
13. At Colonel Tunner's request (A.T.C.), the December 11 B-25C's are to be flown via Miami, rather than Fairbanks, and General Belyaev waived winterization of these planes. A.T.C. will use them for lead ships, for the A-20's.

Materiel Command has issued orders accordingly.

14. General Hanley requested the 12 January B-25C's be allocated on a basis that would permit delivery, completely modified and winterized, early in January.

Materiel Command has issued orders accordingly, and it is expected that these airplanes will be ready for flight by January 15,

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Memo to General Hanley-December 10, 1942 Page 2

15. After close of conference, General Belyaev's office telephoned, and advised that no Wright or Allison motor spares had yet arrived at Fairbanks, requesting same complement of engine spares as other spares.

United Nations Branch of A.S.C. at Dayton, has been requested to expedite the delivery of these previously allocated spares.

16. A.T.C. (Major Leylan) reported U.S.S.R. spare parts arriving Fair-banks have insufficient or confusing markings, and that former requests for inserting duplicate shipping tickets inside each case, are not being complied with.

Information forwarded United Nations Branch, A.S.C., Dayton, for action.

17. A.T.C. (Major Leylan) reported planes arriving Fairbanks short carbureter, air thermometer, Type A-20, headsets, and throat microphones, 2 spare gun solenoids for each plane, fabion K, tool kits, Form 263 check lists, sleeping bags, and flash light batteries.

United Nations Branch, A.S.C., Dayton, advised, requesting forwarding information to Major Cardiner, their representative at Great Falls, so that stocks of original U.S.S.R. equipment, and supply lists, are forwarded to Great Falls, to avoid recurrence.

18. A.S.C. advises that U.S.S.R. planes are stacking up at Basra, that 60 A-20's are being held there for U.S.S.R., according to last report, and that many of these planes have been operated with the throttle wide open, shaking everything loose.

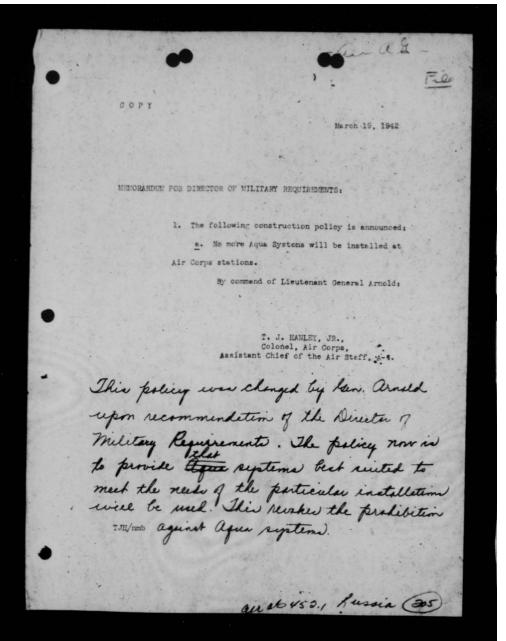
This informal advice was forwarded to A.T.C., for General George, for investigation, so that the matter could be taken up with A.S.C., by General George, or his office.

W. W. GOODMAN Major, A. C.

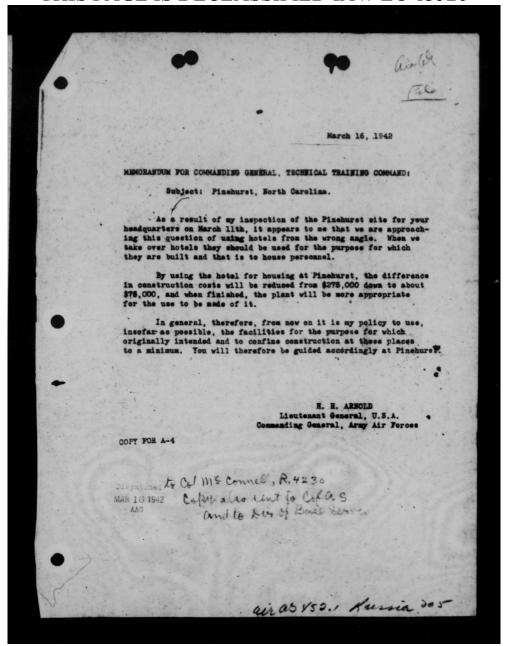
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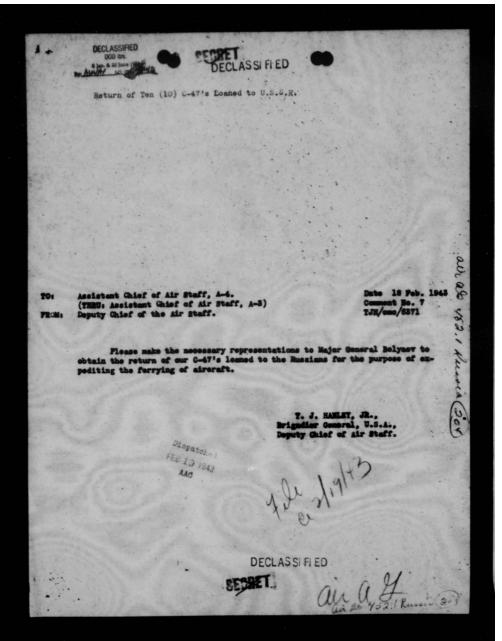
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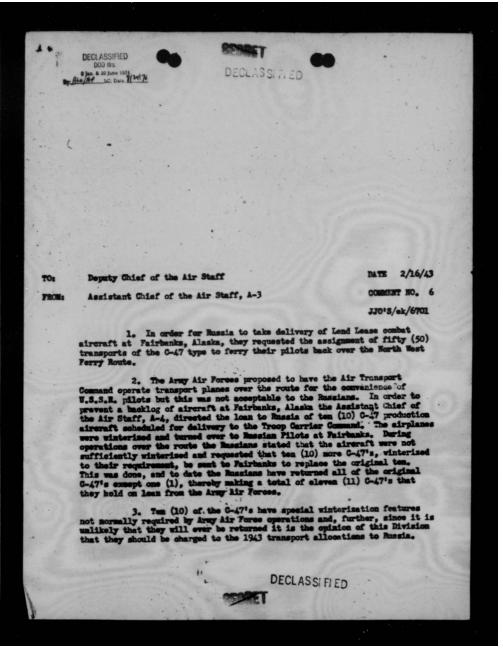
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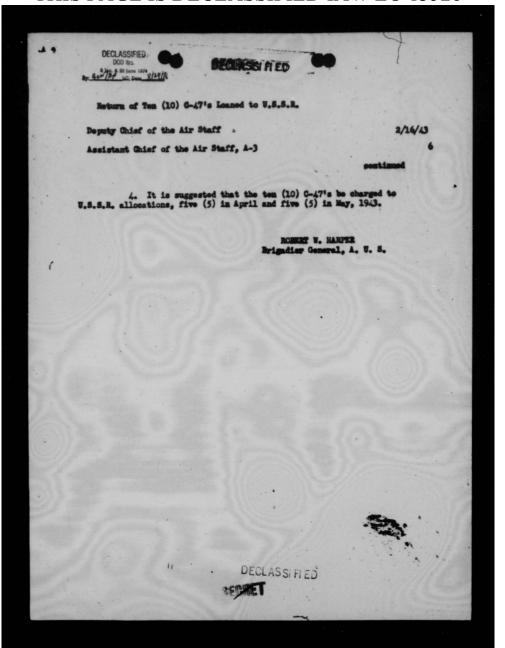


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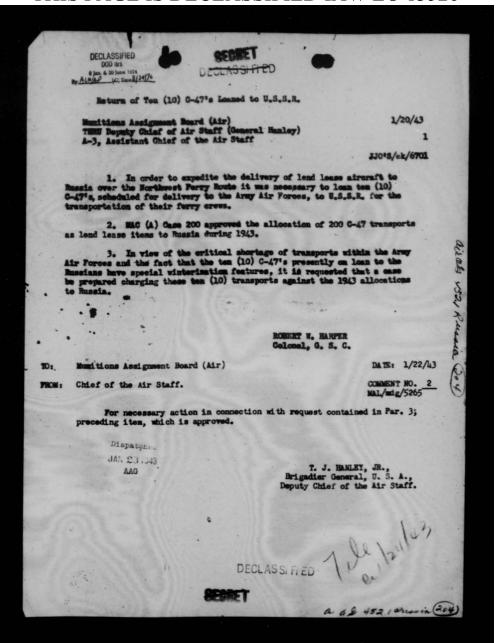


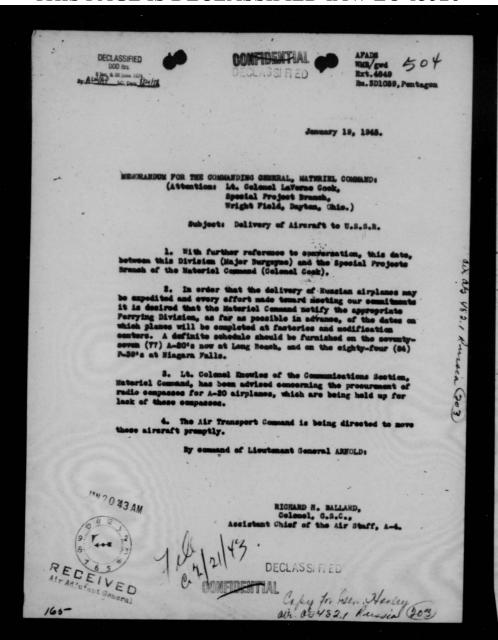
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8 Jan. & 20 June 1974

By: Ath Ath Cir. Dam MAI/A

CONFIDENTIAL DECLASSIFIED AFADS WGR/gwd Ext. 4849 Rm. 3D1039, Pentagon.

January 19, 1945.

MINORANDOM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, AIR SERVICE COMMAND: (Attention: Lt. Colonal Processon, Maintenance Division, Patterson Field, Pairfield, Chio.)

Subject: Delivery of Aircraft to U.S.S.R.

l. With further reference to conversation, this date, between this Division (Major Burgeyne) and the Maintenance Division of the Air Service Command (Colemel Process).

3. The information concerning airplance, ready for delivery, in depote and sub-depote of the hir Service Command has been referred to the hir Transport Command for immediate action.

3. It is desired that your Division furnish advance information to the appropriate Perrying Division of the Air Transport Gemmand, giving them a schedule of approximate dates that airplance will be ready for fly-mmy. Such Depot and Sudappet Gemmander should be made personally responsible for seeing that the Air Transport Gemmand is advised at least twenty-four (24) hours before plance are ready to move.

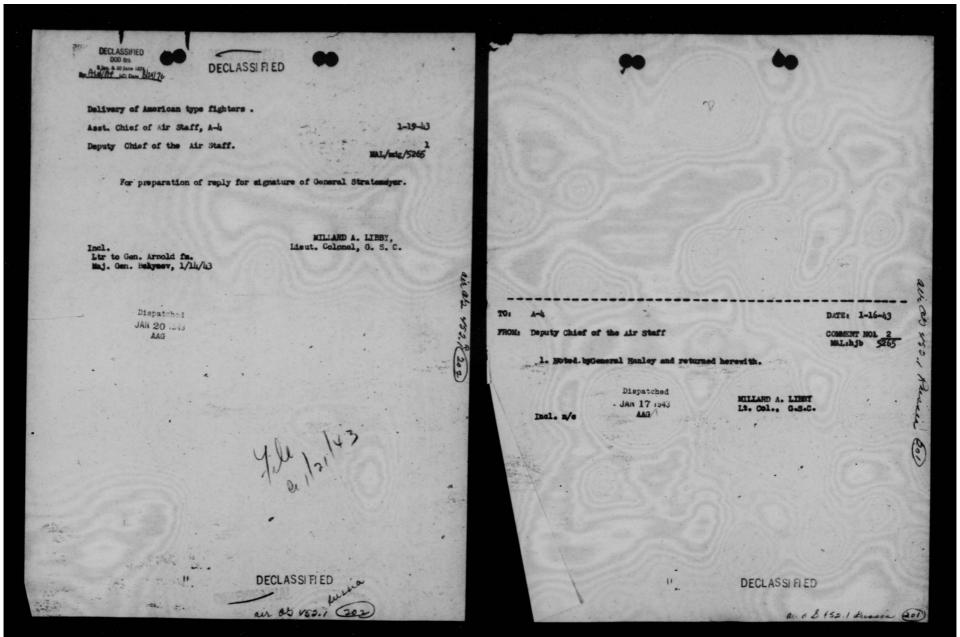
By command of Lieutenant General ARNOLD:

RICHARD H. BALLARD, Colonel, G. S. G. Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-4.

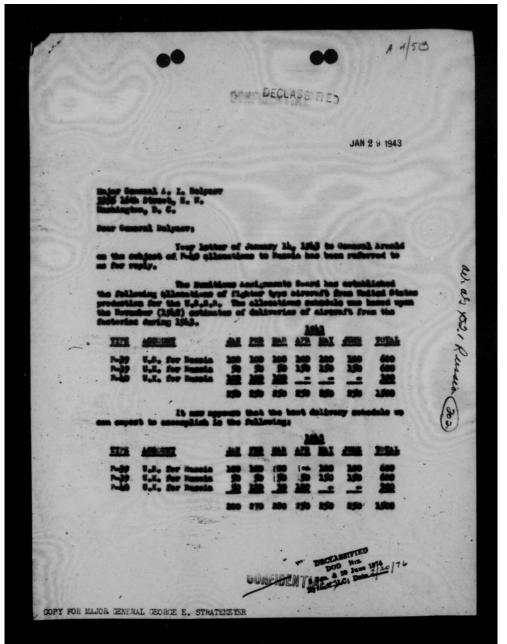
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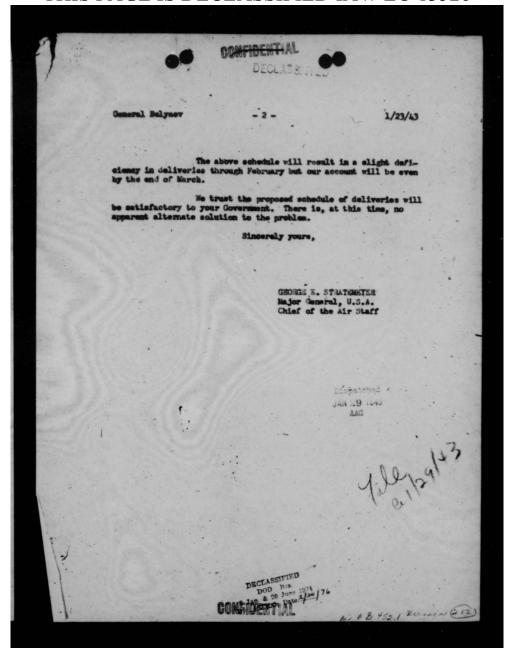
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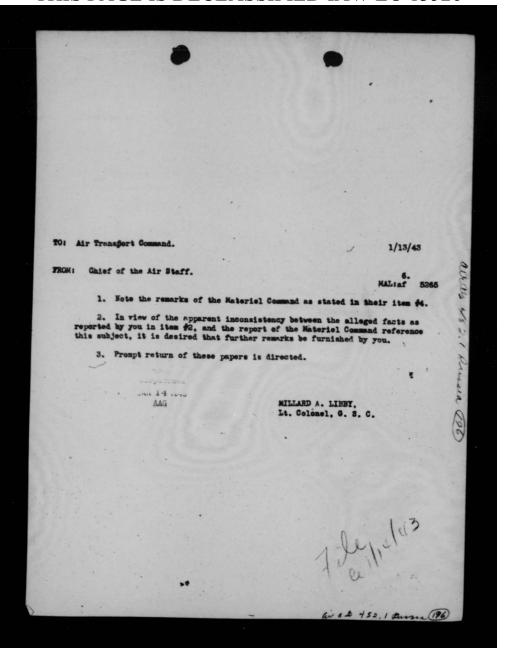


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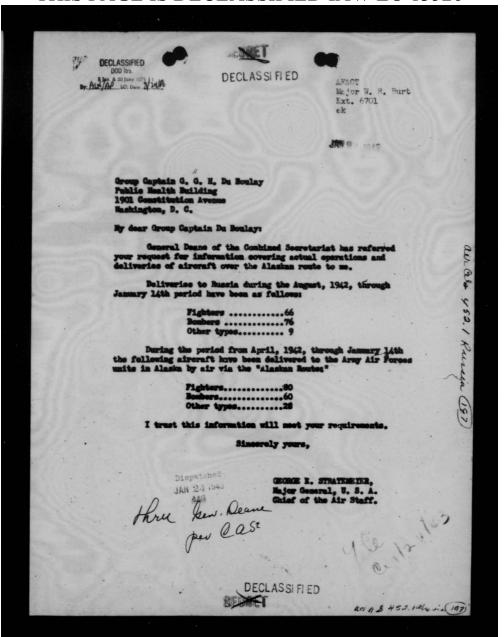


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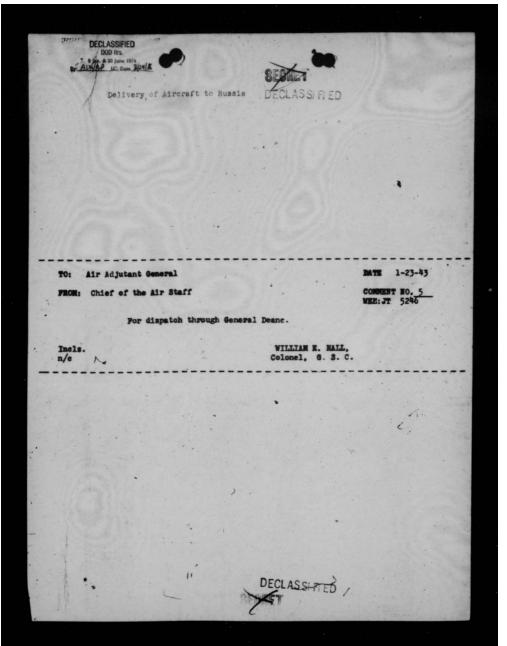
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SUBJ	JEC1:	Hovement	of dust	ian Aircraft Over	Alaskan Route.			
NO.	. FROM	10	DATE		COMME	NTS TJ	Hieva	6371
0	hief of the	Assistant Chief of Air Staff, A-4	1942 12-28	l. This commovement of Russi your receipt of a to General Arnold	copy of a repo	er the Alas	kan Rou	te, and 1 George
				2. It is do through the Direct conflicts reporter and expedite delle of modifications,	e, avoid unnece	Requirements sary checkers from fa	nts to	eliminate i recheckin
-				1 3.33				
製業	AND	LPG	第	ET ILM	W 55	AM. DHANLEY	, JR.,	- AND
	7			No.	Deput	y Chief of	Air St	10.10
FRO	M: A	sst. Chief	of Air	Staff, A-4.		COMM	~	2
bee to tiv	vice Comma	mand and  mand Air  ed that t  responsi  nds. Rep  in order	ts, tog the Ma Service his pro- ble off: orts are	tioned in Item 1 ab ther with copies of teriel Command, for command, Air Tran- ject must be given a icers to follow this icers to follow this is to be submitted the	f memoranda from his information sport Command a highest priority through the matter thro	orwarded to om this Di on. and Materia th, for each	el Commerce been	rector of to the Air
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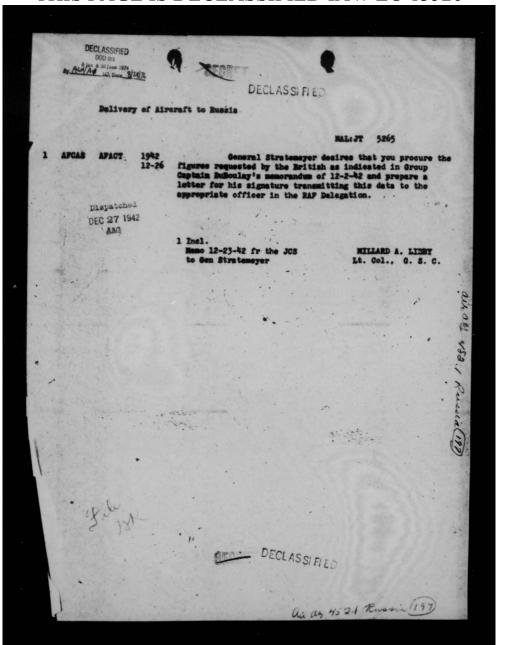
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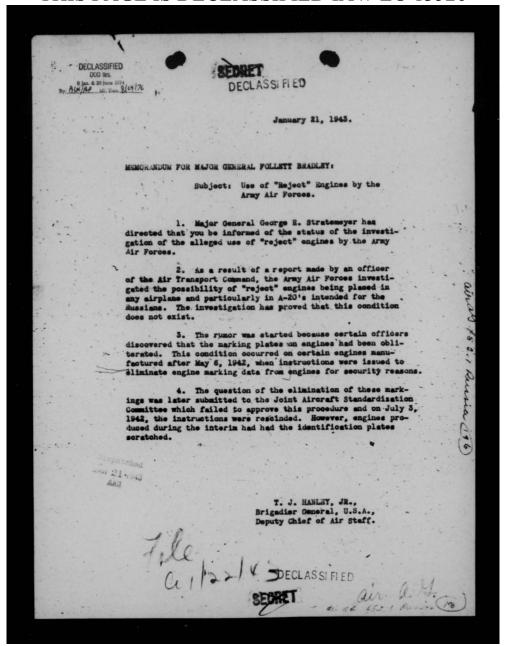
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	Samuel Samuel Samuel		
	ARMY AIR FORCE	ES POET COMMAN	
TO: Gentral S	Malinelyli.	Date	3
SUBJECT:	is the curespin	ndince in so-call	
"reject in gir	nes. It has	ly Ben meyers.	
I am	having inster	ctims issued all al	mig.
be cause the	y are not true	mais chickming ugle l. Im also suggest y takkonsemilar a y Major General, U.S.A.	tus
re adaban.		Major General, U.S.A.  Air Transport Command 3-581	

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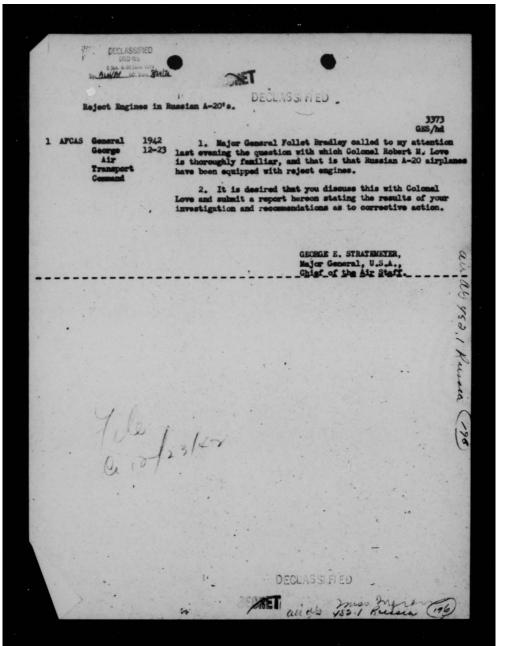
	SSI FIED TALLY 385
Reject Engines in Russian A-20's.	
To: Chief of Air Staff,	DATE 1/12/43
FROM: Assistant Chief of Air Staff, A-4.	COMMENT NO. 5
Noted.	
Min A  Michard H. Ball  Colonel, G. S.	ARD,
TO: Air Transport Command.	1/13/43
FROM: Chief of the Air Staff.	6. MAL:af 5265
<ol> <li>Note the remarks of the Materiel Command</li> <li>In view of the apparent inconsistency be reported by you in item #2, and the report of the</li> </ol>	tween the alleged facts as
2. In view of the apparent inconsistency be reported by you in item #2, and the report of the this subject, it is desired that further remarks to the subject.  3. Prompt return of these papers is directed.	tween the alleged facts as Materiel Command reference be furnished by you.
2. In view of the apparent inconsistency be reported by you in item #2, and the report of the this subject, it is desired that further remarks to the subject.  3. Prompt return of these papers is directed.	tween the alleged facts as Materiel Command reference be furnished by you.
2. In view of the apparent inconsistency be reported by you in item #2, and the report of the this subject, it is desired that further remarks to a Prompt return of these papers is directed.	tween the alleged facts as Materiel Commend reference be furnished by you.  MAR.  MRD A. LIBBY,
2. In view of the apparent inconsistency be reported by you in item #2, and the report of the this subject, it is desired that further remarks to the subject.  3. Prompt return of these papers is directed.	tween the alleged facts as Materiel Commend reference be furnished by you.  MAR.  MRD A. LIBBY,
2. In view of the apparent inconsistency be reported by you in item #2, and the report of the this subject, it is desired that further remarks to the subject.  3. Prompt return of these papers is directed.	tween the alleged facts as Materiel Commend reference be furnished by you.  MAR.  MRD A. LIBBY,
2. In view of the apparent inconsistency be reported by you in item #2, and the report of the this subject, it is desired that further remarks to the subject of the subjec	tween the alleged facts as Materiel Commend reference be furnished by you.  MAR.  MRD A. LIBBY,

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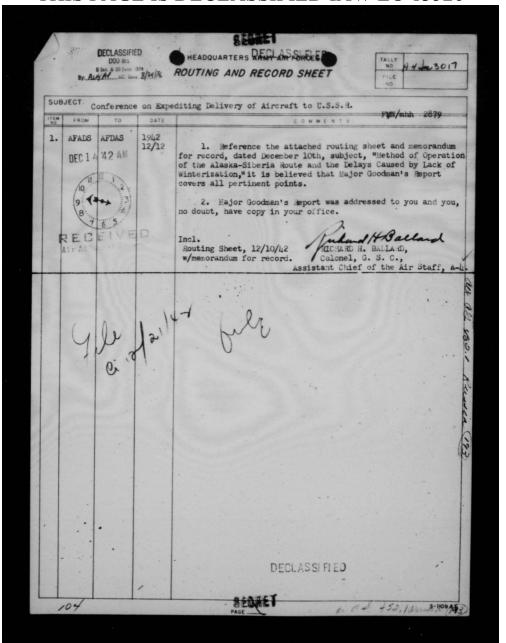
* 1	.814	DOD Itrs.		HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCE	TALLY NO.
	By Auj	W W. Date 3/1	11/74		FILE
				SEDER DECLASSIFIED	
SUB	JECT: Re	eject Engi	nes in R	ussian A-20/s.	0.000
ITEM NO.	FROM	TO	DATE	COMMENTS	3373 GES/hd
1		General George Air Transport Command	1942 12-23	l. Major General Follet Bradley of last evening the question with which Co is thoroughly familiar, and that is the have been equipped with reject engines.  2. It is desired that you discuss Love and submit a report hereon stating	alled to my attention lonel Robert M. Love t Russian A-20 airplar this with Colonel
				investigation and recommendations as to	Corrective action.
				Major Genera Chief_of the	
2	AFATC	AFCAS	1942	1. Lt. Col. Robert M. Love,	the Denuty Chief of
			12-28	Staff of this Command personally delivered Nachville, Tennessee to Abadan in himself with operating procedures in conferrying of aircraft over these routes ed an aircraft at Nashville on which the change presumably due to mechanical reconly was made on the right engine, the which the airplane had been delivered.	order to familiarite ornection with the . Col. Love was assighter had been an engin asons. This change left being that with
	•			During the cursory inspectations the route, Col. Love noted that had been routed out of the manufacture newer engine. The position on the mam routed out was that normally given the ance, and normally beneath this was put the words and the date appeared on the	a small amount of mets r's nameplate on the eplate which had been words "Date Accept- nched the date. Both
				This was first noticed at and operations at this point advised t this as the newer ships going to the R quiring engine changes were being equi had had this sort of treatment. They advised that these engines had failed the Air Corps acceptance standards and ufacture had guaranteed their performa Lend-Lease was willing to accept them, definitely rejected them. This statem various other stations along the route where the Cedar project is responsible.	that they were aware of cussians and those repped with engines whis stated that they had in some smell way to be the that although the mannice and presumably the Air Corps had ent was confirmed by including Abadan for the acceptance
,				by the Russians of said aircraft. Whi	Te at Aberrain,
	de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della	1		, 0	More (196) 3-1109 A

				DECLASS FLED	FILE
SUB	JECT:	leat Pari	rac in D		
TEM NO.	FROM	10	DATE	ussian A-20's Con't	
	AFATC	APCAS	1942 12-28	Col. Love had an opportunity to casus Colonel in charge through the Command Cedar project and an interpreter, and satisfaction at this condition among he stated that inasmuch as the Russia of violent warfare at the moment and ment that would run, nothing could be the equipment for the time being. He siderable displeasure at the assignme Depot at Abadan for delivery through of a number of DB-7s manufactured two for delivery to the Dutch. These air obviously been through considerable we shipped by boat to several places before were equipped with Dutch instrumthe type of firepower and equipment the normally taking delivery of.	ing Officer of the in the expressed dis- others, although on the midst required any equirations were in the midst required any equirations also evinced communit to the Douglas Cedar to the Russians years ago and assign planes had very eather having been one they got to Abadas ents and did not have ents and did not had a supplements and did not had a supplement and supplements and supplemen
				2. This matter has been discussivarious personnel within the ATC and if General Bradley as stated in Comment?  It is desired to point out the advised since his return that the remmance mark on the nameplates had to do engine. The statement has been made to signs of the date of acceptance the erdisassembling a shot down engine deter which had been made since prior delive not seem to be a particularly sound exite fact that anyone sufficiently expethe modifications which might occur be closely associated as that of the two ship, would certainly hot need the infinade unavailable by the removal of the style of the	in conversation with No. 1 above.  No. 1 above.  At Col. Love has been oving of the acceptwing of the acceptwith security of the that by removing all emy could not upon mine the modification ries. This would uplanation in view of rienced to determine tween two dates as engines of Col. Love: ormation which had be acceptance date.  Love available to you iscuss this further
				DECLASSIFIED. GR	DORGE eneral, U.S.A.,

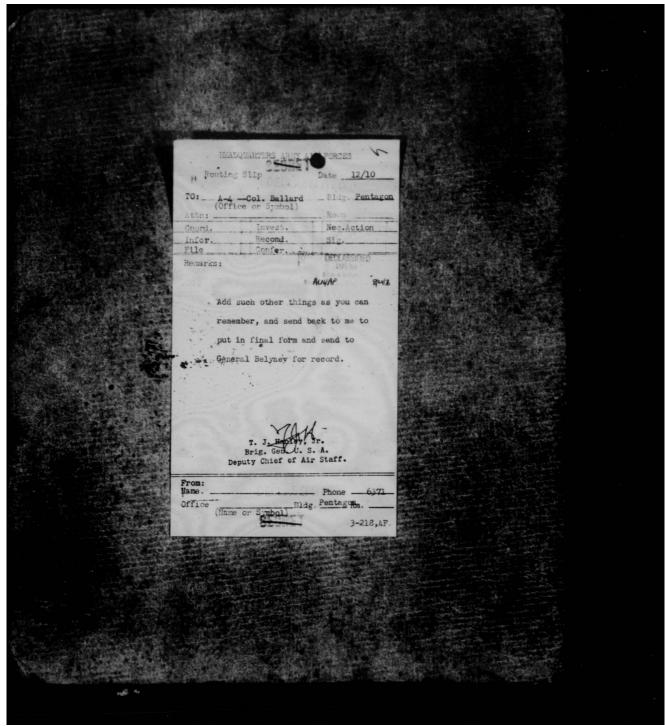
4.	DEULASSIFIED	TERS ARMY AIR FORCES		TALLY NO.	385
By.	8 Jan. & 20 June 1974 ALM/DE LC: Date 8/14/76	AND RECORD SHEET		FILE NO.	
SUBJE	CT:	OCOGE!			
	Reject Engine	es in Russian A-20's.		WEH:	JT 5246
TO:	Materiel Command		DA	TE 3-4	-43
FROM:	Chief of the Air Staff		co	MMENT N	10.3
./	TED 3				
10	Por remark and	return thru A-4.			
14	AMO SVE	- MA			
13	× 43	WILLIAM E. HA			
-	Caned	Colonel, G. S	. C.		
To:	Chief of the Air Staff, Staff, A-4.	Thru Asst. Chief of the Air	Da	te 1/8	3/43
From:	Materiel Command		12 co	mment N	
		sis for the attached remarks tha	-	JWS:ep	c 3365
	destination of the equipment of the equi	ing to Russia. The same Army Ai y Air Force inspection and gener pment they are inspecting. Assi e often changed in the case of Ro ble more promptly. No instructi	ally do not graments of a ussian airp	airplan lanes i	n order
	responsible for all arm destination of the equit serial numbers are quit that they may be availated in Lend Lease articles! except where specifical expedite delivery. No serial marking being desfor security reasons. Congine marking data from Joint Aircraft Committee standard on Army, Navy a mittee failed to approve	y Air Force inspection and gener pment they are inspecting. Assi e often changed in the case of R ble more promptly. No instruction have been issued by the Materiel ly requested by the recipient Got such requests have been received such requests have been received parently have emanated from varistroyed over a period when engine on May 6, 1942 instructions were estandardization Sub-Committee and United Kingdom engines. The this procedure, and on July 3, gines during the interim had the	ally do not granents of ussian airpons to relate Command at remarking the command at remarkings to issued to expressed to express this product the indicate of the command at the company of the company	airplan lanes i x inspe any ti order ussians observ. were reselimina before cedure i reaft Com structi	es by n order ction me to ing moved te the was
	responsible for all arm destination of the equipment of the equipment are quit that they may be availad on Lend Lease articles on Lend Lease articles on Lend Lease articles on Lend Lease articles on Expedite delivery. Note that they may be available to the second of t	y Air Force inspection and gener pment they are inspecting. Assi e often changed in the case of R ble more promptly. No instruction have been issued by the Materiel ly requested by the recipient Got such requests have been received such requests have been received parently have emanated from varistroyed over a period when engine on May 6, 1942 instructions were estandardization Sub-Committee and United Kingdom engines. The this procedure, and on July 3, gines during the interim had the	ally do not grments of ussian airpons to relation to relation to relation to relation to remain the firm the markings is stated to corought up to 1942 the in identificat	airplan lanes i x inspe any ti order ussians observ. were reselimina before cedure i reaft Com structi	es by n order ction me to ing moved te the was
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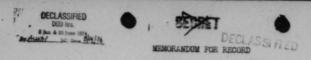
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The following summary of points discussed between the Soviet Purchasing Committee and members of the Air Staff in the office of the Deputy Chief of Air Staff on Tuesday, December 8th, is made for the purpose of record.

Present: Major General Follett Bradley; Major General
Belyaev; Brigadier General T. J. Hanley, Jr.; Colonel Bellard (A-4);
Colonel Tunner (ATC); Major Goodman (Materiel Command); Captain
Yuri V. Vladimirov.

There was a general discussion of the method of operation of the Alaska-Siberia route and the delays caused by lack of winterization. The necessity for complete winterization was recognized.

It was stated that, with the possible exception of B-25's, sufficient airplanes are now available to start delivery at the original rate agreed upon—that is, 80 Fighters, 50 A-20's, and 12 B-25's. The delivery of these airplanes will not be tied to any calendar month, but the total number agreed upon will be delivered. The backlog of October and November airplanes cannot be made up since this number of airplanes will be constantly in the Modification Centers.

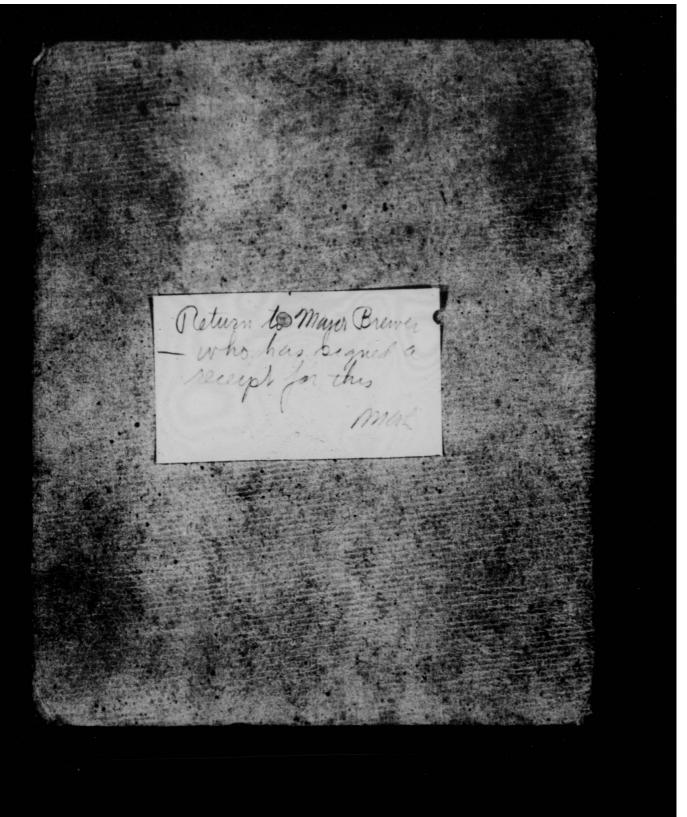
General Belyaev interposed no objection to the delivery of B-25's over the Southern Route.

General Hanley directed that radio compasses be installed in accordance with previous directives.

General Belyaev was requested to submit his request for additional ground equipment to the Munitions Assignment Board.

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Tel. 6767

December 10, 1942

METHORANDUM TO: Brigadier General T. J. Hanley, Jr.

SUBJECT: U.S.S.R. Conference with Major General Bradley and Major General Bolyasv on Mecenber S, 1942

A. Najor General Follett Bradley and with General Hamley, Hajor General A. I. Belyaev, and Captain Y. Vladimirov of the Seviet Surchasing Commission, Calenel Richard H. Hellard, A-4, Air Staff, Colemn Tunner, A-TaC., Colemn! Schullen, N.D.C.S., and Najor V. V. Goodman, Material Command, in Coneral Hamley's office, 3-D-1039, Pentagon Midg., at 11:15 a.m. on that date, regarding Russian airplane deliveries.

B. The following items were mentioned, and have since been handled to the extent stated:

1. Hand tools, heaters, and other equipment approved on Hovember 5 for Alsib had not yet arrived at Fairbonks when General Bradley left there last week. The assignment to U.S.S.R., for this purpose, covers the fellowing items from Air Forces stocks: 35 kits, erow chief, T.C.-CO-NO-45, various hand taps and dyes to make screws and belts, 36 possentic riveting hammers, 54 electric portable évills, 9 portable 5 efn air compressors, 300 GlO electric power plants (generators), 9 portable welding kits, 13 cups and gums, maint spray, 8 solid handle drills, 40 B-2, 40 G-3, and 40 12-wolt electric nignal lamps, 14 L-2 and 18 L-1 cdl servicing trucks, 450 24-Wol batteries, 450 propeller feed shoos, primer and cement. From November production there were allocated 900 B-1 and 25 hand crank heaters and 5 C-1 field instrument testing sets. From Jammery 19:2 or cerlier production 15 jacks, 17 ton tripod. From earliest production, date not stated, 450 F-39, 450 L-20, 180 B-25, and 30 C-47 ring, propeller and engine covers.

These deliveries are to be rushed, and a delivery status report has been requested, for General Hanley.

2. Coneral Bradley suggested that 14 Sno-Go's (rotary snow plows), two each for seven simports in Siberia, be allocated and transported by air.

It appears that 15 of there have been allocated under requisition 11551 and 25 under 11552, that they are under procurement, and that 10 are being shipped on December 10 from Chester Tank Depot to Seattle, for unter shipment, and 16 others are on hand. Estimated weight is 16,000 lbs. each, so 7th emergency airport might be eliminated, and other 6 reduced to one Sno-Ge each. Availability of air transport has been requested from A.T.C.

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Nome to General Hanley-December 10, 1942

Page 2

3. General Bradley suggested installing low frequency resis equipment of a type fitted for arctic operation, particularly for weather information, in 7 stations in Siberia, and that similar equipment be installed at Nowe, Fairbanks, and along the route from Great Falls to Fairbanks, with scordination of existing familiation in and to Alaska.

General Hanley may wish to issue a directive to Colonel i. W. Marriner, birector of Communications, to study the problem, and take measurer steps to supply the equipment, subject to appropriate allocation by Munitions Assignments Committee, to Integrate the network, and its operation, and avoid piecessal deliveries.

A. It is reported that some U.S.S.R. Fighters arrived in Pairbanks without radio companes.

Materiel Command edvisor that these were Ortober deliveries on which companies were waived by U.S.S.R., and that this practice has been discontinued, and that 25 companies were shipped to Fairbanks to be installed in these earlier simplanes.

5. General Bradley stated that winterination procedure must provide for completely closing cowl flaps.

Material Command advises that present directives already provide for this installation.

- 6. General Polycev was requested to furnish a list of spare parts, in addition to the normal complement, that U.S.S.R. desires, because of special cold meather mode. This list has not been received as yet.
- 7. General Belyaev was requested to send a list of minimum ground equipment and flight delivery requirements for alaib, in addition to items already allocated. This list is also being prepared, and has not yet been received.
- 8. General Bradley edvised that radios must also be winterised, and that this could be done with a small piece of wire carried by a plane crow for shorting the electrolitic condenser for a short time.

After the meeting, a conference was arranged between General Bradley's aids, Captain Watson, and Calcall Enouses, Radio Section, Freduction Engineering Branch, Material Command, Definite arrangements and instructions await return from lonve of General Bradley's radio operator, who will furnish detailed informa-



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Nume to General Hanley-December 10, 1941

tion, and explain which electrolitic contensor is to be shorted and for her

9. General Bruiley stated that all Fighters and A-20's must have radio companses, that work, General Hanley explained that U.S.S.R. airplanes had first priority, for these companses.

would be minimized, if General Hanley were to insur a directive to Hateriel Command and A.S.C., confirming the fact that these radio compasses for U.S.S.R. airplames, are to have first priority.

10. General Brudley advised that he new 9 3-86 to along the route from Great Falls to Fairbanks, grounded, largely because superchargers were not winterised, by being lagged and protected against cold.

issistant Chief of Squff (P), Enterial General, was advised of this. It appears that this problem is known, and is receiving Enterial Command attention.

11. Scelant is to be shipped to Great Falls, to be changed there, in U.S.S.R. planes, and this item is to be added to the Great Falls check list,

Materiel Command has ordered shipment of the conlant, and the change there. A.T.C. is adding this item to their Great Falls shock list.

planes. 12, A.S.C. is to speed up Great Falls final sub-depot check of Alaib

General Harley may wish to discuse this ever the telephone with General Heliulton, Oversees Division, A.S.C.

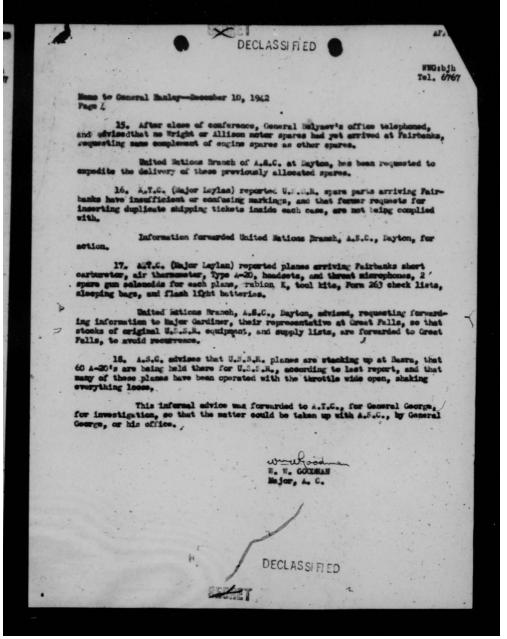
il. At Goldman Turner's request (A.T.C.), the December 11 B-250's are to be flown via Missi, rather than Fairbanks, and General Balyaev served A-20's.

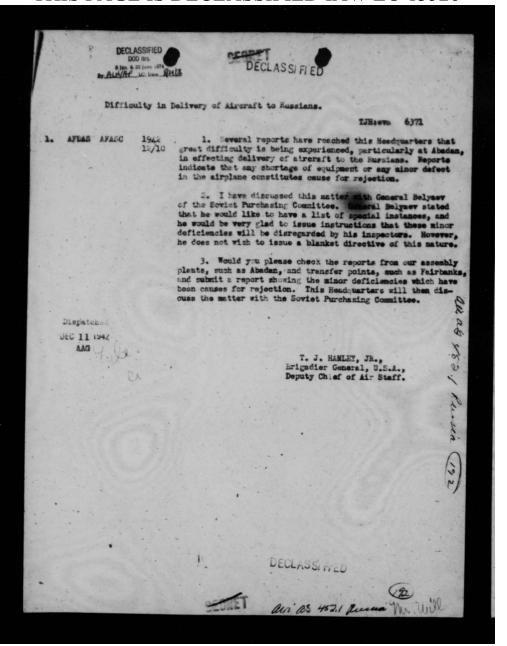
Naterial Command has issued orders accordingly.

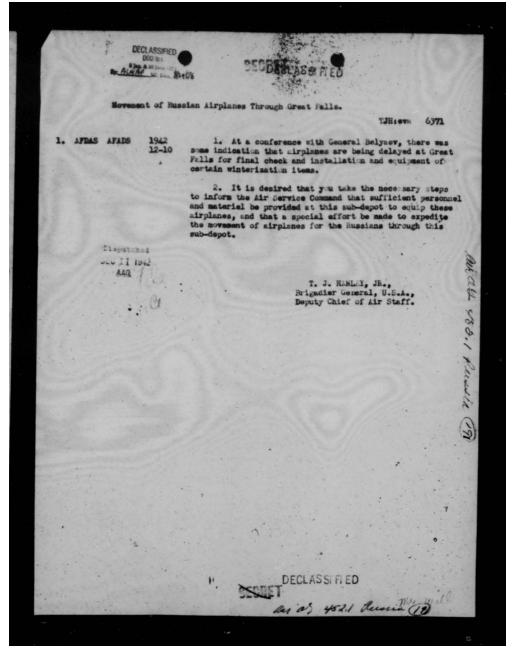
ld. General Hanley requested the 12 January B-250's be allocated on a basis that would permit delivery, completely medified and winterized, early in January.

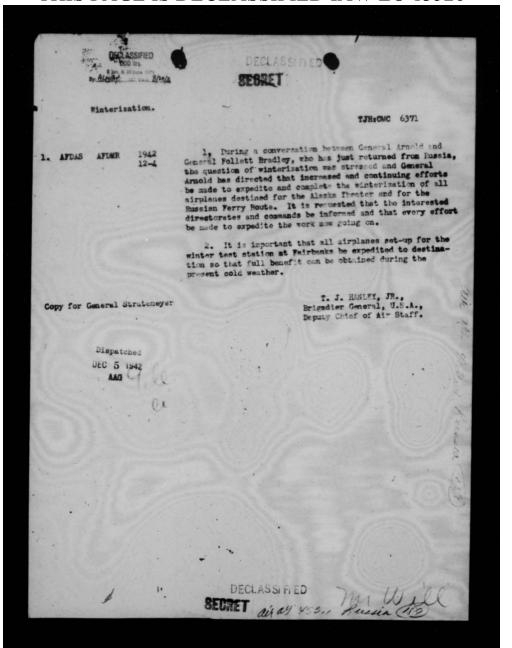
Natural Command has issued orders accordingly, and it is expected that these airplance will be ready for flight by January 15.

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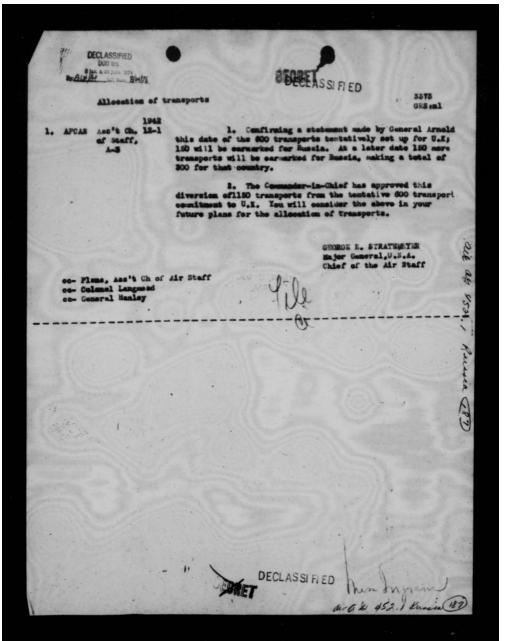
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DECLASSIFIED  HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES  DOD No.  AMAN A 20 June 1974 ROUTING THE DECLAS SI FI ED  DECLAS SI FI ED	TALLY NO. FILE NO.
SUBJECT: Assignment of C-53 to Major General Follett Br	radley
To: Deputy Chief of the Air Staff	DATE 1/1/43
FROM: A-3 Division	JJ01S:ek 6701
JAN 2 - 43 PM  For your information.	1
ROBERT	W. HARPER POL, G. S. C.
RECEIVED	
TO: Adjutant General, AAF	
FROM: Deputy Chief of the Air Staff	DATS: 1-3-43
separa cities of the Air Stell	COMMENT NO. 5. MAL:hjb 5265
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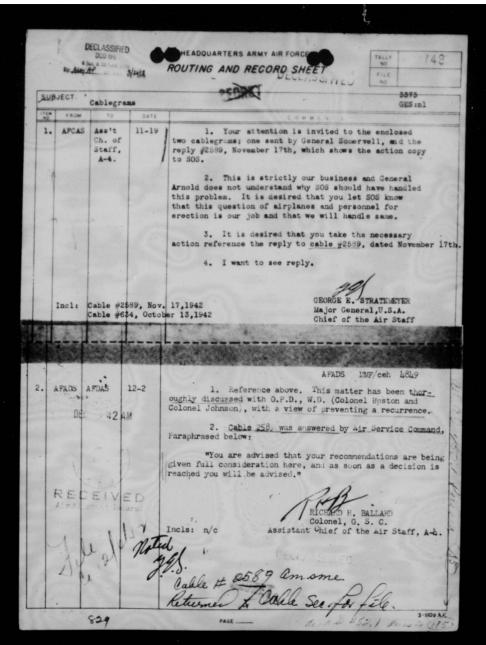
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		DECLASS DOB 11		EADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES
		AWIFE W	Day LINA	ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET DECLASSIFIED
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SUB	JECT:	Assignmen	nt of C-5	3 to Major General Follett Bradley.
ITEM NO.	FROM	70	DATE	COMMENTS TJH:cmc 6371
1	AFDAS	AFACT	1942	General Arnold has directed that a C-53, preferably out of production, equipped with extra tanks, and completely
				and thoroughly winterised, be set up and assigned to Major
	-			General Follett Bradley. Work should start on this airplane at once.
				Yau.
-	1			T. J. HOLLEY, JR.,
				Brigadier General, U.S.A., Deputy Chief of Air Staff.
	1			
				JJ0'S:ek 6701
2	AFACT	AFRON	12-7	For necessary action.
				ROBERT W. HARPER
				Colonel, G. S. C. /
				RCB1gv 71079
3.	AFROM	AFDAS THRU	12-28	1. C-53C airplane serial number 43-2034, has been assigned to the 1st Staff Squadron, Bolling Field, for the
		AFACT		use of Major General Follett Bradley. This airplane is near
	-			the end of the production line and every effort is being made to expedite delivery.
				The way
-			3,	OF. W. EVANS,
	1			Brig. Gen., USA,
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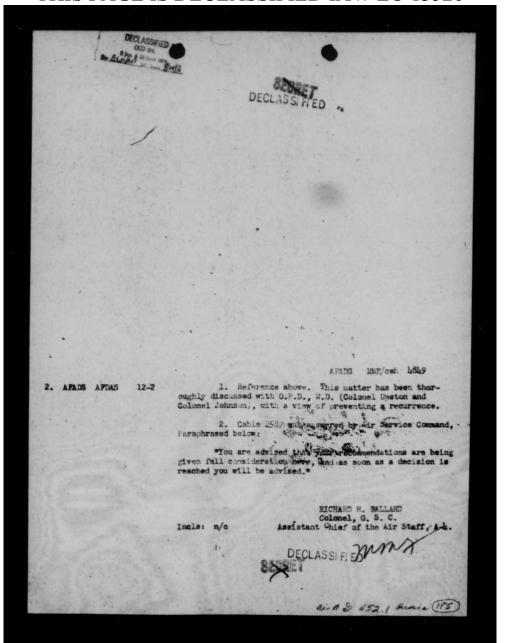
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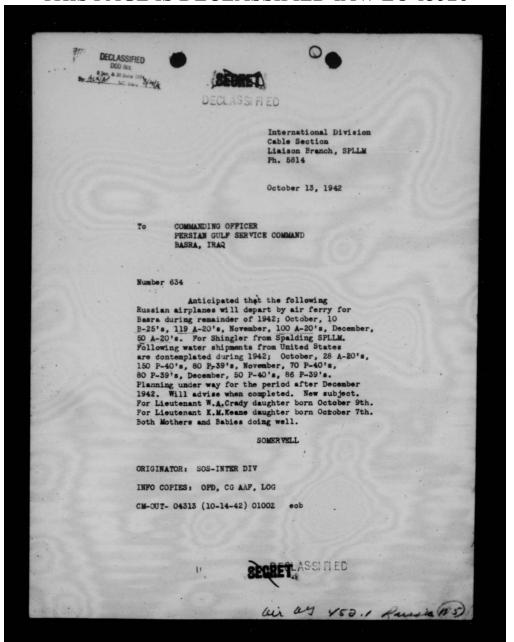
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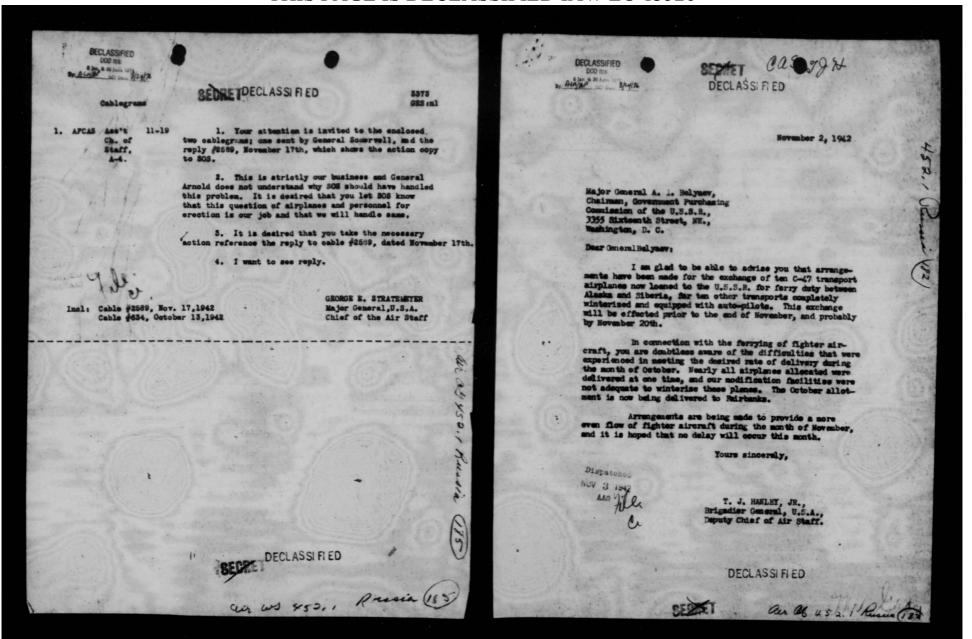


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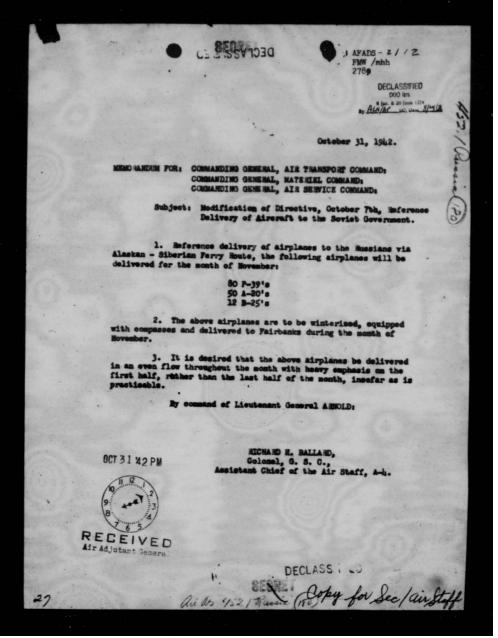


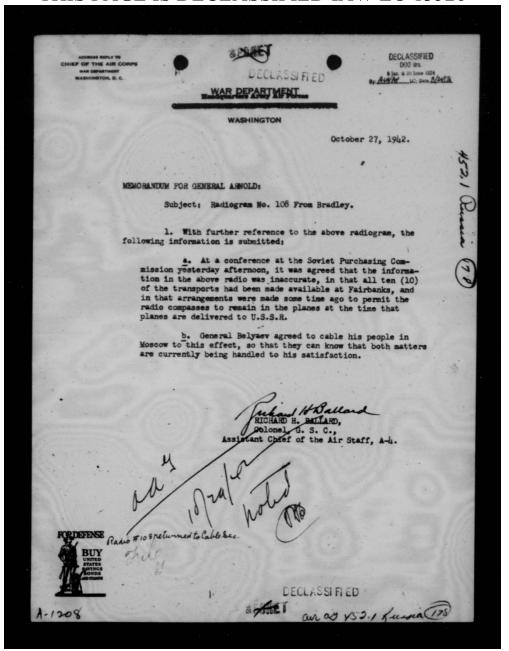


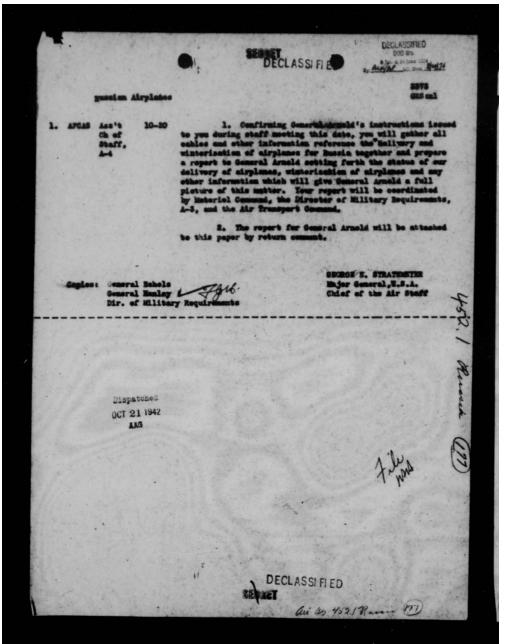
-	ECT:	Winter	,	ad Auto-Pilots for C-47.	FILE	
EM	FROM	10	DATE	COMMENTS	TJH: omc	6371
	AFDAS	AFADS	1942 10-29	Attached letter is forwarded to action.	you for neces	sary
A.I	: Ltr to	. USSR.	nley frm 10-28-42	Brigadier Ge	ANLEY, JR. Deral, U.S.A.	
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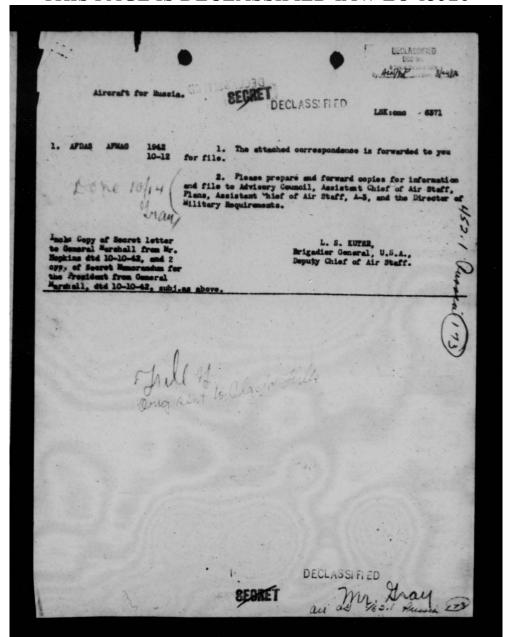
Правитеиственная Закупочная Хишиссия The Government Purchasing Commu of the Loviet Union in the U.S.A. October 28,1942 3355 16 th Stored N. W. Hashington, 96 RE: Winterization, and auto-pilots for 6-47 Brigadier General T.J. Hanley, Jr. Deputy Chief - Air Staff War Department Room 2006 Munitions Bldg. Washington, D.C. Dear General Hanley:-The ten (10) C-47 transport airplanes, allocated to the U.S.S.R. for carrying cargo between Fairbanks and Siberia, are not winterized, and are not equipped with auto-pilots. In connection with the approaching winter, and the subsequent meteorological conditions, which will affect air communications unfavorably, I shall appreciate it, if you will authorize the substitution of properly winterized air-planes, equipped with auto-pilots, for the ten (10) C-47 referred to above. I thank you for your early and kind consideration to this request. Sincerely your aus asu 52 / Prais (182







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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGT N

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October 10, 1962

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Dear Georges

The President has had a very urgent wire from Stalin asking that for the next few months our airplane deliveries to Russia be increased to 500 a month. The President, through Litrinov, sent word to Stalin that he would look into it at ones. This scrning Stalin has followed it up with a very urgent request for an immediate answer.

The British, as you know, have made some additional commitments over and above their protocol agreements.

The President asked me this morning to tell you that he felt that because of the strategie situation it is very desirous that Stalin be answered in the affirmative. Not, of course, in terms of 500 planes a month, which the President remises is impossible, but he would like to be able to say to Stalin that over and above all of our pretocol commitments we could and would send him at the earliest possible moment 300 additional airplanes, preferably at the rate of 100 a month and beginning idead atoly.

Stalin has requested fighters and in addition to fighters he would welcome B-25's and/or transports. The President told me that he was quite prepared to see some of our coast defense fig ter planes be sent to Russia at once.

The President is anxious to get off a message to Stalin tenight, hence this note to you.

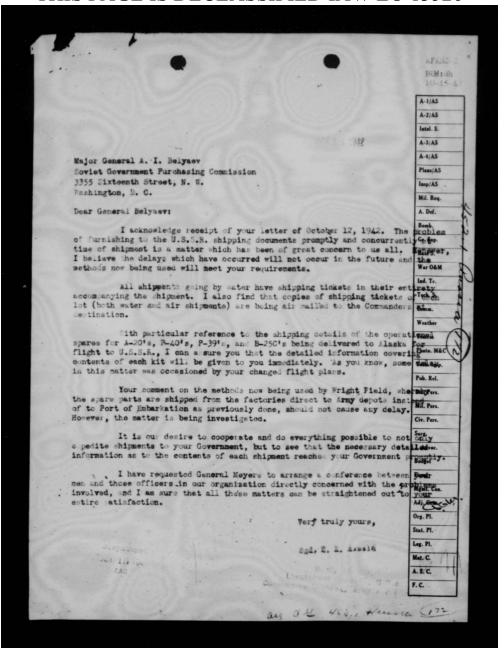
The President also made the point to me of getting the planes to Russia at the earliest possible time, which, of course, means giving consideration to the delivery routes.

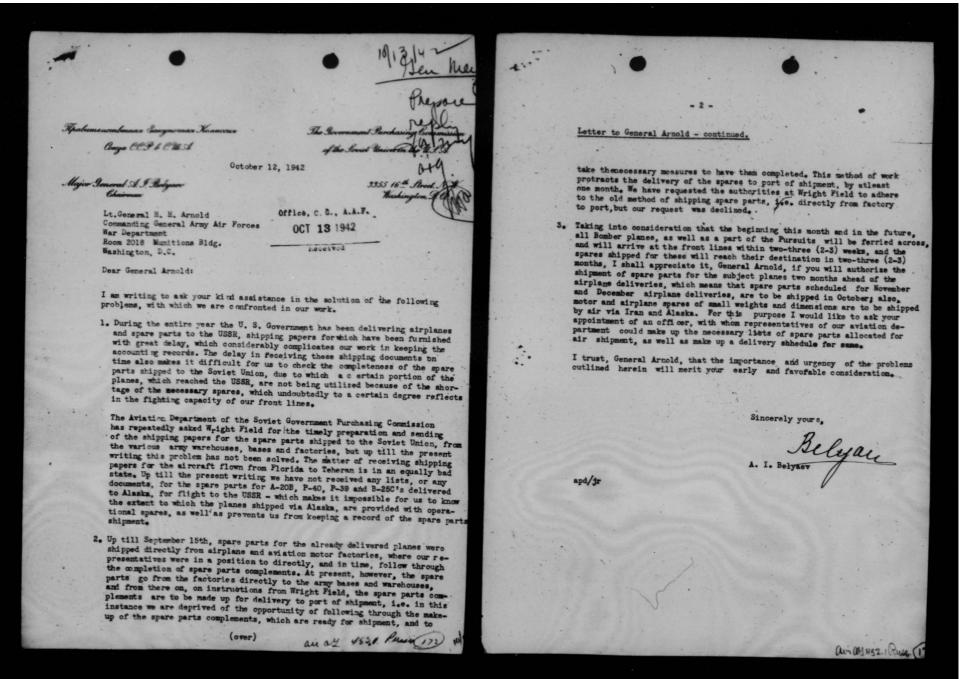
Very cordially yours,

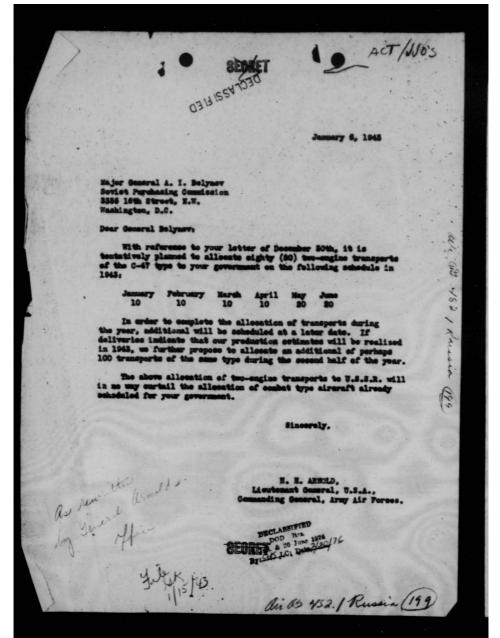
/s/ Harry HARRY L. HOPKINS

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

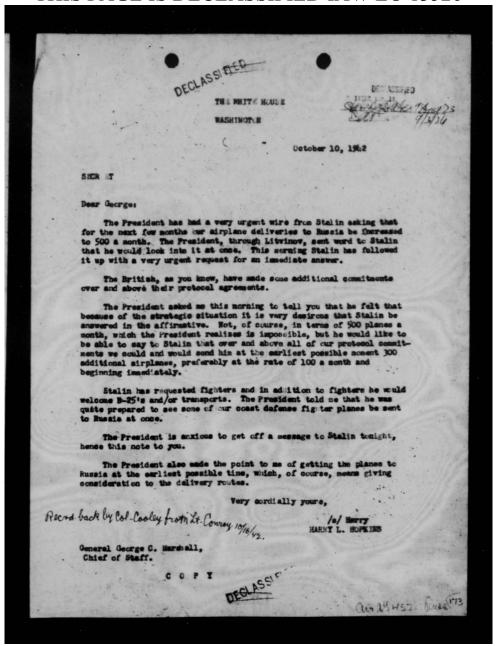
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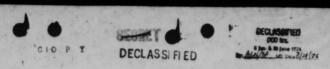






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October 10, 1942

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Mr. Ropkins communicated your desire to dispatch this evening a favorable reply to the request from Mr. Stalin for the immediate increase of the flow of combat aircraft from the land States to Russia.

I have had the Air Corpe Staff carefully remains our counitments to see if it appears practicable to find soft tional planes for Russia. I find that any imediate increase beyond the 212 airplanes per south now scheduled for Russia could only be managed by a reduction of planes urgently needed for our units in combat theaters, or to curtail seriously the planes for TROS. That operation will amounted the the most effective aid within our power which we can extend to Russia at this time.

The coastal defense units referred to as a possible source for aircraft are actually operational training units. Furthernore, their planes are not suitable for an active theater. Also these units only have 50% of their planes and they have a combat mission, limited though it may be, in defense of coastal installations against a possible trick carrier air raid.

The only way to make additional siroraft available for Russia will be to reduce the number of units now consisted to our active combat theaters. For example, we can make available 25 fighter mirplanes per month by a reduction of one fighter group in an active theater. We can add 13 medium or light benbardment mirplanes per month by a reduction of one bombardment group in an active combat theater.

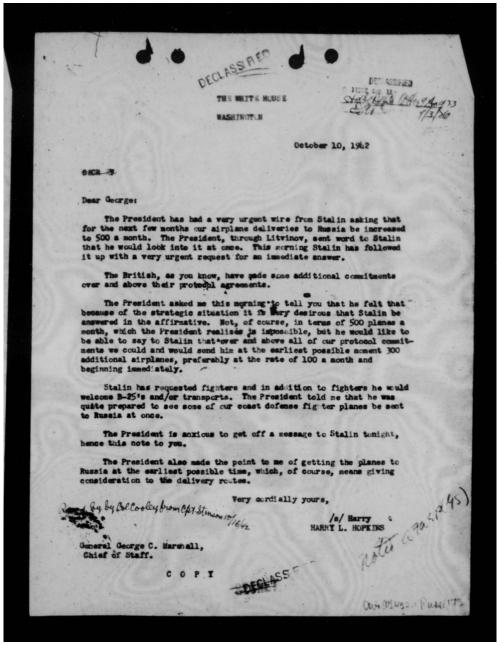
While it does not answer Er. Stalin's specific request for an immediate increase of medium or light be bers and fighters, he can be told that we are rushing the organization of a heavy benbardsont group for the Cameasus by drafts on groups actually in active operations. Also that our heavy benbars are lending direct assistance to Bussis by current operations over the continent, a message tonight reporting that our benbars over France yesterday destroyed 56 fighters certainly, probably destroyed 26 and damaged 20, with a loss be us of four.

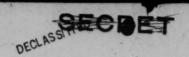
Chief of Staff.

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I have had the air Corps Staff carefully remamine our commitments to see if it appears practicable to find additional planes for Russia. I find that any immediate increase beyond the 212 airplanes per month now scheduled for Russia could only be managed by a reduction of planes urgently needed for our units in combat theaters, or to curtail seriously the planes for TORCH. That operation will undoubtedly be the most effective aid within our power which we can extend to Russia at this time.

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The only way to make additional aircraft available for Russia will be to reduce the number of units now committed to our active combat theaters. For example, we can make available 25 fighter airplanes per month by a reduction of one fighter group in an active theater. We can add 11 medium or light benbardment airplanes per month by a reduction of one bombardment group in an active combat theater.

While it does not answer Rr. Stalin's specific request for an immediate increase of medium or light bombers and fighters, he can be teld that we are rushing the organization of a heavy benhardment group for the Caucasus by drafte on groups actually in active operations. Also that our heavy bombers are lending direct assistance to Russia by current operations over the continent, a message tonight reporting that our bombers over France yesterday destroyed 26 fighters certainly, probably destroyed 26 and damaged 20, with a loss to us of four.

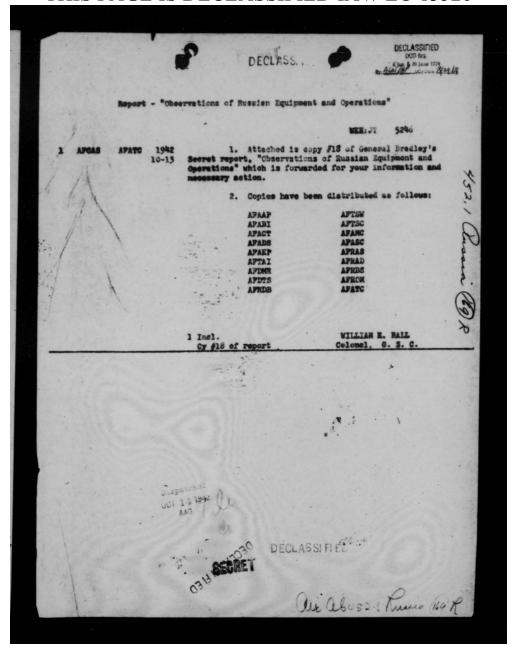
Chief of Staff.

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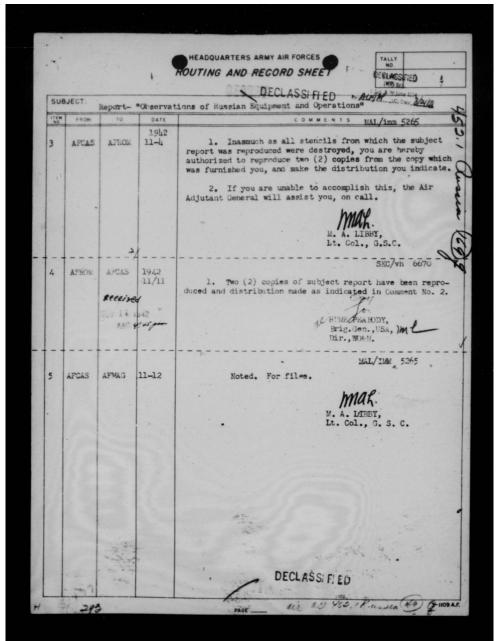
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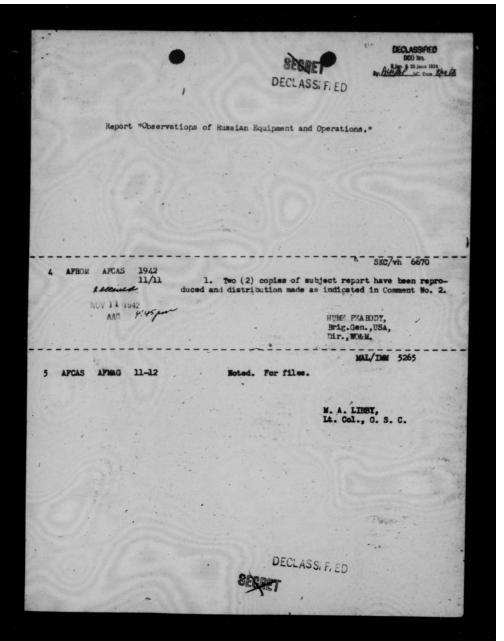
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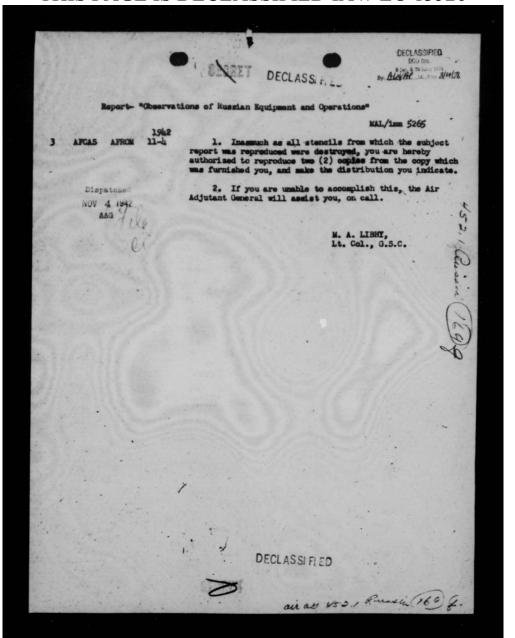
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	SUB	JECT:	Report -	"Observa	tions of Russian Equipment and Operations"	8/4/4
1	ITEM NO	FROM	re	DATE	COMMENTS	
40		17" Agai			WEII:	JT 5246
	.1	AFCAS	APRON	1942 10-13	1. Attached is copy #17 of Gene Secret report, "Observations of Russian F Operations" which is forwarded for your i necessary action.	louinment and
					2. Copies have been distributed	l as follows:
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-				in the second	- T. FO 1 TO 1	o. S. C. vh 6670
	2	AFROM B-4	AFCAS	1942	1. It is recommended that the follor for which this Directorate performs liais cluded in the distribution of subject rep	wing named activities
		. · N	W-342	AM	a. Army Air Forces Cold Weather Ladd Field, Alaska.	Testing Detachment,
1		4	OF.	2	b. Army Air Forces Proving Grout tention of Information Center for Cold wes tropic operating conditions, Eglin Field,	ther desert and
		1	7 7 5	1) 4	Special Constitutions, Serial Field,	The
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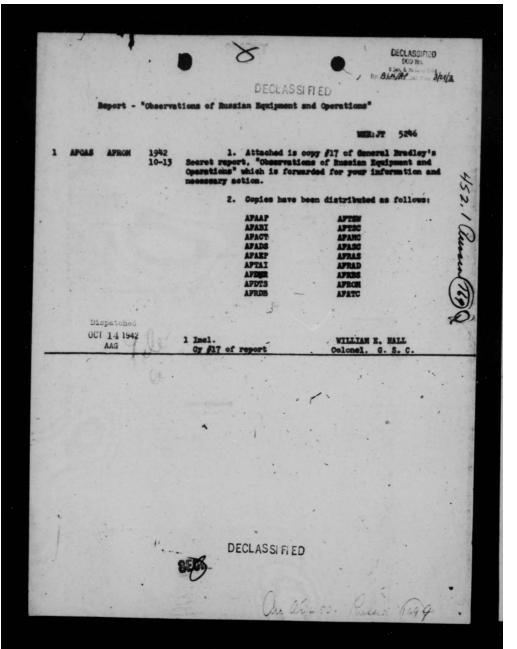
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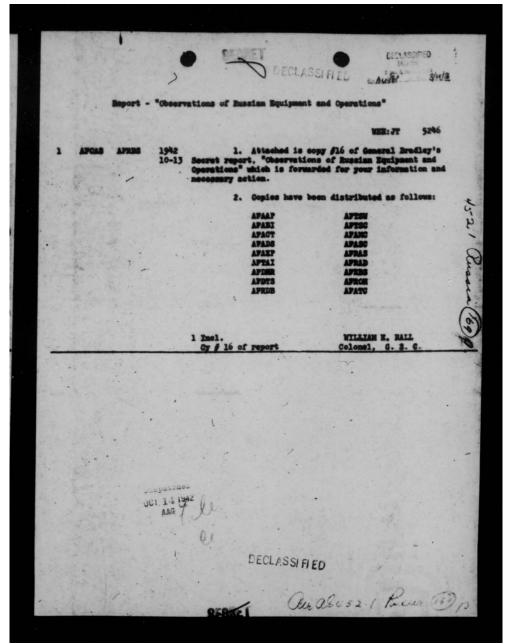
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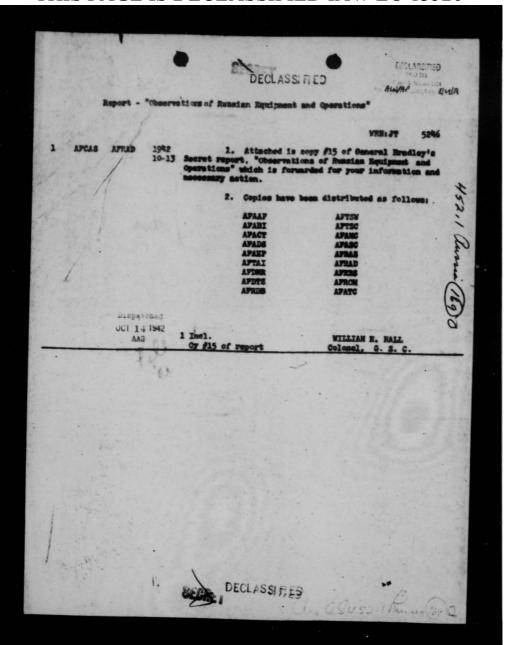
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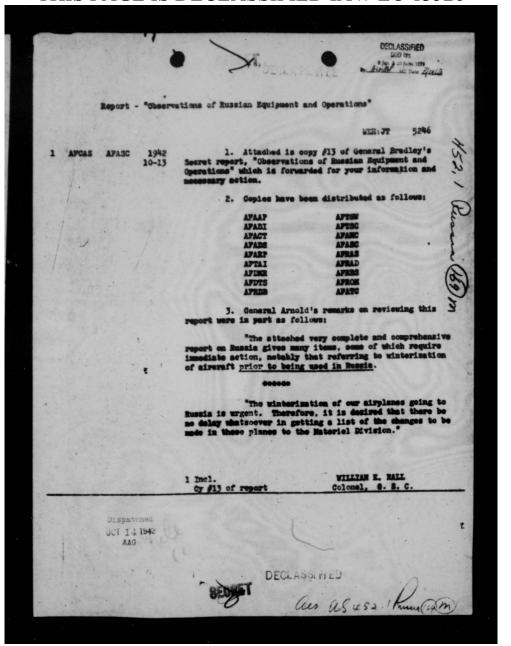
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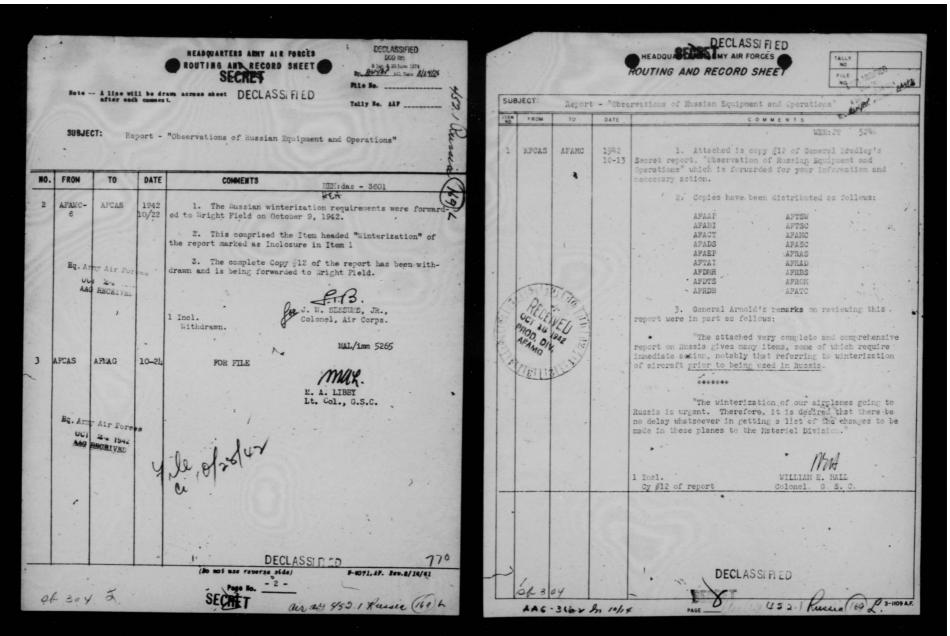


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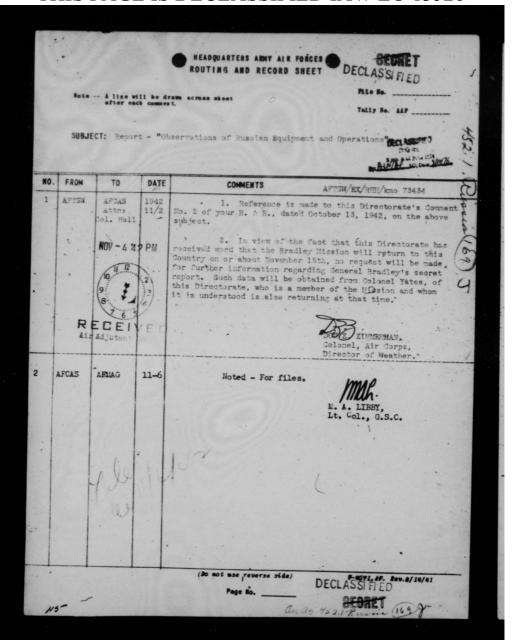


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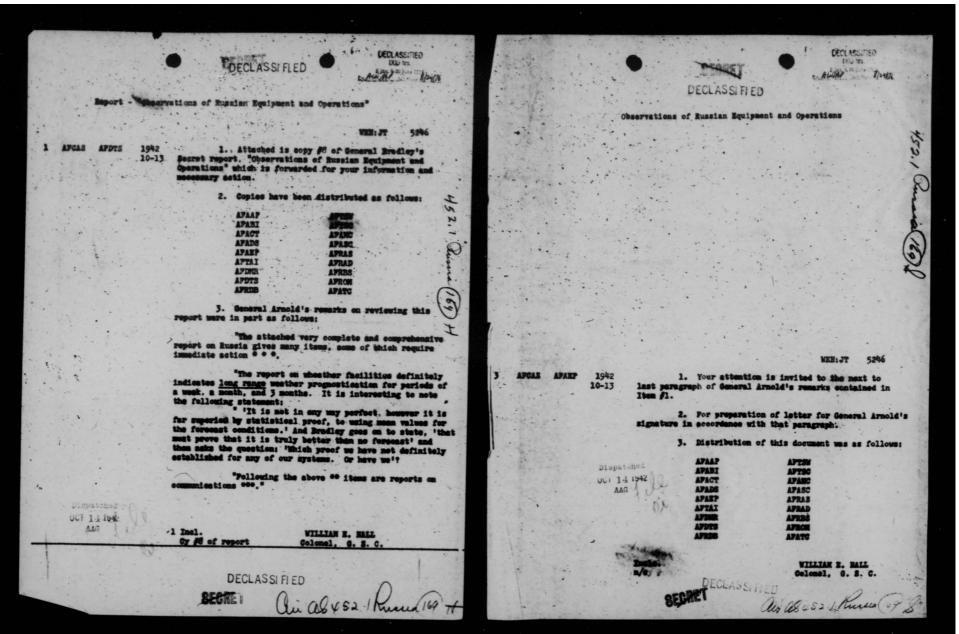
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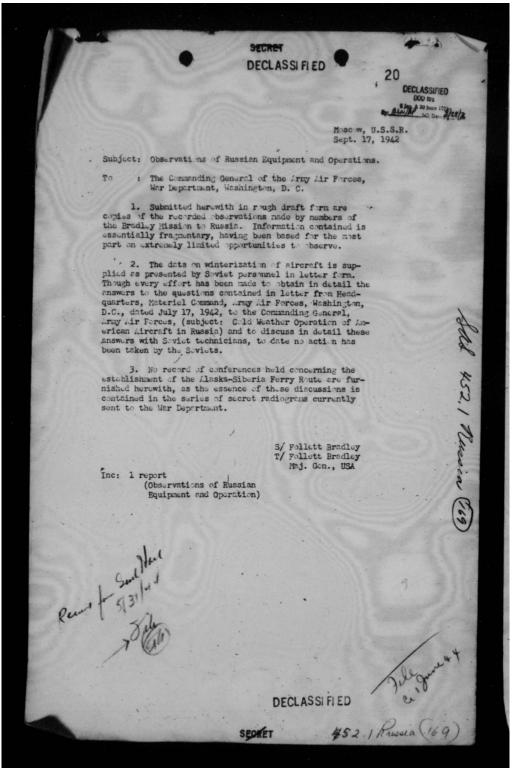
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SU	BJECT:	Report	3 "Obser	vations of Russian Equipment and Operations"	645
NO	FROM	, 10	DATE	COMMENTS	
1				WEH: JT	5240
1	AFCAS	AFTSW	1942	1. Attached is copy #10 of General Secret report, "Chservations of Russian Equi Operations" which is forwarded for your infencessary action.	pment and
1				2. Copies have been distributed as	follows:
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	1. 15	- 10 100			9.
-	-	1		M	A E
		_		1 Incl. WILLIAM E. Colonel, G.	HALL S. C.
2	цQ	Army A. OC 2 13	1942 10-20	RHH;ct  1. The material regarding the Ru Service is being intensively studied and a f for information from General Bradley's Missi submitted to you on November 1st.  DON. S. There Golonel, Air C Director of We	ssian Weather urther request on will be
				WEH	JT 5246
3	AFCAS	FILES	1942 10-22	Noted.	
	Bq. Am	Air For		WILLIAM E. HALL Colonel, G. S. C.	
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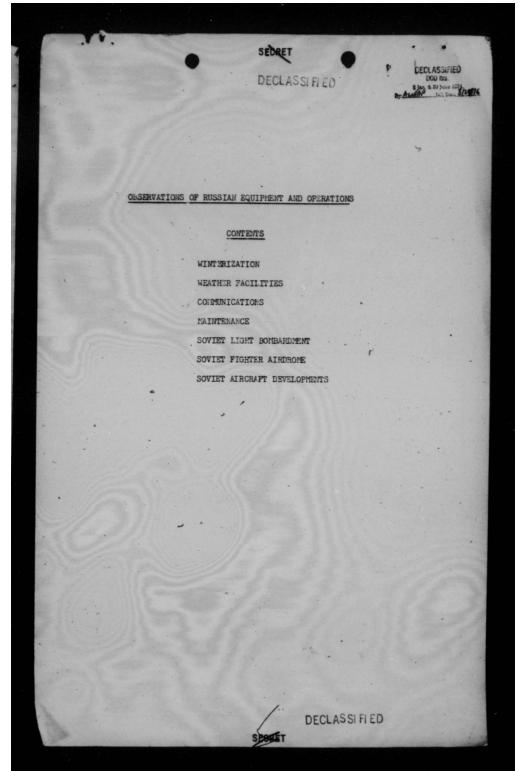
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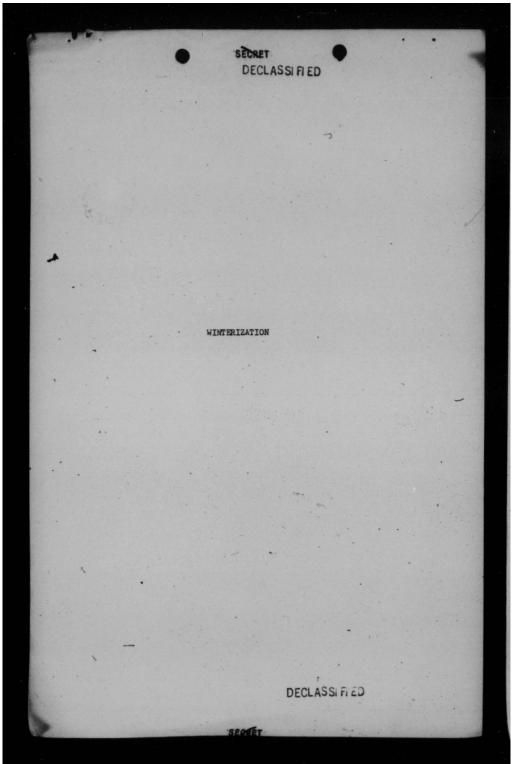
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Report - "Observ	vations of Russian Equipment and Operations
	WEE: JT 5246
1 APCAS AFTINE 1942 10-13	1. Attached is copy \$7 of General Bradley's Secret report, "Observations of Russian Equipment and Operations" which is forwarded for your imformation and necessary action.
12 Mary	2. Copies have been distributed as follows:
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OCI 14 1942	AFUNR AFRES AFUTS AFRON AFRON AFRON AFRON
	3. General Armold's remarks on reviewing this report were as follows:
o.	"The attached very complete and comprehensive report on Russia gives many items, some of which require immediate action, notably that referring to wintermation of aircraft prior to being used in Russia.
	"The winterisation of our airplanes going to Russia is urgant. Therefore, it is desired that there be no delay whatsoever in getting a list of the changes to be made in these planes to the Enteriel Division.
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	1 Incl. WILLIAM E. MALL G
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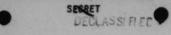




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### WINTERIZATION DESIRED BY USSR ON A-20

1. Additional front shutters controlled from the pilot's cabin must be installed on the front of the motor to prevent the overcooling of the

2. All rubber packing of the hydrosystem must be replaced and in the future made only of frost-resisting rubber assuring normal operation of the packing at temperature minus 500 C.

The present rubber packing on the planes allows liquid to leak out

of the system at temperatures minus 0° C.

3. All tires and inner tubes for the wheels must be made of frostsisting rubber to assure their function at temperatures down to minus 50° C.

The present tires and tubes rapidly disintegrate and go out of order at low temperatures.

4. The drain plugs of the oil system must be replaced by cocks assuring convenient drainage of oil in winter time.

5. Install a shunt tap (by-pass) in the oil system to prevent damage to the oil radiators in starting.

6. Fill the hydrosystem and the shock absorber struts with a liquid that does not freeze at a temperature of minus 50° C.

7. All joints and friction parts must be lubricated with a lubricant freezing at very low temperatures to assure operation of the parts at temperatures minus 500 C.

The tube of pressure transmission to the oil pressure gauge must be filled with a liquid freezing at very low temperatures.

9. For convenience in servicing replace the screws on the hatch at the drainage pipe of the oil radiator on the A-20 with fasteners of the "Dzus" type.

10. Install a dog ratchet on the propeller hub for automatic starting in winter conditions.

11. Supply the fittings for air inlet of the shock absorber struts with standard thread (metric) to fit booster pump and air bottle (size: 10 mm. - diameter; 1.5 mm. - pitch; 15 mm. - length).
12. Insulate the metal lines of the oil system, oil tanks and oil

radiators with heat insulating materials.

- 13. Insulate the rubber hose of the gas system with asbestos insulation to prevent damage to the rubber when warming the motor with heating means.
- 14. Supply the planes with warm covers for the motors and cushion-shields for the oil radiators.
- 15. The planes taking the eastern route to the Soviet Union must have catalytic furnaces or arctic flame furnaces of the APL-1 type for warming up the motors in cases of forced landing, and warm covers and cushion-shields for the oil radiators.

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#### WINTERIZATION DESIRED BY USSR ON P-40 TYPES

Planes' put in operation after October 1, 1942, must have:

1. Retractable ski-type landing gear.

Warm covers for the propellors, motors, and radiators. Insulated lines as follows:

a. In cooling system:

(1) Steam drain pipe leading from the motor block to the expansion tank.

(2) Drain pipes leading from the motor blocks to the radiator lines.

b. In the oil system:

(1) The line of the suction avenue in the sector from the oil tank to the oil radiator.

(2) The line from the oil pump to the oil tank.

(3) The drainage tube of the oil tank.

(4) The oil tank.

Installed taps in the oil system:

a. For draining the oil from the oil tank.

b. For draining the oil from the outgoing oil line leading from the radiator to the tank (on Tomahawk). c. For draining the oil from the line (install tap

in place of plug).
5. Install taps in the cooling system:

a. For draining the cooling liquid from the pump

(instead of plug) and water radiators.

b. Lines assuring complete drainage of the cooling liquids and oil (i.e., eliminate the present "pockets" - the lowest points of the lines where it is difficult to drain the oil from).

c. The peep hatches and hatches opposite the drain taps of the cooling liquid and oil.

d. Leading the drain pipe of the gas and oil tanks into a stream of warm air.

e. The possibility of working with weter or using enti-freeze with the freezing temperature of minus 45° C.

6. Frost resisting rubber on the wheels, wheels of the chassis, and all rubber packing of the hydrosystem of the chassis 7. Fill the hydrosystem with a mixture with a freezing

temperature of minus 500 C.

8. Insulate the handles of the aircraft tooks attached to each plane.

9. Prepare and print a number of albums, photos, sketches, and drawings of the changes made for winter use.

1. Additional front shutters controlled from the pilot's cabin must be installed on the front of motor to prevent the overcooling of the motors.

2. All rubber packing of the hydrosystem must be changed and in the future made only from frost-resisting rubber assuring normal operation of the packing at temperatures of 50° below 0.C.

The present rubber packing on the planes allows liquid to leak out of the system at temperatures below 0° C.

3. All tires and inner tubes for the wheels must be made of frost-resisting rubber to assure their function at temperatures down to 50° below 0° C.

The present tires and tubes disintegrate and go out of order rapidly at low temperatures.

4. The drain plugs of the oil system must be replaced by drain cocks assuring convenient drainage of oil in winter time.

 Install a shunt tap (by-pess) in the oil system to prevent damage to the oil radiators in starting.
 Fill the hydrosystem and the shock absorber supports with a liquid not freezing at a temperature of minus 50° C.

7. All joints and friction parts must be lubricated with an lubricant freezing at very low temperatures to assure the operation of the parts at temperatures of minus 50° C.

8. The tube of pressure transmission to the oil pressuregauge must be filled with a liquid freezing at very low temper-

atures.

9. Install a dog on the propeller hub for automatic start-

ing in winter conditions.

10. Supply the fittings for air inlet of the shock absorber struts with standard thread (metric) to fit the booster pump and air bottle (size: 10 mm. - diameter 1.5 mm. - pitch; 15 mm. - length).

11. Insulate the metallic lines of the cil system, cil tanks and oil radiators with heat insulating materials.

12. Insulate the rubber hose of the gos system with asbestos insulation to prevent damage to the rubber when warming up the motor with heating means.

13. Supply the planes with warn covers for the motors and

cushion-shields for the oil radiators.

14. The planes taking the eastern route to the Soviet Union must have catalitic furnaces or arctic flame furnaces type APL-1 for warming up the motors in case of forced landings, warm covers and cushion-shields for the oil radiators.

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### WINTERIZATION DESIRED BY USSR ON AIRACOBRA

Planes put in operation after October 1, 1942, must have:

- 1. Winter landing gear (skis retractable in flights). Warm covers for the screw-motor group, motor reduction
- gear, also prepared cushion-shields for the radiator tunnels.
  3. Insulated lines:

- a. In the cooling system:
  - Pipe from the expansion tank to the pump.
  - (2) Pipe from the radiator to the pump.
- Steam drain pipe leading from the motor (3)
- blocks to the expansion tank.

  (4) Drain pipe leading from the tank to the outside of the right side of the fuselage.

b. In the oil system:

Pipe from tank to delivery pump.
 Pipe from radiator to tank.

- (3) Drainage tubes from tank to motor oil pan.
  (4) Oil tank of the motor.
- c. In the reductor oil system:
  - (1) Tube from tank to pump.
    - (2) Tube from pump to tank.
      (3) Drainage tube from tank to reductor oil pan.
      (4) Oil tank (the cover must be easily removable

- for cases of thorough warming up by heaters).
  4: Oil lines and cooling lines assuring quick and complete drainage of liquid and oil (absence of pockets - low points in the lines).
  - 5. Installed drain cocks assuring quick drainage of liquid.

a. In the oil system:

 Taps for draining oil lines and radiators.
 Taps for draining the box of thermostats of the oil radiators.

b. In the cooling system:

(1) Tap for draining the radiators (instead of

plug). (2) Have hatches 100 x 180 mm. in the sleeves

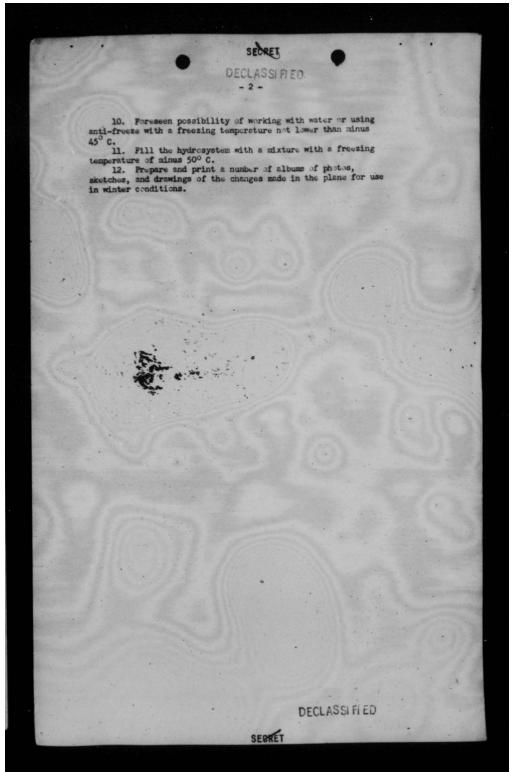
opposite the taps. 6. Install special receiver at outlet of oil pressure near

motor transmitting the pressure of a low-freezing liquid with which the line running from this receiver to pressure gauge is filled. 7. Frost-resisting rubber on the chassis wheels and for

packing.

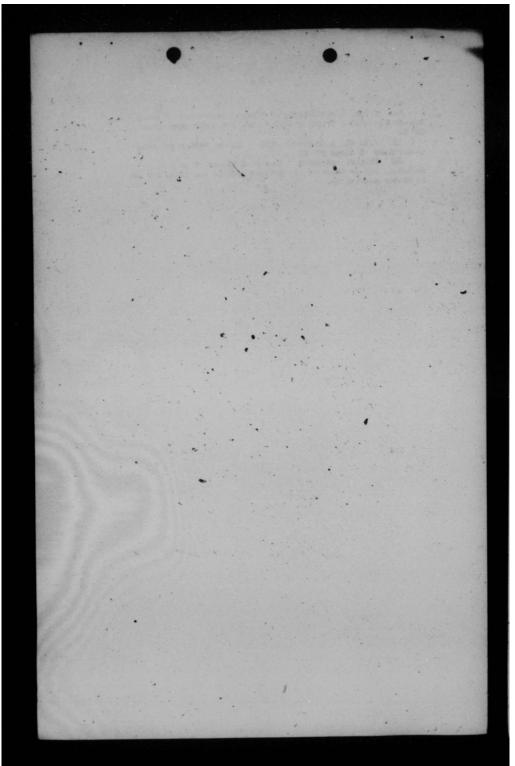
8. Leading the drainage from the gas and oil tanks into a stream of warm air.

9. Insulated handles of aircraft tools (motor and plane, attached to each plane).

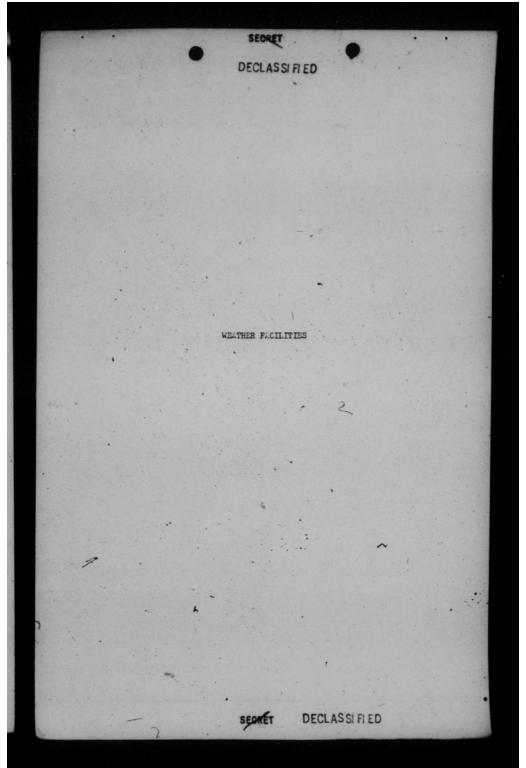


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## GENERAL NOTES ON RUSSIAN HYDROUFTEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

1. Jurisdiction:
Prior to war, services were under civil administration but have since been placed under complete military control. General Feederov, the director, was commissioned after wer was declared, and in many other instances men holding key positions were likewise commissioned, converting the whole into a purely military organization. All department heads are now either Naval, army, or hir Force officers; with civilians, both male and female, working in their departments. Most army officers serving in the central organizations are members of the technical services branch.

2. Regions:

In regional or territorial centers weather information is collocted every two hours where needed for aviation interests. Regions are now organized to cover each republic, if practicable.

The education and training of mateorologists is accumplished somewhat as follows:

Schooling for all Russian children consists of what is called a "main" school, consisting of from 7 to 10 years of elementary instruction similar to our grammar and high schools. For comperison I believe the 7 year course is about equivalent to our grammar school training, and the 10-year course to a high school education.

Following this schooling are what are called "Teknikum's". The. Teknikum's comprise a 3-year course of specialized training and can replace the last 3 years of the main school. That is to say in order to attend a Teknikum one must have completed at least 7 years of main school. Teknikuns are operated by the various departments of the government for the purpose of training specialists for their particular departments.

Prior to the war the Hydro Met Service had 5 of these institutions. Two have been lost and now there are 3 institutions of this nature train-Iwo have been lost and now there are a most service. In view of the low ling meteorological personnel for government service. In view of the low level of total education, the graduates of these schools usually are employed as map plotters, observers, and assistant forecasters. Their total training is less than that of our high school graduates, but the last 3 years are spent primarily on elementary meteorology and allied subjects, so a rather satisfactory type of "Observer" is produced.

Beyond this school is the "High School". Aspirants for this education must have completed at least 10 years of "Main School". The course in high school lasts from 4 to 5 years and is highly specialized in the type of work for which it is intended.

The Hydrometeorological Service has 2 such schools. In them are trained both hydrologists and meteorologists. These schools turn out, after 4-5 years, well-qualified hydrological and noteorological scientists and fore-

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At present one of the schools is devoted to teaching civilians, and the other to teaching military personnel.

In addition to these, special instructions are given by the service to qualified applicants in the subjects of Meteorology and Hydrology, to augment the output from these two schools and fill in for the war needs.

4. Statistical Organization:
Statistical organization is progressing rapidly at present in the Hydromateorological Service. An effort is being made to file and record all climatological date by a mechanical punch card system, similar to our perforated index systems. The archives are now being worked over and approximately 1/3 of all climatological date has been classified and indexed on perforated cards. General Feodorov estimated approximately 20,000,000 rubles per year were paid in salaries to those making calculations from old records under the old system and, in addition, a saving of 120,000,000 rubles spent for recording and computations would be realized by the installation of the machine record system. He was extremely enthusiastic about the project and expected complete operation within a year.

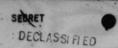
It was interesting to note, also, that they have started recording and filing, by this system, all past symoptic charts by types of weather. Quite parallel to our ideas they are working on one system of forecasting from analogous situations. It will be possible when this system is complete to press a button for the type of map for today and have jump up 20 or 30 charts with similar situations for comparison. The following days "maps" are then immediately available for use in forecasts:

- Long period weather forecasting is being taken quite scriously and also long period hydrological forecasting.
- 6. Verification of Forecasts:

  Work is just being completed after 2 years of study on a system for the verification of forecasts. Up to the present all forecast conters have been required to verify according to certain specifications their own forecasts and submit the reports with supporting data every four months. With this as a basis development has proceeded and a new system is being worked out which is thought to be the enswer and last word.

  this:
- 7. Location of Stations:

  Through the verifications of forecasts submitted by various regional directors it was discovered that there was very little difference between the forecasts made in sparsely-covered Siberia and the well-covered European Russia. Investigation and research brought about a "minimum" for reporting stations necessary to properly forecast temperatures. Another minimum has been worked out for forecasting the pressure field, etc. Based on this it was found that at present there are too many reporting stations in Russia, but not located correctly. A plan is in effect to possibly out some of the luropean stations and augment the Siberian situation where possible. It was estimated that a maximum of 4,000 synoptic and spot weather stations were necessary in the whole of Russia, as opposed to an existing 20,000. For record purposes it was determined that a total of from 40-50,000 rainfall stations would be needed, as opposed to an existing number 3 or 4 times this amount.



8. Instrument Research:
Instrument research is progressing; however, even though the present instruments are obsolve, General Fooderov points out that at least they are all the same and tend toward uniformity in reports. He did mention a great interest in developing remote reading instruments (sindlar to our "Meather Man"), which are now being developed.

He mentioned that the Russians were the first in the field of radiosende development, but since the beginning they have not progressed. Our instruments admittedly are superior at present, but a new instruments, which I shall see, has been developed and soon will be in production. This instrument reputedly is much lighter and nore efficient than the British one, and possibly our own.

I asked about automatic stations and received an enthusiastic answer. One has been developed and has been under service test in the arctic for about six menths. This instrument, he states, is capable of remaining in operation with at attention for one year. Its radic transmits a signal 6-800 kilometers, and is exceedingly accurate and dependable. The whole unit, unfortunately weighs 4,000 pounds.

I asked about light instruments to be dropped from aircraft and he admitted development but with little success as yet.

9. Weather Reconnaissance Aircraft:
The Russians have no special organization within the Air Force for obtaining weather reports from aircraft. However they do obtain pilot reports from reconnaissance and boabing missions. These are quite sketchy and are of little value to anyone but the local operational weather officer.

\*See report on visit to Central Observatory

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#### ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL WEATHER INSTITUTE IN HOSCOW

The Central Institute in Moseow is an integral unit of the Hydrometerrighted Organization of the U.S.S.R. It is directed by an afficer of the rank of Major, with an assistant or deputy of the same rank.

The Central Institute of Weather is concerned solely with the preparation of forecasts for use throughout all parts of the country.

It is divided into the following department; the head of each being an officer in the army or Mavy.

- Long Range Forecast Mivision: Prepares forecasts for periods from 3 days to 90 days.
- 2. Short Period Forecast Division:
  Prepares forecasts up to 48 hours, also analyses and upper air analyses. Both analyses sent to all local conters 4 times daily. A daily weather bulletin is prepared, including copy of symptic map; precipitation and temperature charts; and detailed, complete reports from a great number of stations for each symptic period of the past 24 hours. These bulletins are delivered to government offices only, and I believe only in hoscow.
- 3. Technical Works Division:

  Prepares all symoptic charts, etc. This is purely
  a plotting and deceding section and prepares all material for
  use in all forecasting sections. We men and men are both employed.
- 4. Communication Section:
  Coordinates the collection and dissemination of reports with proper communications authorities.
- 5. Marine Forecast Division:
  Forecasts only, are prepared for broadcast to the
  fluet and merchant marine. These forecasts are principally of
  ice conditions.
- 6. Divisional of Experimental Works: In the process of organization only. Duties to test and evaluate forecast methods.
  - 7. Administrative Division:
    Ts the supply section of the Weather Institute.

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### VISIT TO CENTRAL WEATHER INSTITUTE

1. Communications Section:

The communications section was first visited, and revealed a quite crowded, 4-room layout with all teletype receiving and transmitting equipment in one room. Teletype tape cutting room was next door, and radio equipment in the two adjoining rooms.

All teletype machines but one were of Russian design and appear to be obsolete. One was the Russian reproduction of our model 15, practically an exact replica, even to the smallest detail.

All radio equipment appeared to be of Russian design. Both CN and voice are used in the dissemination of information from the Institute. All collections are made by CN. The same numeral cipher is used with the transmission by voice as by key. The reason for voice transmission appears to be a shortage of radio operators.

As well as I could gather, the head of this section was responsible for maintenance and operation of all communications equipment in the unit. It appears also that information transmitted by wire is collected in the Central Telegraph office and relevad to the Institute as it becomes available. All communication facilities are coordinated through the Communications, and under his contral, I believe, except for maintenance and operation.

2. Technical Services Section:
Next to the commanications section was the technical services division, crowded into one room, with men and women working in every available spot, plotting synaptic charts, diagrams, etc. Two complete synaptic charts are drawn each synaptic period, one of European Russia, and one of Siberia. The code section was part of this unit. A staff of 9 comprised the code unit.

The platting was, if anything, a bit neater than our own, done with extremely fine pointed pens and in characters smaller than those used by the majority of our platters. They were, as a whole, extremely neat. Red and black ink were used and the ink was contained in small, double wells affixed to the tables. The platters worked rapidly and accurately, apparently enjoying their work, though it was their only speciality. Station models were similar to ours.

Due to the great area of the U.S.S.R., the Soviets have found it advisable to collect all reports on the International sympetic time schedule with each station taking its sympetic observations at 0700, 1300, 1900, and 0100 local mean solar time. This procedure gives a map of varying times, although, theoretically, the same relative time. For example the observation from Vladivestek for the 0700 map would have been taken hours before the Moscow report but would represent the same part of the day, rather than the opposite as would be true if all observations were made simultaneously. It is difficult to evaluate the distortion in the isoberic field against the true diurnal temperature and humidity picture available. Diurnal pressure variations are shown uniformly on this type of map and according to the Russians make this a much more representative chart.

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-2-

3. Short period Forecast Section:

The short period forecast division was adjecent to the Technical Section. The Norwegian System with minor variations was employed in drawing the maps. Tsall baric fields were entered but only on one side of the fronts I examined. Projected fronts were not drawn. Gradient wind scales only are used for frontal inventors and although the interrollerists knew of Petterson's method, all unanimusly agreed that although they had probably not given it a proper trial, it had just never worked out as well as the simpler gradient method.

European analyses are received doily from England and plotted faithfully on separate charts for compenson and assistance; but apparently they are found, at least 50% of the time, to disagree with their own analyses and are not used extensively. Coverage received from outside Russia is shown on accompanying charts.

Adiabatic charts and temperature graphs are drawn for all upper air stations received, usually between 20 and 25. Upper air contour charts for the levels 900, 700 and 500 Mb. and a thickness chart between 1000 and 500 millibars are also drawn for each period.

No type of Isentropic chert is used. Another chart is drawn up showing an isobaric field which is the forecast field for the following day. These I saw for the past 3 days were unusually accurate. These are drawn up from calculations based on a system being developed by a Professor (Klewer?). I was invited to neet the Professor, who is now in Swerdlowsk, and have the system explained first hand. I saw no calculations and no one present was willing to attempt to explain the theory and nethod.

Attasspheric disturbances were plotted by triangulation from two observing stations and compered with the synoptic charts for correlation and also location of thunderstorm activity. No wind aloft except the constant pressure upper air contour charts were drawn in this division. RLOB's and PIRAL's were coming in twice daily at 0100, and 1900.

Daily forecast bulletins were complete (see sample) with synoptic chart, precipitation and temperature charts, and detailed forecasts for Moscow and vicinity, also for a few other selected locations. Temperatures at synoptic times, total precipitation, and prediminent weather, are entered for a large number of stations over Russia, on this bulletin in tabular form.

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### Visit to Long Range Forecasting Division of

Central Weather Institute, Moscow

The first visit to the long range forecasting division of the Weather Institute was spent in listening to a discussion of the method and technique of the system used by the Saviets. Due to the inability of the chief of this division to speak English, and a rather poor interpreter, I was unable to grasp all points of the theory discussed, however I obtained a Russian text on this subject and believe with what I observed, a satisfactory outline of the system may be available.

that date considerable research was made by the technical institute, and it was decided that although the system was not complete and totally accurate, practice and regular use of the forecasts would determine their value and tend to develop and improve the system. Actually the first unofficial weekly and monthly forecasts were nade in 1922. Seas mal forecasts were issued in 1922, 1923, and 1925. These were resumed under the new system in 1939 with 3 day, weekly, monthly and 3 monthlies now being issued. At present there are 5 weather centrals in Russia issuing long range forecasts. The division here in Moscow controls the methods and policies governing forecasts issued by the other four units, but does not in itself, issue operative forecasts. Its forecasts are made purely for research and development purposes. Forecasts are issued here for the European Russian area, also the area comprising western Siberia.

The system used is one developed by a Professor Multanoufsky? For convenience in the use of this system the year is divided into five natural seasons which are said to vary from year to year within six days of the means setup as follows: spring between March 13 and May 18; summer between May 18 and August 13; Autumn between August 13 and October 5; pre-winter between October 5 and December 27; winter between December 27 and March 13. The weather within the seasons varies uniformly and can be determined by its initial structure and the forecasts made during the preceding three months.

The system is based on position and trajectories of polar anti-cyclonic axes and movements of essociated low pressure areas. Trajectories of polar anti-cyclones are plotted and filed in mean; associated phenomena for each type of trajectory are indexed. The processes of development of the systems of various types are also tabulated for reference purposes. All are referred to natural seasonal periods and reference is made only to the seasonal file involved, for the particular axis association and development desired in the preparation of the forecasts. A book has been compiled showing all the typical mean axes of enti-cyclonic paths with the satup of associated cyclones. Another book contains temperature distribution, referred to a normal, for each particular axis type.

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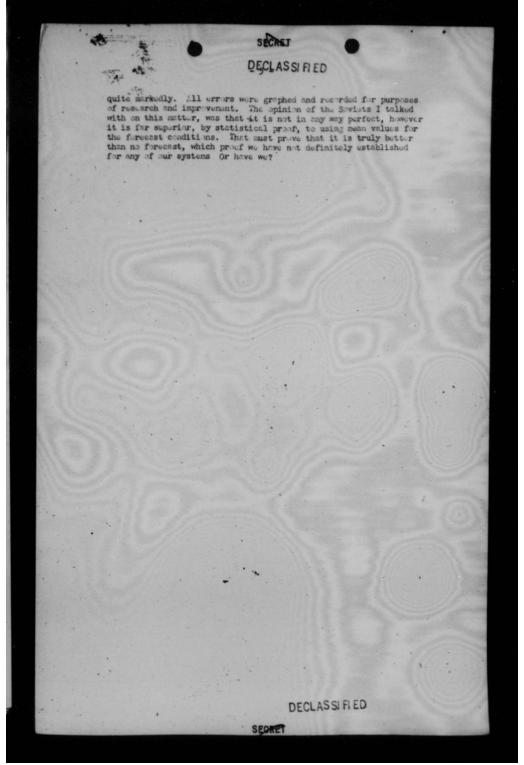
All processes of the besic back are broken down into four general sub-classifications based on:

- The main general sequences followed (all possible variations).
- The bases of analyses, as temperature, pressure distribution, etc.
- 3. The governing synoptic sessons.
- 4. Determinations by axis (not sure).

Research reveals that the Arctic basic pressure minimum (not cyclonic) requires 24 days normally to circle the globe. The polar basic low requires 33 days to complete this circuit. Based on this and observation of past processes it has been found that ultra polar outbreaks or similar basic nevenents may be seen to recure each 90 days or each 150 days. It appears to me that these might better have been 99 and 154 days for agreement.

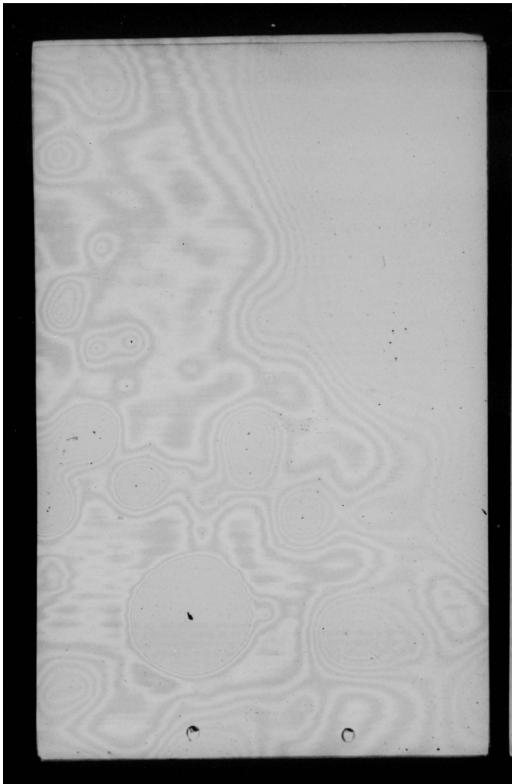
In the preparation of a monthly forecast the current syn-optic charts are analyzed for the purpose of marking the distinguishing ultra polar axis. These computations are started approximately 3 months prior to the month in question in order to refer to a possible 90 day cycle. The characteristic type of season is analyzed and immediately the files are searched for analogous past situations. analogies are searched in seasonal types, kinematic charts of variations from normals in temperatures and precipitation, time of melting of snow, snow cover, ice cover, etc. Scorching for these analogies is done manually, however all various types are catalogued in perforated card index and all findings are rechecked by means of the card system. Control within the development of the system is obtained by using several points in various stages of development. Each of these brings out more possibilities for a complete analogy. When all possible combinations have been checked, one past year is selected which satisfies all, or the most of, the analogies attempted. This year is used as the besis of the forecast. If several years are determined, all of which fit the requirements of all analogies, one of these is selected for inspection. The mean of several years is never used, in cases of this nature, since the resultant process is not considered true or even possible, while any one of the years taken separately was known to have provided a solution previously and would be more apt to occur than an idealized situation.

I inspected the results of a forecast which was published in synoptic map form by day for the month in question, accompanied by maps sh wing temperature variations from normal, precipitation variation from normal, etc. There were several days which showed romarkable similarity to the actual situations and still others which deviated



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### Visit to Central Meteorological Observatory, Sept. 5, 1942

The Central Meteorological Observatory is situated approximately 18 kilometers north of Noscom. It consists of several acres of flat pasture land with one long single story building and a typical acterological observing station.

Prior to the war this Observatory was engaged in extensive upper air research. It was equipped with 44 free balloons of 2,000 cubic meter capacity, and 5 strate belloons of 76,000 cubic meter capacity. In addition, Rays and and Pibel equipment was available in unlimited quantities for this work.

Two of the strate balloans were wrocked, however; three were still in operation when Russia went into the war. an interesting experiment with one of the strate balloans rigged in such a manner that it would fare its own parachute for descent, ended disastrously, but the three man crew descended safely by perachutes. This flight terminated at 16,700 meters when the crew attempted to convert the balloan, and a static discharge ignited the hydrogen. The gendels fell free and the crew escaped. The gendels was examined by us and revealed a strikingly small amount of damage after a fell of over 16 kilometers. It landed upright and was dentadabout 8 or 10 inches on the base. The weight, equipped but without its 3 man crew, was approximately 400 kilograms. Diameter approximately 8 feet. The highest flight was recorded at approximately 19 kilometers.

The smaller ballooms were used for research within air masses in some cases. Sometimes 3 or 4 would take off simultaneously, and maintaining different altitudes, would ride as far as possible with the air mass, recording the changes in meteorological structure. One of the longest flights of this nature was made from Moscow to MovoSibersk, a distance of approximately 3,000 kileneters. This flight consumed 70 hours. All balloon operation ceased with the beginning of war, and present research is confined to the results of mateorographic reports from airplanes and repsendes.

Flights of the balloons were made usually one or twice weekly, during the year prior to the war. multiple flights brought the total up to about 25 per month.

. large hydrogen plant is situated next to the observatory and pipelines cerried the gas to take-off positions. \* large part of the Observatory building was utilized as storage space for the aerosphere equipment.

There was prepared for us a misplay of the instruments now used, or recently developed for use, at the Observatory and throughout the Weather Service. General Feddray, with the assistance of

- 2 -

the chief of the Observatory, explained the functioning and construction of each in detail.

The radio meteorograph new used throughout the Soviet Weather Service is apparently quite ancient in design, although it performs satisfactorily. It is described in detail in the book I have obtained on theory and instructions in the operation of radiosomal equipment. The box itself is approximately 10° x 10° x 3° overall, equipped with Bourdon tube type barenter, binetal thermoster, and hair hydrometer. The weight is about 850 grams.

Normally it requires about 3 hours pre-flight check and calibration. Power for activation is an external propellor, and transmitting power 3 wet betteries. Transmitting we we longth is in the vicinity of 20 meters, permitting reception by the everage radio receiver. The maximum altitude reached with this instrument was 36 kilometers over thesew. Average for the Observatory, if for during 1942, has been 20 kilometers. 10 kilometers is the entire Russian average during this year. Hydrogon is used in a pieced rubber bellion for the ascent. Bellion appeared inflated slightly larger than ours. Rate of ascent of the instrument was said to be between 300 and 400 meters per minute.

We witnessed a sunding which was accomplished by two girls. The only need for the helper was to let lose the instrument. One girl managed the rether inefficient looking radio receiver, entered all readings manually, and between readings made the calculations. Twenty minutes after the belloon was lost (at 16 kilometers) the message was ready for transmission. The average operator alone completes the computation one hour after end of flight. approximately 20,000 of these instruments are produced annually, some for ground troop use.

The new radiosonde is a beautiful little instrument. It appears to be superior to those in use in the United States. The instrument was designed after the German instrument, although slightly improved. Its construction is extremely simple. All parts are interchangeable and it would take but a meant to tear the whole assembly apart and rebuild or replace faulty elements. Colibration is extracely simple and can be done by one with practically no experience, and in large quantities, since each element is in itself completely separate and adjustable. The assign is ideal for mass production. The instrument 1. ks to be extremely sturdy and should prove quite dependable. In the state thermaceur is used, also a single hair hydrometer for prevention of lag and a Bourdon tube barameter. The reporting element is actuated by a small electric mater about 1° x 2° completely inclosed in a small cylindrical case. This mater and the radio transmitter are powered by a small dry cell battery. The transmitting wave length is about 200 meters, making reception possible on normal type receivers. Signals are sent out in standard dorse code, in numerals between 1 and 100 representing comperative values of each element.



by reference to a table, could give pressure 700 MB, temperature 0°, and relative hardity 56%. The table for each instrument gives a value for each element corresponding to the numbers between 1 and 100.

The method of transcission is quite simple. A reter constructed as a quarter segment of a cylindrical drum is revolved at constant speed by the electric actor. The segment is approximately 2½ long, with a radius of about 1½. It is rade up of 100 flat retal segments separated by 101 cellulaid segments, or vice wersa. The cellulaid plates are of constant radius and set as separators only for the metal segments. All metal segments are affixed to the metal axis which is in turn connected into the transmitter circuit. Each metal segment is constructed on a slightly smaller radius than the cellulaid separators. The circumferences of these plates are cut, in such a manner as to leave contact prints on the circumference, so that does not deshes may be formed when another contact print passes over. These contacts form the numbers in Morse cybe, between one and one hundred. The segments are assembled in order of their numbers.

The contact points of the 3 elements are at the ends of indicating arms from the various elements and are also in the transmitter circuit. The points are spaced about the rotating segment in such a manner that no two may make contact simultane usly. Once during each rotation, a longer time interval when no a mater is in effect indicates the beginning of a new series of reports. Each contact arm moves along the length of the rotor as values change, as the segment rotates the pointer is picked up between 2 celluloid separators and is held at the circumference of one of the motal segments making contact and closing the transmitting circuit in the furn of dats and clashes for the number corresponding to the proper element.

By comparison with the table already prepared, the correct value may instantly be entered by the receiving sparet or and the entire report of the flight may be completed practically at the same time as the flight. We were informed that tests in this instrument prived it for superior to the present instrument, as apposed to 3 hours of preparation for a flight, this instrument requires about a 10 minute check. The entire instrument is inclused in a box about 13 x 4 x 6 with an open semi-cylindrical to be along the length to provide an air stream for the thermometric and hydrometric elements. The transmitting tubes are standard, about 32 in height.

A radio autorograph for use on barrage balloons was discussed. This instrument transmits pressure, temperature, relative hundility, wind direction and velocity. It is hand-made and of beautiful construction, enclosed in a streamlined aluminum case approximately 6m diameter and 18m long, with tail fins similar to a wind vane. Only 10 of these have been constructed and are in use. Small 3 cup anomemeter is mounted on typ, cups measuring about 3/4m in diameter. A clock mater activates the reporting mechanism, and runs for about 6 hours without rewinding. The reporting mechanism is quite studier to that in the presently used rays ands.

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- 4 -

was interesting magnetic compass with electrical contact points was used for obtaining a wind direction reading, based on the principle that due to its structure the nateorograph would hang as a wind vane, hance wind direction is slwcys available from the compass. The instruments used principally in the vicinity of Mascow under supervision of the chief of the Observatory furnish about 25 to 30 reports per month. They are used by the balloon crew to determine proper altitudes and flight conditions. The wind velocity is often obtained from a test flight of one balloon equipped with this instrument, to determine whether or not conditions will permit safe barrage flight. The mean altitude obtained in the past from these reports is 4,000 meters. Balloons are pulled down from on top overcasts if relative hundity indicates such a position. Many balloons are saved by use of such procedure and important information is available, to protecting aircraft, on icing and other existing flight conditions.

a new barrage balloon notearcyraph, similar to the new radioscade is in the process of development but not yet completed. We were shown a working model and without question it will be an excellent instrument. Built on the plan of the new radioscade it contains two separate segments, each activated by its own separate notor. These nators run alternately, permitting each segment to report its 3 elements in turn. The motors and rotors appeared exact duplicates of those of the raysonde. The sixth element reported by this instrument is icing. The reporting element for icing conditions is quite simple being constructed with a tiny glass sphere suspended by a spring below the case. While no ice forms the ball hangs in normal position which permits no report from the element. Ice forming on the sphere adds sufficient weight to permit the sphere to drop and a positive reading is transmitted. All principle elements of the new instrument are interchangeable with the corresponding raysonde equipment.

The recording instrument used in past flights of free balloons is of standard construction. Three arms record on a paper roll the values of temperature, pressure and relative hunidity. Sufficient paper is furnished normally for a 12 hour run. A motor and fan attached, furnish the change of air necessary for accurate reports. Only 10 of these instruments are evailable.

A recording theodolite was inspected and proved quite complicated and probably not satisfactory for general use. General Feederov stated that this was the only one in Russia and was used only infrequently, due to its delicate construction and ability to be practically always out of commission. The standard theodolytes were of two types, both similar and practically the same as ours. The main differences are heavier construction and extremely short telescope (only about 4% long). Several thousand of these instruments are in use and being constructed.

The visit to the Central Meteorological Observatory was

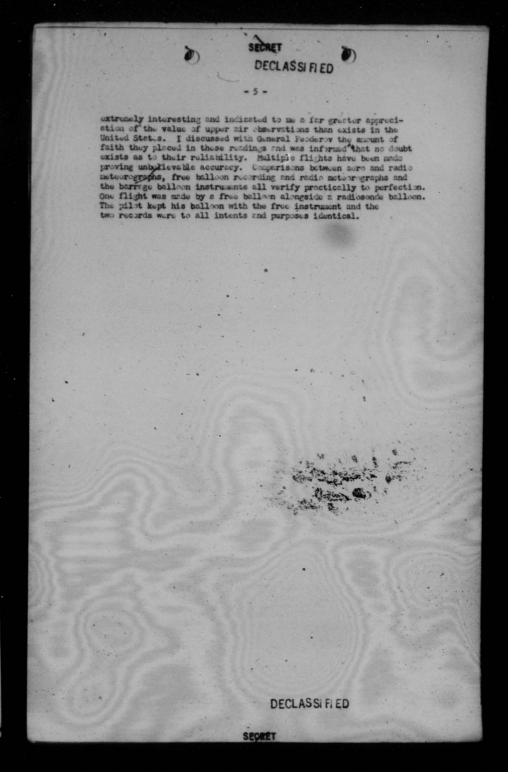
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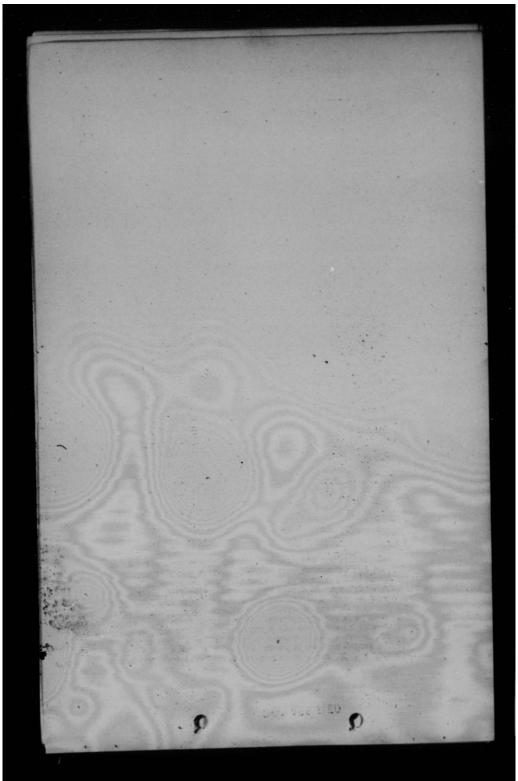


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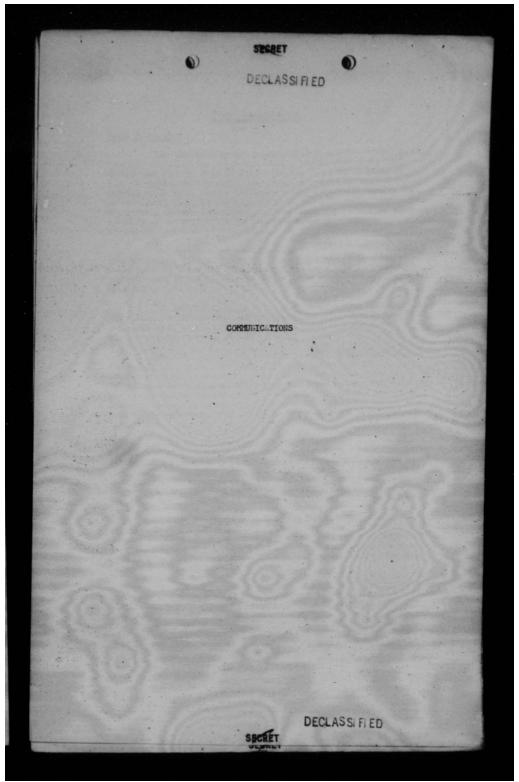
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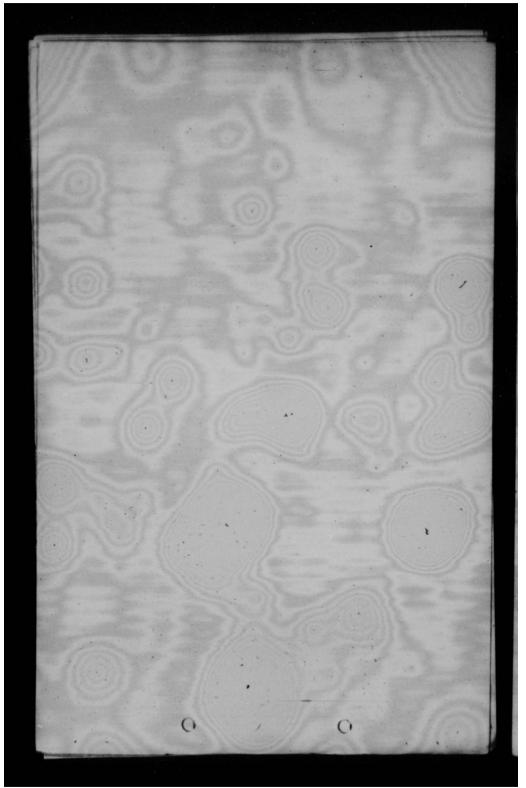
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Radio Communication

Plane to Ground:

The B24D used by the Bradley Mission carried a Russian radio operator in all of the trips made within the Soviet Union. The total flying time for the ship in Russia amounts to about 40 hours at the time of writing this report. All plane-ground communication was carried on in code, and as the Russian code is not the same as the International Code, it was impossible to get a definite check on what was getting through successfully. From close observation of the radio operator by the writer and the American radio operator, it is possible to draw several general conclusions.

The operator had no difficulty in getting messages through without delay. He kept a complete log of all his traffic and his form had a space to check for "Received O.K.". Nearly every attempted contact would be checked within five minutes of the start of transmission.

The Russian operator went over the equipment when he first got on board with our own american operator. Without the aid of an interpreter, he was able to learn enough about the equipment, to operate it, without trouble, at all times.

The fact that it was never necessary for the Russian operator to use the trailing antenna gives some indication of the distance between stations in the Soviet army airways Net. The range of the set is reduced considerably by using only the fixed antenna but contact was always quickly made whenever attempted. Using the above as a measuring stick, it is estimated that on the route from Tehran to hascow, via Kuibyshev, radio stations are spaced not more than 400 miles apart.

There are apparently no constant listening watches maintained on any one frequency for the entire country. When the operator called a different station, it was often necessary for him to chenge his transmitting frequency. For this reason, it is believed that there is no separation between air-ground and ground-ground traffic. Each individual ground station has a sending and receiving frequency assigned it and it guards only this one assigned channel.

All the frequencies used by the Russian operator on the 824 ranged between 4000 and 5000 kilocycles. The operator transmitted at between 14 to 18 words per minute. No International Q signals were used and it was not determined whether or not such signals were ever used in Russia. The operator used 4325 kilocycles in transmitting to Noseaw and Kuibyshev.

The Russian operator was full of admiration for the American radio equipment installed in the B24D. He said it was the finest he had ever worked with. Russian aircraft sets examined were made with very simple circuits and crude tubes.

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#### -2 -Radio Compass and Homing Facilities

The use of the radio compass for air navigation is wide spread in Russia. On the route from Tehran to Moscow, one can tune in the Baku beacon when about 100 miles north of Tehran. North of Baku, there are homing beacons at Astrekhan, Ruibyshev, and Moscow. Some of these stations are regular broadcast stations and music and voice could be heard on them, while others emitted a steady buzz similar to a normal homing station. The buzz was continuous and was not broken by any type of identification signal so identification must be obtained by diel setting alone.

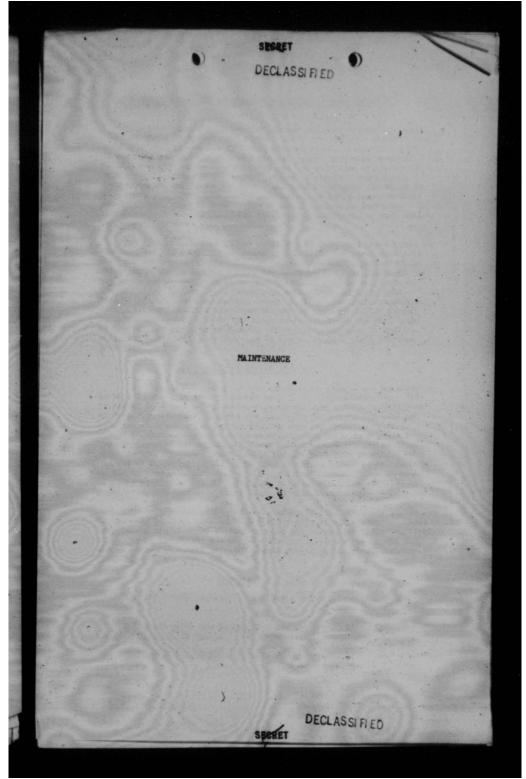
The range of the homing stations is about 400 miles. When homing an a distant station, some difficulty was experienced because the signal was not sufficiently strong to energize our radio compass. The compass set carried was SGR 2690 and used an automatically turning loop and, at times, it was possible to hear a station plainly for 45 minutes to an hour before the signal became strong enough to energize the loop and cause it to center on the bearing.

The Kuibyshev homing frequency is 360 kilocycles.

#### Summery

- 1. Radio communication in western Russia using C W is adequate.
- 2. No voice transmission is used by aircraft in the Soviet Union.
- 3. Soviet radio operators are necessary on all ships operating in Russia as the Russian code is not the same as the International Code and Q signals are not used.
- 4. There are radio stations on which one can home throughout the Soviet Union. These provide the most practical means of air navigation and are used exclusively by Soviet airplanes for this purpose.
- 5. The SCR 269C Radio Compass Receiver is not practical for installation on airplanes operating far from facilities for complex radio maintenance. The use of a simple compass receiver employing the small instrument with the needle indicating "right" or "left" is recommended.
  - 6. Soviet radio construction is generally primitive.

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### Maintenance and Servicing Facilities - Spare Parts

Servicing facilities for gas and oil were modern and efficient at Baku, Kuibyshev, and Moscow, which are the only airports that have been used by the B24 up to the present time. A separate truck is used for gas and for oil, and the oil trucks have some means of heating the oil for winter use. The gas and oil pumps are operated by the engine of the truck and do not have a separate pumping engine as is the custom in the U.S. The pumping rate of the truck is slow and a complete servicing of an airplane probably consumes about one third more time in Russia than it would consume in America. 100 octane gasoline is available at most large airports if some notice is given.

While in Moscow it was necessary to have some parts constructed for the landing gear doors of the B24. The parts were well made and fitted perfectly. One can assume from this experience that spare parts can be made in Russia for American aircraft, although any major replacements would be impossible. Oxygen is available at all the large airports, but recharging with oxygen in large quantities is a tedious job, because after the pressure in the recharging bottle is reduced it is necessary to pump in the rest of the oxygen by hand. One of the rubber gas lines running between the wing tanks of the B24 was replaced in Moscow. No bullet-proof hose is available, but ordinary rubber hose can be procured and is of a service-able type.

#### Maintenance of Soviet Aircraft

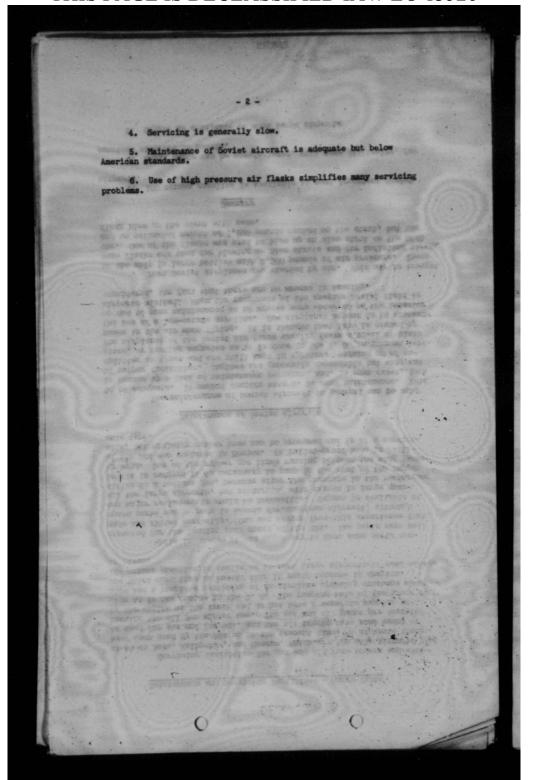
The maintenance of Soviet aircraft in general can be said to be adequate. It cannot compare with U. S. Army maintenance. This is caused by a lack of maintenance personnel and, in some cases, lack of proper facilities. Engines are generally dependable but miss and splutter at times and are still kept in service. Warming up of engines, or testing magnetos as it is done in the U. S. is unknown here. The airplanes of the Soviet Air Force usually leave a trail of black smoke in the air when flying. It is thought that this is caused by the use of a low-octane gasoline. Few airplanes appear to be cracked-up due to poor maintenance as no wrecks were observed on the interior airports visited. When the roughness of the average Soviet field is considered, the fact that there are no wrecks is amazing.

Most Soviet airplanes are started by air. This air is brought to the ship in large bottles with 2,500 pounds of air pressure. These same flasks are used for blowing up oleo struts and for inflating tires, etc. One of the flasks was used to blow up an oleo strut on the B24D and an estimated weight of 1,800 pounds rested on the strut, but the flask blew up the strut with ease.

#### Summary

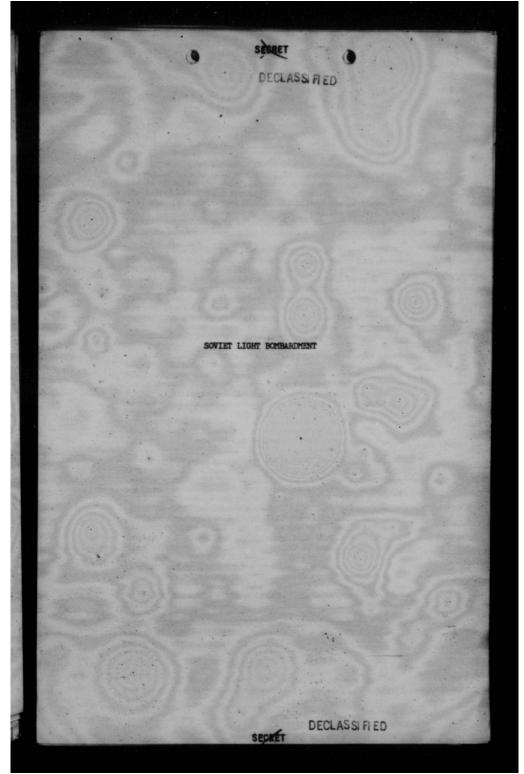
- 1. 100 octane gasoline is available at most important Soviet airports.
- Small parts can be manufactured, with some difficulty, for American aircraft in Russia.
  - 5. Oxygen is available at most large airports

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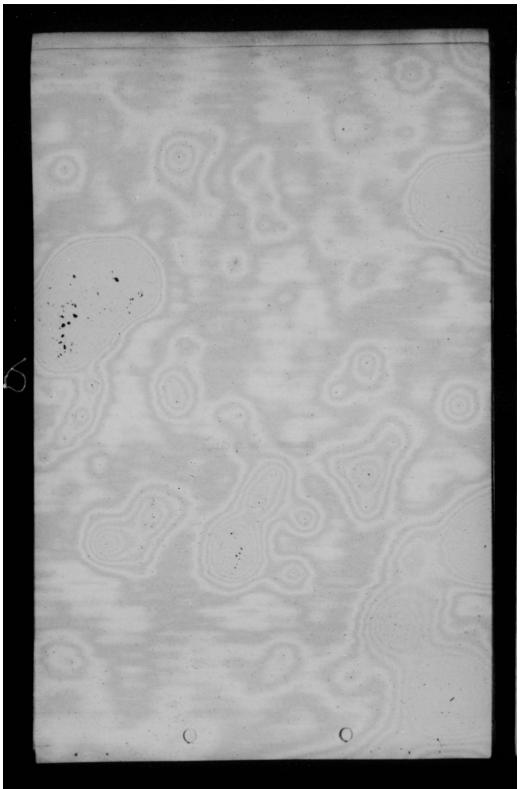
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Report of Soviet Light Bombardment

Squadron Inspection

The airport inspected lies north of a main road running west from Moscow. It is located about 40 miles from the center of the town and about 40 miles behind the front lines. Some of the farm buildings along the road to the field were being used for offices, quarters, oxygen storage, etc. A large truck was parked beside one of these buildings and was covered by canvas. From its general shape it was thought to be Radar equipment or some other type of radio locator.

The field itself was approximately 1 mile square. The surface was natural sod and it was generally very rough. The whole field was slightly rolling so one could not see its entire surface from any one point. Judged from United States standards, the surface of this field would be considered poor. From the point of view of obstructions, it was excellent as the surface was higher than that of the surrounding country giving landing airplanes unobstructed approaches from all directions. The drainage would be fair in wet weather because of the sloping nature of the ground.

The camouflage of the field and surrounding territory was superior. No airplanes were visible throughout the drive from the entrance of the field to the Command Post. The east side of the airport bordered on a heavy pine forest and this forest hid all the equipment and personnel so that from the air or the ground the field was apparently deserted.

#### Revetments

When one approached within 200 feet of the edge of the woods, the revetments concealing the bombers became vaguely visible. A square portion of the brush and trees had been cut out leaving room in which to park an airplane. Three sides of this cleared space were walled up to a height of ten feet with six inch spruce logs, giving the airplane some protection from flying splinters, in the event of a close bomb. The top of the walled-in space was covered by a camouflage net covered with garlands. In front of the revetment was a quantity of small pine trees which were layed directly against the wings of the parked airplane and in front of the pines were a series of permanent small holes dug into the ground. Into these holes small pine trees were fitted and neither the revetment or the airplane was visible from any angle at more than 200 feet. It is well to mention that the revetment was carefully camouflaged whether it was occupied or not. Within three minutes after the time that a bomber left its revetment, the small pines had been reinserted in their holes and the forest line was unbroken once more.

#### Briefing

The Bradley party left their cars at the edge of the forest and the cars were hidden in the woods at once.

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They were then escorted into the trees for a distance of about 100 feet, to what was apparently the squadron briefing room. It consisted of rough tables and benches covered by a camouflage net entwined with garlands. A bulletin board was placed in front of the benches.

It was announced at this point that a squadron commander was at present briefing his crews for a mission that was to take off to bomb a German objective within an hour. With the aid of two interpreters accompanying the party, it was possible to follow the gist of the briefing.

The objective was a German-held railway yard and supply dump and this was outlined briefly to the crews. Check points were announced and, since the weather at the objective was doubtful, a secondary objective was given. The bombing altitude was given as 4,000 meters, but the crews were advised that if the weather was unfavorable a minimum bombing altitude of 800 meters would be permitted. If the ceiling went below 800 meters at the primary objective, the bombs were to be dropped on the secondary objective.

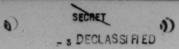
The question of escorting fighters was discussed at this time. The bombers were to pick up a squadron of fighters at an airport nearer the front lines and would be escorted by the fighters to the objective, and back across the lines.

Radio communication was discussed with the aid of a small radio chart. This chart showed the lead plane in communication with the home airport and the fighter airport, as well as with the leader of each of the other two elements. The formation consisted of a Vee of Vee's with nine ships comprising the whole flight—three in each element.

The squadron commander then announced who would take over command if he was shot down and named two alternates. Then he asked if there were any questions. There were none so he spent five minutes asking various members of the squadron questions on what he had just told them. When this questioning was finished he gave the order to go to the airplanes. The men left for their ships about 45 minutes before the time set for take-off.

#### The PE2 Medium Bomber

The bomber used for this raid was the PE2. It is a bi-motored low-wing airplane with a twin tail. The motors are in-line liquid-cooled engines developing about 1500 H.P. at 2550 R.P.M. for take-off. They are equipped with three-bladed constant speed propellors which turn 2500 R.P.M. for take-off. The ship carries a crew of three. The pilot sits well forward in the nose and the entire floor of his cockpit is covered with glass. This glass is red lined from front to back, and the line is used to center the target when the ship is used as a dive bomber. In dive bombing, the bombs are released by the navigator.



The controls in the pilot's cockpit are conventional. The flaps and trim tabs are electrically operated while the propellors are hydraulic. The braking system is operated by air and is controlled by a lever on the yoke. There are no foot brakes and it is not clear how one brake is actuated without the other one.

The instruments are conventional, comprising a giro blind-flight group, one compass, tachometers, manifold pressure gauges, coolant temperature gauges, head temperature gauges, sensitive altimeter, and several other instruments that were not explained. Generally speaking, the pilot's instruments appeared adequate for the airplane.

The pilot's seat is completely armored with 5/8 inch steel plate. The plate is curved around the sides of the seat for a distance of two inches and completely covers the bottom of the seat. The armor is carried the full width of the seat as high as the shoulders of the pilot and then tapered in to form a cup which completely covers the back of the pilot's head.

The navigator's compartment is located directly behind the pilot's seat. A mount is provided on the floor to accommodate either a bomb sight or a drift meter. Signal flares and map compartments are located around the sides of the cabin. No provision is made for a map board.

The bombay and gas tanks are located behind the navigator's compartment and take up about six feet of space between the navigator's compartment and the radio operator's compartment in the rear. There is a small compact transmitter and receiver located in the radio operator's compartment. The compartment is armored by one large plate of 5/8 inch armor beginning at the back of the compartment and curving up over the turret gun. This plate should provide excellent protection from attacks made from above the tail but there is no armor provided for protection from attacks from beneath the tail.

#### Armament

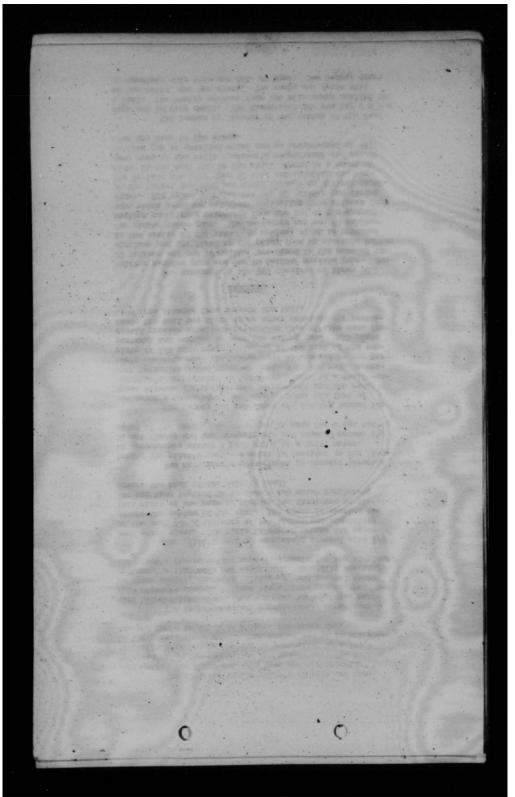
The armament of the PE2 consists of three 50 caliber machine guns and two 50 caliber machine guns. One 50 caliber and one 50 caliber are fixed in the nose of the airplane and are fired by the pilot from an electric button in the center of the yoke. An optical sight is provided for aiming these guns. The navigator has one 50 caliber machine gun firing rearwards from the top of his compartment which provides excellent protection from attacks from above. The radio operator has one 50 caliber gun firing in the turret position and aimed through an optical sight. The Soviets are very fond of this installation and consider it the best gun on the ship. There is a mount on each side of the radio operator's compartment and one 50 caliber gun is provided which can be transferred at will from one side to the other.

The bombay is located at the bottom of the fuse-lage and is very small. The dimensions are roughly 5 x 5 x 4 feet. The bombay carries four 100 kilo bombs nestled two on the bottom and two above. The racks and space will accommodate only this one size of bomb. The bombay doors

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planes were taxied out and the revetments at once were covered again by the spruce trees.

The take-offs were made individually, and only ten minutes transpired between the time that the engines were started and the time that the last ship left the ground. Half flaps were used by all planes. The roughness of the field opmbined with the short travel of the shock struts made each take-off appear hazardous. A run of about 2,500 feet was used before a ship got into the air and when it did get off, it appeared to be in a stall and did not fly normally or gain any altitude for another 2,500 feet.

The ships made one complete circuit of the airport, picked up their formation, and flew away to the northwest. Nine bombers made up the whole formation but ten were taxied out for the take-off. The spare plane was included to insure a full flight of nine would actually take the air.

#### Aerial Photographs

During the time that the bombardment planes were out on their mission, General Bradley and the members of his party were shown a series of aerial photographs of the results of former missions. These pinpoints and mosiacs were slear and correctly exposed and one could easily observe the accuracy of the Soviet bombing. Two objectives were shown, each of which appeared to be a German airdrome of considerable proportions. Concrete runways were visible and numerous single engine German aircraft were dispersed, without camouflage, around the edge of the field. Pictures were then produced which showed bombs landing among these parked aircraft.

The Soviet officers present informed the group that the Soviet air force made considerable use of aerial photographs, both to show an objective before a raid, and to indicate the damage done during a raid. All of the FE2 planes have provision for cameras and at least one is tarried on every raid. The FE2 is always used in formation during bombing raids in order to take advantage of mutual protection by cross fire. The ships are used frequently as photographic reconnaissance airplanes, and when used in this manner they are flown singly. The camera may be conrolled remotely by the pilot or operated directly by the radio operator. There is a mount in the floor for vertical photography and one in the side of the fuselage for oblique photography. All the photographs observed were verticals.

#### German Air Tactics

The party was informed that the squadron which had taken off had been attacked by German fighters about one week ago. The Attacking group comprised 21 Junkers 88's and 18 Messerschmidts 109's. The Soviet bomber squadron was under the protection of a squadron of Soviet IAK fighters at the time. The Germans lost 9 Junkers 88's and the Soviets lost no planes.

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- 6 -

The commanding officer of the squadron informed the members of the party that the Soviets were generally more successful in aerial combat than the Germans, but were hampered by a lack of sirplanes. He said that German fighters usually did not open fire until they were within 200 meters of the Soviet airplanes. Soviet fighters open fire at 400 meters, and Soviet bombers at 600 meters.

About one hour and forty minutes after the bombers had taken off, they returned to the field at ground level. During the time they had been gone, three radio reports had been received which were translated for the benefit of our party. The first message reported that the fighter escort had been met successfully and that the bombs had been dropped on the target and were seen to start fires. The second message stated that the planes were returning, and the third that there had been no injury to personnel.

The landing of all the aircraft was observed and appeared even more hazardous than the take-off, due again to the roughness of the terrain. During the take-off and the landing of the squadron a fire truck and an ambulance appeared from the forest and stood by in case of an emergency.

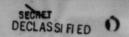
The same camouflage discipline was observed after landing as after take-off. The ships were taxied promptly to their revetments and backed in and the camouflage replaced in front of them. Two gas trucks drove out of the forest and servicing was begun at once. Trucks loaded with bombs stopped at each revetment and deposited each airplane's new load.

The pilots were questioned by the squadron C.O. as soon as they could assemble from their ships. They reported hits from most of their bombs and much damage observed. They had encountered heavy A. A. fire at and near the target and some of the ships had been damaged slightly by shrapnel. On the way home they had been attacked by encey fighters but the fighters had been beaten off by the Soviet fighters. All ships returned to their base safely.

After the briefing, the members of the Bradley Mission and the Soviet pilots and navigators of the squadron, all of whom were commissioned officers, were invited to the officers' club, a building hidden in the forest, for supper. Despite the language difficulty, the personnel of both countries got along admirably together and learned a great deal about each other.

The impression created in the minds of the Americans after observing the Soviet squadron for one afternoon was that the Soviets were very efficient in all that had been observed. Their equipment, in a few instances appeared rather crude, but in every case was efficiently used. The airplanes were well handled as far as one could observe, but the roughness of the field made an accurate estimate of their flying ability impossible.

T. J. Watson, J. Captain, AC



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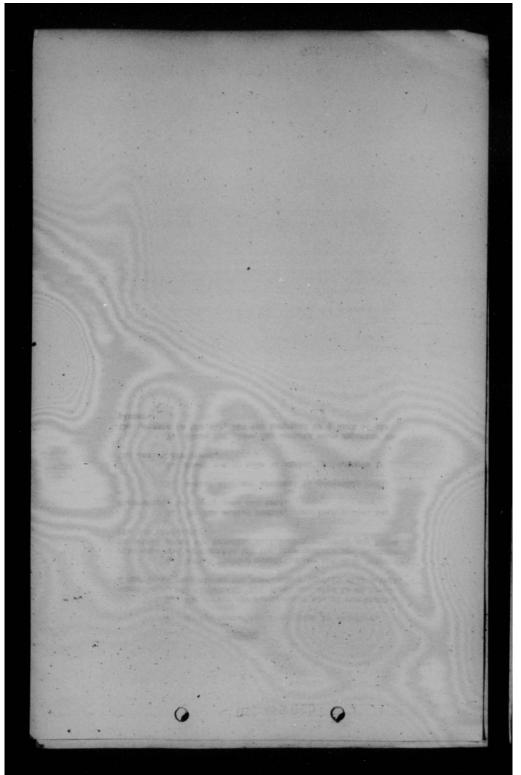
#### Summary

- 1. Soviet camouflage discipline is superior.
- The Soviet Air Force makes use of revetments, camouflage, and dispersal. All three are used to as great a degree as possible as the surrounding terrain will permit.
- 5. Soviet bombing squadrons are not only briefed with maps and photographs but the crew members are questioned in detail about the briefing to insure that every man knows his job thoroughly.
- 4. The PE2 medium bomber, sometimes called the Stormovick, is a very good airplane.
  - 5. Soviet airplane armament is generally good.
- 6. Great use is made of aerial photographs in the Soviet Air Force.
- 7. Plane for plane the Soviets seem superior to the Germans in the air, but are hampered by a lack of air-planes.

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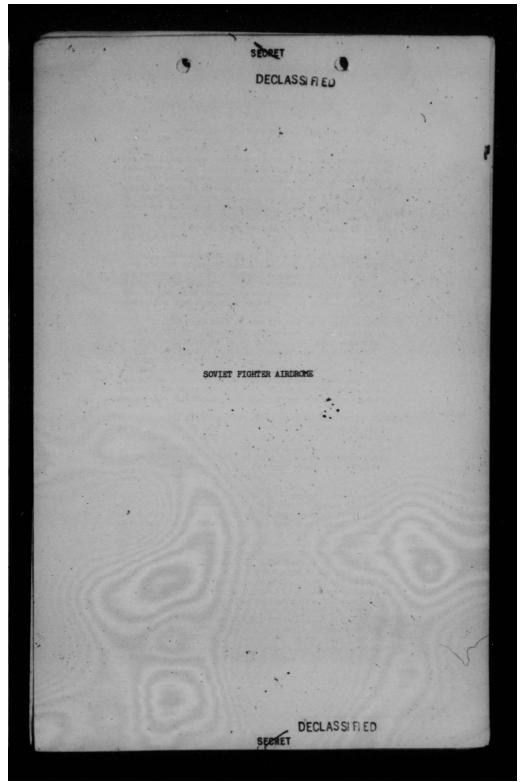
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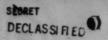


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#### Inspection of Soviet Fighter Airdrome

General Bradley and General Sterligov of the Soviet Air Force made an inspection of a fighter airport on September 5, 1942. The airport was located about 75 kilometers northwest of Moscow. During the drive from Moscow, the highway was blocked at intervals of from 15 to 20 kilometers and even though the party was accompanied by a high Soviet Air Force officer, it was necessary for everyone to show his pass in order to proceed. The group was met about 15 kilometers from the airdrome by the Air Commander of the district and he escorted them to the field. The squadron based on this field consisted of 24 MEG fighters.

The organization of the airport was similar to army airport organization in the U. S. A Base Commander was in charge of the field and a Squadron Commander in charge of the squadron. The Squadron Commander gave orders to the Base Commander, regardless of their relative rank. The Base Commander usually is an over-age pilot.

The personnel on the airport were very military and the officers introduced themselves to the inspection party at attention while at salute. The group was conducted first to the Squadron command post located in a deep dug-out in woods at the edge of the field. This dug-out had only one entrance, but was well ventilated. It was not deep enough to be completely bomb-proof but gave adequate splinter protection. Telephone and remote control radio wires came into the dug-out through a conduit.

The plotting room was generally similar to fighter plotting rooms in the U. S. There were three maps, each about three feet square. One map was used by the Commanding Officer on duty, one for enemy plotting, and one for friendly plotting. The officer on duty transferred both enemy and friendly plots onto his own map. Maps were covered with cellophane for protection.

Reports are received from ground observers and radio detector stations. A movable arm showing distance and direction is attached to the home airport location on each map. Each airdrome has its own detector station and the plotters are connected directly with it by telephone. The plotters make their plots directly on the cellophane in pen and ink using the moveable arm for agimuth and distance. The reports from the radio locator stations are instantaneous and the plotters make about one plot per minute. The plots seemed very accurate. Plots old enough to be of no further value are removed from the map. Friendly planes were plotted for this demonstration. The friendly plotter transfers information from the enemy plotter's board and plans the courses for intercepting planes. The Commanding Officer on duty keeps a rough estimate of the situation by using small lead models on his map. The actual interception orders are given to the planes in flight or on the ground by the radio operator. One large loud-

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speaker in the dug-out is connected directly to the H. Q. of the Moscow Defense System in Moscow.

Army men are spotted throughout the country at strategic spots and report in by radio. These reports are made directly to the main control station in Moscow and this station notifies the airport concerned. About twelve minutes are consumed from the time the enemy plane is first sighted until the fighter airdrome concerned is notified of its presence.

The defense system of Moscow or of any given area in the U.S.S.R. is coordinated under one general, who is usually an Air Corps man. This general commands the barrage balloons, search lights, anti-aircraft battery, and fighter aircraft. After inspecting the control center, the party was conducted to the flying field to see the airplanes.

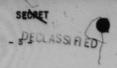
Soviet fighter pilots are kept in three states of readiness:

- 1. Instantaneous. Pilot in airplane with engine warm.
- 2. Able to take-off within 15 minutes. Pilots in vicinity of their airplanes.
- Able to take-off within two hours. Pilots on the airport.

The pilots on instantaneous alert are kept sitting in their airplanes for a two hour stretch and then are replaced by reliefs. A mechanic is stationed beside each fighter, and a telephone operator wearing a headset is provided for each pair of fighters.

The MEG fighters were parked in individual excavations, the roofs of which were covered with sod. A ramp with a 30 degree angle led down to the floor of the excavation. These excavations were well camouflaged and only the nose of the airplane was visible. All of the airport service installations were well hidden in the woods surrounding the field. Each individual excavation housing the airplanes was separated from its neighbor by approximately one hundred feet. There were twelve of these excavations on the east side of the field and twelve on the west.

A demonstration warning and take-off were made for the American officers present. The fighters work in pairs consisting of a leader and wing man. One pair of fighters is kept on instantaneous alert at all times. As the situation becomes more threatening, other pairs of fighters are placed on an instantaneous alert status. In times of great stress the entire squadron may be in this state of readiness. For the purpose of this demonstration, one pair was given a warning to take-off. Fifty seconds transpired between the reception of the telephone warning and the time that both airplanes were airborne.



There were a total of only 120 officers and men in this fighter squadron. Twelve hour shifts were the rule for all concerned. A bed was located in each excavation for the mechanic not on duty. For each four airplanes, a pilots' rest room was provided and was equipped with four beds for the off duty pilots. The lack of any excess personnel about the airport was outstanding.

The MEG fighter carries an undetermined number of 25 mm. machine guns. There are no guns in the wings so the armament must be located within the motor cowl. The instruments appear to be serviceable but somewhat crudely manufactured. The air speed indicator is graduated to 800 kilometers per hour. The airplane is well streamlined and looks serviceable. Hand brakes are used entirely. The guns are sighted through an optical sight which seems very good. The sight can be easily lined up by checking it on a spot on the propellor. The Soviet officers present told the party that the MEG will out-perform the Airacobra at high altitudes.

The squadron visited has shot down 120 enemy aircraft that have been confirmed and a total of 150 confirmed and unofficial. 20 of the confirmed victories have been by ramming. The Soviet pilots resort to ramming only after they have exhausted their ammunition, or have jammed their guns. They approach the enemy plane, usually from underneath, and attempt to cut off the enemy aircraft's tail with their propellor. If they fail in this, they approach from above and attempt to destroy the pilot by cutting in the pilot's enclosure. In 75 per cent of these ramming attacks, the Soviet pilots are able to fly their airplanes home. In the other cases, the propellor or aircraft is so badly damaged that the pilots are forced to jump. There have been no cases of German pilots resorting to ramming tactics.

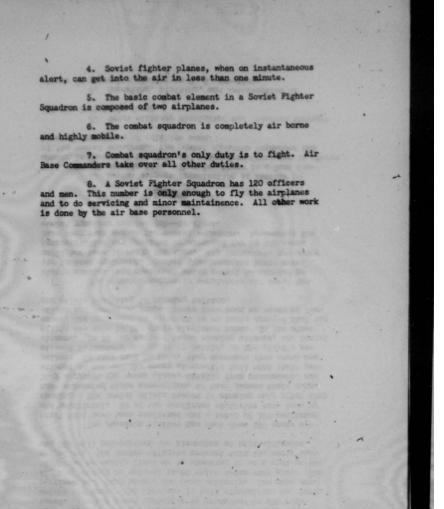
The combat squadron is completely air borne and highly mobile. All equipment which cannot be carried by air is base equipment. Combat squadrons are never moved until new base is ready for them. Air transports and motor transportation are provided or arranged for by the base. Base even runs messes for combat squadron. Apparently the combat squadron has one job—to fight.

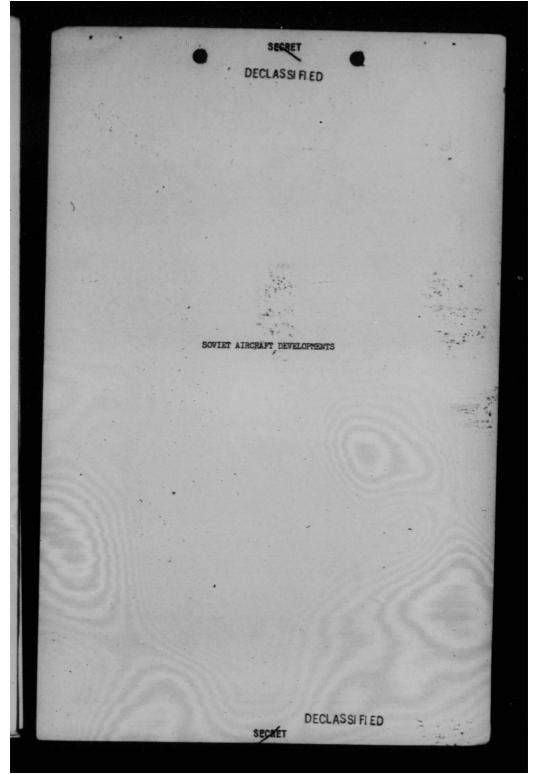
#### Summary

- U. S. airport organization is similar to
  mander in charge of the base and a Squadron sunder in charge
  of the combat squadron. The combat squadron chander had
  command regardless of relative rank.
- 2. Great military discipline was observed throughout the Soviet Air Force.
- 5. Reporting, plotting, and interception of planes is generally similar to U. S. practice.

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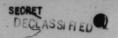


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#### Soviet Aircraft Developments

#### Cranking Device:

All Soviet aircraft have a device on the propellor to provide for mechanical starting in cold weather. This starting device is powered by a truck motor and works in the following manner. The fitting on the front of the propellor hub is constructed like a large crank fitting to be found on any aircraft engine. The starting truck used is an ordinary Soviet Army truck with the following modifications. Directly behind the driver's cab, a large vertical conical-shaped shaft has been erected which takes its power from the top of the transmission. This shaft is about four feet high and is connected at its upper end to the shaft which connects to the fitting on the propellor for cold weather starting. This shaft has a universal joint on each of its ends. For this reason, it can be raised or lowered at will to make junction with the fitting on the propellor of any motor with certain limits of height. To raise and lower this shaft, two steel poles are fastened to the front bumpers of the truck in a vertical fashion. A cross piece of steel is provided, running on these poles and adjustable as to height by thumb screws at each end. The fitting on the front of the shaft making contact with the propellor fitting has a spring in it so that it will spring back away from the propellor about three inches when the motor starts.

In operation this sevice works in the following manner. In cold weather, the oil is drained at night and heated before being put back in the engine the next morning. The truck is then driven towards the airplane until the shaft and cranking connection can make contact with the fitting on the end of the propellor hub. The cross piece on the uprights running up from the bumpers, is raised until it is at the correct height to hold the shaft directly in front of the propellor fitting. The spring fitting is pulled forward to engage the crank receptacle in the propellor hub and the truck engine is engaged to begin turning the propellor. As soon as the engine turns fast enough under its own power to exceed the speed of the cranking shaft, the spring in the shaft fitting pulls the cranking fitting out of the receptacle in the propellor hub and the cranking device is released.

Each airport visited in the Soviet Union had one or more of these trucks visible on the field. The rig was standard in all cases. It appeared crude but apparently very serviceable. Soviet pilots who were questioned about this device, stated that without it winter operation would be impossible.

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#### Fire Prevention Device for Gasoline Tanks:

No bullet-proof tanks were observed in the Soviet planes inspected. However each airplane is equipped with a fire prevention device which is claimed to be very successful. It is believed that consideration of this device might be given with the thought of adapting it to American airplanes.

None of the gas tanks installed on Soviet airplanes are vented to the outside air as is the practice with our aircraft. The tanks, instead, are vented directly to bottles of CO2 or some other inert gas of a similar type. Through the use of some type of pressure-relief valve, this inert gas is vented into the tanks as the gasoline is used up. In this manner, an explosive mixture is never present in the gas tanks. The Soviets believe that a great many fires are prevented in this way.

The use of this same device is common on all Soviet combat vehicles which are operated by gasoline. Before the use of this gas in the gasoline tanks, a great many of the losses of aircraft and combat vehicles were caused by fire. The installation of the device described has materially cut down these losses.

#### Rockets:

The Soviets are at present developing the use of rockets as an offensive air weapon. The use of those rockets has not proved tremendously successful but results have been favorable enough to warrant their further development and continued use on attack airplanes. The rockets are shaped like a 25 pound fragmentation bomb with long fins. They carry a charge of TNT in their forward half which is detonated either by a time fuse or by contact. The other half of the rocket is filled with the propelling charge.

The rockets are suspended beneath the wings of the attack plane on four foot steel poles running from the leading edge of the wings to the trailing edge. They are held in place at the rearward end of these poles until fired. In travelling the length of the steel pole when fired some directional stability is picked up by the rocket. The rockets are fired individually or in salvo by electric controls within the cockpit of the plane. The electric contact fires a small cartridge which is located in the rear portion of the bomb rack itself. This cartridge is placed directly behind the body of the rocket pointing at a paper disk covering the propellant material. The explosion of the cartridge ignites the propellant charge and the rocket is propelled forward off the steel guide pole and toward the target.

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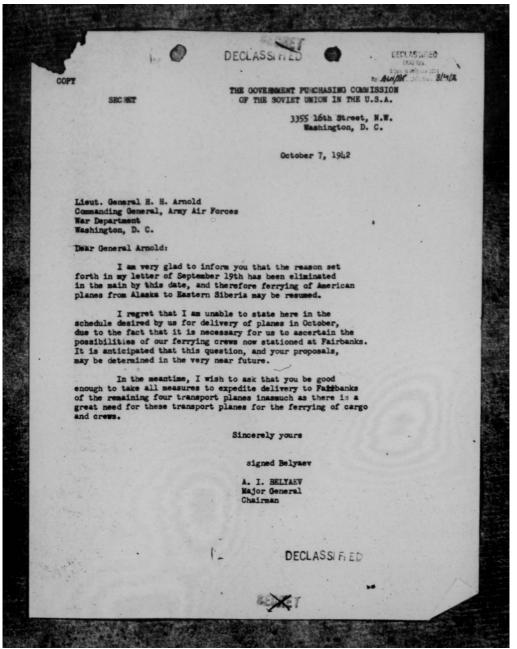
The rockets are aimed through the same sight as the fixed guns on the plane. They are usually used against tanks and other ground targets but they have been successfully used at very close range against bombardment aircraft. When used against ground targets, these rockets are said to have a great effect upon enemy morale.

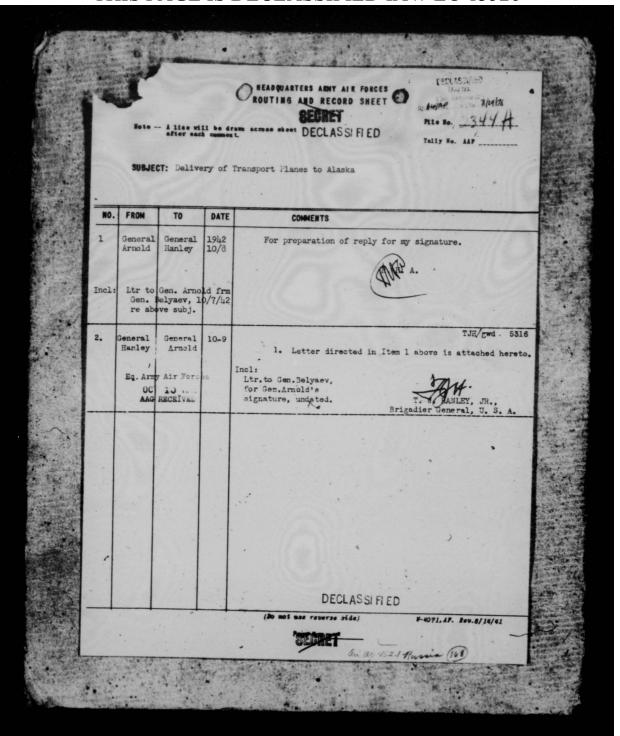
#### Explosive Bolts:

These bolts were observed in a Soviet Air Exhibit. They are a German development and had been taken from captured German aircraft. They are included in this report as a device worthy of consideration by the U. S. Air Corps. The bolts seen were used to fasten an external bomb rack to a German bomber. The bolts were made of steel and looked like any ordinary bolt except for the fact that two small insulated wires protruded from the bead through a small hole. Cast within the bolt is a charge of explosive sufficiently strong to blow the bolt to pieces. The wires of all these bolts used in an installation are brought together and connected to a battery and switch in the cockpit. If a bomb sticks in the rack or the pilot wishes to jettison the rack for another reason, he merely closes the switch which sets off the charges in the bolts and releases the rack.

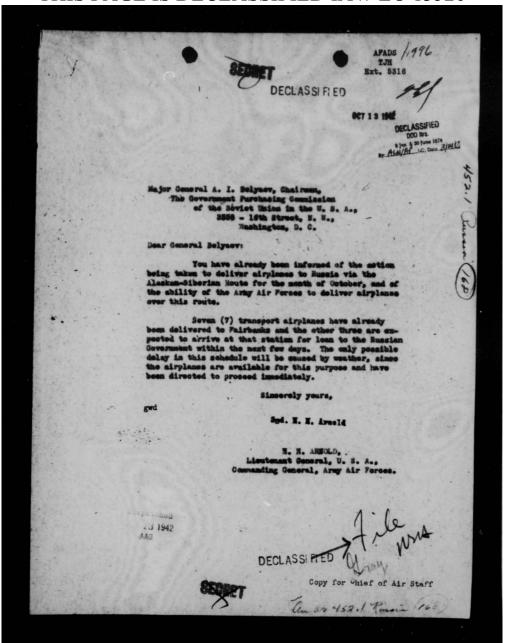
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	Major General A. I. Belyaev, Chairman,		0
	The Government Purchasing Commission	Mil. Req.	1
	of the Soviet Union in the U. S. A., 3355 - 16th Street, N. W.,	A. Def.	r
	Washington, D. C.	Bomb.	1
		Gr. Sup.	1
	Dear General Belyaev:	Base S.	ŀ
	You have already been informed of the action	War O&M	1
	being taken to deliver airplanes to Aussia via the Alaskan-Siberian doute for the month of October, and of	Ind. Tr.	k
	the ability of the Army Air Forces to deliver airplanes	Tech. S.	
	over this route.	Comm.	1
	Seven (7) transport airplanes have already	Weather	1
	heen delivered to Fairbanks and the other three are ex-	Traffic	1
	pected to arrive at that station for loan to the dussian Government within the next few days. The only possible	Photo. M&C	4
	delay in this schedule will be caused by weather, since	Tech. Insp.	1
-	the airplanes are available for this purpose and have	Pub. Rel.	-
	been directed to proceed immediately.	1	-1
	Sincerely yours,	Dir. Pers-	_
		Mil. Pers.	
	3gd. I. I. Arnold	Civ. Pors.	
	A H H MANOTO	Surg.	
	H. H. ARNOLD, Lieutenant General, U. S. A.,	J. Advoc.	
	Commanding General, Army Air Forces.	Budget	
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THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE U.S.A.

3355 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.

October 7, 1942

Lieut. General H. H. Arnold Commanding General, Army Air Forces War Department Washington, D. C.

Dear General Arnold:

I am very glad to inform you that the reason set forth in my letter of September 19th has been eliminated in the main by this date, and therefore ferrying of American planes from Alaska to Eastern Siberia may be resumed.

I regret that I am unable to state here in the schedule desired by us for delivery of planes in October, due to the fact that it is necessary for us to ascertain the possibilities of our ferrying crews now stationed at Fairbanks. It is anticipated that this question, and your proposals, may be determined in the very near future.

In the meantime, I wish to ask that you be good enough to take all measures to expedite delivery to Fairbanks of the remaining four transport planes inasmuch as there is a great need for these transport planes for the ferrying of cargo and crews.

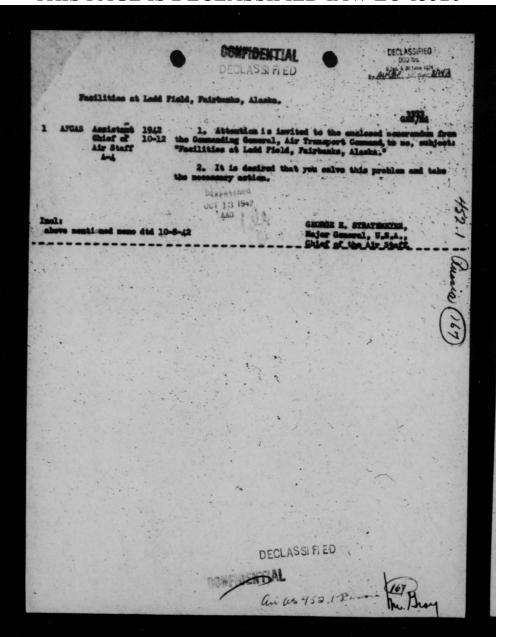
Sincerely yours

signed Belyaev

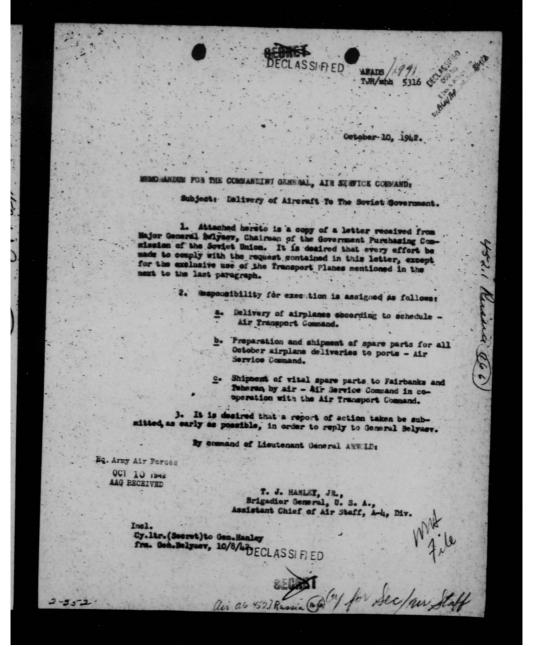
A. I. BELYAEV Major General Chairman

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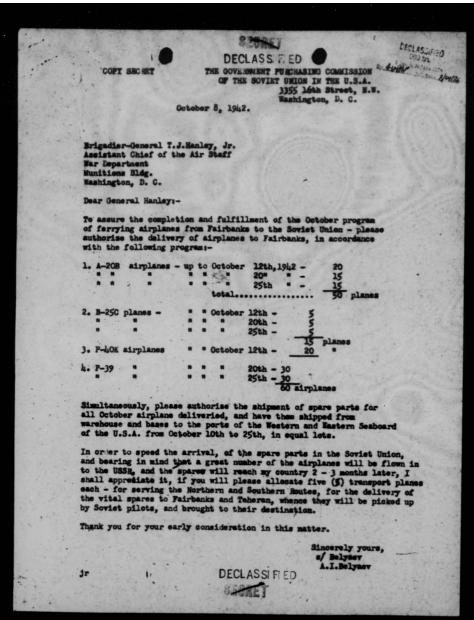


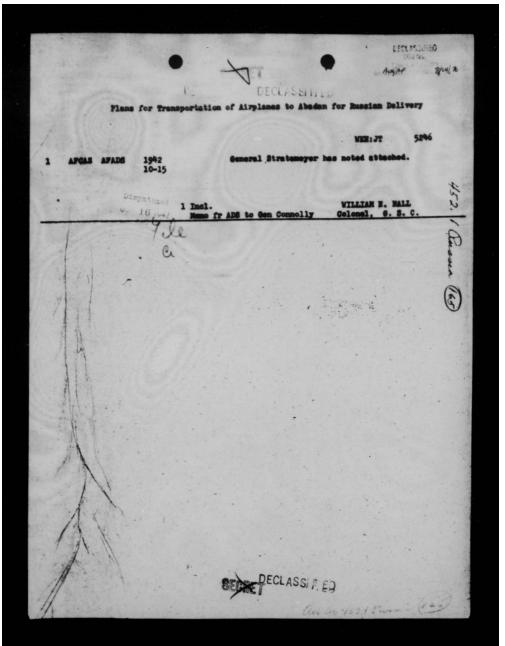


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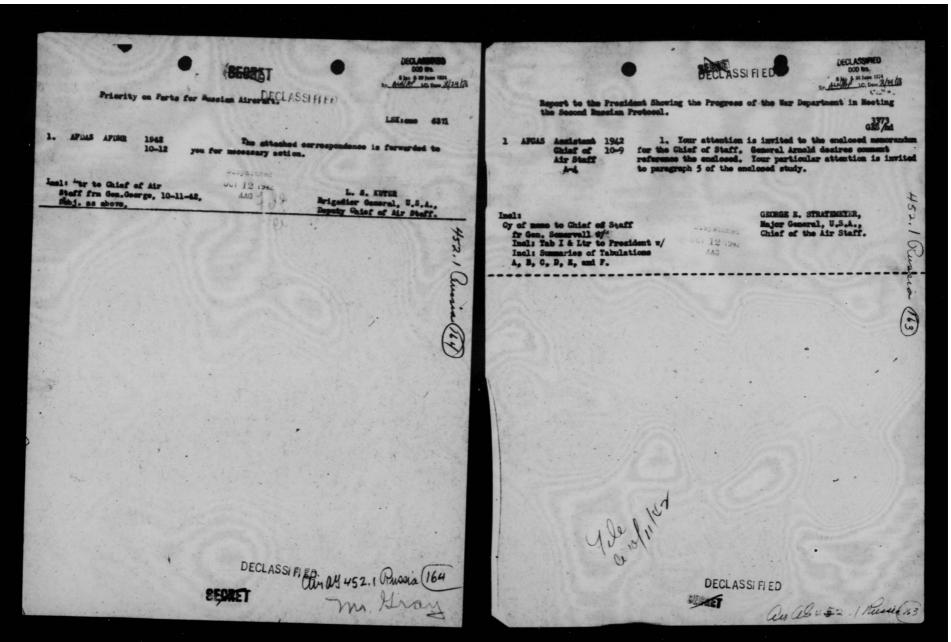


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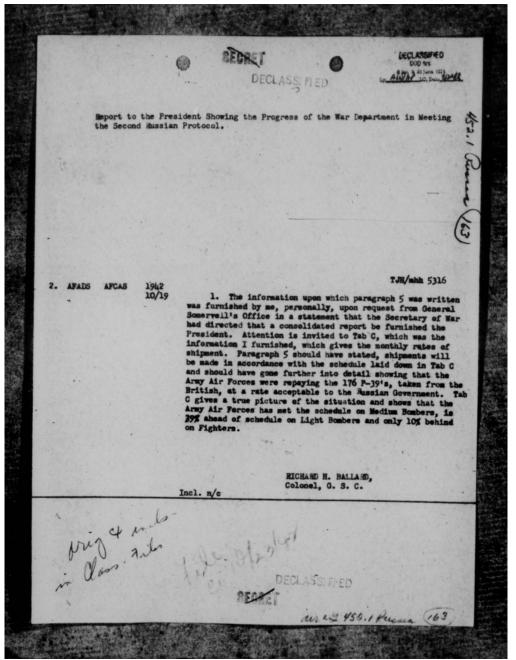




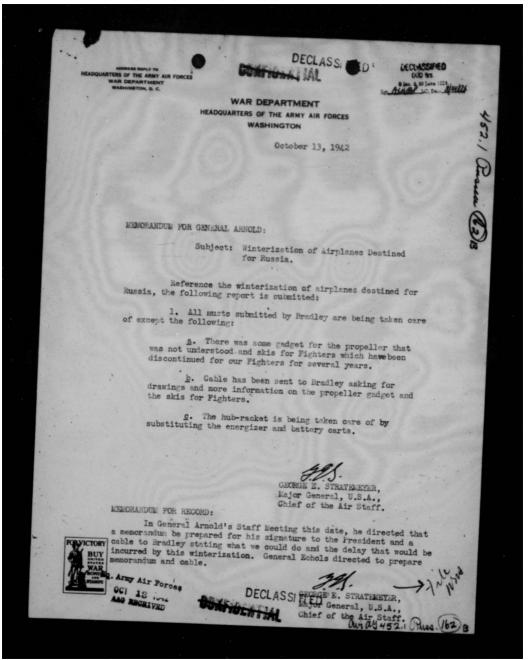
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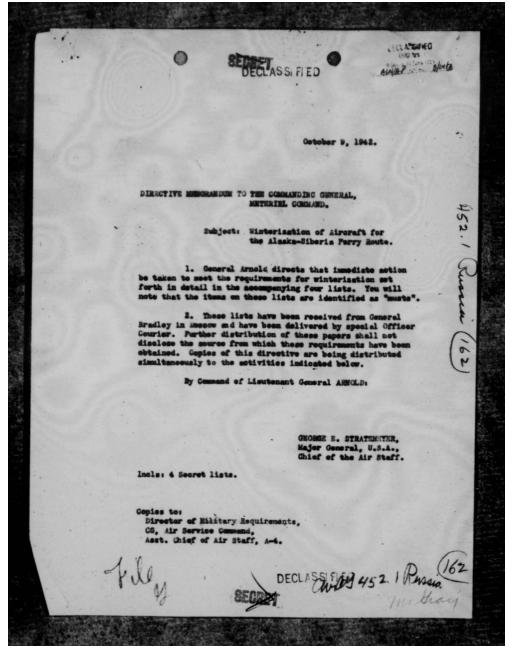


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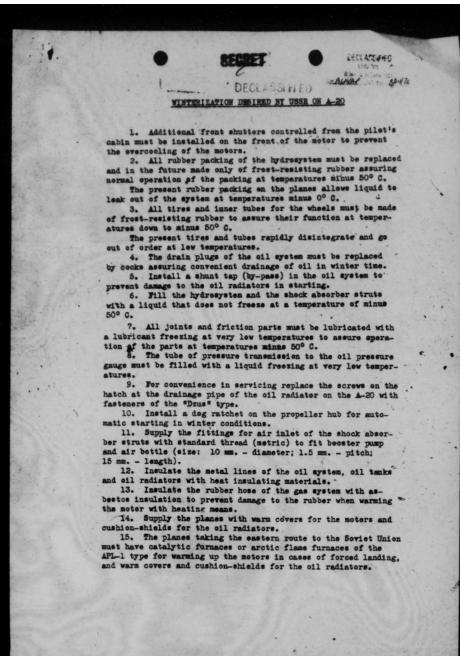


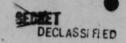
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#### WINTERIZATION DESIRED BY USSR ON P-40 TYPES

Planes put in operation after October 1, 1942, must have:

- Retractable ski-type landing gear.
  Warm covers for the propellors, motors, and radiators.
  Insulated lines as follows:
- In cooling system:
  - (I) Steam drain pipe leading from the motor
- bleck to the expansion tank.

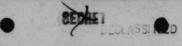
  (2) Drain pipes leading from the motor blacks
- to the radiator lines.
  - b. In the oil system:
- (1) The line of the suction avenue in the sector from the oil tank to the oil radiator.
  - (2) The line from the oil pump to the oil tank.
  - The drainage tube of the oil tank.
  - (4) The oil tank.
- Installed taps in the cil system;

  a. For draining the cil from the cil tank.

  b. For draining the cil from the outgoing cil line leading from the radiator to the tank (on Tomahawk).
- c. For draining the oil from the line (install tap in place of plug).
  - 5. Install taps in the cooling system:
- For draining the cooling liquid from the pump
- (instead of plug) and water radiators.
- b. Lines assuring complete drainage of the cooling liquids and oil (i.e., eliminate the present "pockets" - the lowest points of the lines where it is difficult to drain the oil from).
- c. The peep hatches and hatches opposite the drain taps of the cooling liquid and oil.
- d. Leading the drain pipe of the gas and oil tanks into a stream of warm air.
- e. The possibility of working with water or using anti-freeze with the freezing temperature of minus 45° C.

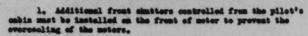
  6. Frost resisting rubber on the wheels, wheels of the
- chassis, and all rubber packing of the hydrosystem of the chassi
  7. Fill the hydrosystem with a mixture with a freezing temperature of minus 50° C.
- 8. Insulate the handles of the aircraft tools attached to
- each plane. 9. Prepare and print a number of albums, photos, sketches,

and drawings of the changes made for winter use.



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All rubber packing of the hydrosystem must be a the future made only from freet-resisting rubber a

bes disintegrate and go out of

o oil system must be replaced by drainage of oil in winter time. by-pass) in the oil system to

vith a liquid not freezing at a temperature of mime 50° C.

7. All joints and friction parts must be lubricated an labricant freezing at very low temperatures to assure to operation of the parts at temperatures of mime 80° C.

8. The tube of pressure transmission to the oil pregame must be filled with a liquid freezing at very low temperatures.

9. Install a dag on the propeller but for automatic starting in winter conditions.

10. Supply the fittings for air inlet of the shock absorber strute with standard thread (metric) to git the becater pump and air bettle (size: 10 m., - diameter; 1,5 m., - pitch; 15 m.

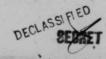
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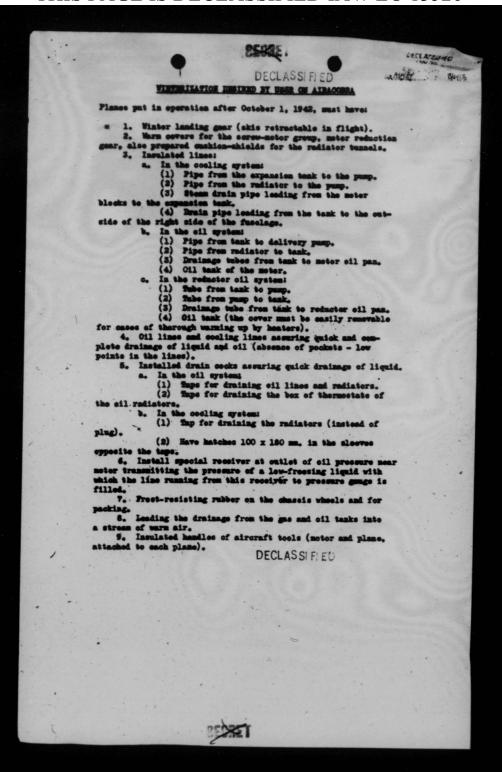
11. Insulate the metallic lines of the oil system, eil tanks and oil radiators with heat insulating materials.

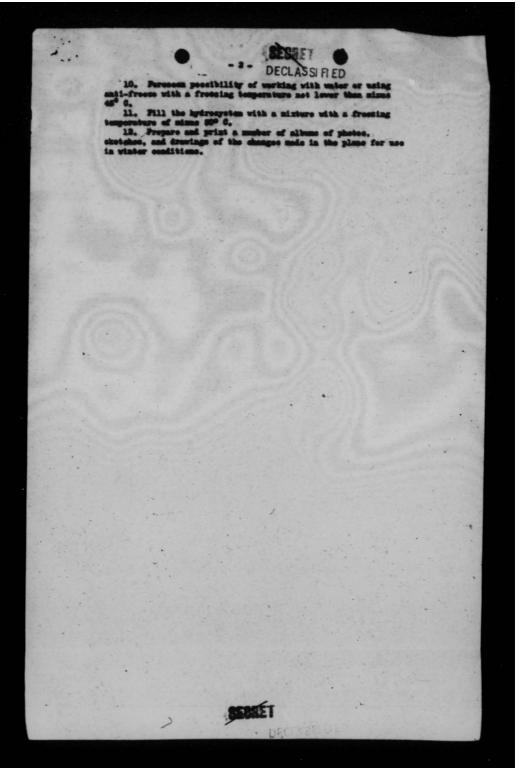
12. Insulate the rubber hose of the gas system with as-bestes insulation to prevent damage to the rubber when warming up the motor with heating means.

13. Supply the planes with warm covers for the motors and cushion-chicaids for the oil radiators.

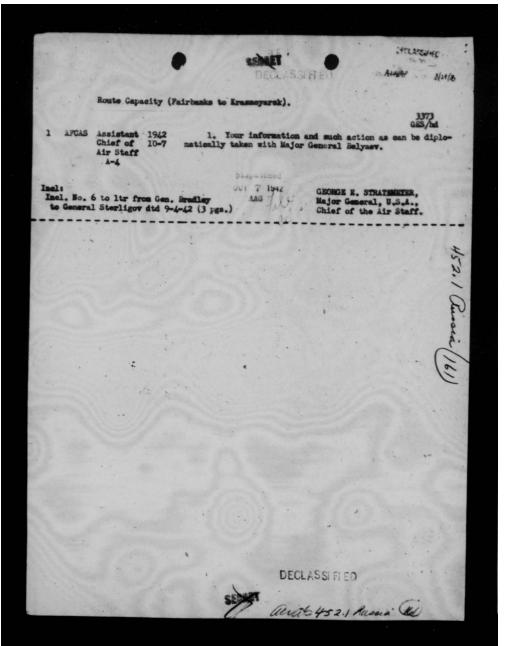
14. The planes taking the eastern route to the Soviet Union must have catalitie furnaces or aretic flame furnaces type AFL-1 for warming up the motors in case of forced landings, warm covers and cushion-shields for the oil radiators.



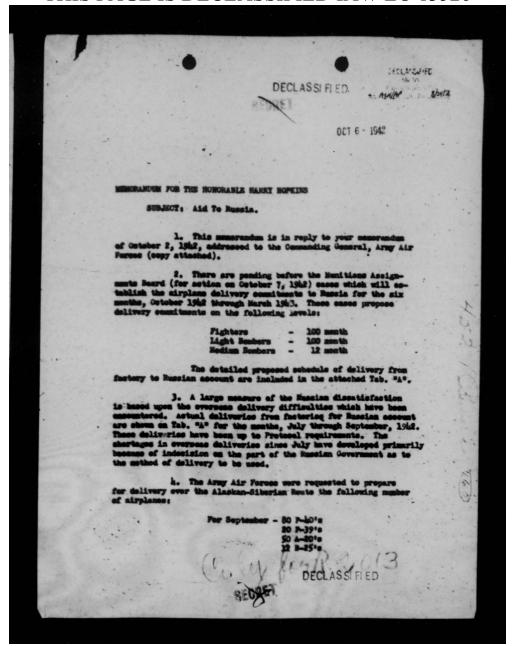




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Meno. For The Henerable Marry Hopkins

and to be prepared for delivery during October:

100 P-40's

100 A-20'

12 B-25's

That part of the Route under the central of the Army Air Forces is capable of moving this number of airplance and the Air Transport Command had set up pilote to deliver these airplance to Fairbanks. The proparation of these airplances for delivery via the Borthern Route entailed compiderable modification and installation of equipment to permit them to be flown under severe winter conditions.

8. On September 19, 1945, the Army Air Forces were informed by General Belyaev that the Russian Government would not take any airplanes ever this route, other than these which had already arrived at Fairbenks. This number totaled forty-four (44). Since information had been received from General Bradley that the route was feasible, he was requested to have this decision confirmed by the Sussian Government. Pending this decision, all airplanes were stopped in place. The number and location of aircraft in the United States simiting delivery to Russia is shown on the attached Thb "B".

6. On October 5, 1942, a cablegram was received from Genéral Bradley, stating that an official Soviet request had been sent to our Government, requesting that the Siberian route be centimed. Therefore, preparations are now under my to disputch all available airplanes as quickly as possible over both the Southern Route and the Borthern Route, shipping by boat such fighters as have already been crated.

4. The army Air Porces can deliver the airplanes swaiting delivery during the month of October, and can deliver monthly those committed in paragraph 2 of this letter.

8. We have given consideration to the possibility of substituting larger type planes for small type planes. Our own shortage is most assute in the larger airplanes (A-20 and 3-25); hence we are unable to improve delivery possibilities by the substitution of bumbers for fighter in meeting the Russian Protocol.

Dispatched OCI 6 1942

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Tab "A" Tab "B" DECLASSIFIED

M. H. ARNOLD, Lieutenant General, U. S. A., Commanding General, Army Air Forces,

And H. I. Arnoth

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR PURGES.

The President has today issued a directive to the War Department and other departments and organizations of the Government to expedite action on aid to Russia. In that directive he includes the following:

> "That airplanes be delivered in accordance with the protocol schedules by the most expeditions means, whether by ships or by flight."

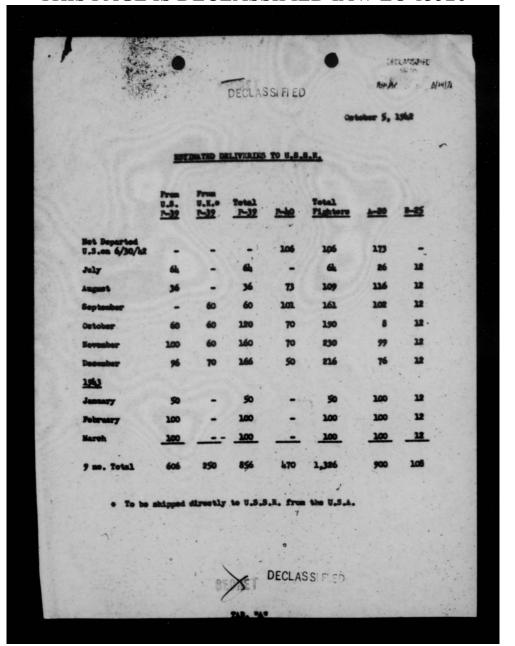
He has asked me to show him our plans for the delivery of planes and the extent to which we can neet schedules and I am therefore asking that you salmit to me as soon as practicable your detailed plans and estimates for such delivery and including not only our direct commitments to Russia but also those we have agreed to send to Russia due to arrangements with Britain.

In the event we cannot meet schedules to a reasonable degree, he would like to have consideration given to the substitution of larger type planes for smaller type planes - or an estimated equivalent basis - if such substitution would improve delivery possibilities.

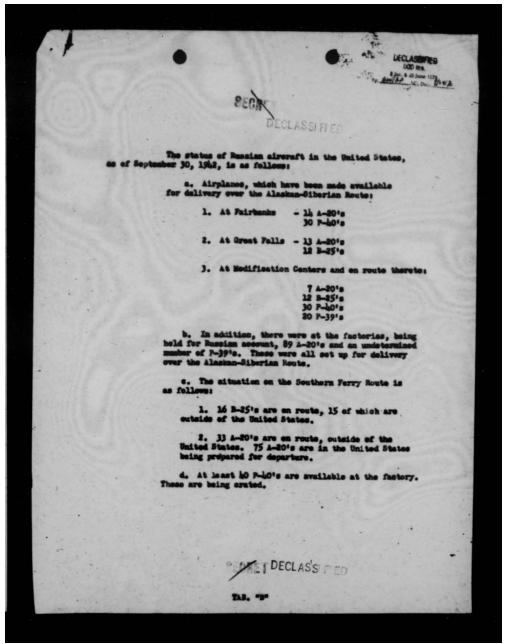
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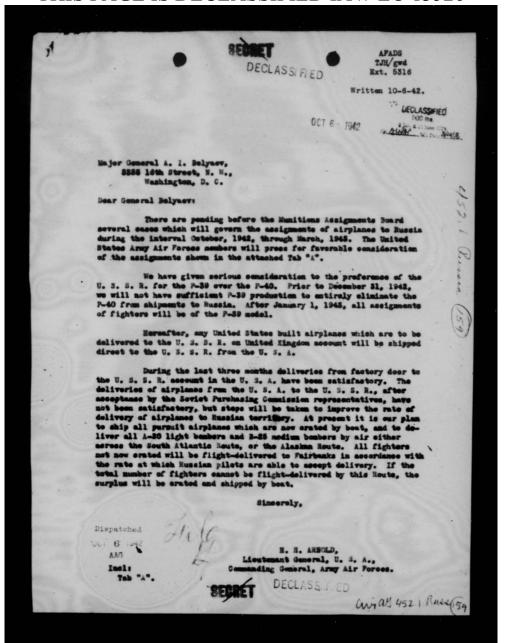
HARRY L. HOPKING

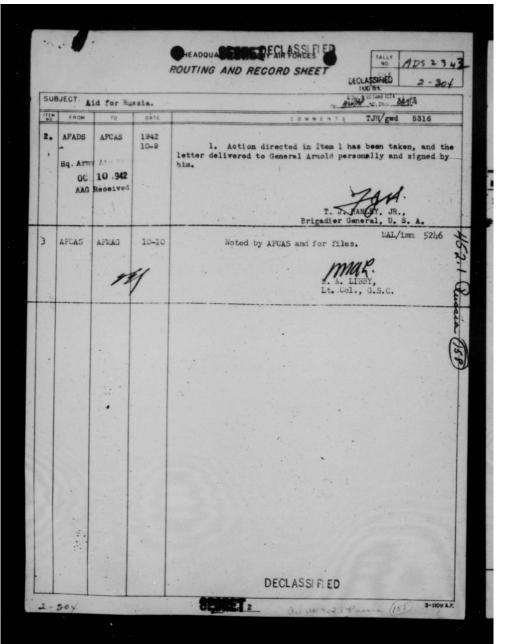
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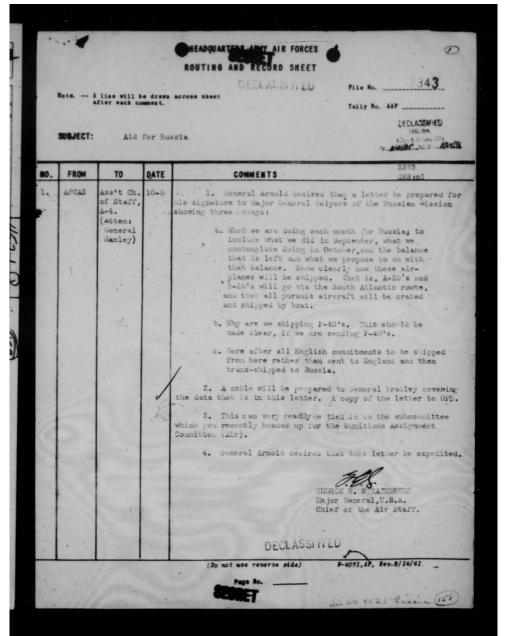
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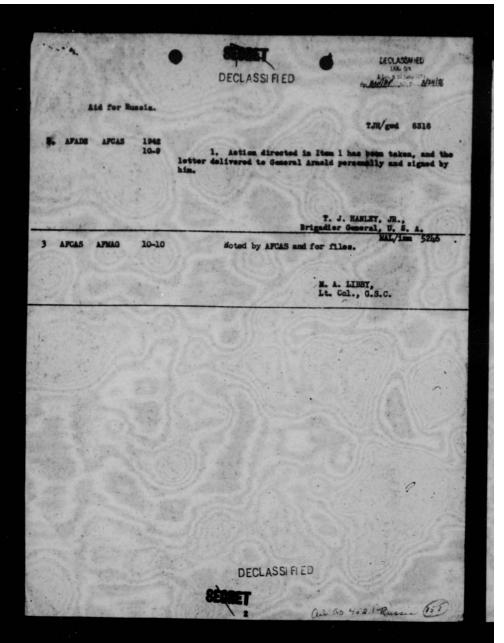




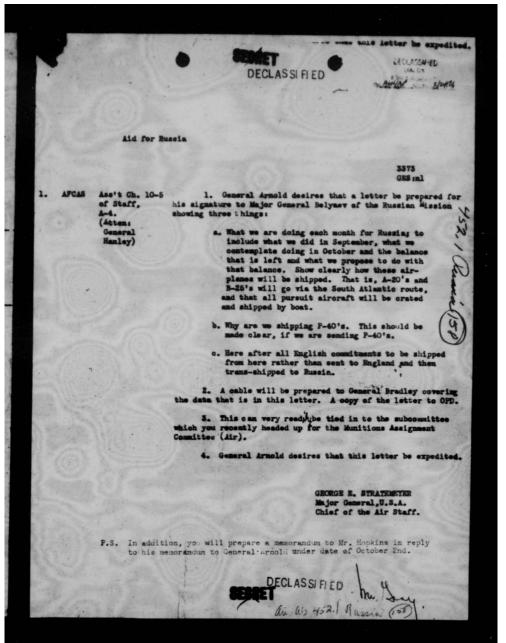
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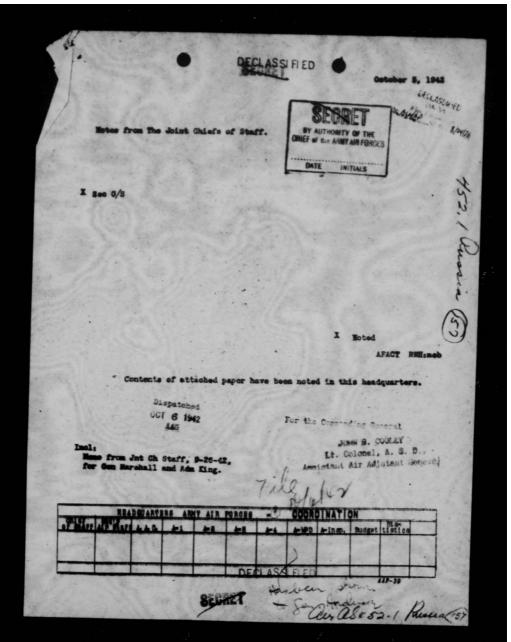


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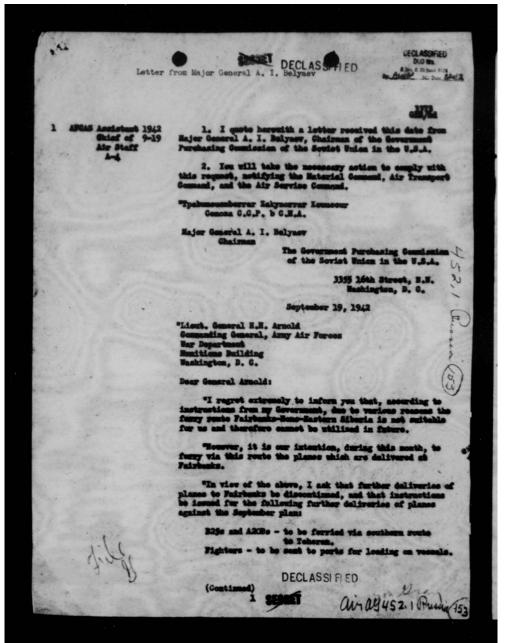




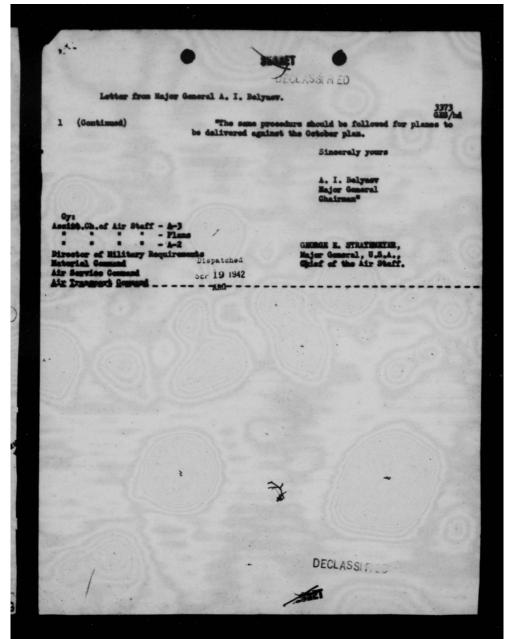
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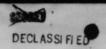
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The Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the U.S.A.

Major General A. J. Belyan

3355 16 th Abreel. N. W. W. W. W. W. Mushington G. C. September 19, 1942

Lieut. General H.H. Arnold Commanding General, Army Air Forces War Department Munitions Building Washington, D. C.

Dear General Arnold:

I regret extremely to inform you that, according to instructions from my Government, due to various reasons the ferry route Fairbanks-Nome - Eastern Siberia is mot suitable for us and therefore cannot be utilized in future.

However, it is our intention, during this month, to ferry via this route the planes which are delivered at Fairbanks.

In view of the above, I ask that further deliveries of planes to Fairbanks be discontinued, and that instructions be issued for the following further deliveries of planes against the September plan:

B25s and A20Bs - to be ferried via southern route to Teheran.

Fighters - to be sent to ports for loading on vessels

The same procedure should be followed for planes to be delivered against the October plan.

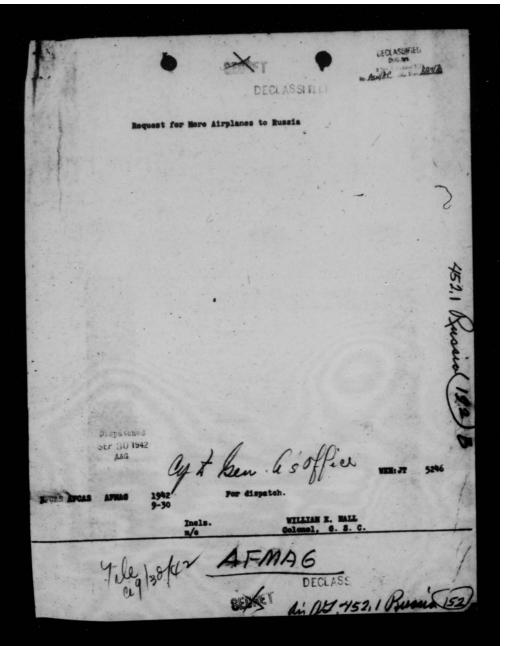
Sincerely yours

A. I. Belyaev Major General Chairman

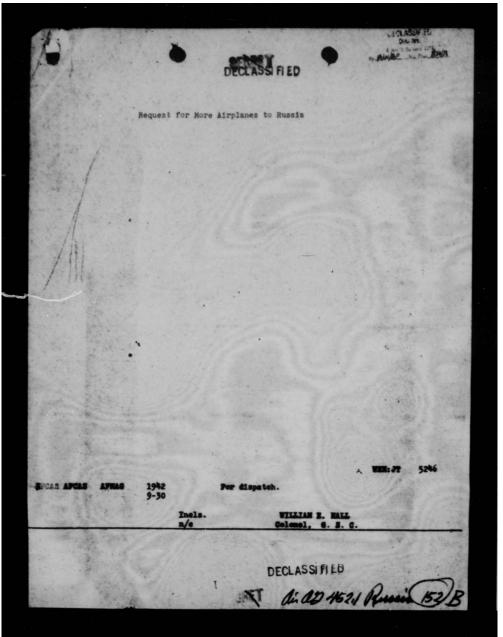
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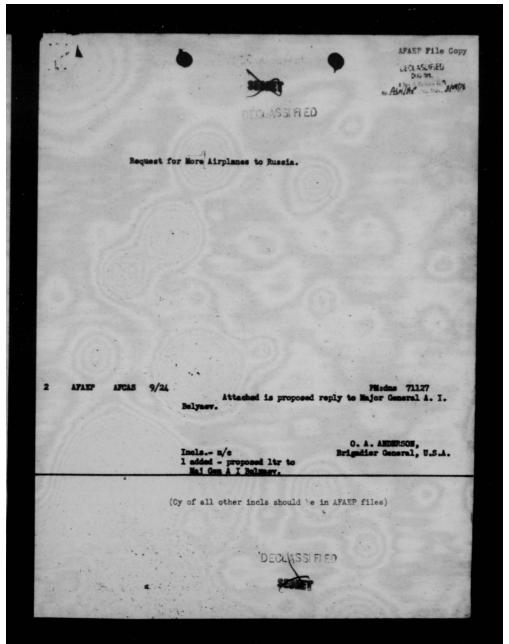
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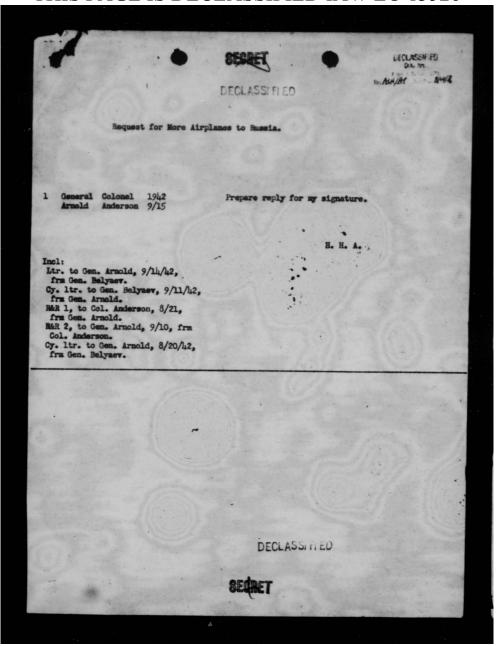
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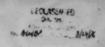


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Tpabumeucmbennar Eakymornar Kaunccur Corosa G.C.P. b C.M.A. The Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the U.S.A.

Major General A. I. Belyaev Chairman 3355 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

September 14, 1942

Lieut. General H. H. Arnold Commanding General, Army Air Forces War Department Munitions Building Washington, D. C.

Dear General Arnold:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter dated September 11th.

I wish to advise you that I have understood clearly from your letter the reasons given for the impossibility of an increased allotwest of airplanes for the Army of the U.S.S.R. beginning October 1942. The main reason advanced is the necessity of supplying the Air Corps of the U.S.A. and your commitment of allotments of planes to other countries of the United Nations.

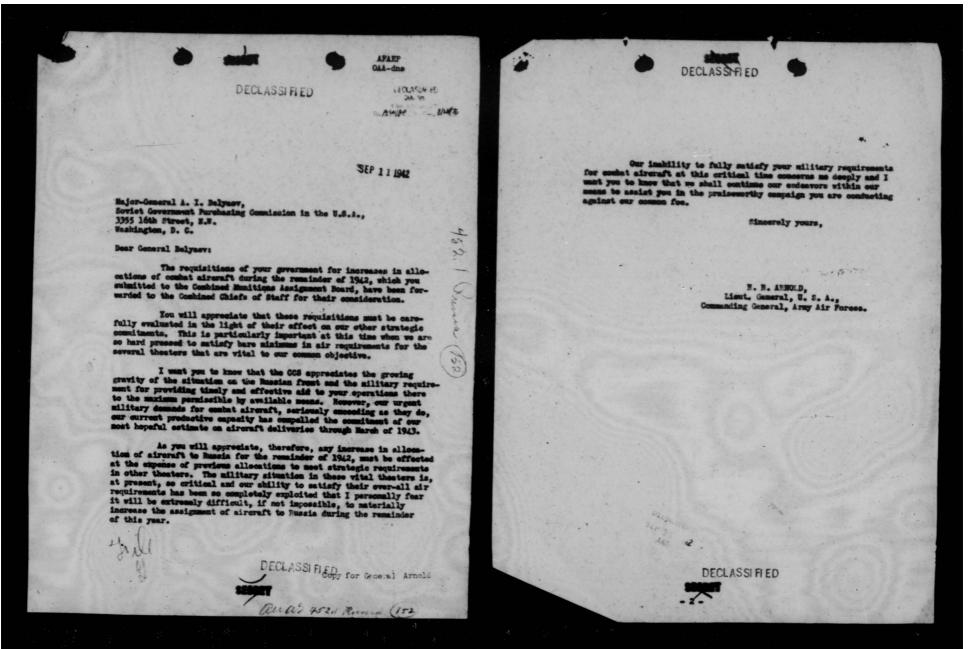
It is not within my purview here to analyze the relative importance of any particular front in this period of the struggle with our mutual enemy. However, I am certain you are well aware of the conditions under which the Army and the peoples of my Country are struggling now. It is these conditions, and only these conditions, which have forced my Government to submit to you the request for an increased allotment of planes.

Being fully cognizent of your most sincere wishes to help our air forces, may I state that I have every reason to bee that you will give our request favorable consideration in the near future, as soon as conditions will permit.

Sincerely yours

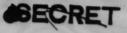
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A. I. Belyaev Major General Chairman

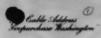


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	SUBJECT:	Request f	or More	Airplanes to Russia.
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1	General		1942	1. For consideration by the Joint Planning Committee
	Arnold	Anderson	8/21	and early reply.
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Lt	. to Gen	Arnold,	8/20/4	2,
	n dono.	. peryaer	10 40	040.
			1942	0.A.Amnh 5833
	Anderson	Arnold	9/10	1. Attached is a proposed draft of a reply to General Belyaev on his request for the allocation of additional
				aircraft to Russia.
				2. A formal requisition by Russia to the CMAB, which
				is being referred to the Joint Staff Planners for study and recommendation, makes the presentation of this letter
				to that planning committee unnecessary.
				ON ON
Incl	s.:			O. A. ANDERSON
#1	fr. Go	Gen. Arn. Belyaev	old 8/2	Colonel, G.S.C.
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DECLASSI FI ED



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The Soviet Government Purchasing Commission to the W.S.A.

Major General A. J. Belyaev Chairman 3355 16th Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

August 20, 1942

Lieut. General H. H. Arnold Commanding General, Army Air Force War Department Munitions Building Washington, D. C.

Dear General Arnold:

In connection with the growing gravity of the situation at our front, my Government has instructed me to apply for an increase in the quantities of airplanes to be delivered monthly.

Therefore, we wish to ask that beginning with October 1st, 1942, airplanes be supplied to us in the following quantities:

Bombers:

B-24 - 25 airplanes per month B-25C - 50 airplanes per month A-20 - 175 airplanes per month Total - 250 bombers per month

Fighters:
Alracobra - 60 airplanes per month
P-40 - 90 airplanes per month
Total - 150 fighters per month

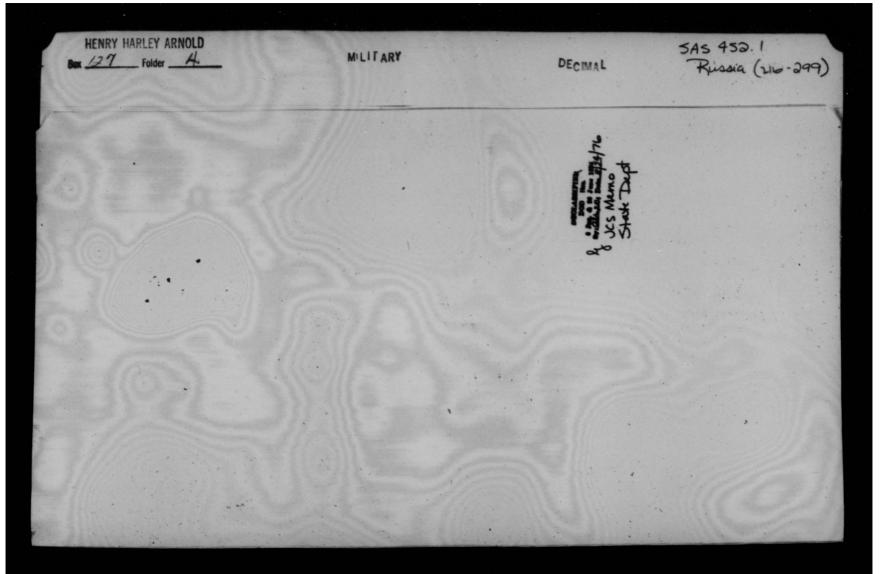
or a grand total of 400 airplanes per month.

May I assure you that we would be most grateful for a favorable response to this request, and trust that this matter will receive your immediate consideration.

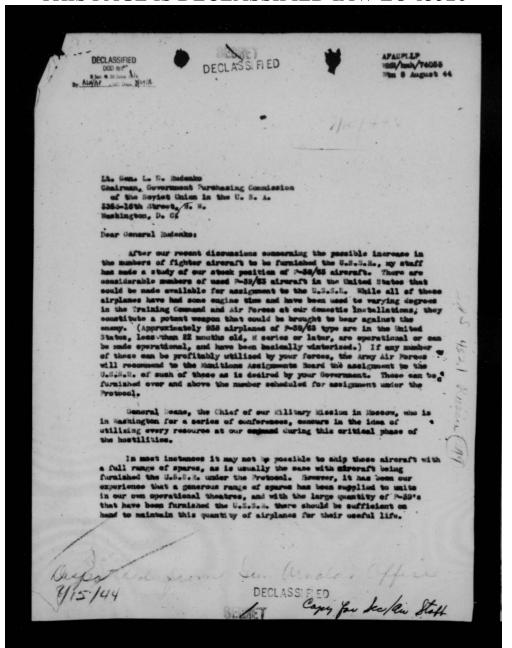
Sincerely yours

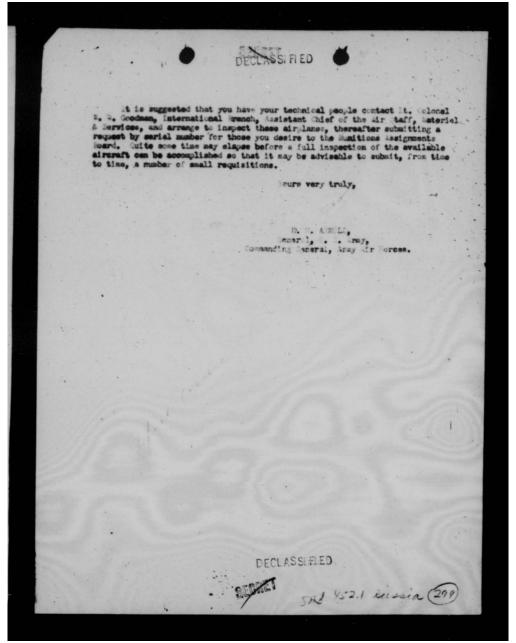
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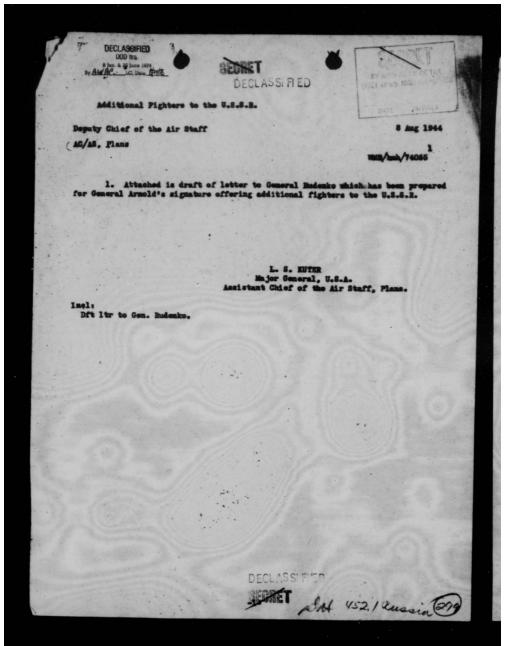
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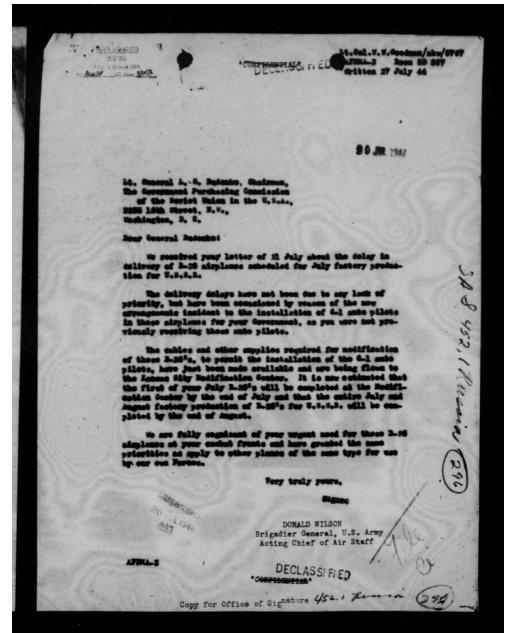
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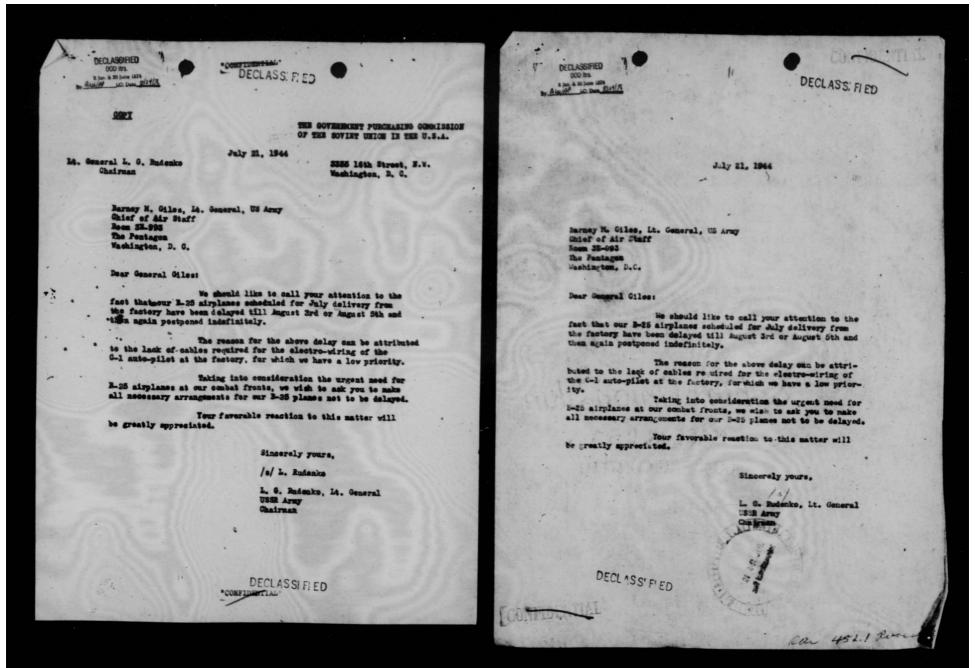


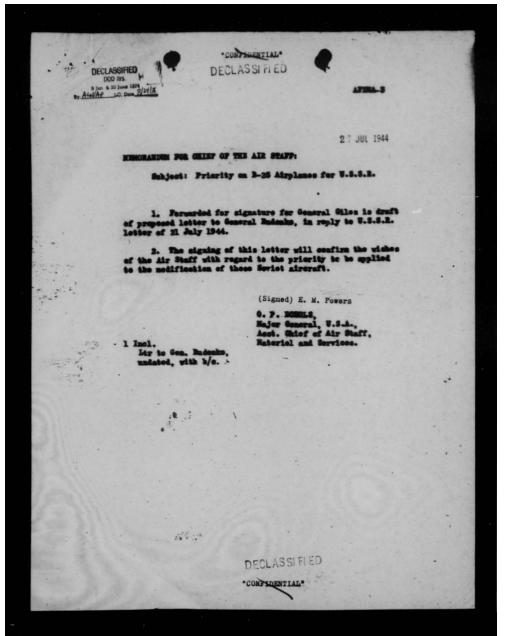


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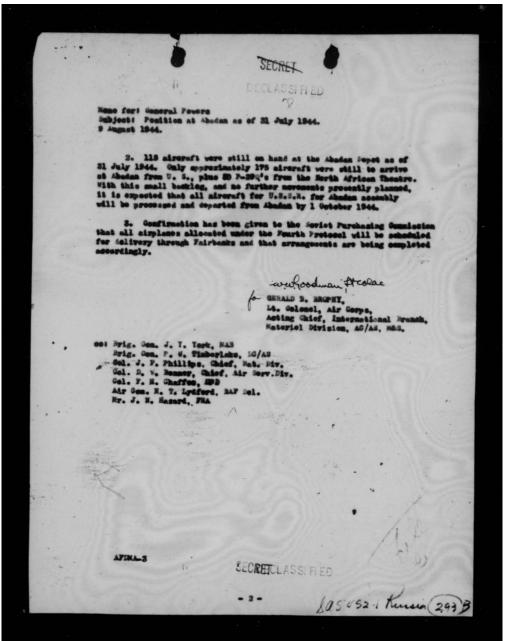


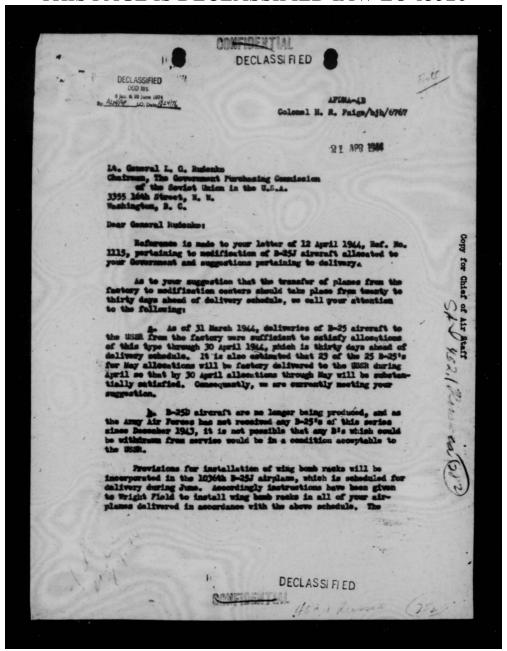


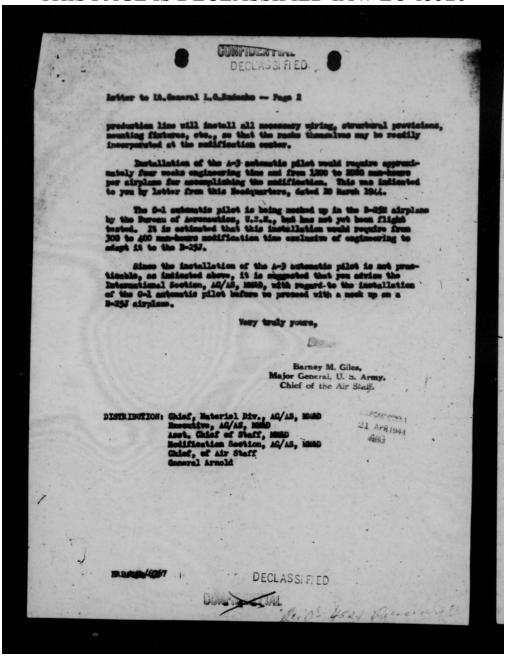
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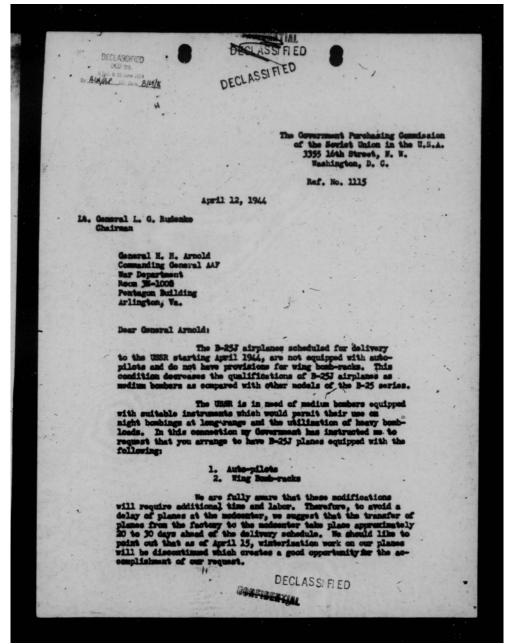
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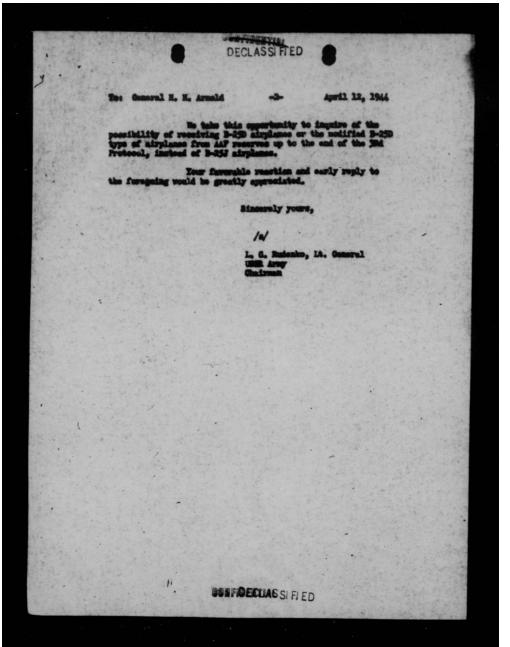
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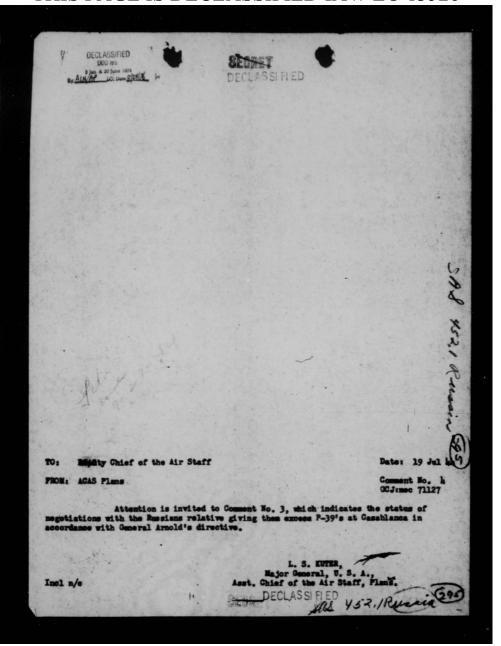




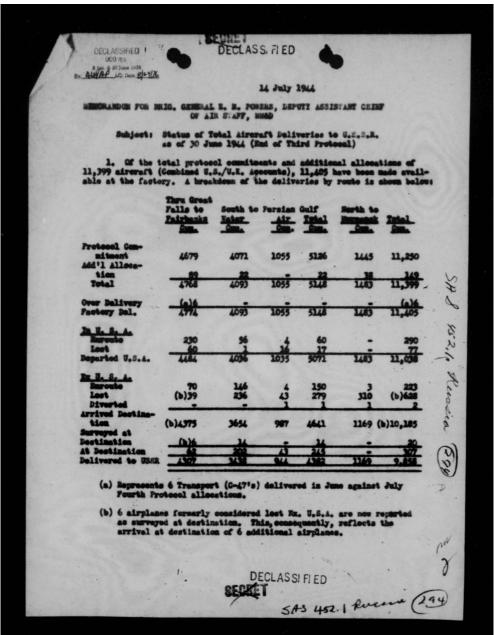




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al Powers, So Status of Total Deliveries of Aircraft to USSR Page 2 - 14 July 1944

2. The departure of 11,038 aircraft from the U.S.A. represent appr 96,765 of factory deliveries (11,405) and approx. 96.85 of protocol comments and allocations (11,399), as of 30 June 1944. Arrival at destinat of 10,185 aircraft represent 92,27% of the total departures (11,038) from the U.S.A., and the total of 9,858 aircraft delivered to U.S.S.A. at dos tion is equivalent to 96.8% of arrivals at destination (10,185).

#### 3. Aircraft lost during delivery:

- Within U.S.A., 77 aircraft, .67% of factory deliveries. (11,405) Bz U.S.A., total all routes, 628 aircraft, 5.6% of departures (11,038). Great Falls Fairbanks (air), 39 aircraft, approx. .87% of departures (2484).
- Persian Gulf, by mater 236 aircraft, 4.15% of departures (1035).
  Persian Gulf, by mater 236 aircraft, 5.84% of departures (4036).
  Persian Gulf, total 279 aircraft, approx. 5.5% of departures (5071).
- g. Murmansk, by water 310 sireraft, 20.25 of departures (1483).

4. It is planned to flight deliver all USSR Fourth Protocol aircraft over the Berthern Route, Great Falls - Tairbanks. is of 30 June 1944, there were 204 aircraft on hand at Audan Depot and an additional 250 in the pipe line, all of which should arrive at Abedan, be precessed, assembled, and delivered to the USSR for flyency by the end of September. During the Third Protocol period - 1 July 1943 through June 1944 - an average of approx. 250 aircraft per month departed from Great Falls for Fairbanks, the high month being July 1943 with 347 departures and the low February 1944 with 202

H. R. PAIGE Colonel, Air Corps Loting Chief, International Bran Meteriel Division, AC/AS, MMAG

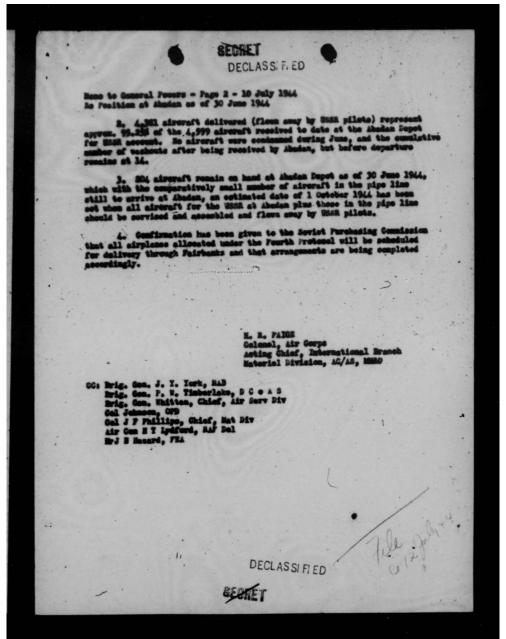
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m, Chief Air Serv Div m, Chief, Logistical Plans Div Truesdell, PKA

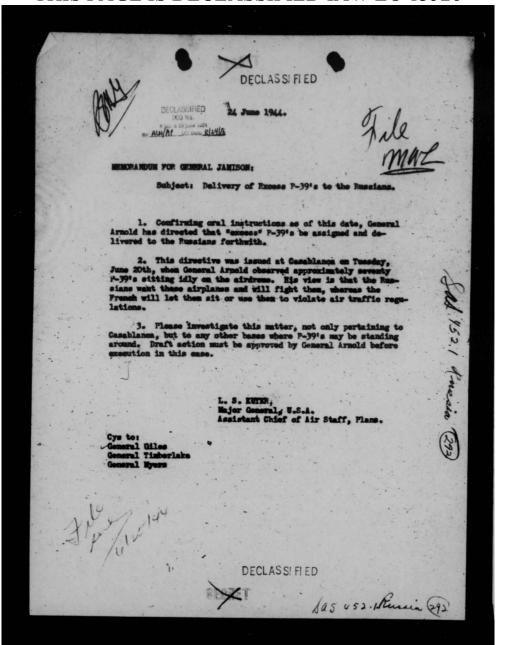
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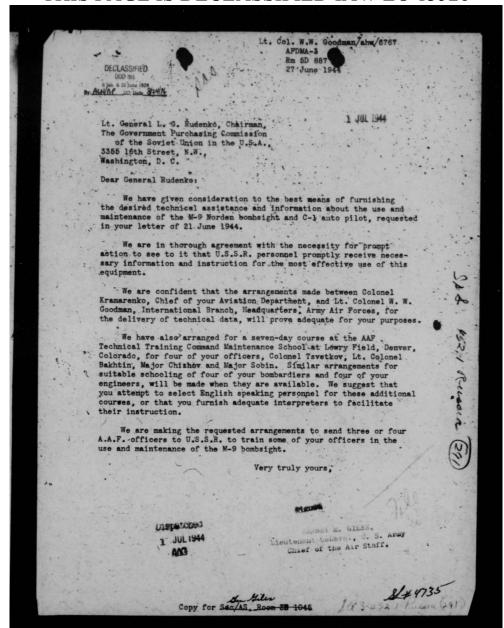
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h Aircraft received		2		97			174
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f. Aireraft complete during June	4 .	6	114	<b>x</b> .	30		m &
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AFDNA-3 6767 WWG: abv

20 June 1944.

The Government Purchasing Commission of the Soylet Union in the U.S.A., 3355 16th Street, W.W., Washington, D. C.

Attention: Colonel F. P. Kramarenko

Dear Colonel Kramarenko:

We have received your letters 2091 of 16 June, and 1844 of 2 June, about the Norden M-9 bombsight information, and are forwarding copy of your letter 2091 to Classified Data and Inter-National Branch, Office of Intelligence Officer, Headquarters, Materiel Command, so that all available information regarding the repair, maintenance and operation of this bombsight can be delivered without further depay to Colonel Kostiuk for your use.

In addition to this step, we suggest that you file a requisition for the desired six spare bombsights for instructional purposes.

We also suggest that you give consideration to the necessity of training both operational and maintenance personnel. To provide for such training, we suggest a familiarization course of from one to two weeks, probably at the Midland Bombardier School, Midland, Texas. If you would furnish us with the names of those whom you wish to suggest for the course at Midland, we will intitate steps to secure the necessary approvals, so that this course can be made available to your people without further delay.

We agree that this matter should be handled without delay and suggest that you telephone Colonel Goodman of International Branch, to make the necessary arrangements.

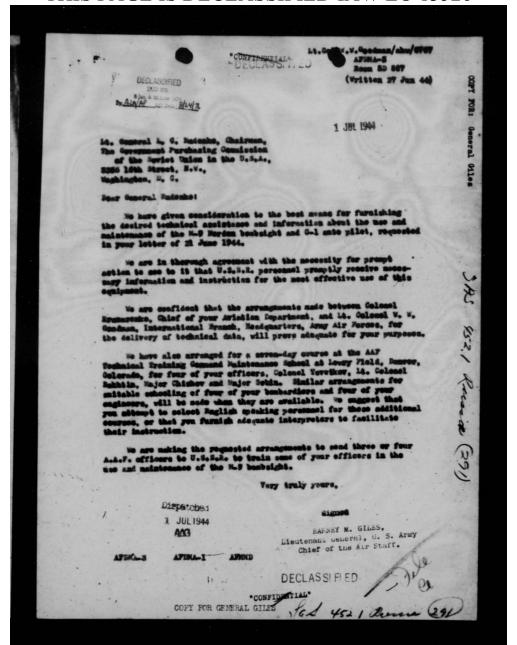
Very truly yours.

B. E. MEYERS, Major General, U.S.A., International Officer for the A.A.F.

By:

H. R. PAIGE, Colonel, Air Corps, Actg. Chief, International Branch, Materiel Division, AC/AS, NMAD DECLASSIFIED

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THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASING COMMISSION OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE U.S.A.

Lt. General L. G. Rudenko Chairman 3355 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.

21 June 1944

Barney M. Giles, Lt. General, U.S. Army Chief of the Air Staff Room 3E-993, The Pentagon Washington, D. C.

Dear General Giles:

According to the scheduled plan, approved by Headquarters, AAF, USA, the B-25 airplanes to be sent to the USSE, will be equipped with the Borden M-IX bombeight and C-1 auto-pilot beginning with July 1944.

The information we have received from Wright Field indicates that the study of the M-IX bushsight presents many difficulties. The situation is aggravated by the lack of printed data on the subject and, therefore, the training of AAF personnel is based, in the main, on the course offered at a special school on the subject.

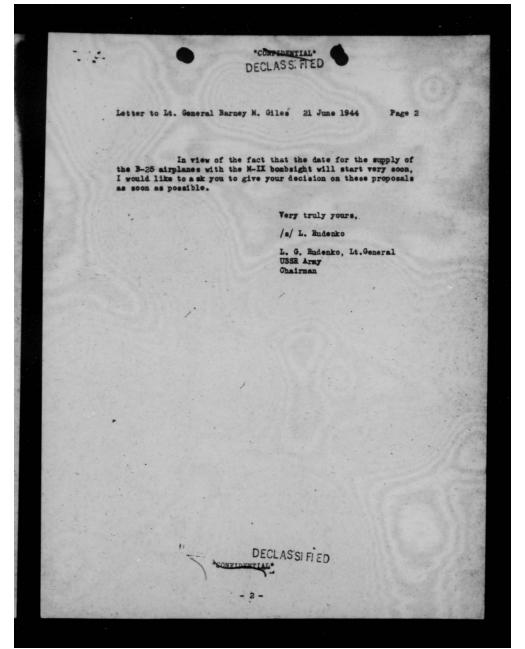
It is, therefore, understandable that the process of familiarising the personnel of the Red Army Air Forces with the bombsight installed in the B-25 planes will present many problems. It is also necessary that the Bed Army personnel become familiar with this bombsight in the minimum time so that it can be quickly and effectively used in combat.

It is with this in mind that I would like to ask your agreement to the following proposals:

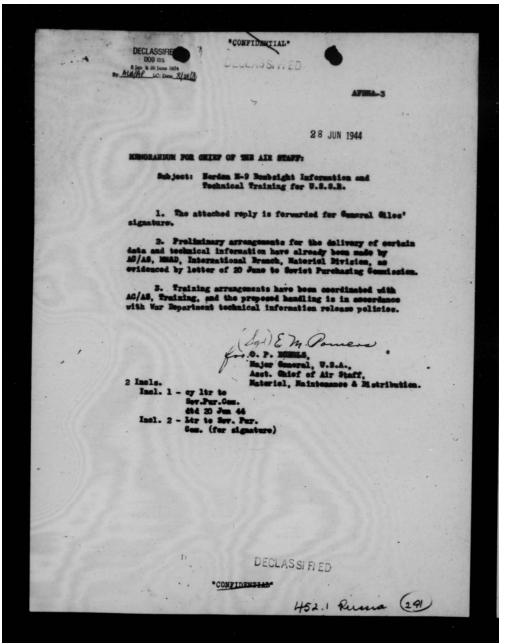
1. To send to the USSR three (3) officers of the AAF, USA, for the purpose of training officers of the Red Army Air Forces in the use and maintenance of the M-IX bombeight.

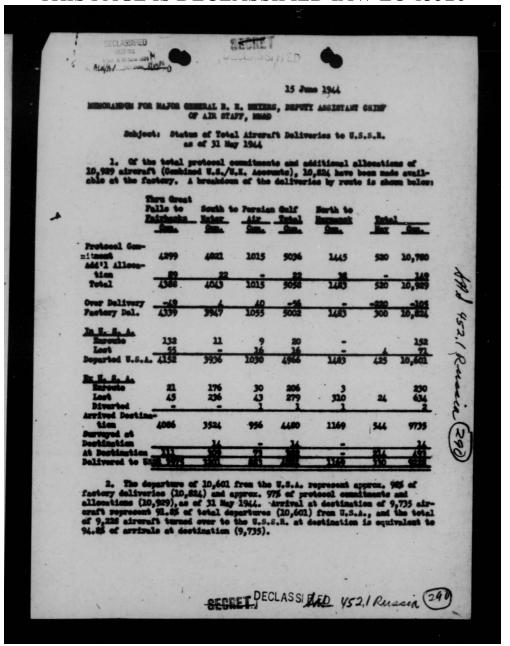
2. To send a group of Red Army Air Force officers, composed of 4 bombardiers and 4 engineers, to one of the AAF, USA schools for the purpose of studying the M-IX bombaight.

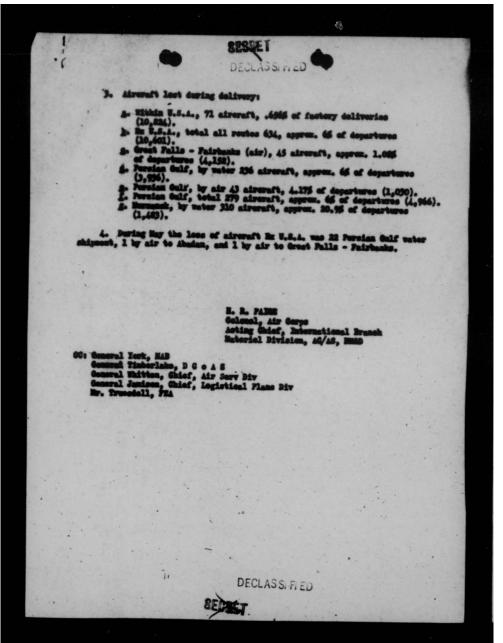
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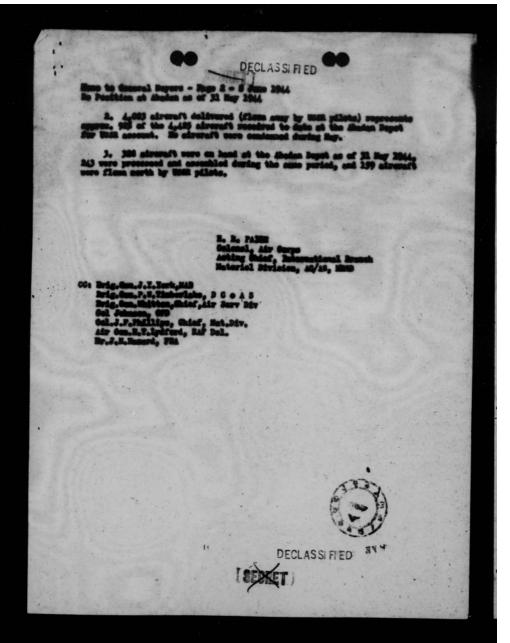




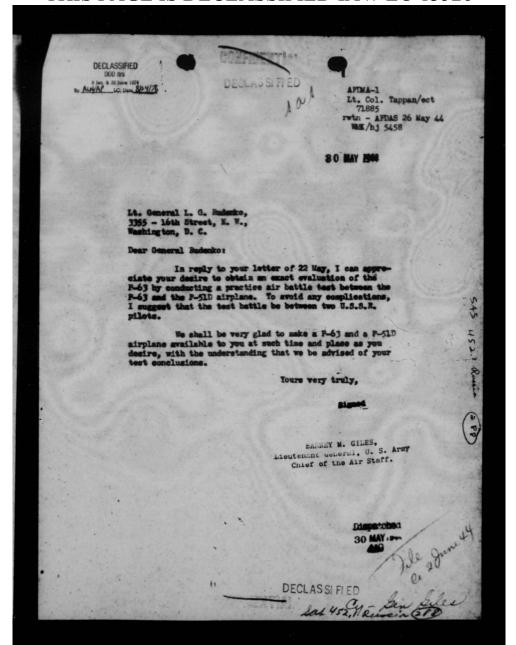


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h Aircraft received between 1 May and 31 May 1944								
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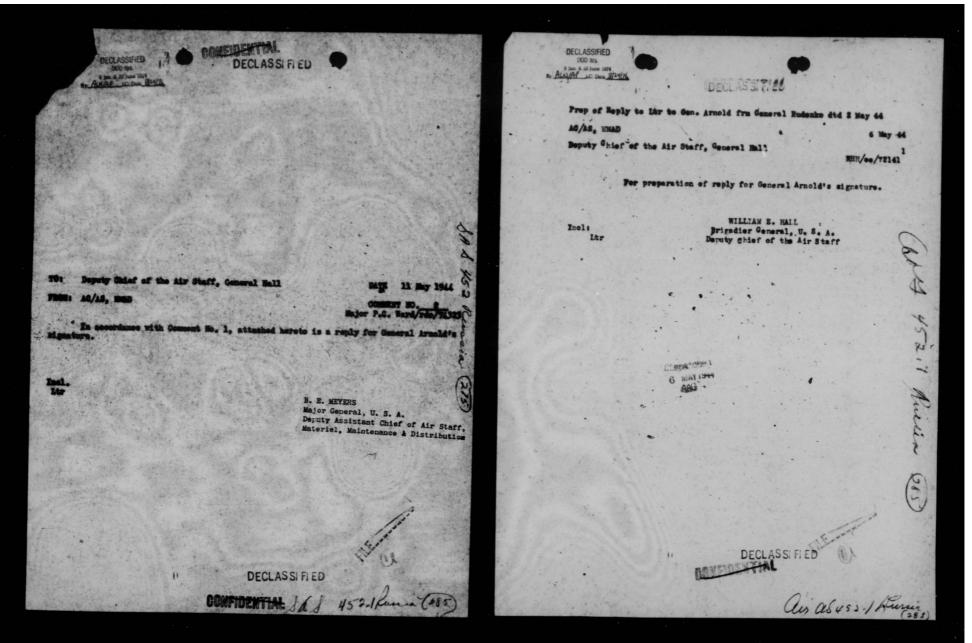
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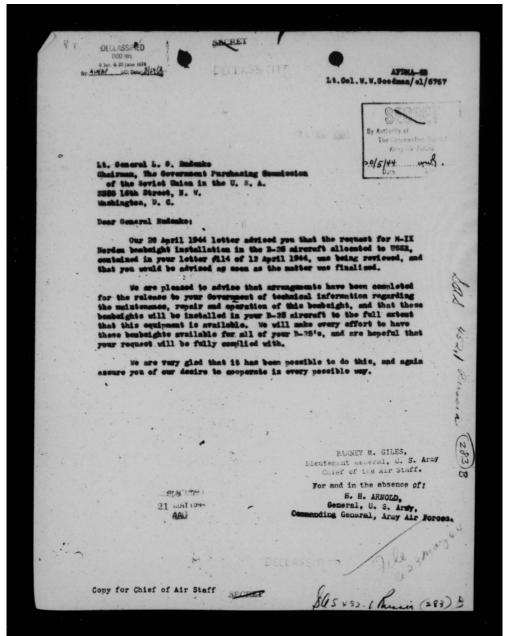
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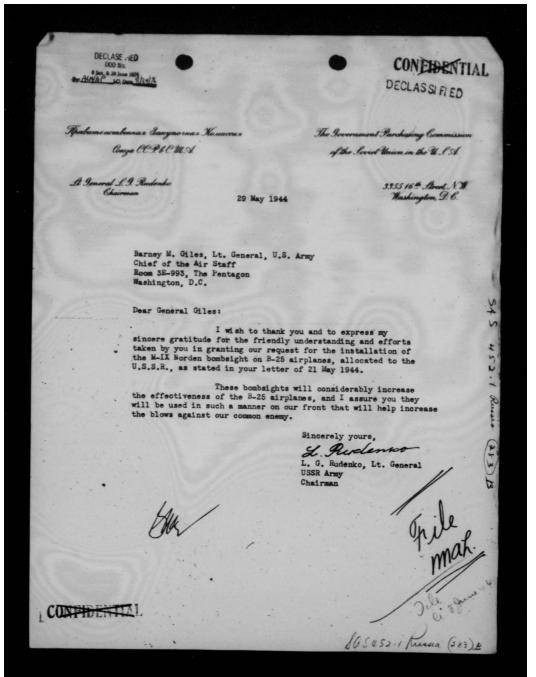
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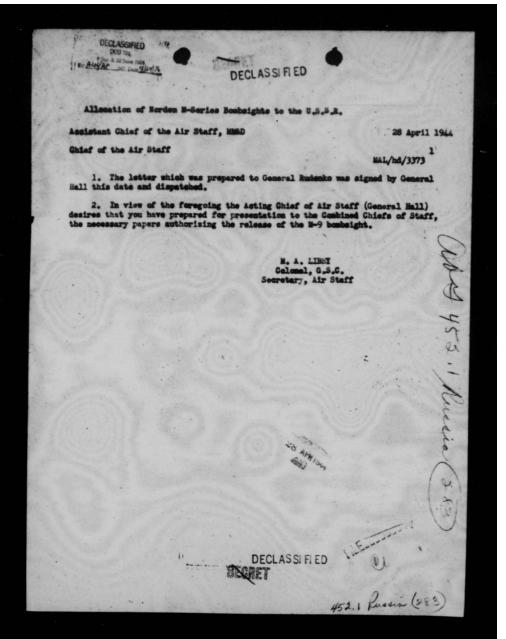


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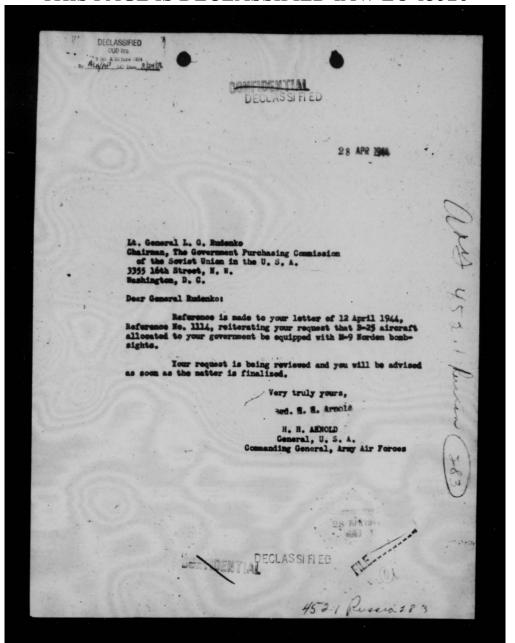


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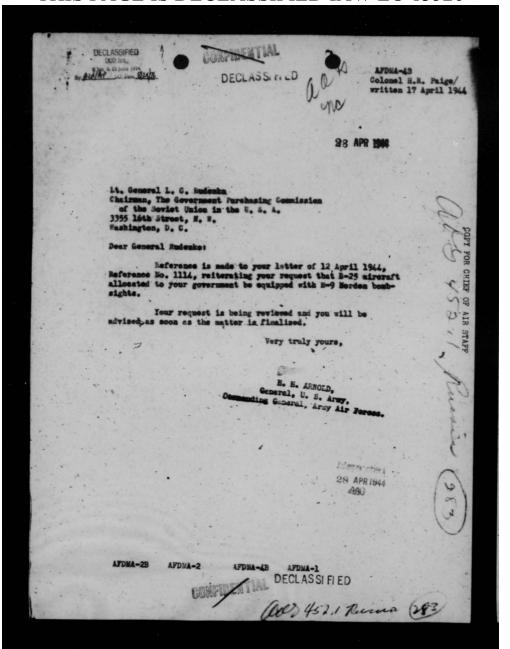




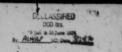
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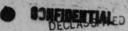


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The Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet union in the U.S.A.

3355 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Lt. General L. G. Rudenko

General H. H. Arnold Commanding General AAF War Department Room 3E - 1000 Pentagon Building Arlington, Va.

Dear General Arnold:

The B-25 airplanes procured from the USA are used by the Red Army Air Forces for the bombing of small objectives. Experience has proven that the D-8 bombsights, which are only installed on planes being delivered to the USSR, are not efficient enough for their assigned purpose.

In the above connection, my Government has again instructed me to request that B-25J airplanes be equipped with N-9 Norden Bomb-sights.

It is our understanding that the installation of N-9 bomb-sights on our planes was rejected on the basis that there is an insufficient quantity of said bomb-sights to meet the needs of the AAF. However, we should like to call your attention to the fact that the North American Plant in Kansas City has never felt a shortage and at present does not have a shortage of these Norden N-9 Hombsights. Nevertheless, they are removed from our completed planes at the Nodenter and in some instances are taken off our planes at Great Falls and even at Land Field.

Your favorable decision in this vital matter would be greatly appreciated.

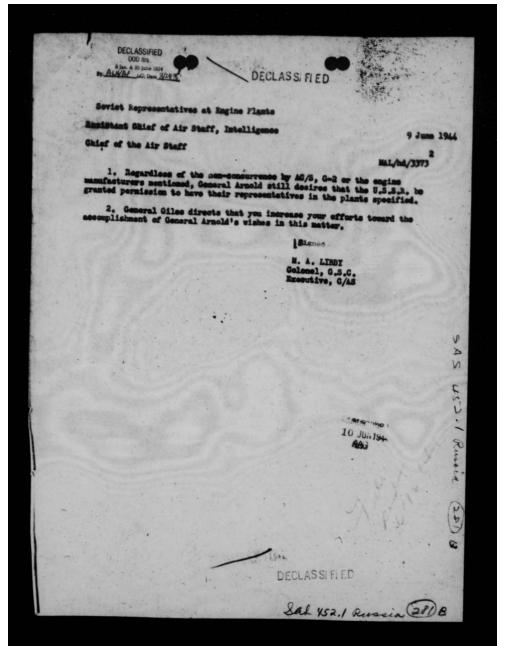
Sincerely yours,

/s/ L. Rudenko L. G. Rudenko, Lt. General USSR Arms Chairman

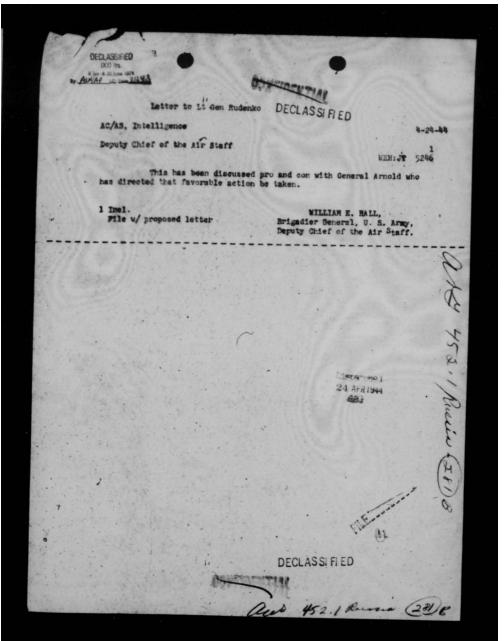
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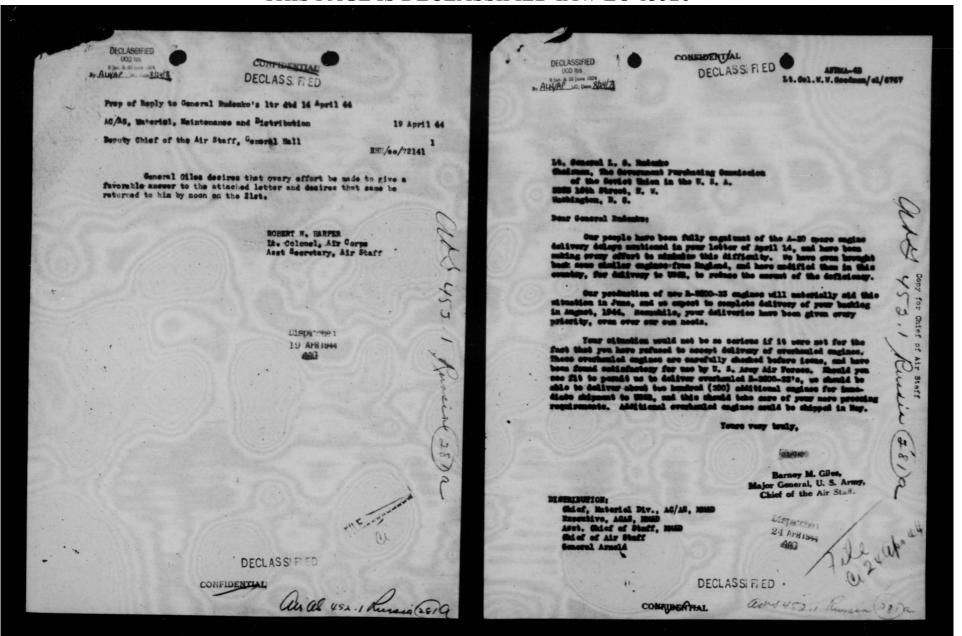
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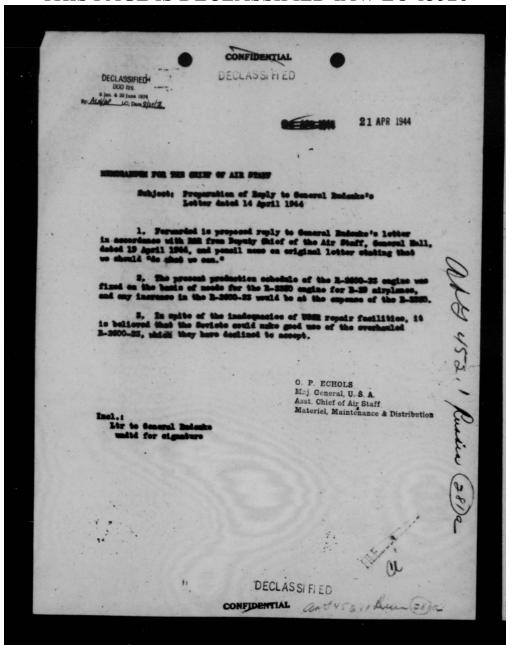


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April 14, 1944

The Severament Purchasing Semmission of the Seviet Union in the U.S.A.

3385 16th Street, M.V. Washington, D. C.

**#1138** 

Concrel H. E. Arnold Commanding General AAF Unr Superiment Symbogon Building Arlington, To.

Bear Seneral Arnelds

We are compelled to call your personal attention to the prehibitive delay in spare engine deliveries for the A-30 airplanes allotted to us on account of diversions on the Third Protocol.

A report from our representatives at the United Estions Branch discloses that up to April 1st, 1944, a balance of 484 engines are due to because of the shortage of new B-2600-25 mgines. The same report states that the balance will not be supplied to us till June 1844, at which time there is a possibility that the number of undelivered engines will be considerably increased.

Consequently, a delay in the supply of spare engines creates a difficulty in the operation of A-20 airplanes delivered to the USER. In view of this situation, we should like to request that arrangements be made for the immediate delivery of the subject R-2600-25 engines due on our diversions and that provisions be made for a normal supply of spare engines in the future.

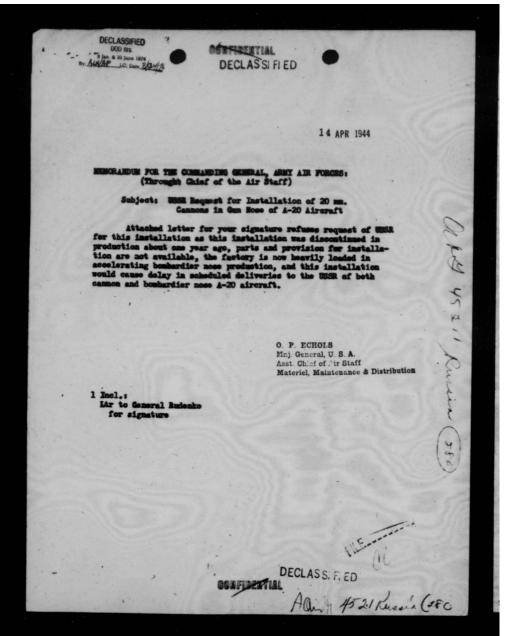
Tour favorable reaction to the foregoing will be greatly appreciated.

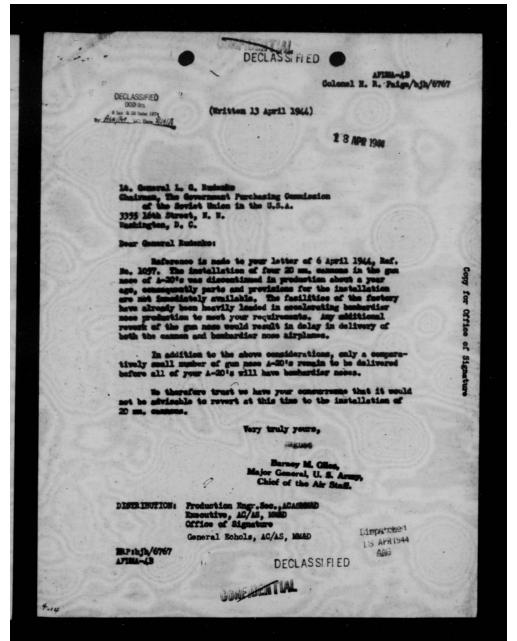
a Sinesraly yours,

L. S. Radouko, Lt. Sonoral USER Army Chairman

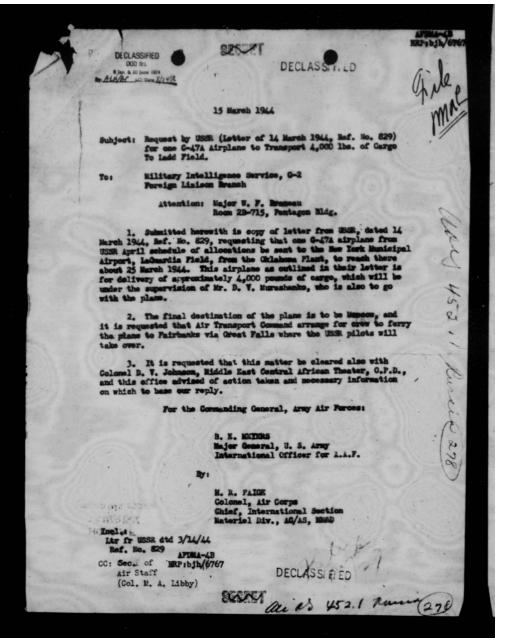
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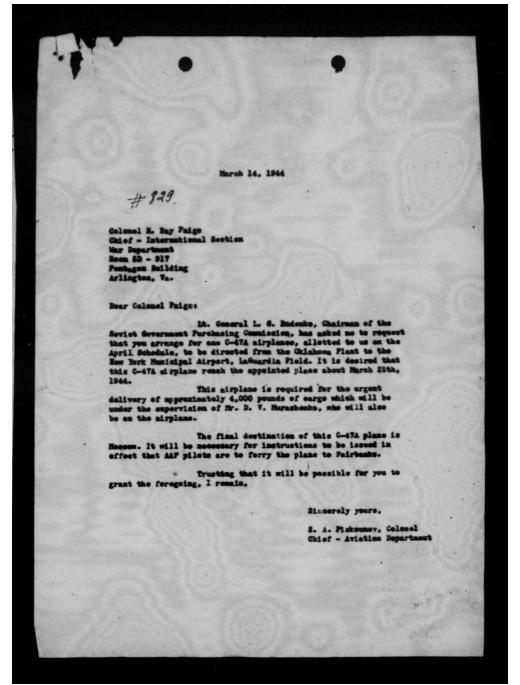
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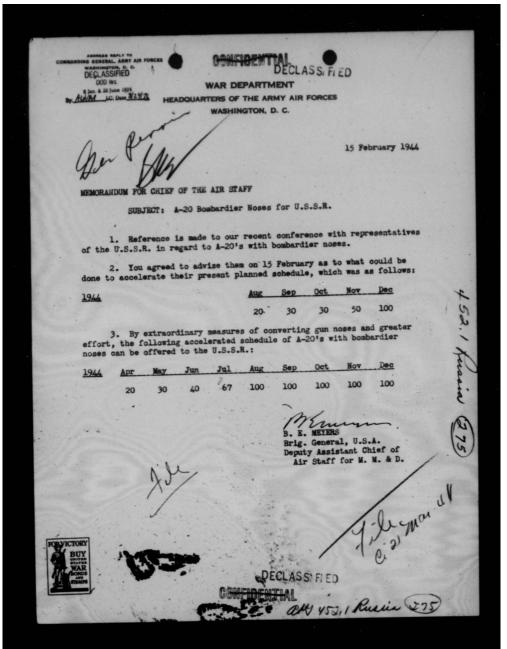




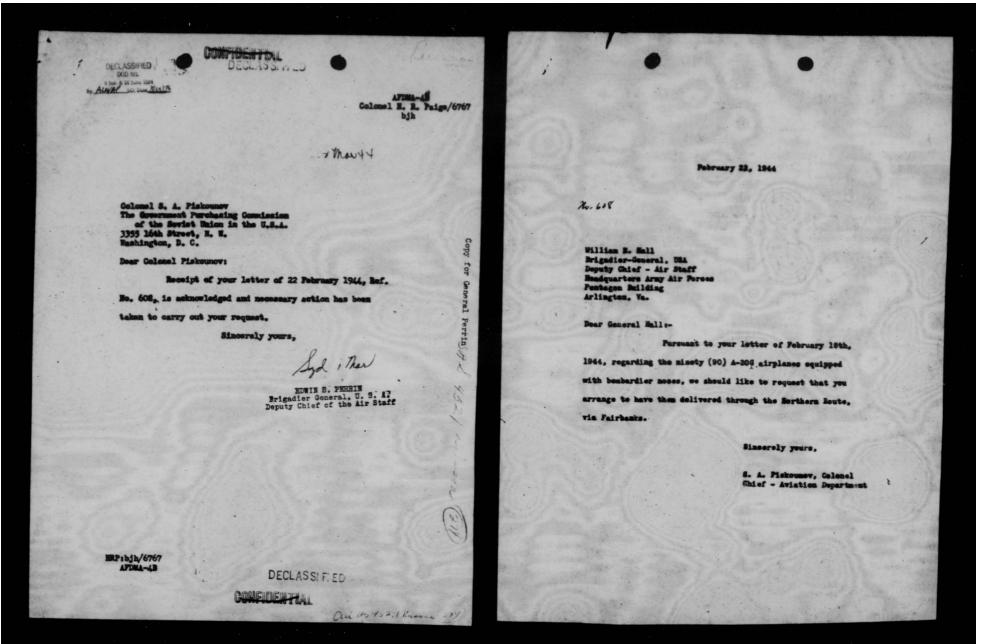
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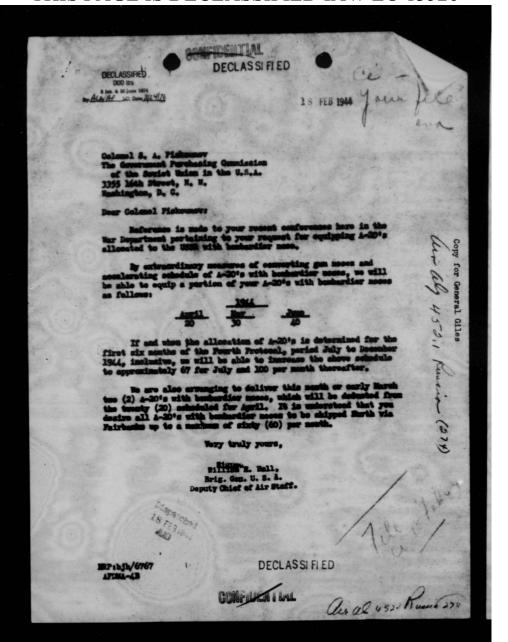




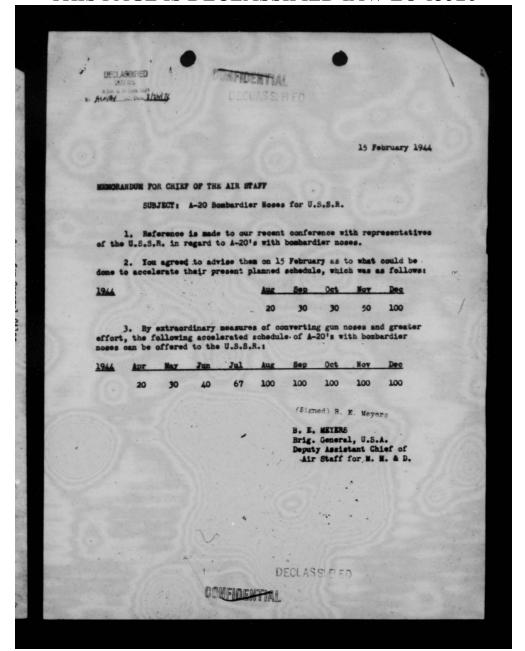
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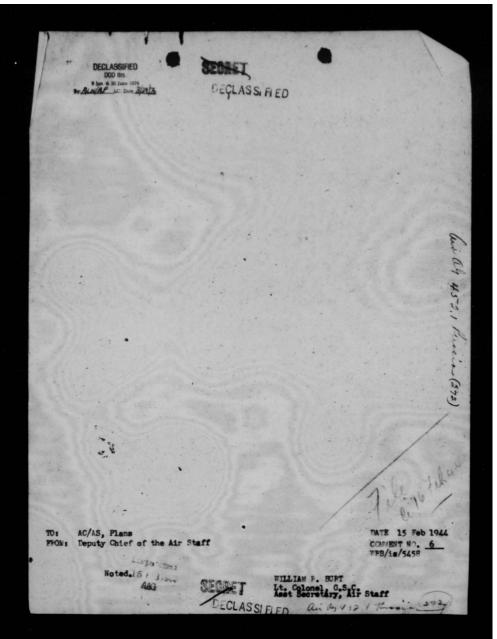


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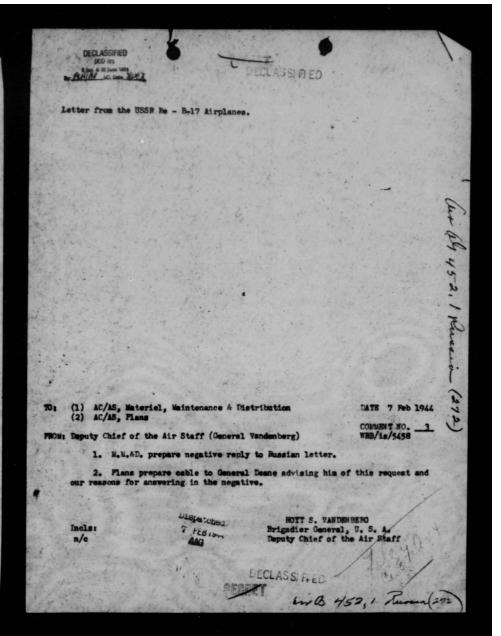


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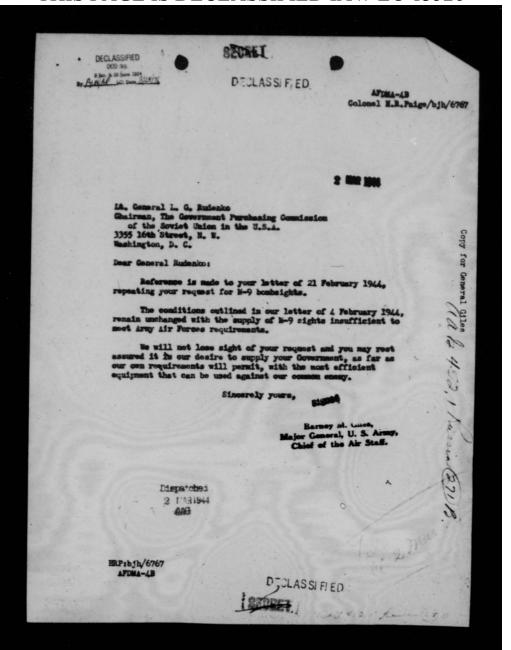


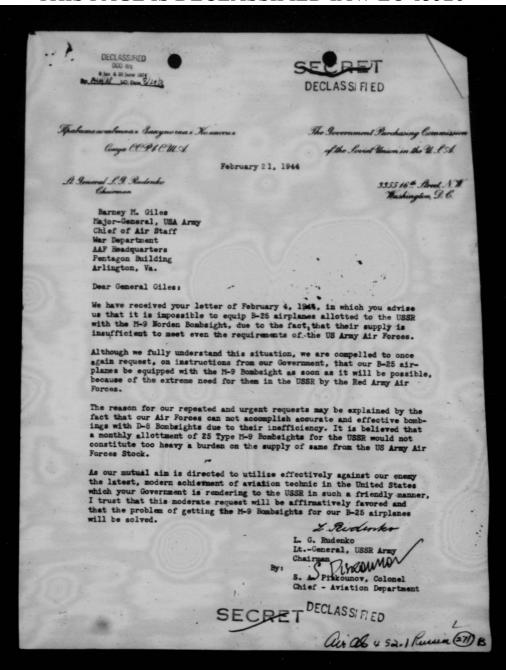


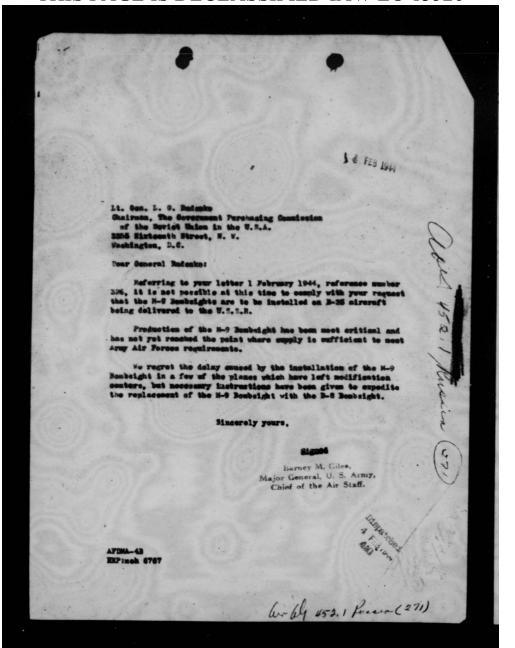
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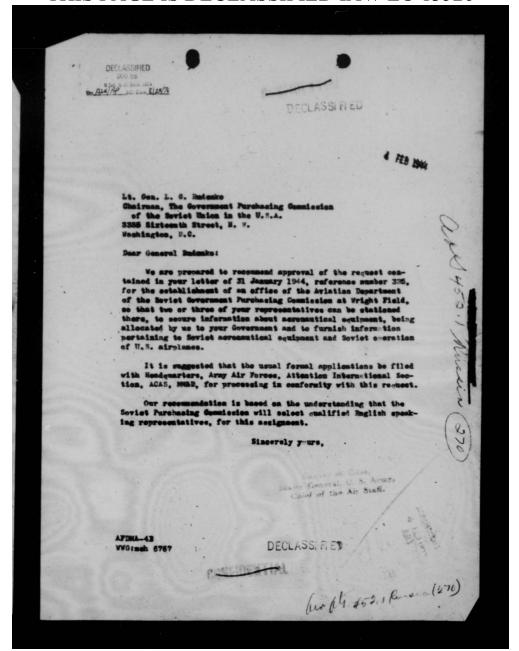
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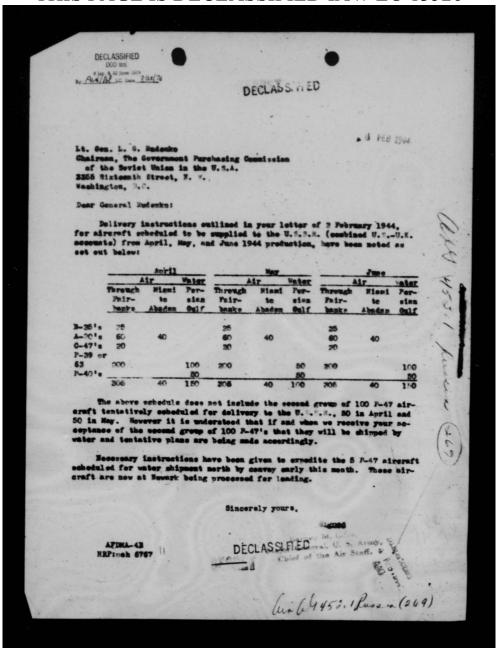


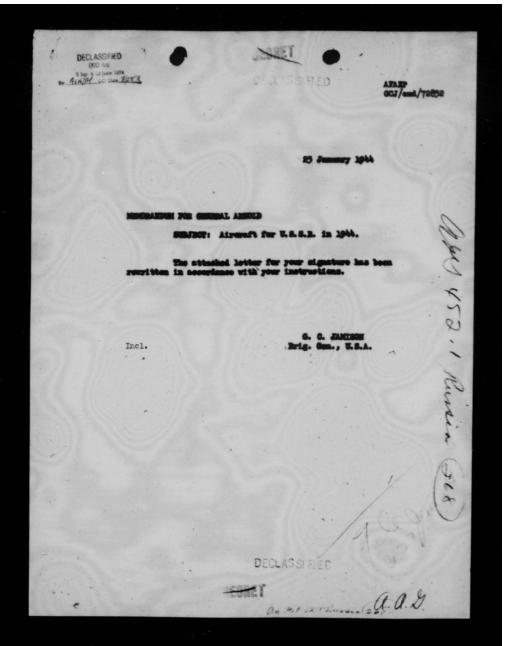


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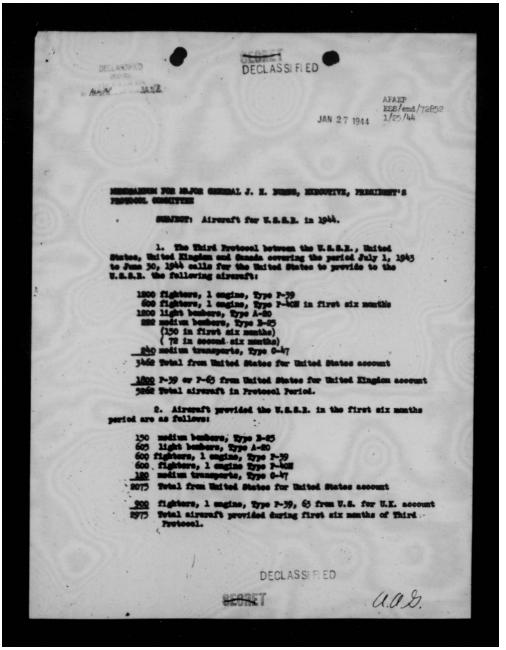


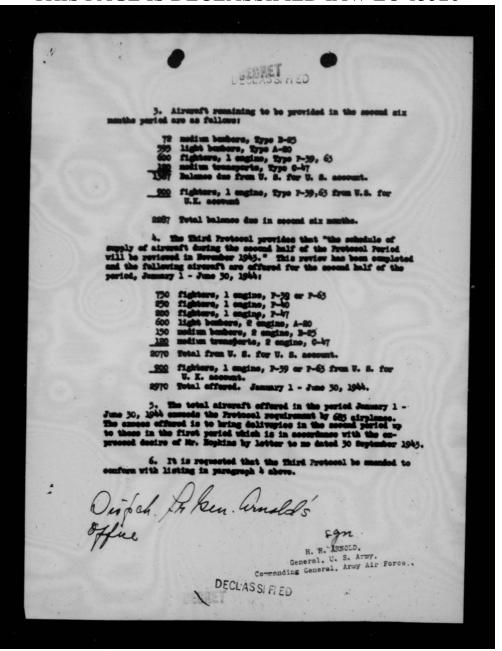
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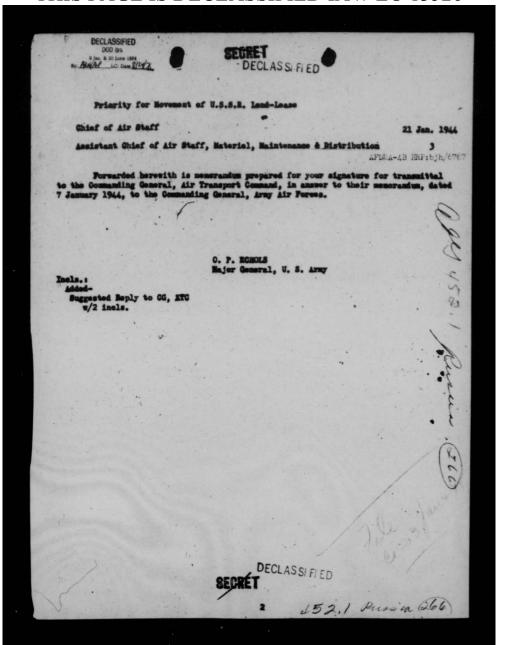




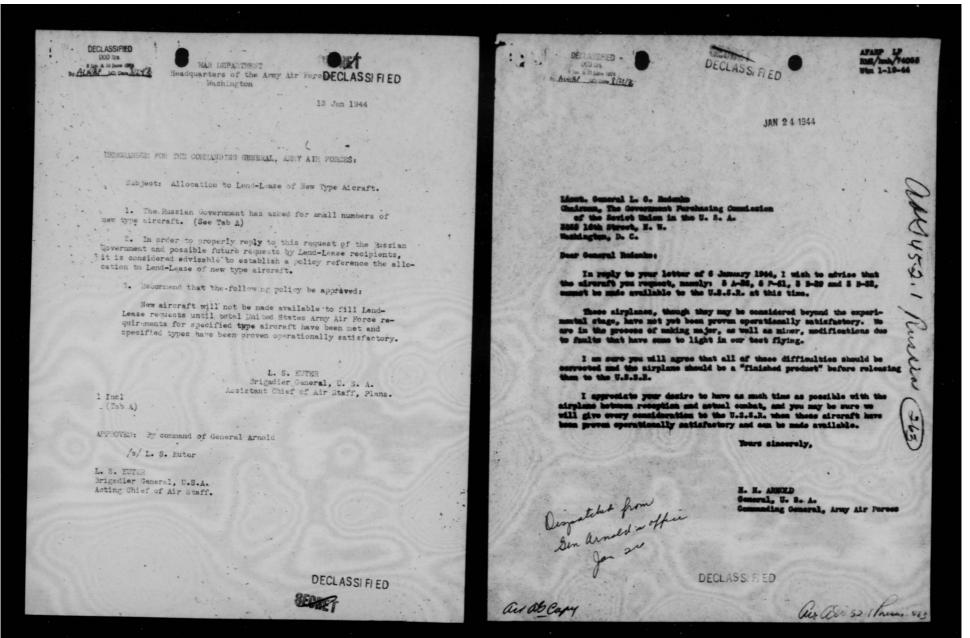
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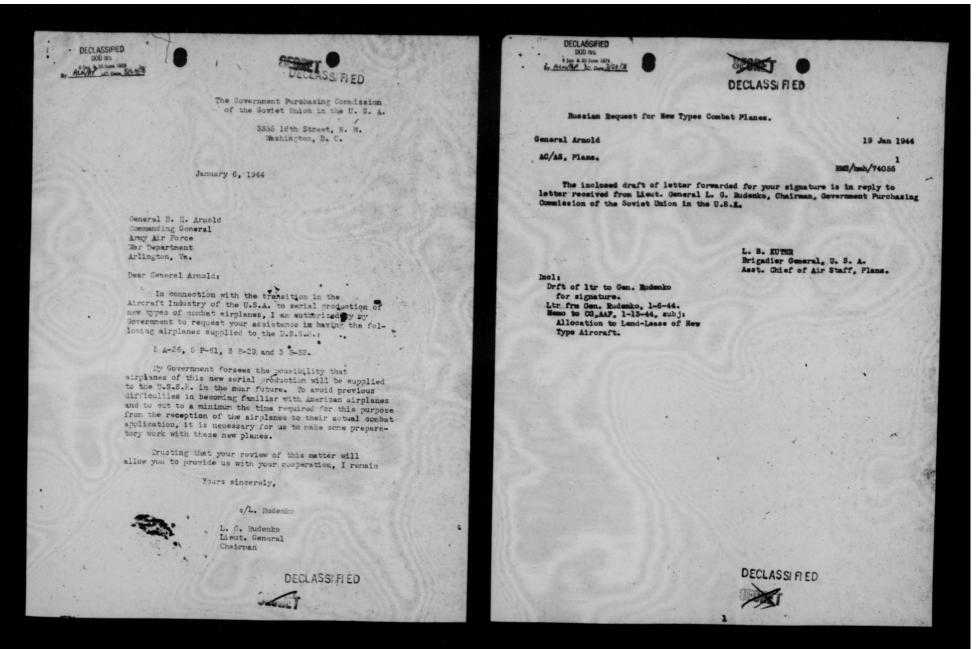


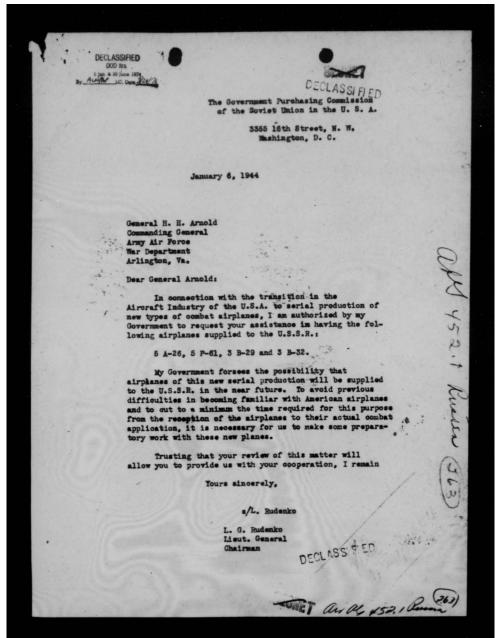




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8 Jan. & 20 June 1854
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Washington DECLASSIFIED

13 Jan 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES:

Subject: Allocation to Lend-Lease of New Type Aicraft.

- 1. The Russian Government has asked for small numbers of new type aircraft. (See Tab A)
- In order to properly reply to this request of the Russian Government and possible future requests by Land-Lease recipients, it is considered advisable to establish a policy reference the allocation to Land-Lease of new type aircraft.
  - 5. Recommend that the following policy be approved:

Here aircraft will not be made available to fill Lend-Lease requests until total United States Army air Force requirements for specified type aircraft have been net and specified types have been proven operationally satisfactory.

L. S. KUTER
Brigadier General, U. S. A.
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

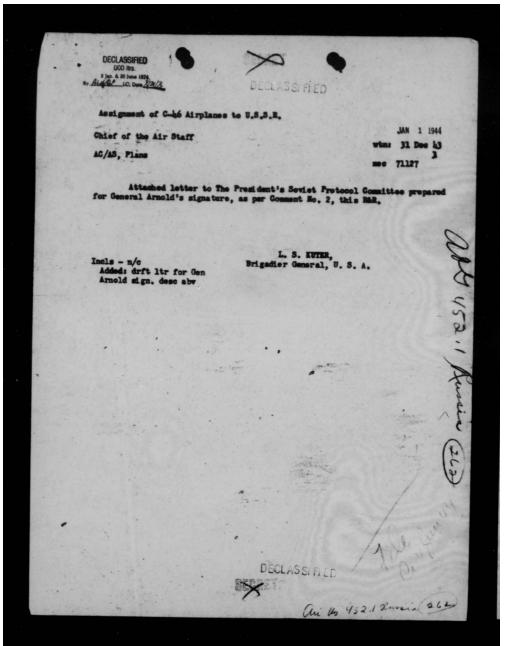
1 Incl (Tab A)

APPROVED: By command of General Arnold

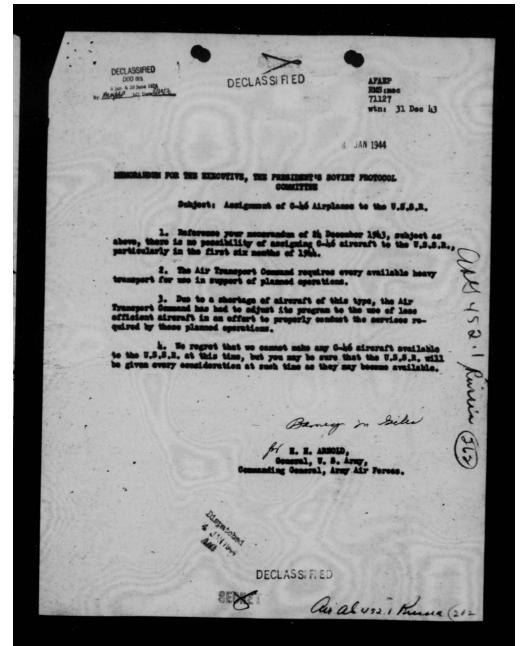
/s/ L. S. Kuter

L. S. KUTER Brigadier General, U.S.A. Acting Chief of Air Staff.

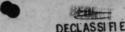
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COPI

THE PRESIDENT'S SOVIET PROTOCOL COMMITTEE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

24 December 1943

Office of the Executive
Room 1h9
1901 Constitution Avenue, N.W.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL,
ARMY AIR FORCES. (Attention: Brig. Gen. 3, C. Jamison)

Subject: Assignment of C-46 Airplanes to the U.S.S.R.

Attached is copy of a letter received from the Soviet Purchasing Commission, which contains a request for the assignment of C-46A airplanes. It is requested that this matter be considered in connection with the review of the airplane situation under the Third Soviet Protocol.

It is relaized that there is an acute shortage of transport airplanes. However, the need of the Soviets for airplanes of this type is well understood and if it is possible to do so, in the light of other commitments, some portion or all of the Soviet request should be granted.

Sincerely,

(S)

JOHN Y. YORK, OR., Brigadier General, U. S. Army Acting Executive

Attachment

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December 20, 1943

Brig. General John Y. York, Jr. Acting Executive President's Soviet Protocol Committee 1901 Constitution Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Dear General York:

My Dovernment had requested that C-46A transport airplanes, produced by Curtiss-Wright Corporation, and C-47 transport airplanes, produced by the Douglas Aircraft Company, be supplied to the U.S.S.R. from July 1st, 1943, under the Third Protocol, in the quantity of thirty planes monthly.

At the time commitments were made for supply of airplanes to the U.S.S.R. by the United States, provisions were made for twenty C-47 airplanes monthly. Approval was not given for supply of ten C-46A planes monthly. However, it was stated that the supply of airplanes to the U.S.S.R. for the second half of the Third Protocol period would be reviewed in Movember, 1943.

My Government has authorized me to request again that the possibility be ascertained of supplying to the U.S.S.R. ten C-b6A transport planes monthly, starting with January 1964.

It would be deeply appreciated if all possible measures be taken to fulfill the extreme need of the U.S.S.R. for C-46A transport airplanes, which planes would render great assistance at our front.

I trust that the urgency of this request will make it possible to render a favorable decision in this matter.

Sincerely yours

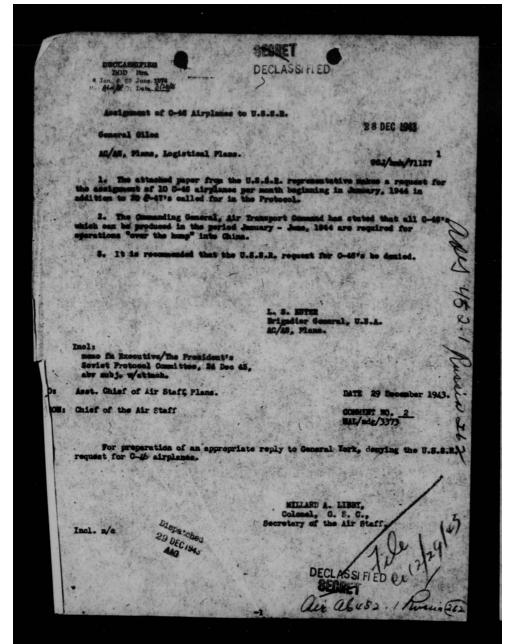
(S)
K. I. Lukashev
Acting Chairman

CC: Brig. General Boykin C. Wright

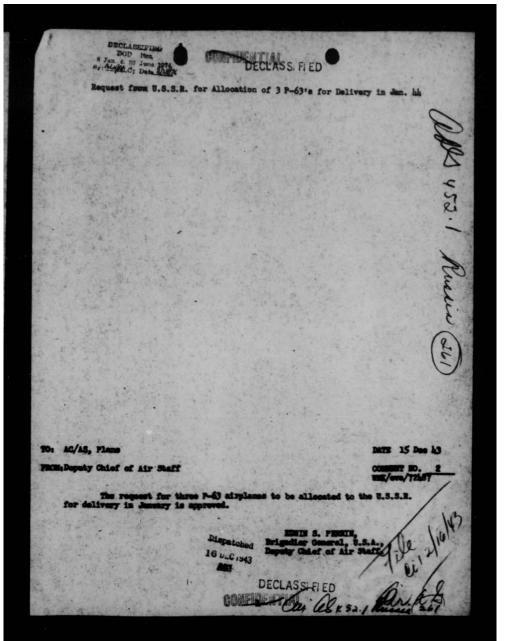
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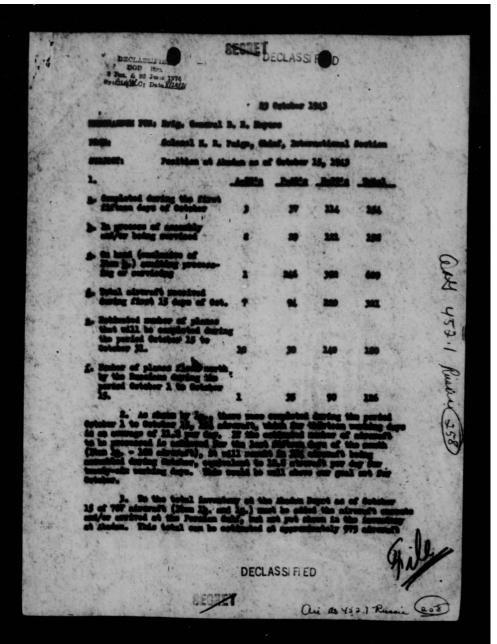
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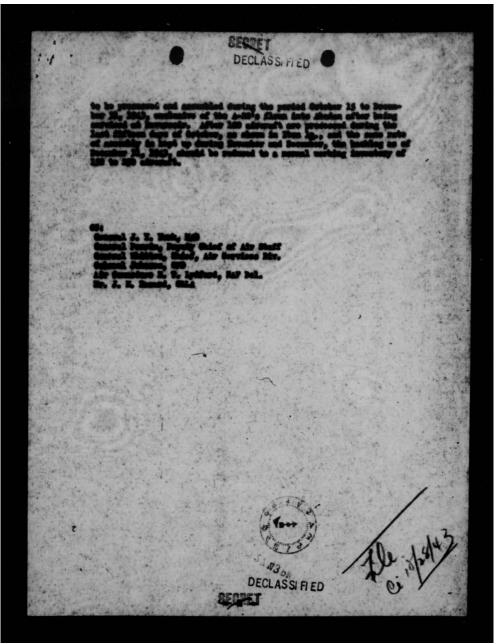
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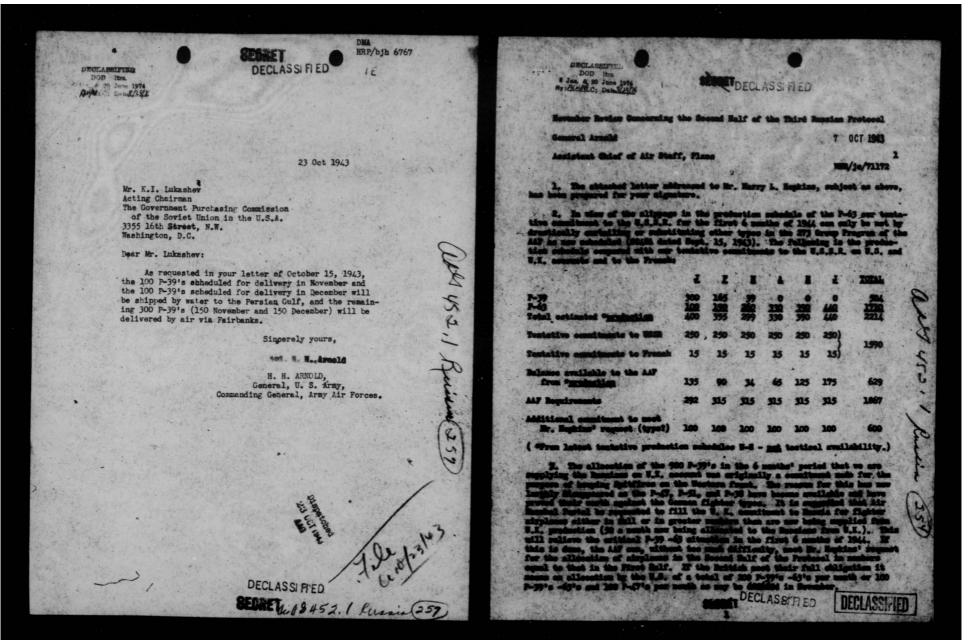
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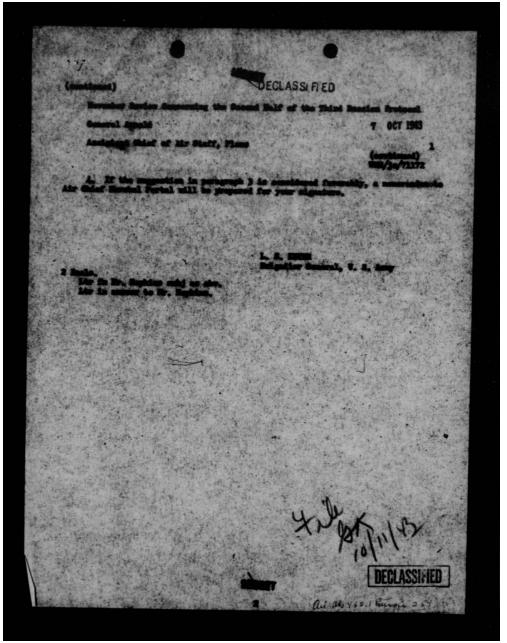
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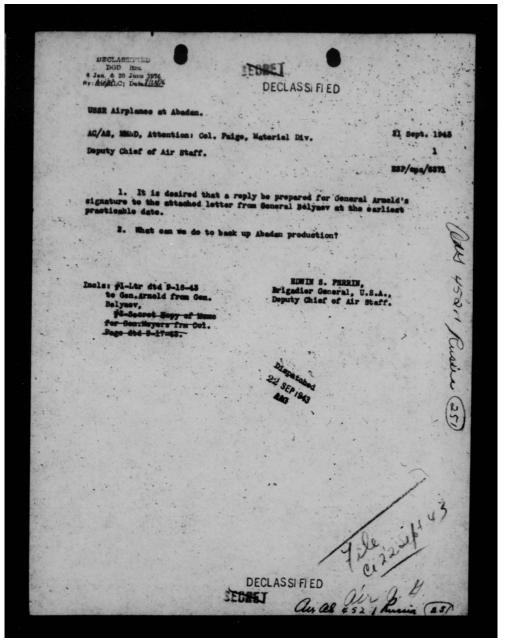
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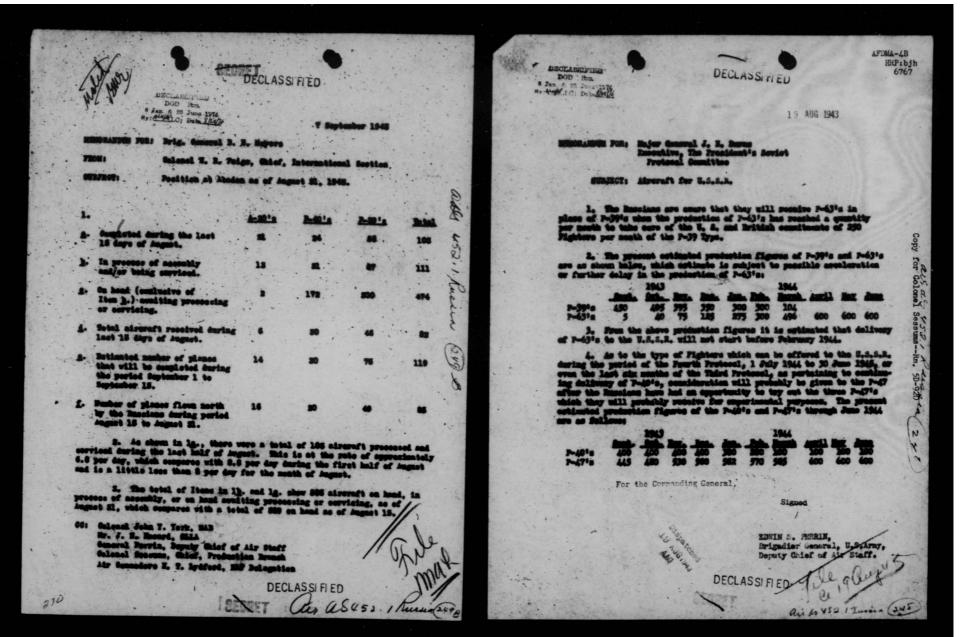
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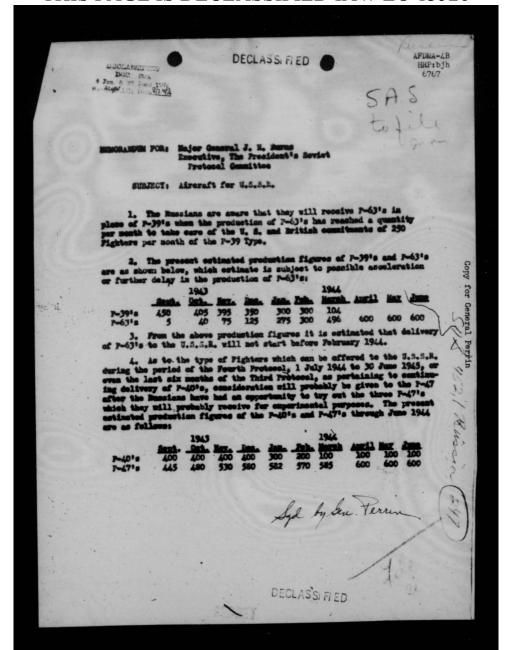


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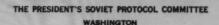


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11 August 1943

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Stade Dec Coffee 94 ag 23

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL H. H. ARNOLD, COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES.

The latest revision of Munitions Assignments Committee (Air) Case No. 200, Amended as of 21 July 1943, indicates that either P-39 or P-63 fighter airplanes are allocated to the U.S.S.R. for the balance of the year 1943. Available information indicates an intention to shift all or a considerable portion of the capacity of the Niagara Falls and Buffalo Plants of the Bell Aircraft Corporation from P-39's to P-63's.

The U.S.S.R. request contained in the proposed Third Soviet Protocol is for 6,000 "Aircobras". Against this request, the War Department offering is for "1,200 fighters, 1-engine, Type P-39". In addition there is an offer "to supply for the United Kingdom's account 150 P-39 fighter airplanes per month for the period ending December 31, 1943". An approved directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff (CGS 283/1 dated 29 July 1943), indicates that during the period 1 January 1944 to 30 June 1944, P-39 or P-63 airplanes will continue to be assigned to the U.S.S.R. on U.K. account at the rate of 150 airplanes per month.

Since our commitment to the U.S.S.R. is for P-39's and runs until 30 June 1944, it is believed advisable at this time to reach a decision with reference to the production of P-39's and P-63's, which will be satisfactory to you and will, as far as possible, satisfy the desires of the U.S.S.R. The Russians have a very high regard for the P-39. If it is planned to discontinue the P-39, we should consult their wishes before decision is made to substitute another type.

In connection with the problem of the P-39 and the P-63 under the Third Protocol, may I suggest that you also consider the type of fighters which can be offered to the U.S.S.R. in worthwhile quantities during the period of the Fourth Protocol, which may be expected to run from 1 July 1944 to 30 June 1945.

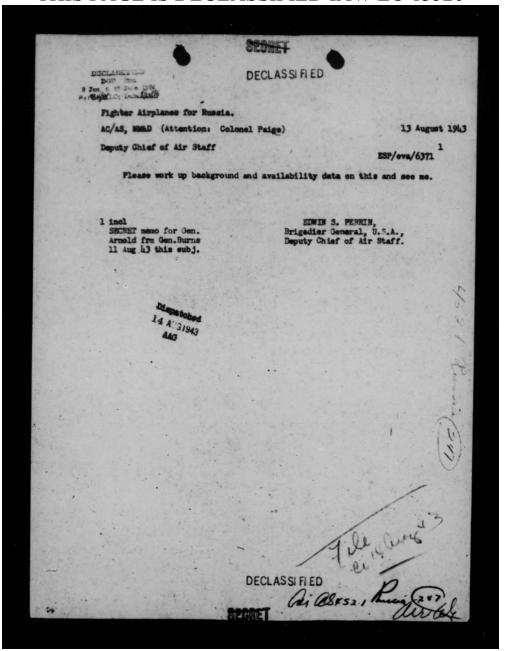
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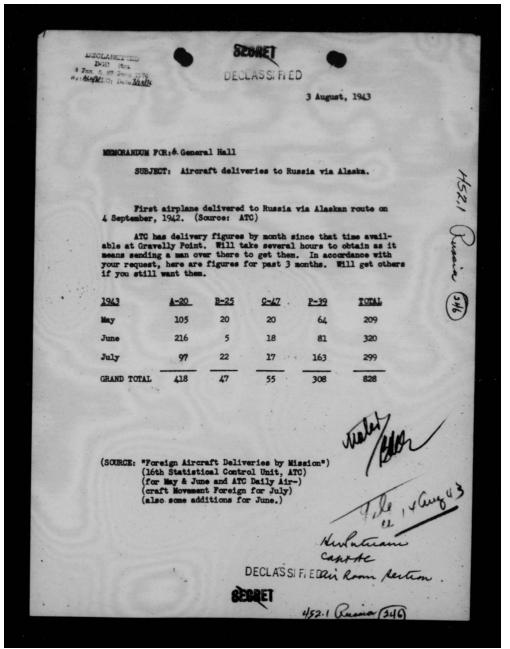
J. H. BURNS

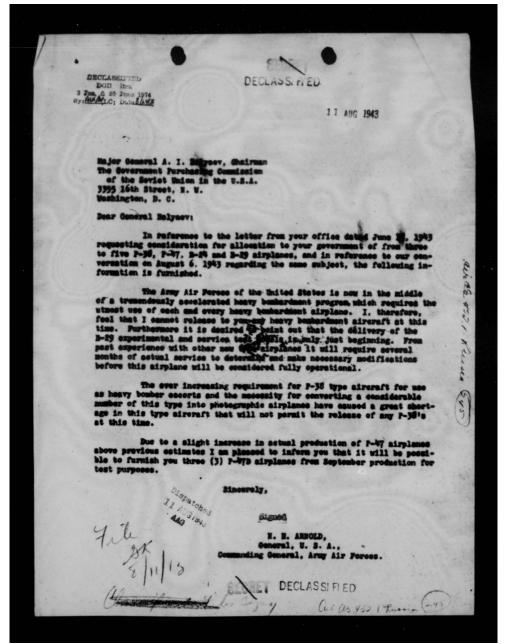
Major General, U.S. Executive

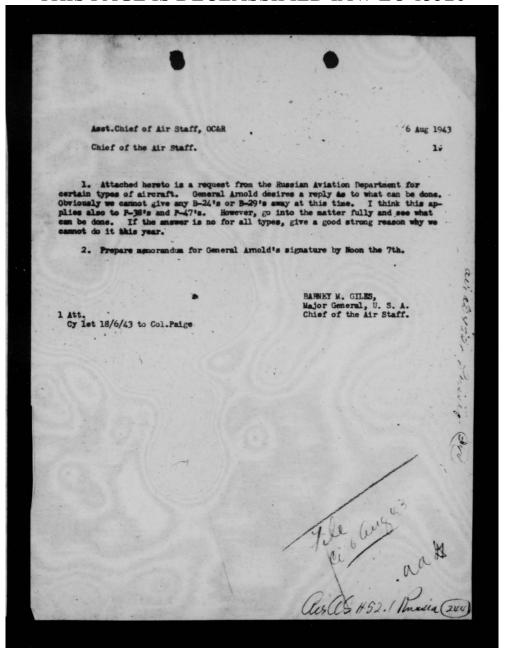
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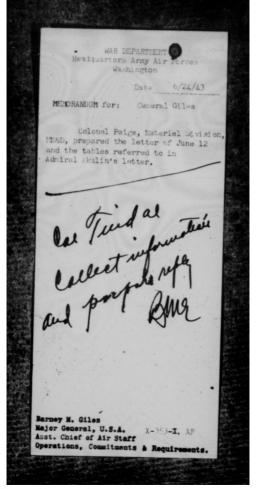


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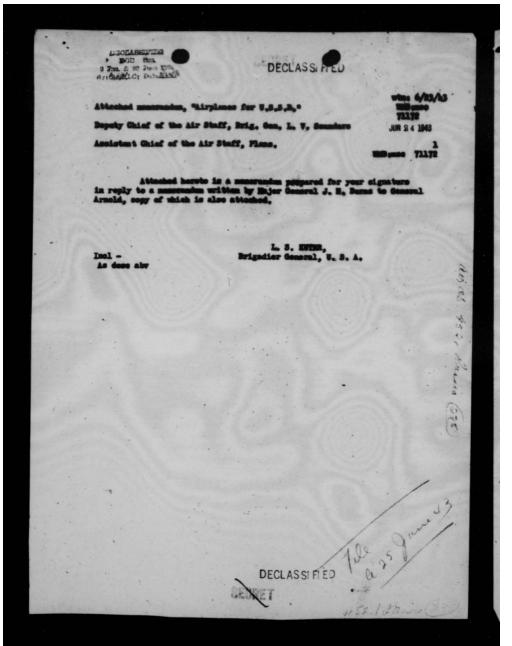
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	1 JUL 1963
Rear Admiral Baputy Chair Countarion 3355 16th St. Washington,	man, the Government Purchasing a of the Soviet Union in the W.S.A.
Jine and 1943, when show a comple that any diff	ference is made to your letter of June 19, 1983. the figures will soom be available for the end of high is the end of the Second Protocol, and will ste breakdown with serial numbers, it is suggested formness between your calculations and ours can
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Mich you ref	Sand.  H. K. AROLD.
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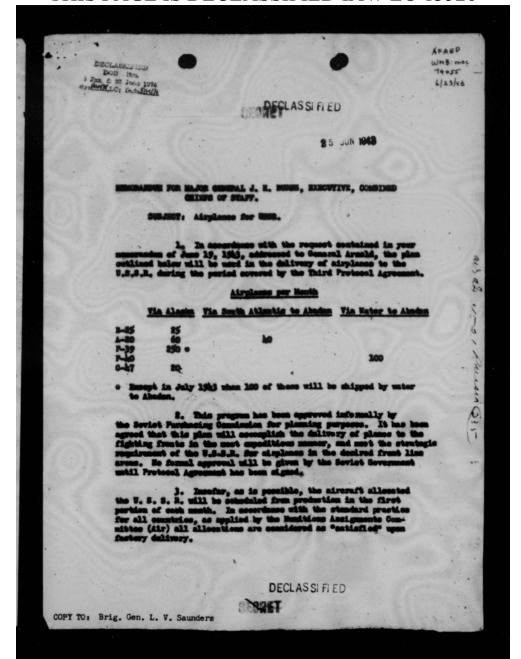
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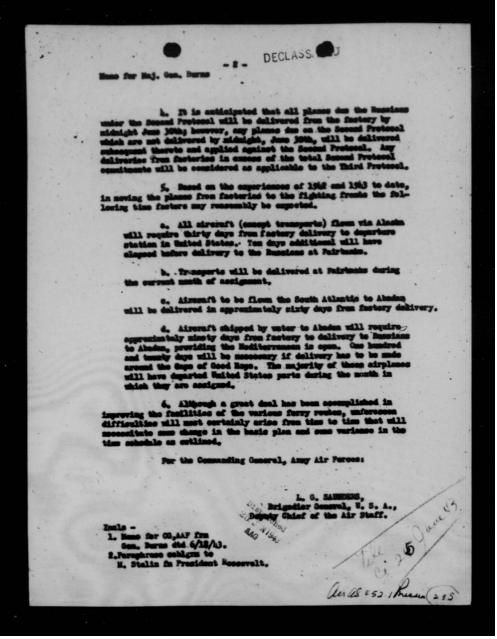


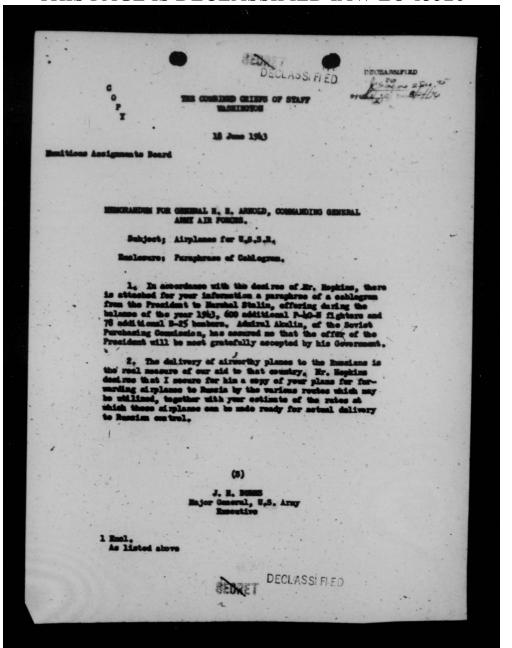
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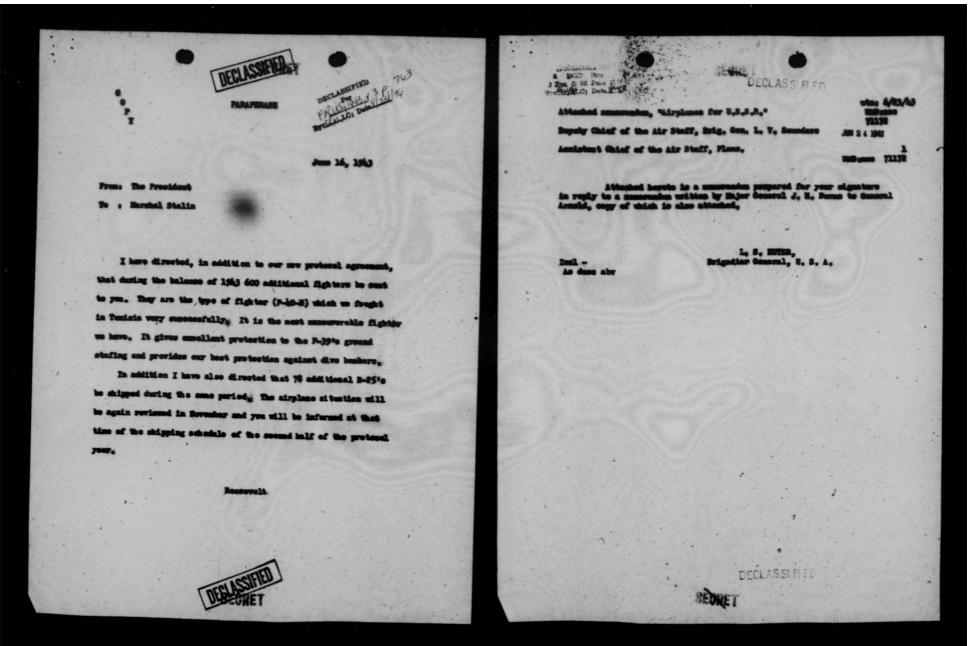


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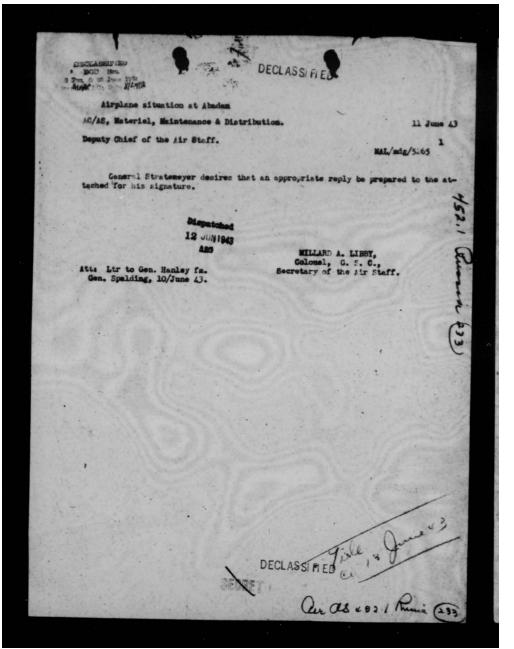




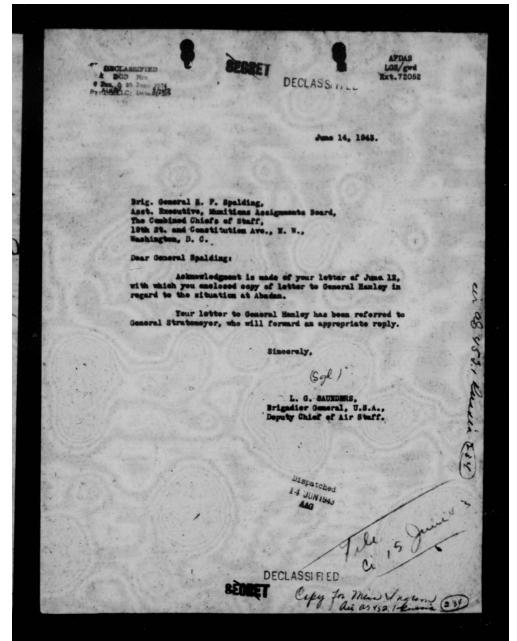




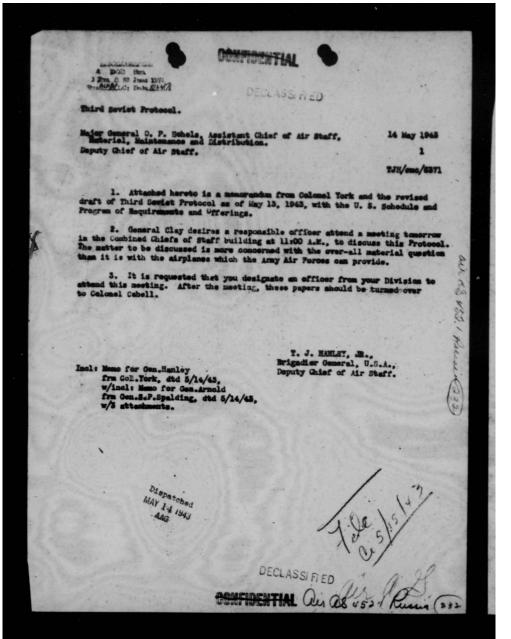
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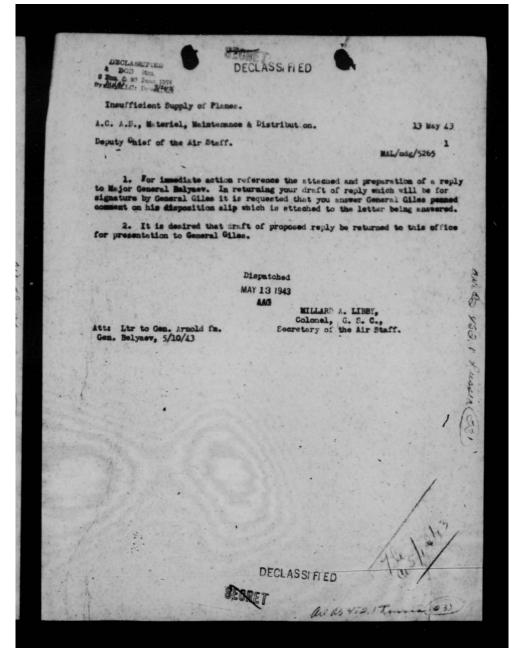
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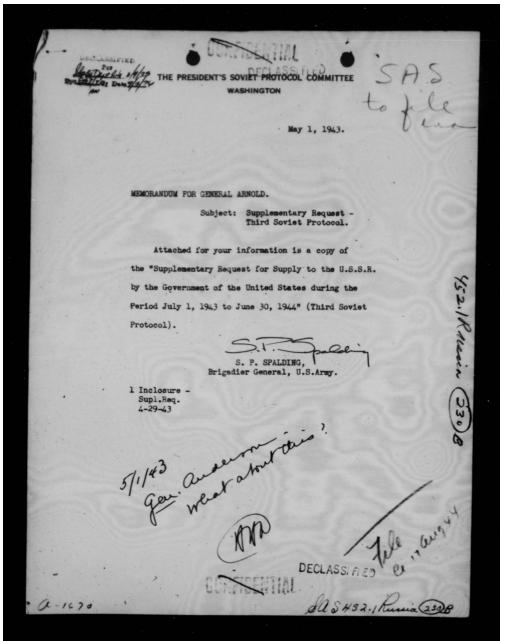
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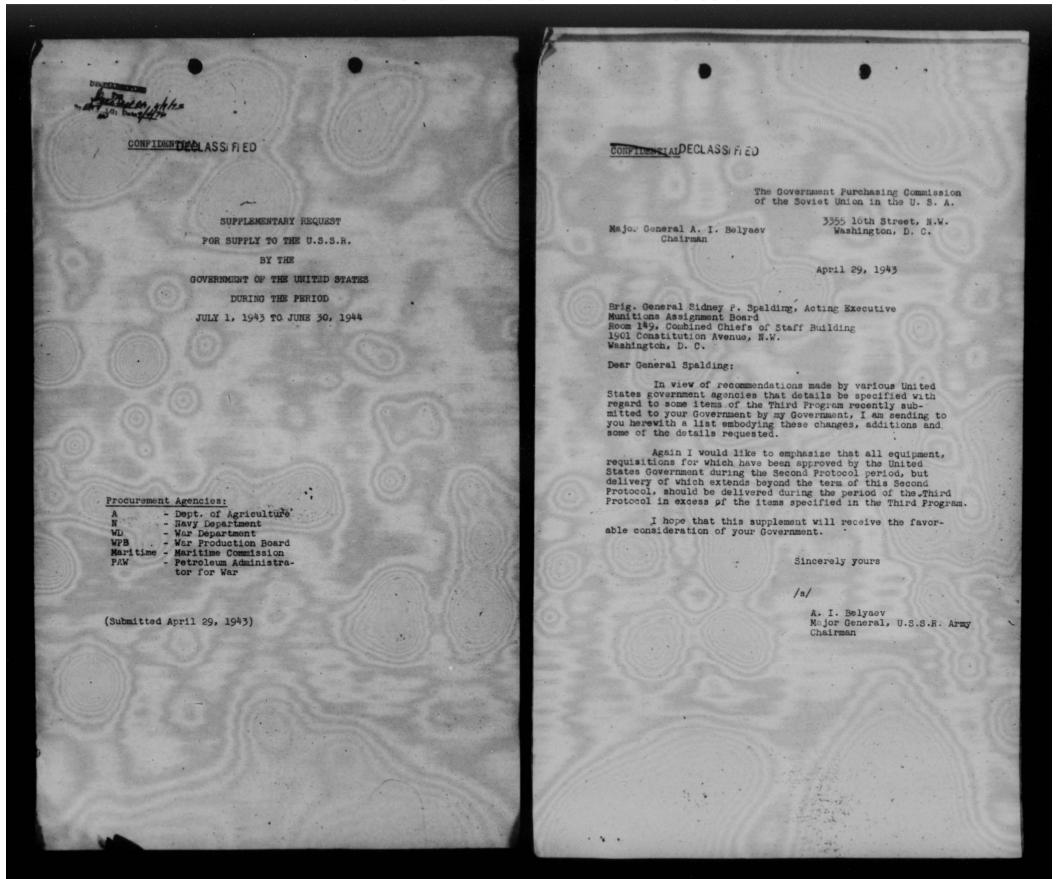
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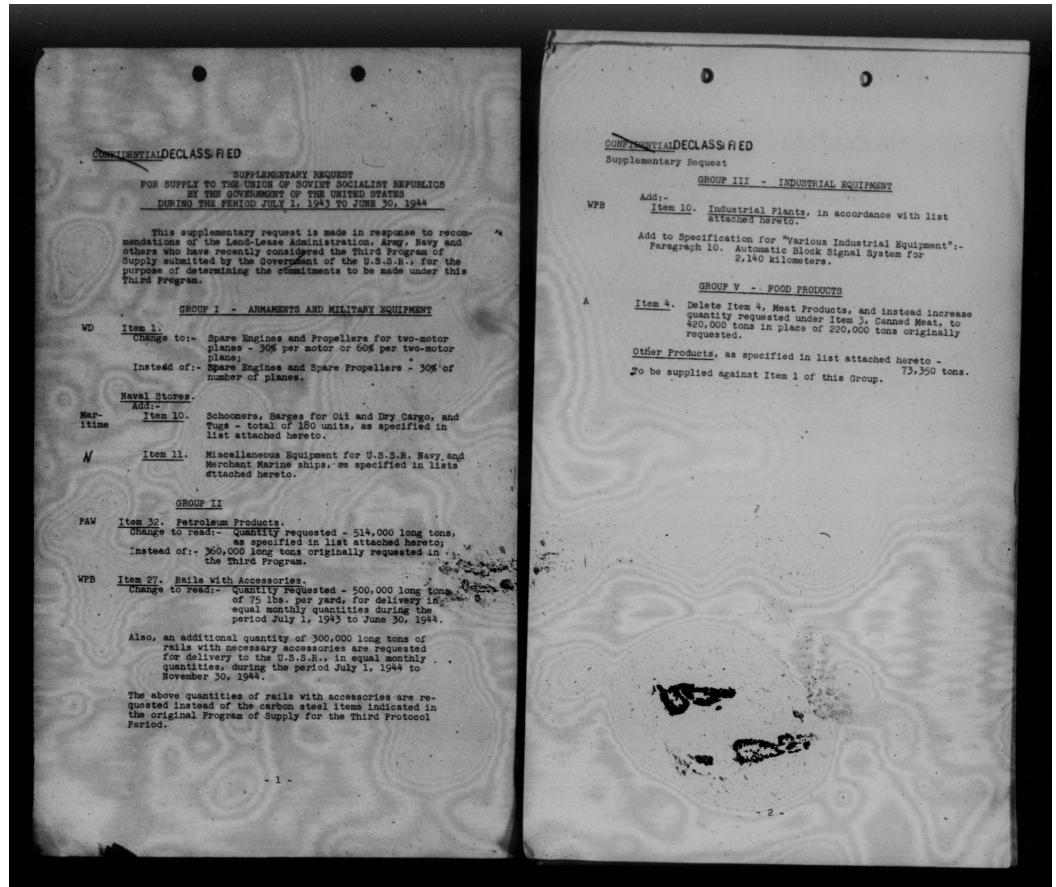


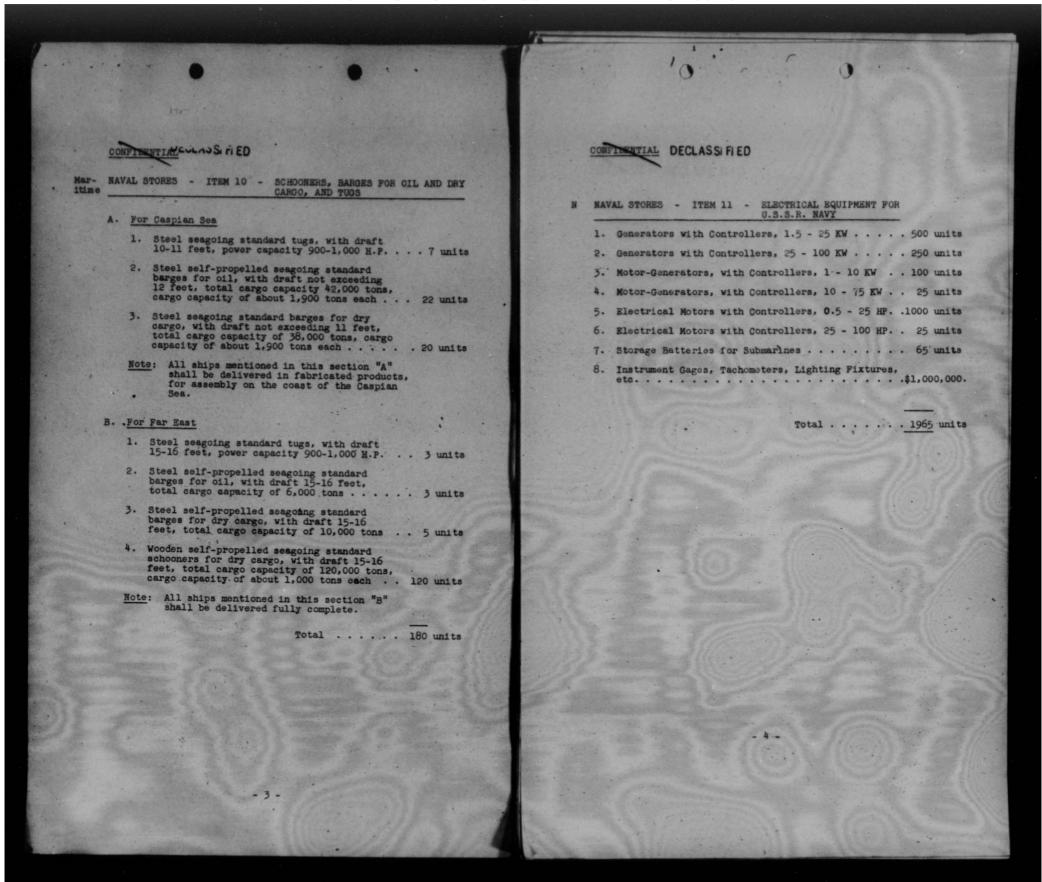
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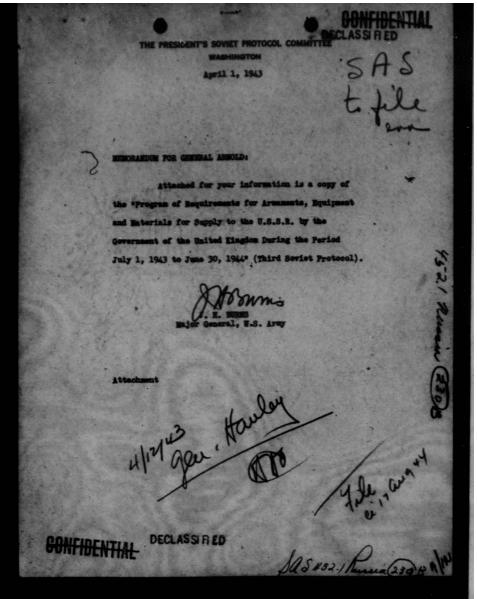


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1	N NAVAL STORES - ITEM 11 - ELECTRICAL AND MISCELLANBOUS BQUIPMENT FOR MERCHANT MARINE
	1. Diesel-Generators, D.C. 3.5 - 30 KW 340 units
	2. Diesel-Generator Compressors, 15 - 30 KW 60 units
	3. Diesel-Generator Pumps, 1.5 - 3.5 KW 145 units
	4. Steam Boilers; 90-120 pounds per inch 16 sq. meters, for heating, complete with feeding pumps 20 units
	5. Riectrical Centrifugal Pumps, 10 - 70 ton/per hour. 210 units
	6. Electrical Piston Pumps, 20 - 300 ton/per hour 235 units
	7. Worm Driven Pumps for Oil, electrically driven 100 units
	8. Hand Operated Compressors, 2 mt3 per hours 700 units
	9. Engine Telegraphs - commercial type 430 units
	10. Electrical Steering Engines, Windlasses, and Winches-
1855	
	300 units
	300 units
	Total
	300 units

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# DECLASSI FIED PAW ITEM 32 Blending Agents for Aviation Gasoline Delivery: two tankers per month commencing July, 1943. . . 204,000 long tons 100-Octane Aviation Gasoline . . . . Delivery: three tankers per month commencing July, 1943. 300,000 c) Various Grades of Lubricating Oils . . 5,500 d) Cerezine Wax . . . . . . 2,000 Additives for Lubricating Oils . 1,500 . f) Tetraethyl Lead Liquid . 1,000 Total Requested 514,000 long tons To effect delivery to the U.S.S.R. of the petroleum products in quantities as specified herein, the Government of the U.S.S.R. requests that the United States Government furnish to the U.S.S.R. 7 or 8 additional tankers, in excess of those which have already been given to the U.S.S.R. during the Second Protocol period.

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WPB	GROUP III - ITEM 10 - INDUSTRIAL PLANTS	A GROUP V - FOOD PRODU	ICTS
	I. Plants for the production of synthetic rubber and alcohol:	OTHER PRODUCTS	73,350 tons
WPB	1) 20,000 tons per year of butadiene (divinil) from oil products and oil gases.	a) Concentrated Soups and Cereals	10,000 tons
WPB	2) 7,000 tons per year of styrene (sterol)	b) Dehydrated Vegetables	10,000 "
WPB	3) 25,000 tons per year of synthetic rubber "Buna S"	c) Tomato Paste	10,000 "
WPB	4) 10,000 tons per year of synthetic rubber -Neoprene	d) Concentrated Juices	2,000 "
WPB	5) 3,000 tons per year of butyl rubber	e) Cheese	15,000 "
WPB	6) 20,000 tons per year of synthetic alcohol from	f) Condensed Milk	12,000 "
	- ethylene	g) Vitamins:	
	All plants should include complete main and auxiliary equipment.	Ascorbic Acid Riboflavin Aneurin	50 "
WPB	II. Plant for production of 47 tons per day of cord and 8 tons per day of chefer.	Pish Liver Oil (Vit."A") }	62 M.M. U.S.P. Units (or approximately 100 tons)
PAW	III. Plant for production of toluene, 20,000 - 30,000 tons per year.	h) Yeast:  Bekery Yeast Yeast Tablets (Vitaminized)	. 1,200 tons
PAW	IV. Two catalytic cracking units for the production of	1) Vegetable and Oil Seeds	2,100 tons
	aviation gasoline - 100,000 tons per year each unit.	j) Field Seeds	10,000 tons
PAW	V. 1 catalyst plant for the production of catalyst for Houdry units.	k) Spices, miscellaneous	1,000 tons
PAW	VI. Sufficient Petreco Desalting Units for the aviation lube oil plant and for those oil refinery plants ordered in 1942 for which Petreco Desalting Units are needed.	Total	<u>73,350</u> tons
WPB	VII. Plant for the production of Phenol.		
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		- 8 -	



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DECLASSI HEU PROGRAM OF REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMAMENTS, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS FOR SUPPLY TO THE U.S.S.R. BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1943 TO JUNE 30, 1944 (Submitted April 1, 1943)

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FROGRAM OF REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMAMENTS, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS FOR SUPPLY TO THE U.S.S.R.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE FERIOD JULY 1, 1943 TO JUNE 30, 1944

(All weights given in long tons)

GROUP I. ARMAMENTS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT

Item 1. - AIRPLANES

Amount requested: 2,400 pursuit planes "Spitfire" - at rate of 200 planes per month

Item 2. - TANKS

The same types as has been agreed upon by the Second Protocol Amount requested: 3,000 tanks - at rate of 250 tanks per month.

Item 3 - POWDER

Amount requested: 12,000 tons - at rate of 1,000 tons per month.

Item 4 - MINE SWEEPERS

Amount requested: 10 Mine Sweepers.

GROUP II. VARIOUS MATERIALS

Item 1. - TIN

Amount requested: 6,000 tons -- at rate of 500 tons per month.

Item 2. - LEAD

Amount requested: 12,000 tons - at rate of 1,000 tons per month.

Item 3. - COLD DRAWN POLISHED DRILL RODS - High Speed Steel

Amount requested: 120 tons - at rate of 10 tons per month.

GROUP II., Continued

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Item 4. - SHIPBUILDING STEEL PLATES, FOR SHIP REPAIR

Amount requested: 12,000 tons - at rate of 1,000 tons

Item 5. - INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS

Amount requested: \$2,400,000 worth - at rate of \$200,000 worth per month.

Item 6. - RUBBER

Amount requested: 24,000 tons - at rate of 2,000 tons per month.

Item 7. - JUTE AND JUTE PRODUCTS

Amount requested: 36,000 tons - at rate of 3,000 tons per month.

Item 8. - SISAL AND SISAL PRODUCTS

Amount requested: 18,000 tons - at rate of 1,500 tons

Item 9. - SHELLAC

Amount requested: 2,400 tons - at rate of 200 tons per month.

Item 10. - WOOL

Amount requested: 24,000 tons - at rate of 2,000 tons per month.

Item 11. - CEYLON GRAPHITE

Amount requested: 1,200 tons - at rate of 100 tons per month.

GROUP III. INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

Item 1. - MACHINE TOOLS

Amount requested: 6,000 each - at rate of 500 each per month.

Item 2. - COMPLETE STEAM BLECTRIC POWER PLANTS

with an installed capacity up to 25,000 KW each, total capacity of 150,000 KW

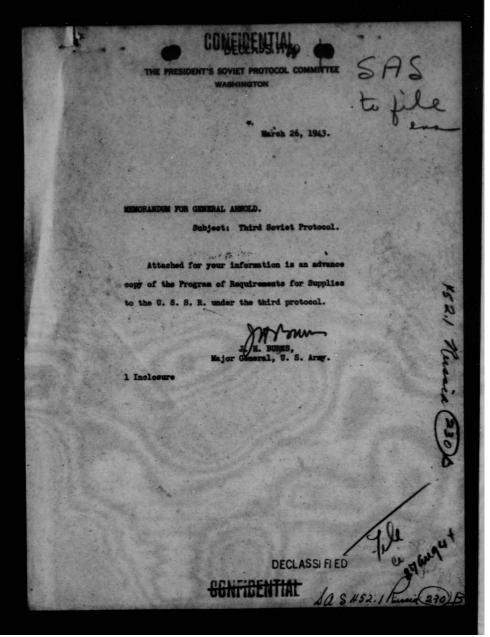
DECLASSI FIED GROUP III., Continued Item 3. - COMPLETE SMALL STEAM POWER PLANTS with an installed capacity of 100 - 500 KW each, total capacity of 25,000 KW Item 4. - MOBILE STEAM ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS with an installed capacity of 1,000 2,500 KW each, total capacity of 100,000 KW Item 5. - INDIVIDUAL TURBO-GENERATOR'S with a capacity up to 25,000 KW each, total capacity of 250,000 KW Item 6. - STEAM VALVES AND FITTINGS Amount requested: \$3,000,000 worth Item 7. - PUMPS Amount requested: \$2,000,000 worth Item 8 - COMPRESSORS Amount requested: \$5,000,000 worth Item 9. - ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Amount requested: \$14,000,000 worth Item 10 - MINING, CRANE-EXCAVATOR, TRANSPORTING AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT Amount requested: \$8,000,000 worth GROUP IV. QUARTERMASTER GOODS Item 1. - ARMY WOOLEN CLOTH Amount requested: 3,000,000 yards Item 2. - RETANNED UPPER LEATHER Amount requested: 1,000 tons

#### GROUP V. MEDICAL SUPPLIES

#### Item 1. - MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Amount requested: \$6,000,000 worth

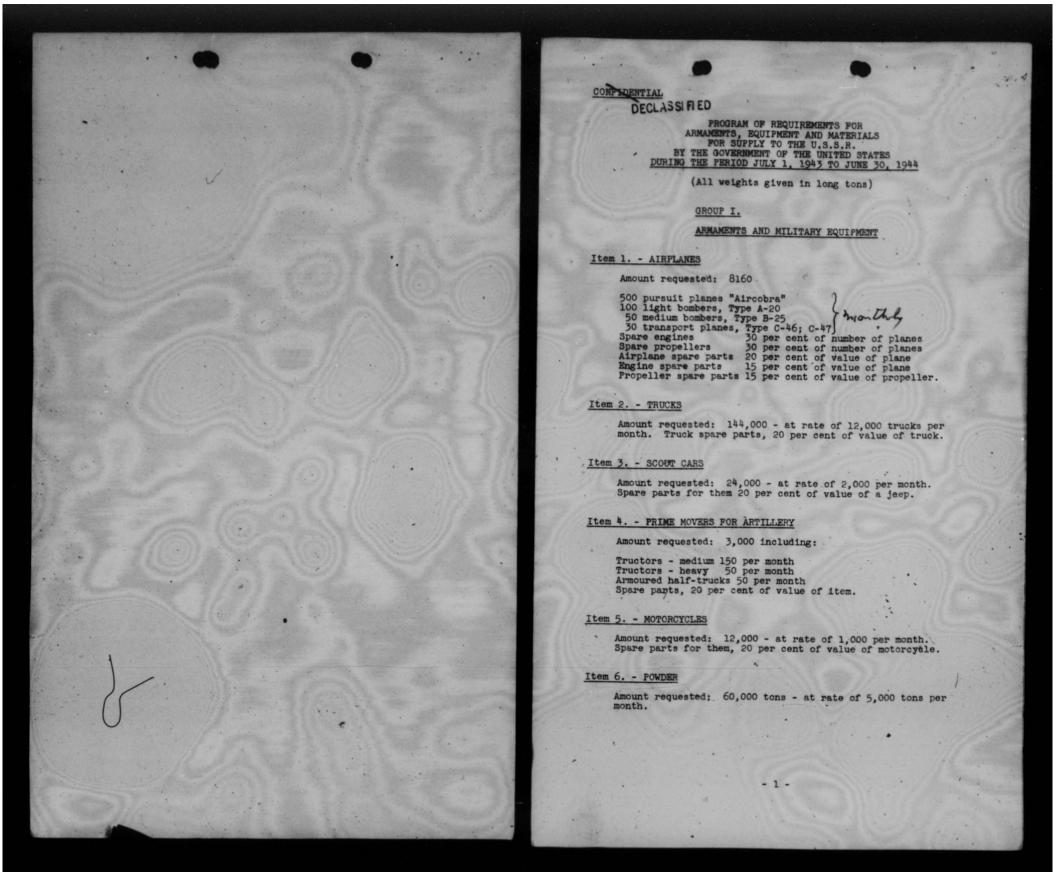
- 1. It is understood that the following equipment, such as machine tools, steam power equipment, electrical equipment, forging and press equipment, cranes, excavators and transporting equipment, oxygen plants, testing machines, control and measuring instruments which the United Kingdom Government agreed to deliver to the U.S.S.R. during the Second Protocol period, but the terms of delivery of which equipment extends beyond the term of the Second Protocol, shall be delivered in excess of the quantities requested in the Third Protocol Program.
- 2. The types of complete steam and mobile power plants as well as electrical equipment should correspond with the types already accepted for manufacture by the British firms for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- 3. Food products will be delivered in quantities agreed upon by the respective Governments in accordance with available tonnage.



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CONFIDENTIALEDLASS ... CD PROGRAM OF REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMAMENTS, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS FOR SUPPLY TO THE U.S.S.R. BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1943 TO JUNE 30, 1944 (Submitted March 25, 1943)

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GROUP I., Continued

Item 7. - TOLUOL

Amount requested: 36,000 tons - at rate of 3,000 tons per month

Item 8. - TNT

Amount requested: 24,000 tons - at rate of 2,000 tons per month

Item 9. - RADIO STATIONS, RADIO LOCATORS

Amount requested: 15,700 units, and other Radio Equipment in accordance with specifications.

Item 10. - FIELD TELEPHONES

Amount requested: 100,000

Item 11. - TELETYPE APPARATUS

Amount requested: 500

Item 12. - FIELD TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CABLES

Amount requested: 300,000 Km.

Item 13. - FIELD BATTERY CHARGING STATIONS

Amount requested: 4,000 units.

Item 14. - SUBMARINE CABLE

Amount requested: 1,500 Km.

Item 15. - MARINE CABLE

Amount requested: 1,200 Km.

NAVAL STORES

Item 1. - MINE SWEEPERS

Amount requested: 22

Item 2. - SUBMARINE CHASERS (110 feet)

Amount requested: 12

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GROUP I., Continued

Item 3. - SEA TUGS

Amount requested: 20

Item 4. - 5"/38 CALIBER DOUBLE PURPOSE DECK GUNS

Amount requested: 110

Item 5. - 3"/50 CALIBER DOUBLE PURPOSE DECK GUNS

Amount requested: 200

Item 6. - "OERLICON" GUNS 20 mm.

Amount requested: 500

Item 7. - TWIN MACHINE GUNS, 50 CALIBER

Amount requested: 900

Item. 8. - MARINE DIESEL ENGINES AND DIESEL GENERATORS

Amount requested: 2,562 units, in accordance with specifications.

Item 9. - SALVAGE EQUIPMENT

Amount requested: 3,150 units, in accordance with specifi-

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### CONFIDENTIAL DECLASS, FLED

GROUP II. METALS, CHEMICALS AND OTHER MATERIALS (in long tons)

Item 1. - ALUMINUM INGOTS

Amount requested: 60,000 tons - at rate of 5,000 tons per month.

Item 2. - DURALUMINUM

Amount requested: 12,000 tons - at rate of 1,000 tons per month.

Item 3. - MAGNESIUM

Amount requested: 3,600 tons - at rate of 300 tons per month.

Item 4. - NICKEL

Amount requested: 8,400 tons - at rate of 700 tons per month.

Item 5. - MOLYBDENUM

Amount requested: 4,000 tons, in equal monthly installments.

Item 6. - COPPER ELECTROLYTIC

Amount requested: 120,000 tons - at rate of 10,000 tons per month.

Item 7. - ZINC

Amount requested: 12,000 tons - at rate of 1,000 tons per month.

Item 8. - COBALT

Amount requested: 144 tons - at rate of 12 tons per month.

Item 9. - CADMIUM

Amount requested: 200 tons, in equal monthly installments.

Item 10. - BRASS AND BRONZE PRODUCTS

Amount requested: 96,000 tons - at rate of 8,000 tons per month.

Item 11. - COPPER GOODS AND TUBES

Amount requested: 14,400 tons - at rate of 1,200 tons per month.

Item 12. - COPPER CABLE AND WIRE

Amount requested: 30,000 tons - at rate of 2,500 tons per month.

Item 13. - FERRO-ALLOYS

Amount requested: 19,200 tons - at rate of 1,600 tons per month.

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GROUP II., Continued

Item 14. - NICHROME WIRE

Amount requested: 480 tons oat rate of 40 tons per month.

Item 15. - SPECIAL ALLOYS WIRE

Amount requested: 240 tons - at rate of 20 tons per month.

Item 16. - HARD ALLOYS AND CUTTING TOOLS

Amount requested: \$3,000,000 worth - at rate of \$250,000 per month.

Item 17. - POLISHED DRILL RODS

Amount requested: 200 tons, including 70 tons of High Speed Steel, all in equal monthly installments.

Item 18. - TOOL STEEL

Amount requested: 16,000 tons, including 4,000 tons of High Speed Tool Steel, all in equal monthly installments.

Item 19. - STAINLESS STEEL

Amount requested: 3,360 tons - at rate of 280 tons per month.

Item 20. - COLD DRAWN AND COLD ROLLED STEEL IN RODS, BARS, SHEETS AND STRIP

Amount requested: 120,000 tons - at rate of 10,000 tons per month.

Item 21. - HOT ROLLED STEEL

Amount requested: 132,000 tons - including 60,000 tons of Aircraft Alloy Steel, all in equal monthly installments.

Item 22 - TIN PLATE

Amount requested: 60,000 tons - at rate of 5,000 tons per month.

Item 23. - STEEL WIRE

Amount requested: 35,000 tons, including 12,000 tons of Barbed Wire, all in equal monthly installments.

Item 24. - STEEL ROPE, AIRCRAFT WIRE ROFE

Amount requested: 14,400 tons - at rate of 1,200 tons per month.

### CONFIDENTIAL DECLASS, FLED

GROUP II., Continued

Item 25. - STEEL TUBES

Amount requested: 81,600 tons, including 21,600 tons of Alloy Tubes, all in equal monthly installments.

Item 26. - OTHER METALS AND THEIR GOODS

Amount requested: \$10,000,000 worth.

Item 27. - RAILS AND ACCESSORIES

Amount requested: 60,000 tons - at rate of 5,000 tons per month.

Item 28. - CAR WHEEL SETS

Amount requested: 12,000 sets - at rate of 1,000 sets per month.

Item 29. - CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE AXLES

Amount requested: 12,000 tens - at rate of 1,000 tens

Item 30. - CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE TIRES

Amount requested: 12,000 tons - at rate of 1,000 tons per month.

Item 31. - WROUGHT STEEL WHEELS

Amount requested: 12,000 tons - at rate of 1,000 tons per month.

Item 32. - PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Amount requested: 360,000 tons - at rate of 30,000 tons per month.

Item 33. - PHENOL

Amount requested: 12,000 tons - at rate of 1,000 tons per month.

Item 34. - ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Amount requested: 3,000 tons - at rate of 250 tons per month.

Item 35. - METHANOL

Amount requested: 6,000 tons - at rate of 500 tons per month.

Item 36. - UROTROPINE

 Amount requested: 6,000 tons - at rate of 500 tons per month. CONFIDENTIAL DECLASSIFIED

GROUP II., Continued

Item 37. - GLYCERINE

Amount requested: 6,000 tons - at rate of 500 tons per month.

Item 38. - CAUSTIC SODA

Amount requested: 36,000 tons - at rate of 3,000 tons per month.

Item 39. - ETHYL ALCOHOL

Amount requested: 96,000 tons - at rate of 8,000 tons per month.

Item 40. - ACETON

Amount requested: 6,000 tons - at rate of 500 tons per month.

Item 41. - OTHER CHEMICALS

Amount requested: 10,800 tons - at rate of 900 tons per month.

Item 42 - TIRES, TUBES AND OTHER RUBBER ARTICLES
CONTAINING 36,000 tons of RUBBER

36,000 tons - at rate of 3,000 tons of rubber per month. This includes rubber in all forms except finished military stores.

Item 43. - ABRASIVES

Amount requested: 5,300 tons, in equal monthly installments.

Item 44. - GRAPHITE ELECTRODES AND OTHER GRAPHITE GOODS

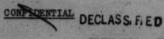
Amount requested: 6,650 tons, in equal monthly installments.

Item 45. - BEARINGS

Amount requested: 5,000,000 pieces, in equal monthly installments.

Item 46. - BALLS AND ROLLS

Amount requested: 28,000,000 pieces, in equal monthly installments.



GROUP III. INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

#### Item 1. - MACHINE TOOLS

Amount requested: 24,000 each - at rate of 2,000 each per month, in accordance with specifications.

#### Item 2. - PRESS, FORGING AND ROLLING MILL EQUIPMENT

Amount requested: \$82,000,000 worth, in accordance with specifications.

#### Item 3. - ELECTRIC FURNACES

Amount requested: 600 each, at rate of 50 each per month.

#### Item 4. - VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

Amount requested: \$120,000,000 worth, in accordance with specifications.

#### Item 5. - POWER EQUIPMENT

Amount requested: \$135,000,000 worth, in accordance with specifications.

#### Item 6. - CUTTING AND MEASURING TOOLS

Amount requested: \$18,000,000 worth - at rate of \$1,500,000 per month.

#### Item 7. - ELECTRIC POWER CABLE

Amount requested: 12,000 Km. - at rate of 1,000 Km. per

#### Item 8. - CONTROL INSTRUMENTS AND TESTING MACHINE

Amount requested: \$2,000,000 worth.

#### Item 9. - MISCELLANEOUS AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Amount requested: \$60,000,000 worth.

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#### GROUP IY. QUARTERMASTER GOODS

#### Item 1. - SOLE LEATHER

Amount requested: 18,000 tons - at rate of 1,500 tons per month.

#### Item 2. - ARMY BOOTS

Amount requested: 3,600,000 pairs - at rate of 300,000 pairs per month.

#### Item 3. - WOOLEN CLOTH

Amount requested: 18,000,000 yards - at rate of 1,500,000 yards per month.

#### Item 4. - COTTON CLOTH

Amount requested: 25,000,000 yards, in equal monthly installments.

#### Item 5. - TARPAULINE

Amount requested: 3,000,000 yards - at rate of 250,000 yards · per wonth.

#### Item 6. - WEBBING

Amount requested: 6,000,000 yards - at rate of 500.000

### GROUP Y. FOOD PRODUCTS (in equal monthly installments)

#### Item 1. - WHEAT, FLOUR, CEREALS, RICE AND BEANS

Amount requested: 1,500,000 tons.

#### Item 2. - SUGAR

Amount requested: 390,000 tons. 3/4 lt for funon quillet for one ye.

#### Item 3. - CANNED MEAT

Amount requested: 220,000 tons.

#### Item 4. - MEAT PRODUCTS

Amount requested: 200,000 tons.

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GROUP Y., Continued

#### Item 5. - ANIMAL FATS

Amount requested: 220,000 tons.

#### Item 6. - VEGETABLE OIL

Amount requested: 250,000 tons.

#### Item 7. - CONCENTRATES

Amount requested: 100,000 tons.

#### Item 8. - SOAP

Amount requested: 20,000 tons.

#### GROUP YI. MEDICAL SUPPLIES

#### Item 1. - MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Amount requested: \$12,000,000 worth.

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1. It is understood that the following equipment, such as mine sweepers, submarine chasers, diesel and other motors, as well as stationary steam power plants, individual turbines and boilers, mobile power plants, oil refinery installations, rolling mills, hydraulic presses, forging hammers, cranes, excavators, coke oven installations, blast furnace plant and steel melting equipment, which the United States Government agreed to deliver to the U.S.S.R. during the Second Protocol period, but the terms of delivery of which equipment extends beyond the term of the Second Protocol, shall be delivered in excess of the quantities requested in the Third Protocol Program.

2. Due to the fact that the Soviet Union is in great need of locomotives and railroad rolling stock at present, and will need this equipment particularly after the present war, the respective Governments will discuss specially the question of supply to the U.S.S.R. of 2,000 - 3,000 locomotives and rail road platforms, disassembled, in quantities to agreed upon.

#### SPECIFICATION

#### for Radio Stations, Radio Locators and other Equipment

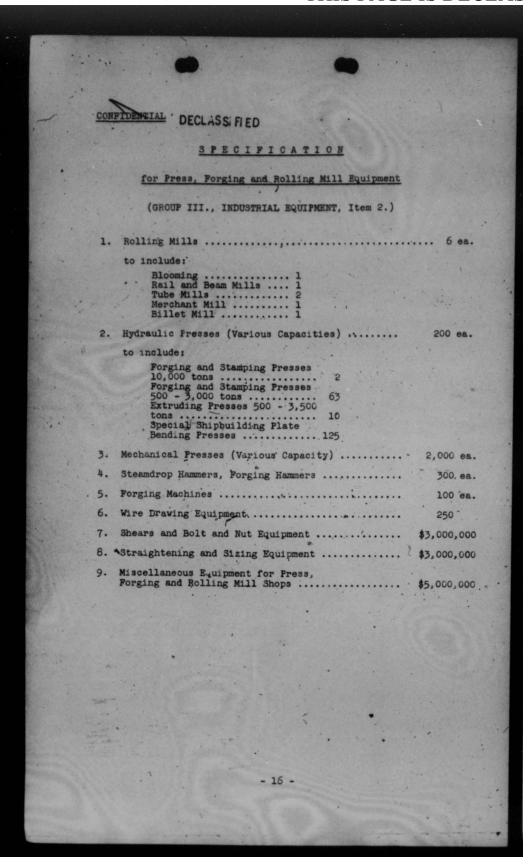
(GROUP I., ARMAMENTS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT, Item 9.)

1. Radio Stations, output more than 1 KW	60	ea.
2. Radio Stations, output less than 1 KW	12000	es.
3. Radio Receivers	2000	ea.
4. Aircraft Radio Locators	500	ea.
5. Ground Radio Locators	240	ea.
6. Radio Altimeters	500	ea.
-7. Radio Beacons	250	ea.
8. Radio Direction Finding Sets	. 150	ea.
9. Radio Tubes		
10. Radio Measuring Equipment and Radio Parts	\$3,000,0	000

- 10

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SPECIFICATION	SPECIFICATION
for Marine Diesel Engines and Diesel Generators	for the Salvage Equipment
( GROUP I., NAVAL STORES, Item 8. )	( GROUP I., NAVAL STORES, Item 9. )
1. Marine Diesel Engines 1600 HP 12 units	1. Salvage Stations, complete with diving equipment, spare parts and tools 256 sets
2. Marine Diesel Engines 1200 HP 100 units 3. Marine Diesel Engines 30-100 HP 350 units	2. Portable Air Compressors, complete with driven Engines
4. "Packard" Gasoline Engines 1200 HP 400 units	3. Pontoons, capacity from 5 - 200 tons 600 units
5. Marine Wooden Gas Engines 30-50 HP complete with gas products 800 sets	4. Portable Water Pumps, complete with driving Engines
6. Diesel Generators and Diesel Generator Compressors from 9 to 120 KW 600 units	5. Underwater Electrical Discharge Water Pumps
7. Diesel Generators from 1.5 - 4 KW driven by Diesel of Gasoline Engines 300 units	6. Electrical Welding and Cutting Apparetus for underwater welding and cutting
	7. Electrical and Pneumatical underwater Tools
	8. Portable Electrical Stations for under- water lighting 240 units
	9. Gas Cutting Apparatus 120 units
	., 10. Metal Detectors 55 units
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SPECIFICATION	SPECIFICATION for Machine Tools, Continued
for Machine Tools	
(GROUP III., INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT, ITEM 1.)	14. Broaching
1. Automatic Screw Machines 3,200 ea.	15. Vertical Slotters 200 ea.  16. Journal Wheel Lathes )
2. Turret Lathes	Car Wheel Lathes 250 ea. Balanced Quartering and)
3. Lethes	Crankpin Turning
4. Multi-Tool Lathes	17. Metal Cutting Machines (Savs) 100 ea.
5. Relieving Machines 200 ea.	18. Miscellaneous 100 ea.
6. Vertical Turret Lathes (Vertical Boring Machines)	
7. Boring Machines	
to include     Horizantal Boring, Milling & 750     Jig Boring 150     Diamond Boring 200	
8. Milling 4,750 ea.	
to include:  Vertical Milling 2,000 Universal Milling 1,500 Horizontal Milling 600 Planer-type Milling 250 Keller-type Milling 200 Thread Milling 200	
9. Gear Cutting 500 ea.	
10. Planers	
11. Grinders	
to include: Universal Grinders	
12. Superfinishing and Honing	
13. Drilling	
to include: Radial Drilling	
- 14 -	, 15



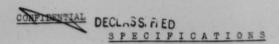
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#### SPECIFICATIONS

#### for Various Industrial Equipment

(GROUP III., INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT, Item 4.)

1.	Excavators, size of buckets 0,5-6 cu. meters	400 ea.
2.	Various Cranes (including 50 Portal Cranes)	600 ea.
3.	Compressors, Gas Blowers, Exhausters and Fans	750 ea.
4.	Various Pumps	1600 ea.
5.	Mining Equipment, Ore Dressing Equipment, Handling and Transporting Equipment	\$20,000,000
6.	Equipment for Blast Furnaces, Hearth Furnaces and Coke Furnaces	\$15,000,000
7.	Welding Equipment	\$ 6,000,000
8.	Fitting (for steam, oil, gas and chemical equipment) and Pneumatic Tools	\$ 9,000,000
9.	Auxiliary Industrial Equipment (oxygen plant, absorption and cooling towers, centriguges,	***
	etc)	\$30,000,000



#### for Power Equipment

(GROUP III., INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT, Item 5.)

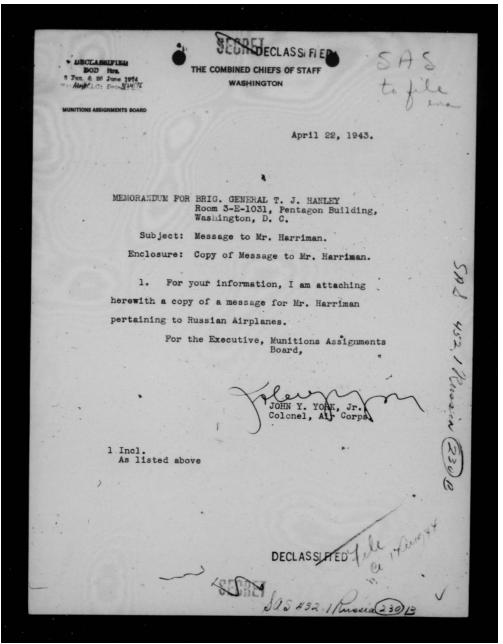
- Complete Steam Power Plants, Stationary Type with a total installed capacity of 650,000 KW.
- Hydro-power Flant with a total installed capacity of 350,000 KW.
- Mobile Steam Power plants with a capacity of 100 - 5,000 KW each, and with a total espacity of 250,000 KW.
- 4. Boilers for installation in existing Boiler houses - 50 ea.

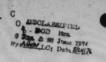
#### to include:

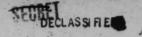
- 15 Steam Boilers of capacity 160 200 metric tons per hour 15 Steam Boilers of capacity 90 110 metric tons per hour 20 Steam Boilers of capacity 60 75 metric tons per hour
- 5. Equipment for existing Power Plants \$20,000,000 worth

#### to include:

Synchronous Generators
Capacitors or Synchronous Condensers
Motors
Complete Substations
Power Transformers
Switchgear
Motor Generator Sets, etc...







April 20, 1943

The Honorable Secretary of State, Dear Mr. Secretary:

Under authority delegated by Mr. Hopkins, it is requested that the following message be forwarded to London:

FOR HARRIMAN FROM SPALDING SECRET

YOUR TELEGRAM NUMBER 2716 OF AFRIL 17 STATES THAT.

MATTER OF RUSSIAN AIRFLANES IS BEING TAKEN UP WITH THE ROYAL

AIR FORCE WHICH WILL LIKELY FURNISH YOU WITH SIMILAR INFORM
ATION TO THAT HEREIN CONTAINED. WE WILL TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION

HERE UNLESS REQUESTED BY YOU.

THE FOLLOWING IS FORWARDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

IN REPLY TO INQUIRE BRERETON HAS ADVISED ARNOLD SUBSTANTIALLY AS FOLLOWS:

P-39 AND P-40 AIRPLANES CAN BE ASSEMBLED IN MIDDLE
EAST AT RATE OF 100 AIRPLANES PER MONTH BEGINNING MAY 20TH.

DEVESOIR IN THE CANAL AREA IS SUGGESTED AS ERECTION POINT. NO
SPARES ARE AVAILABLE IN MIDDLE EAST FOR P-39'S OR ALLISON ENGINES
AND P-40 SPARES ARE VERY SPORT. THEREFORE ESSENTIAL THAT ENGINES
AND SPARE PARTS FOR ERECTION AND MAINTENANCE BE SHIPPED CONGURRENTLY WITH AIRPLANES. BRERETON HAS NO PILOT PERSONNEL AVAILABLE
FOR MOVEMENT OF AIRPLANES FROM EGYPT TO DELIVERY POINT. BRERETON
ASKS TO BE ADVISED AS TO PLAN AND PORT OF DISCHARGE FOR AIRPLANES.

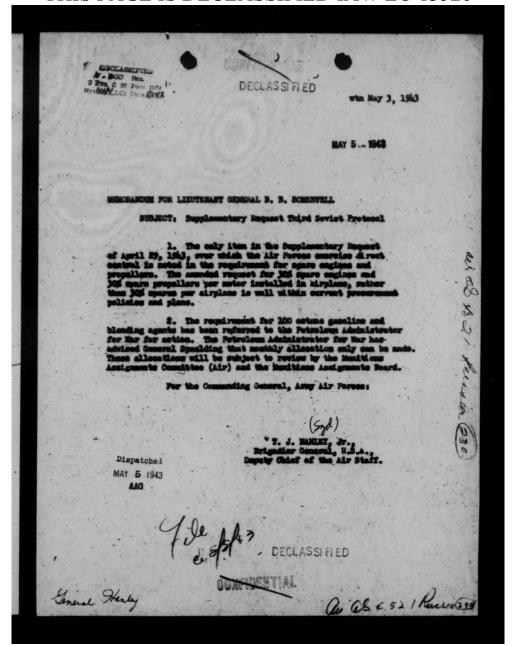
Sincerely yours,

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fret!



S.P.SFALDING, Brigadier General, U.S.A. Acting Executive.



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Delivery of Aircraft to Russia via Abadan.

The Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, General Hanley.
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution.
The Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, Plans.

- 1. A decision has been made to send to Abadan for assembly and delivery the Bussians the 212 P-59 and 72 P-40 airplanes that are now in the U. K. The delivery of these planes will take plane over a period of time and will be governed by the available shipping.
- 2. These aircraft are in addition to any that have been previously scheduled for delivery to Abadan.
- . 3. All water shipments of planes now enroute and scheduled for shipment in the near fiture destined for Russia will probably be made through Abadan. (The exact number can be ascertained from the Lend Lease Administration through Colonel York.)
- to As the facility at Abadan has a limited capacity, it will undoubtedly be necessary to reinforce and expand the Air Service Command's installation at that place for the purpose of taking ours of the increased number of airplanes that will arrive there by virtue of the above facts.
- 5. The British have volunteered the use of some facilities and personnel that they have in the area to assist the U.S.A.A.F. in this work. Air Commodore Lydford of the R.A.F. Delegation in Washington is available to work out any plans in this connection.
- 6. It is desired that necessary steps be taken to expand the Abadan installation in order that the increased requirement may be met and that the prompt delivery of planes arriving may be accomplished.

O. A. ANDERSON Brigadier General, U.S.A.

TO:

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenange Charles Charles Chief 1240

DATE 19 April 1943.

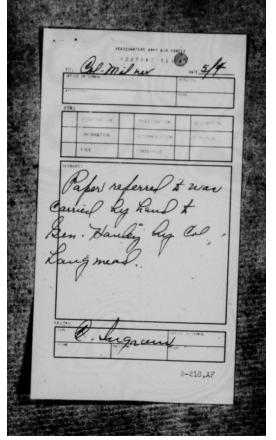
FROM:

COMMENT NO. TJH/eva/6371

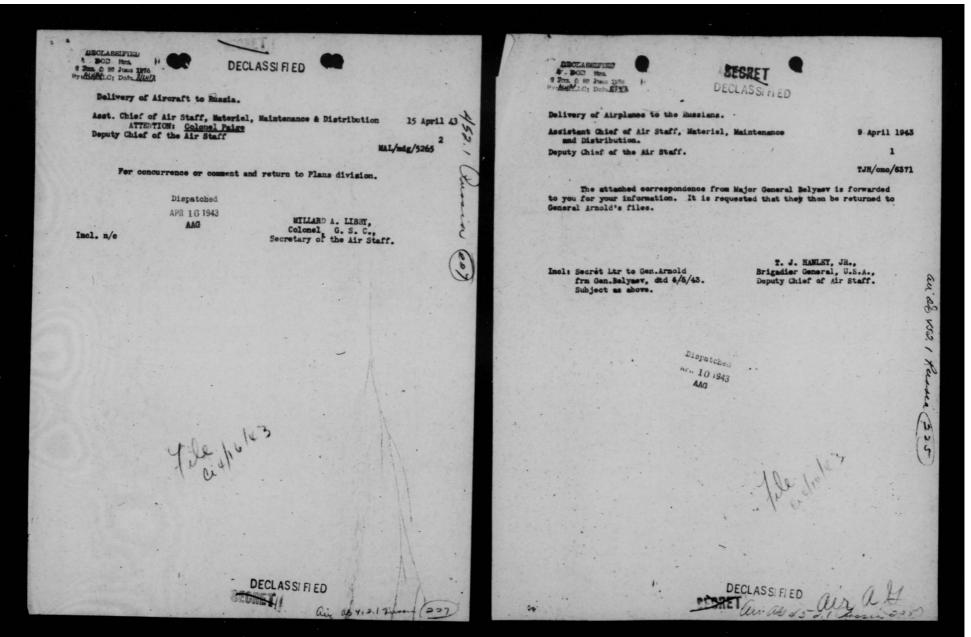
- 1. For action on paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of comment #1.
- The information contained in paragraph #1 of the above comment is not confirmed. There is a possibility that these airplanes will be shipped to Abadan, but the decision has not get been made FIED

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MAIN	# June 1974		A			
SUBJECT:	Supplementary	Request Third	Russian Protoco	)1.	1	
				. 1 ]	DATE MAY 4	1943
100	General Arno			AX	OMMENT NO	1_
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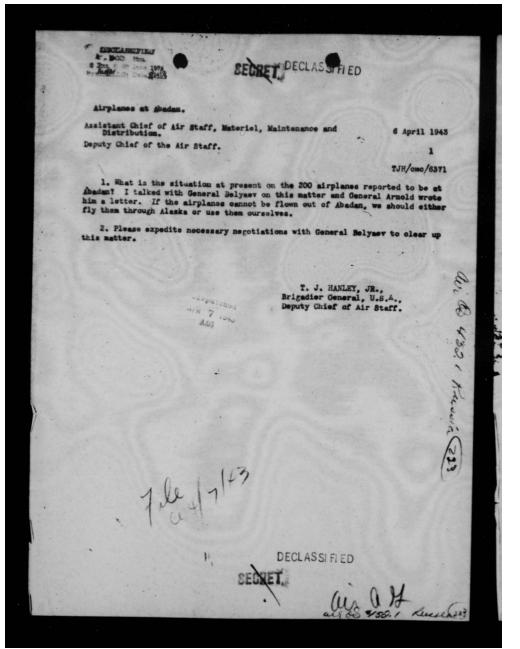


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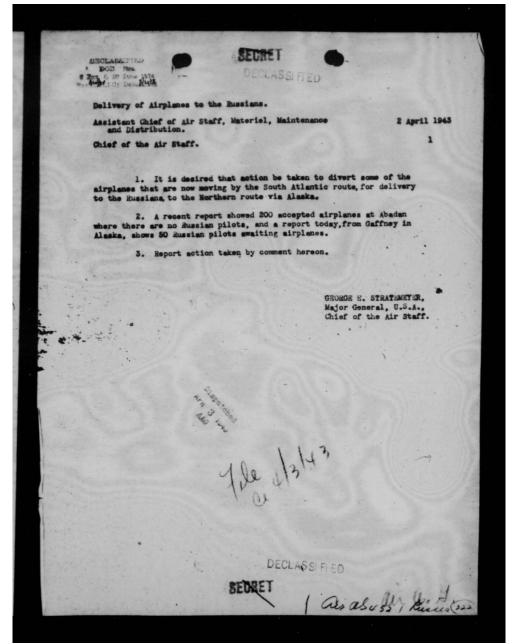


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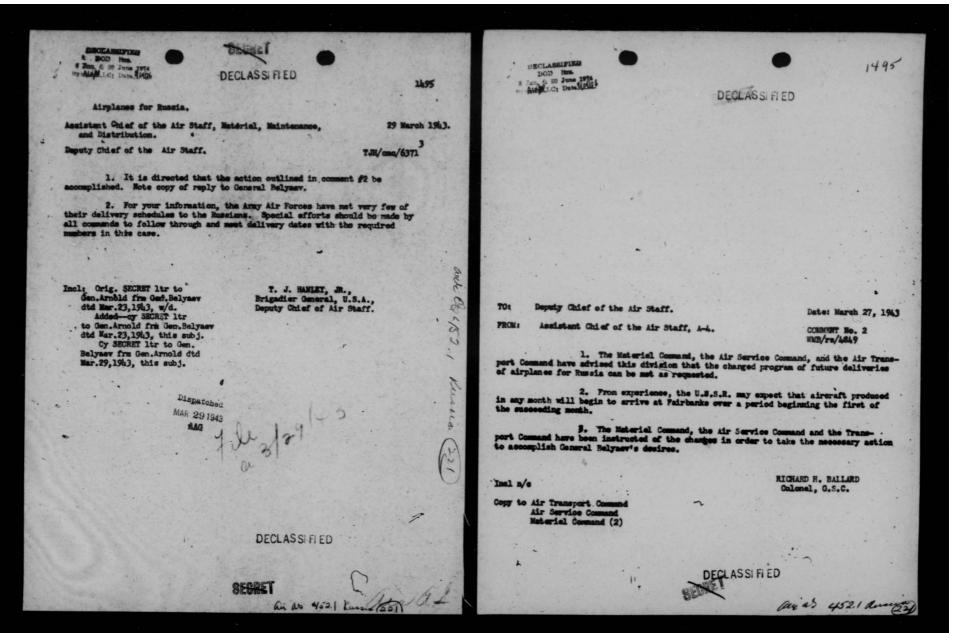
UBJECT:  Airplanes at Abadan.  O: Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Matariel, Maintenance and Distribution.  ROM: Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.  1. What is the situation at present on the 200 airplanes reported to be at Abadan? I talked with General Belyaev on this matter and General Armold wrote him a letter. If the airplanes cannot be flown out of Abadan, we should either fly them through Alasks or use them ourselves.  2. Please expedite necessary negotiations with General Belyaev to clear up this matter.  TO: Deputy Chief of the Air Staff  FROM: Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution  1. At a conference held this morning at the Soviet Purchasing Commission General Belyaev stated that during March they had only eight (8) days of flying weather which coupled with the bad weather of February was directly the cause of the hold up and accumulation of some two hundred (200) planes at Abadan and that there was no shortage of Russian pilots to fly the planes to Russia.  2. Ceneral Belyaev assured Colonel Paige that this matter was in hand and would be cleaned up this month.  DECLASSIFIED  **Colonel, Air Corps Chief, Production Branch Materiel Division  DECLASSIFIED	· - 100	HEADQUASTERS ARMY AIR FORCES	TALLY NO.
Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and DATE 6 April 1943  Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.  1. What is the situation at present on the 200 airplanes reported to be at Abadan? I talked with General Belyaev on this matter and General Arnold wrote him a letter. If the airplanes cannot be flown out of Abadan, we should either fly them through Alaska or use them ourselves.  2. Please expedite necessary negotiations with General Belyaev to clear up this matter.  T. J. Mary, JR., Brigailer General, U.S.A., Deputy Unief of Air Staff.  DATE 8 April 1943  COMMENT NO. 2  T. J. Comment	9.70	A STATE SPOUTING AND RECORD SHEET	
Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution.  ROM: Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.  1. What is the situation at present on the 200 airplanes reported to be at Abadan? I talked with General Relyeav on this natter and General Arnold wrote him a letter. If the airplanes cannot be flown out of Abadan, we should either fly them through Alaska or use them ourselves.  2. Please expedite necessary negotiations with General Belyeav to clear up this matter.  To: Deputy Chief of the Air Staff  FROM: Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution  1. At a conference held this morning at the Soviet Purchasing Commission General Belyeav stated that during March they had only eight (8) days of flying weather which coupled with the bad weather of February was directly the cause of the hold up and accumulation of some two hundred (200) planes at Abadan and that there was no shortage of Russian pilots to fly the planes to Russia.  2. Ceneral Belyeav assured Colonel Faige that this matter was in hand and would be cleaned up this month.  DECLASSIFIED  DECLASSIFIED	A. Au	SECRET CLASSIFIED	NO.
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Brigadier General, U.S.A., Deputy Chief of the Air Staff  TO: Deputy Chief of the Air Staff  DATE 8 April 1943  FROM: Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution  1. At a conference held this morning at the Soviet Purchasing Commission General Belyaev stated that during March they had only eight (8) days of flying weather which coupled with the bad weather of February was directly the cause of the hold up and accumulation of some two hundred (200) planes at Abadan and that there was no shortage of Russian pilots to fly the planes to Russia.  2. Ceneral Belyaev assured Colonel Paige that this matter was in hand and would be cleaned up this month.  DECLASSIFIED  DECLASSIFIED			
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would be cleaned up this month.  OR. T. T. M. SESSIMS, JR. Golonel, Air Corps Chief, Production Branch Materiel Division  DECLASSIFIED		General Belyaev stated that during march they had only organized weather which coupled with the bad weather of February was of the hold up and accumulation of some two hundred (200) that there was no shortage of Russian pilots to fly the pl	s directly the cause planes at Abadan and lanes to Russia.
would be cleaned up this month.  OR. T. T. M. SESSIMS, JR. Golonel, Air Corps Chief, Production Branch Materiel Division  DECLASSIFIED		2. Ceneral Belyaev assured Colonel Paige that this m	natter was in hand and
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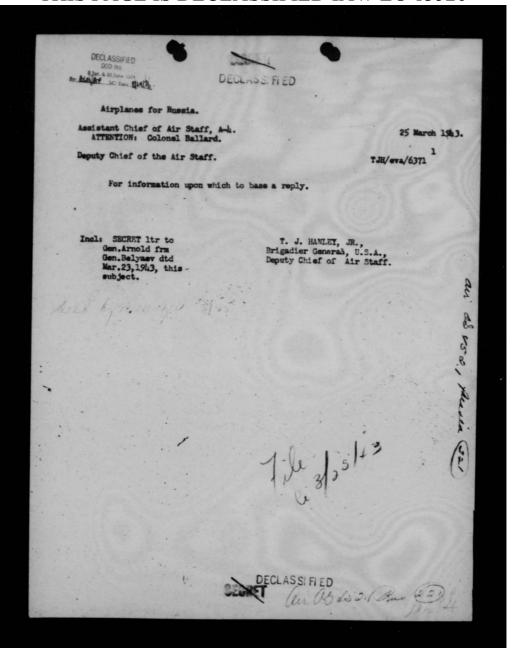


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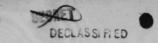


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Mar. 29, 1943 AFAMC-60 CWN 74323/rdo

Major General A. I. Balyaev, Chairman The Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the U.S.A. 3355 16th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Dear General Belyaev:

8/24/76

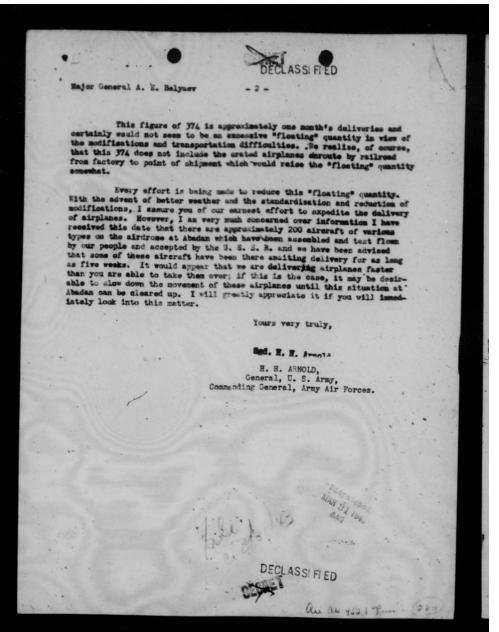
With reference to your letter of March 23, 1943, we have carefully checked the deliveries of airplanes to the U.S.S.R. under the Second Russian Protocol and wish to call your attention to the schedule of deliveries from the factories which is shown in Tab "A". In this connection we should also like to call your attention to the fact that all allocation schedules of airplanes for all countries, made by the Munitions Assignments Committee (Air), are on an "out of factory" basis.

It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to make counitments or set up schedules of deliveries on an "out of country" basis because of the large number of unpredictable variables. Special modifications are required on most of the airplanes and these vary from month to month, dependent upon the weather and the route flown.

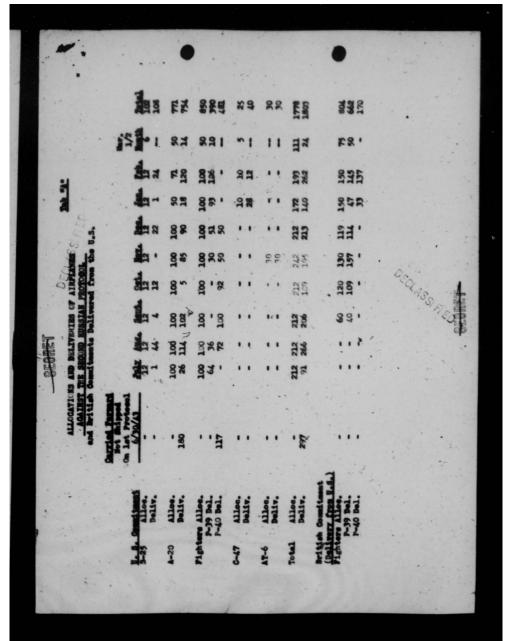
You will note from the attached Tab "A" that deliveries out of factories are equal to or shead of allocation in all cases amount the A-20's which are only 17 behind. It is expected that these will be up-to-date by the end of March.

From Tab "A" you will also note that 2635 airplanes have been delivered from the factories against the second Russian Protocol and against the British consituents; also the average monthly allocation is approximately 372. In your letter you indicate that there are 374 airplanes delivered from factory but not yet flows away from Minui or Fairbanks. Our records indicate 298, however this may be due to differences in interpretation.

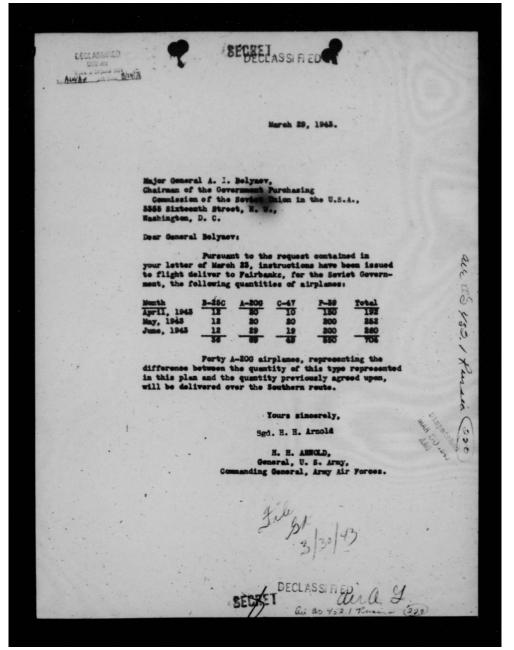
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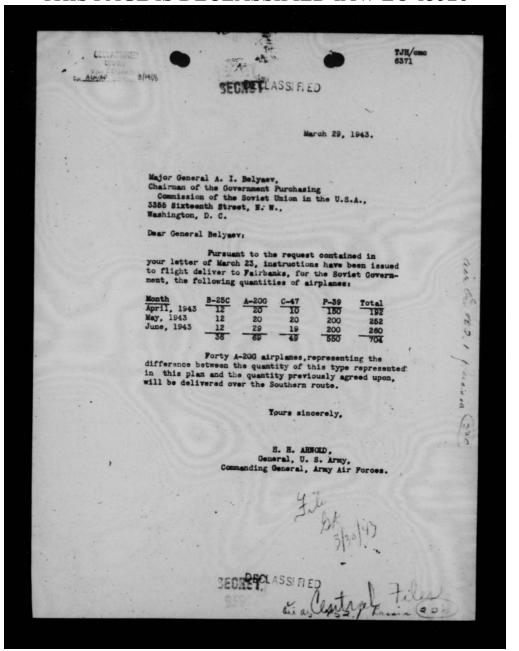
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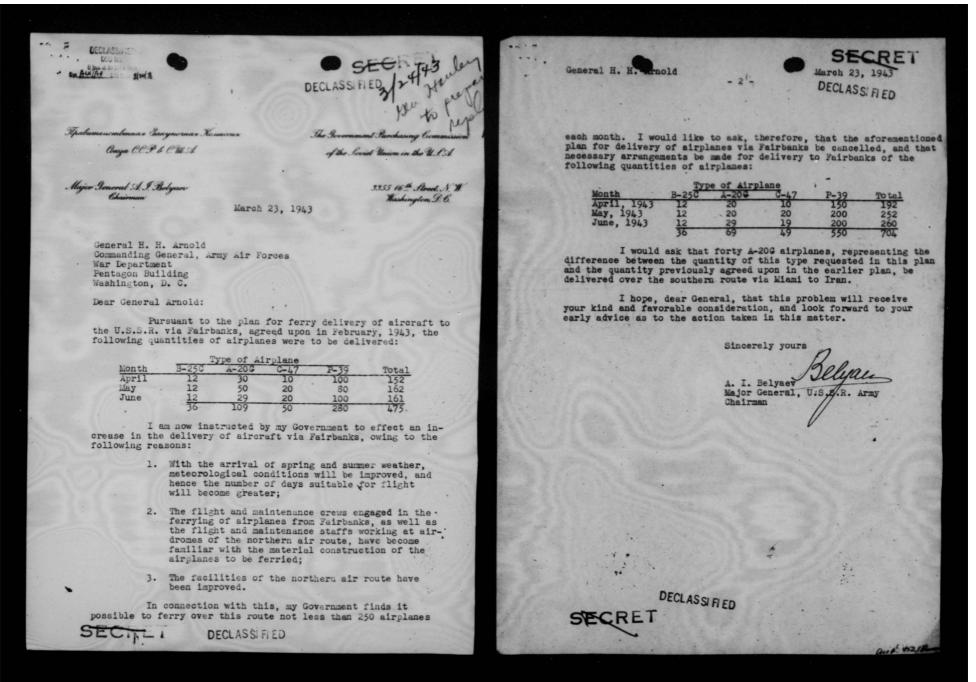
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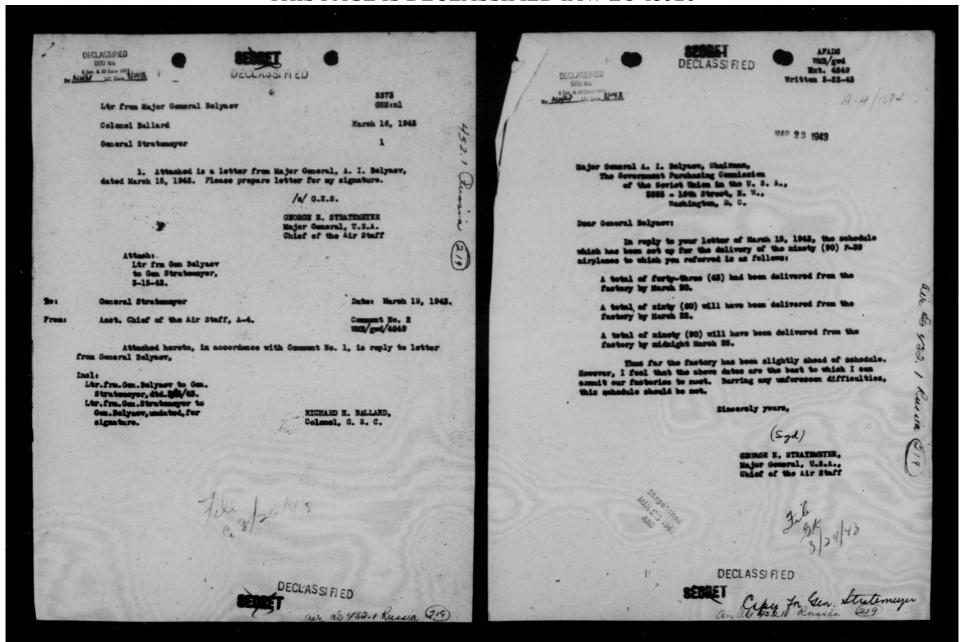


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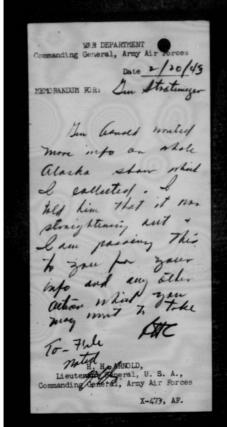


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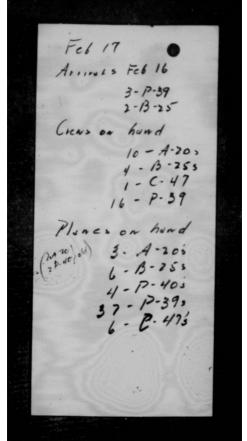


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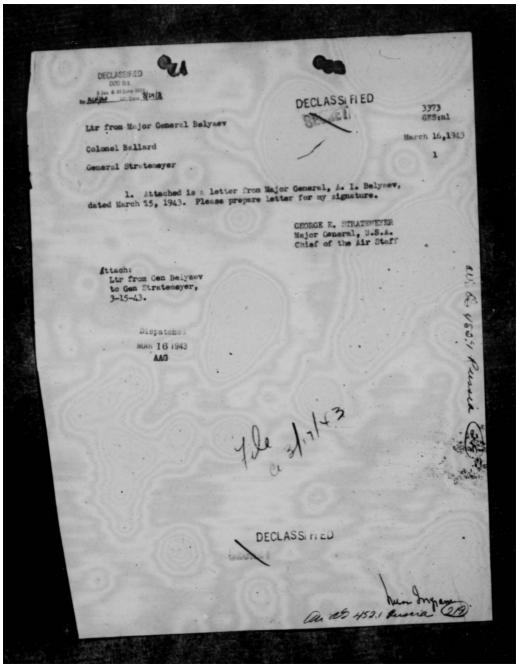


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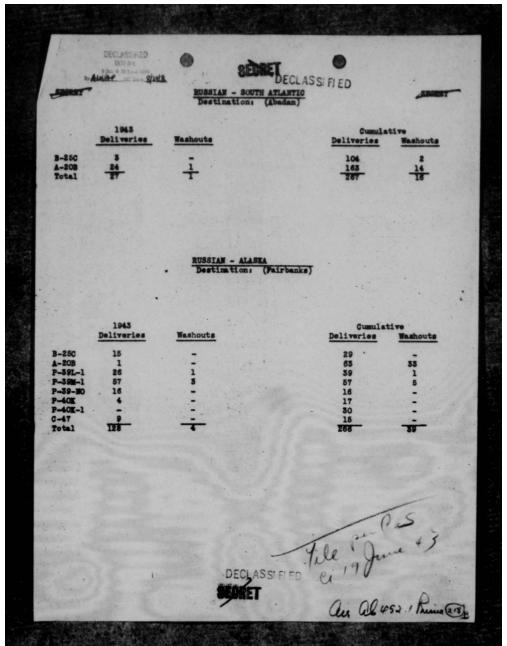
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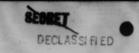


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Pebruary 5, 1943.

#### DELIVERY OF AIRPLANTS TO MUSSIA.

Factory deliveries did not meet schedules in all categories.
 The following have been delivered from the factory for U. S. account:

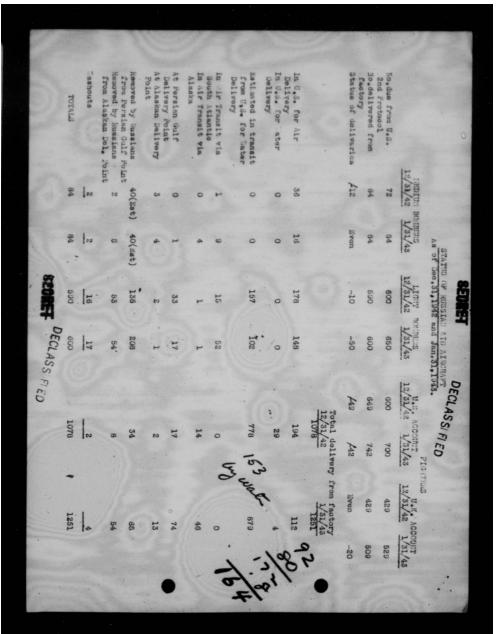
84 medium bombers (even) '
742 fighters (42 ahead of schedule)
600 light bombers (50 behind schedule)

Deliveries of the January commitment of 100 fighters for the U. X. account were not not, a total of 509 having been delivered against the 2nd Protocol commitment of a total of 529 (20 behind schodule).

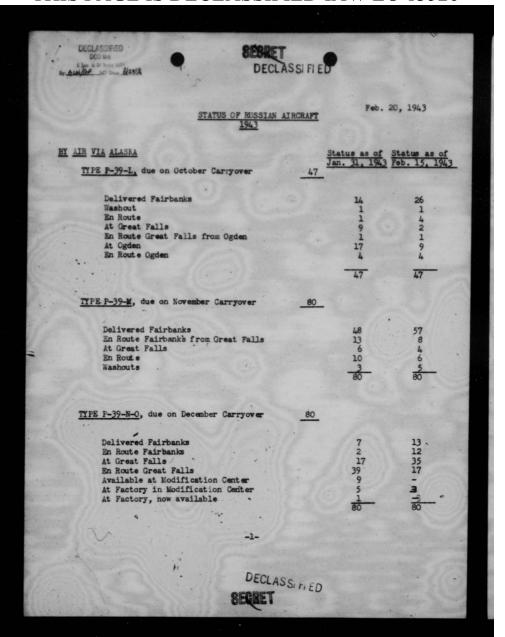
- 2. Delivery of planes for Russia to the Alaskan terminal by air picked up considerably during the month of January; a total of 54 air-planes were delivered at Pairbanks, and of these 13 remained, the balance having been removed by the Russians.
- 3. Departures via the Southern Route from the U. S. totaled 61 airplanes. As of the end of the month, nost of those airplanes were enroute at stations between Michi and Abadan, 6 having arrived at Abadan.
- 4. A great many of the difficulties experienced last month in the winterisation program have been iround out and as a result, during the last week the day-to-day movement has been materially speeded up, (In the last four days, approximately 30 more airplanes have been delivered at Pairbanks and 30 more dispatched over the Southern Route.).

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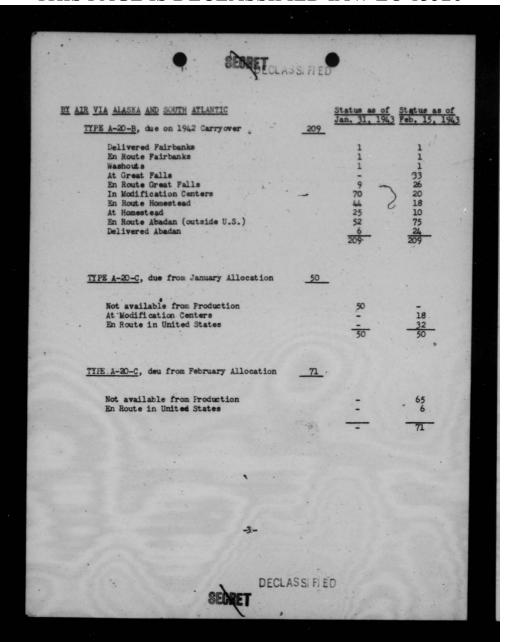


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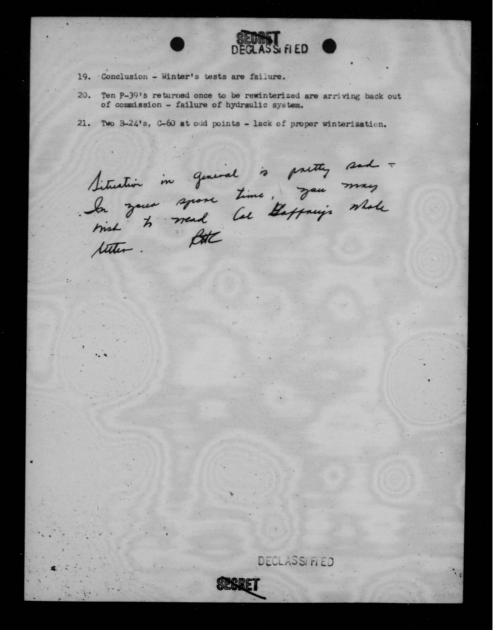
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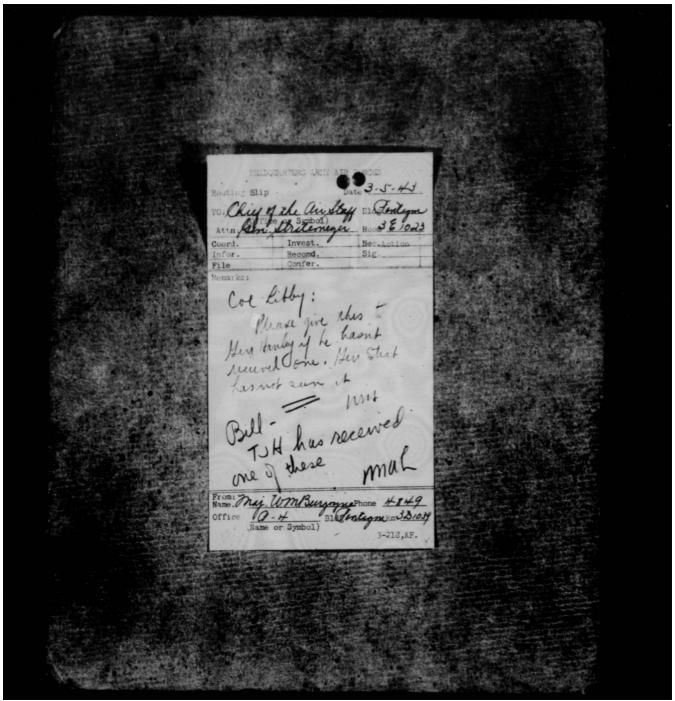
	,	Feb. 2	0, 1943
STATUS OF RUSSIA	AN AIRCRA	FI	
BY MATER AND AIR		Status as of Jan. 31, 1943	Status as of Feb. 15, 194
TYPE P-39-N-O, due from January ellocation. U. S. account	on 100		
Delivered shipside		92	_ 100
TYPE P-39-N, due from January allocation U.K. account	50		
Delivered shipside		39	50
TYPE P-40, due from January allocation U. K. account	50		
Delivered shipside		33	50
TYPE P-39-N, due from February ellocation U. S. account  Delivered shipside To be delivered by air (12) not y		ed.	38
TYPE P-39-K, due from Pebruary allocation U. K. account	50		
To be delivered by air (50) not y	ret produc	ed.	
TYPE P-40, due from February allocation U. K. account	120		
Delivered shipside			39



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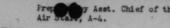
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN				
	SECRET	973		
	DEC	LASS	FIED Feb. 2	0, 1943
	STATUS OF RUSSIAN	AIRCRA	FT	
VIA AIR -	ALASKA		Status as of	Status as of
			Jan. 31, 1943	Feb. 15, 1943
TYPE	B-25-C, due from October, November, January allocation	25		
	Delivered Fairbanks		8	13
	Enroute Fairbanks At Great Falls		13	2
	2000 10110		25	10
VIA AIR -	SOUTH ATLANTIC			
	*			
TYPE	B-25-C, due from December allocation	12		
	Dolivered Abadan		0	3
	Enroute Abadan (outside U.S.) At Homestead		10	7
	We Hopes ford		2 12	2 12
TYPE	B-25-C, due from February allocation	12		
	Enroute Homestead			12
TYPE	C-47; losn (winterized)	10		
	Delivered Fairbanks		0	9 .
	Enroute Fairbanks		4	
	At Great Falls Enroute Great Falls		4 2	1 0
			2 10	10
TYPE	C-47, due from January allocation	10		
	Enroute Fairbanks		0	4
	Enroute Great Falls		10	2 4
			10	10
TYPE (	2-47, due from February allocation	10		
1	Enroute Great Falls			10 -
	ns.	PASI	SIFIED	The Control of
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Varch 4, 1943

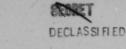
#### DELIVERY OF AIRPLAKES TO RUSSIA

- 1. Factory deliveries met schedules in all categories with the exception of light Bombers, these were two behind the commitment.
- The following have been delivered from the Factory for U. S. Account:

103 Medium Bombers (12 ahead of schedule) 851 Fighters (51 ahead of schedule) 719 Light Bombers (2 behind schedule)

- 3. Deliveries of February's commitments of Fighters for the U. K. account were more than met. 282 airplanes were delivered during the month, making total deliveries of 782 airplanes on the second protocol as against protocol commitments through February of 729 simplanes.
- 4. Deliveries of Russian planes to the Alaskan terminal by air during February totalled 120, as compared with 54 deliveries during the month of January. Of the 174 airplanes delivered during the year to Fairbanks, 60 remained at Fairbanks at the end of February.
- 5. Deliveries by air via the Southern Route to Abadan totalled 64 air lanes, as compared with 6 delivered in Jammary. Nost of the deliveries to Abadan had been received within the last few days of the month and are still waiting to be ricked up by the Russians.

-1-DECLASSI FI ED

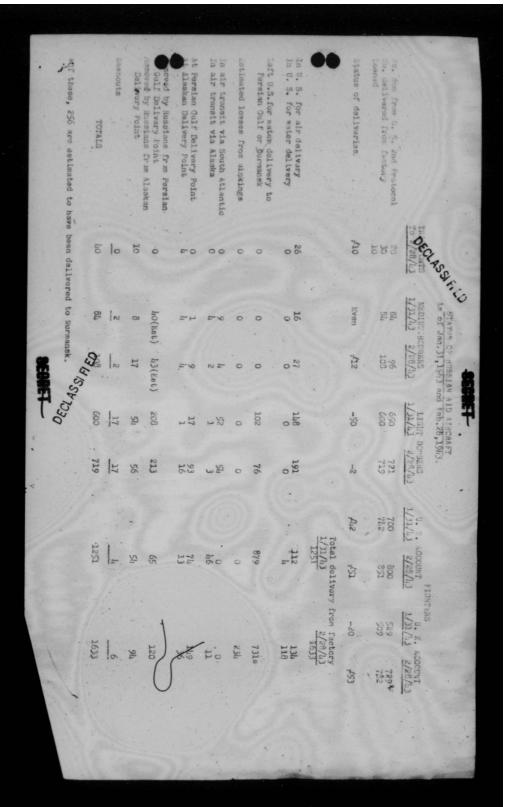


- 6. An explanation of the large number of aircraft shown on the attributed chart as being in the United States is in order, because these figures do not reflect the same conditions that existed at the end of December and at the end of January.
- 7. Of the 191 light Hombers shown as being in the U. S., 70 are now at departure stations; 71 A-200s are from Pebruary's allocation and 26 A-200s remain from January's allocation. All of these are expected to be at departure stations within the next ten days; the remaining 24 are from previous months' commitments and are now en route to departure stations.
- 8. An examination of the backlog of Fighters shows that 54 of the 134 are from February's allocations and have come from production in the last ten days of the month. These are still in Modification Centers, being winterized. 46 additional are at Great Falls, scheduled for departure within the next few days. This leaves 16 Fighters in transit in the United States, of which 6 are from February's allocation.

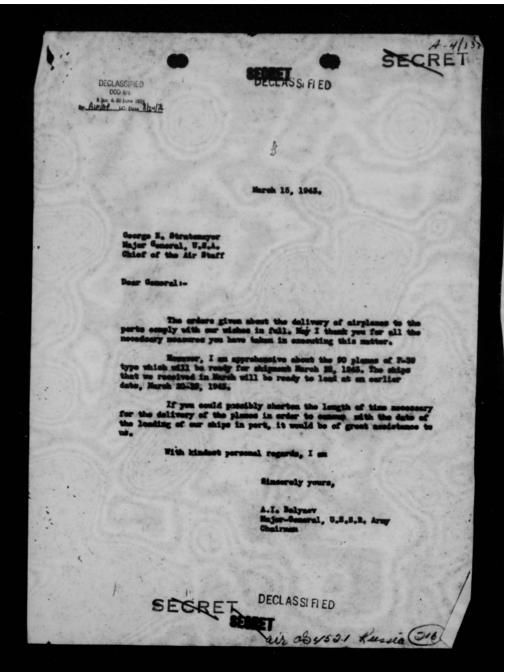
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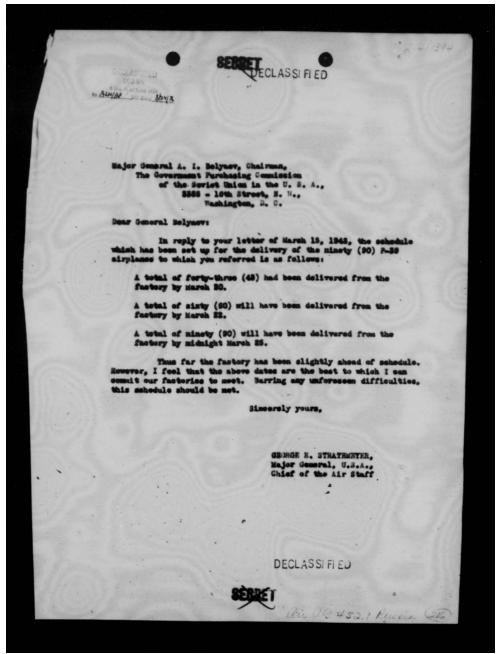
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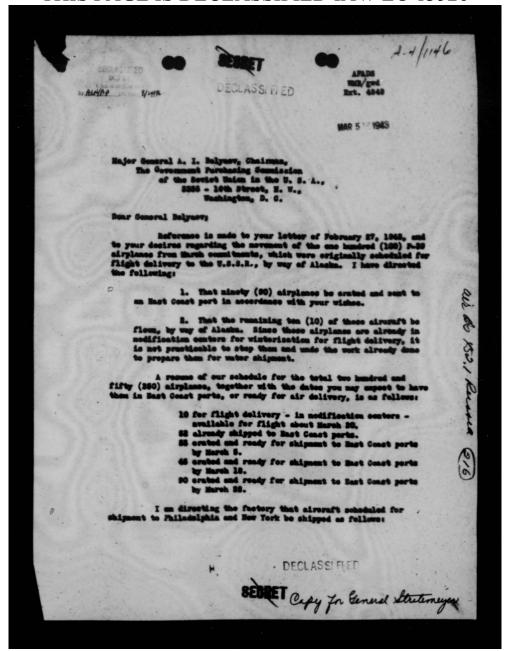


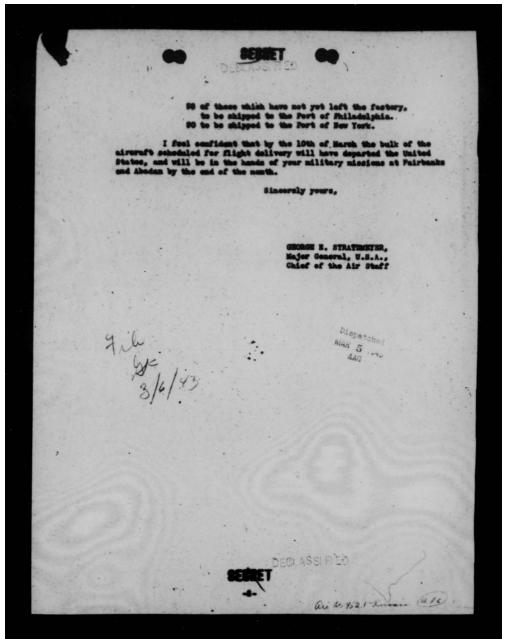
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The Government Purchasing Commission

of the Soviet Union in the U.S.A.

Major General A. I. Belyaev Chairman 3355 16th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

February 27, 1943.

Major-General George E. Stratemeyer Chief of the Air Staff War Department Pentagon Building, Arlington, Virginia.

Dear General Stratemeyer:

In my letter of February 5, 1943 I have asked you to fly from the Bellaircraft Plant for ferry delivery via the Morthern Route through Fairbanks 100 Airacobras against the March 1943 allocations.

On the 26th of February 1945, I was informed that your Government has allocated for the month of March 1945, 15 steamships for carrying cargoes to the U.S.S.R. via the Northern Sea Route and 12 steamships for the Persian Gulf Ports.

The situation appears to be such that there are not enough planes to make a sufficient load for these ships. On the other hand, the meteorological conditions on the Northern Ferry Route have not permitted to ferry the scheduled number of planes via Fairbanks Alaska in February, therefore for flight delivery on the Northern Ferry Route in March 1943 there are approximately 77 A2O-B's, 24 B25-C's, 140 P-39's, 18 C-47; making a total of 259 planes, not counting the one hundred (100) P-39 Airacobras, that were scheduled for the Northern Route against the March 1943 allocations.

Therefore I am obliged to ask you that the 100 P-39 Airacobras scheduled for flight delivery via the Northern Ferry Route be crated and by the 10th of March 1943 be delivered to the port of New-York and that the 93 P-39 Airacobras which have not yet left the Ballaircraft Plant to be crated and delivered to the port of Philadelphia by the 15th of March 1943.

I sm sure that you will understand how important this matter is in the problem of facilitating the delivery of combat planes to the fighting fronts and will give the problem your best priority.

Very sincerely yours,

DECLASSI FI EB Belyaev

A. I. Belyaev, Major-General U.S.S.R.Army



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of the Loviet Union in the U.S.A.

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3355 16th Street N % Washington 9.6.

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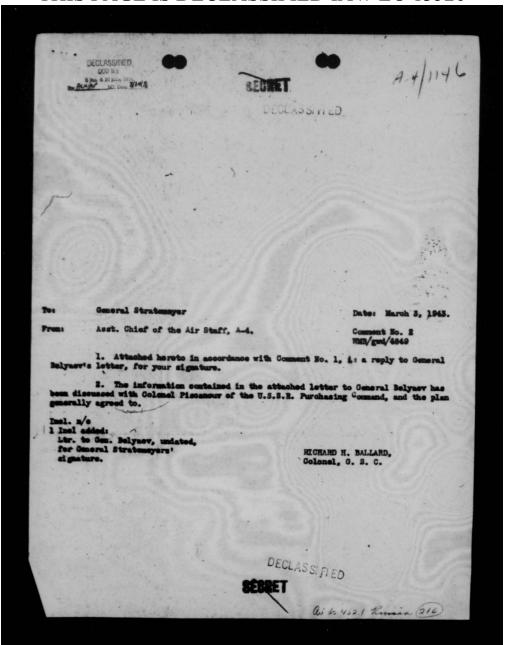
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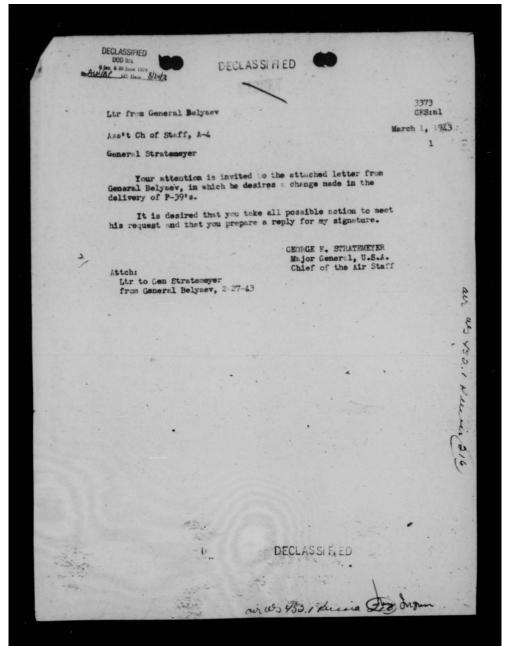
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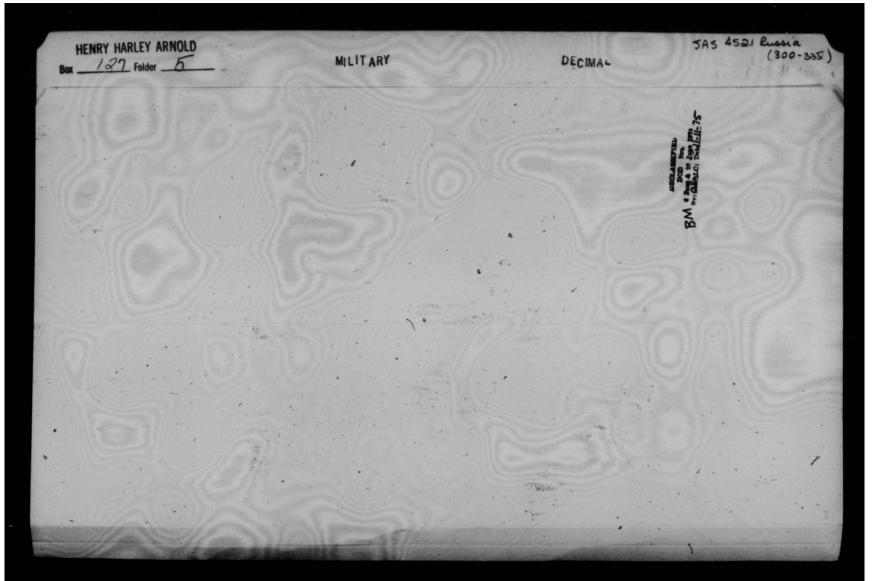
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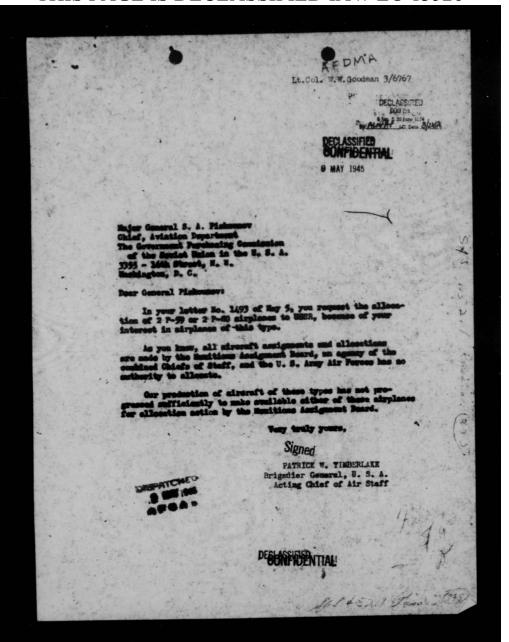
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8 May 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

SUBJECT: Soviet Request for Assignment of 2 P-59 or P-80 Airplanes

- 1. Ferwarded for signature is proposed letter to General Piskennov, in reply to his letter 1493 of 5 May 1945 to General
- The reply states that neither of these types are produced on a basis that makes them available for assignment by Munitions Assignment Board.
- 3. The Soviet Protocols contain no consistment with respect to any of these airplanes.
- 4. The Soviete furnish no justification for their need of these planes in relation to the prosecution of the war.
- 5. Even if the need were apparent to AAF, our recommendation would have to be coordinated with the British, before assignment, because of the US-UK understanding with regard to jet aircraft.
- 6. Deputy Chief of Air Staff (General Timberlake) advised that no commitments were made to the Soviets at the time of his discussion with General Piskvanov, in connection with the delivery of letter 1493, and requested preparation of a proposed reply incorporating 80/15 MMS recommendations.

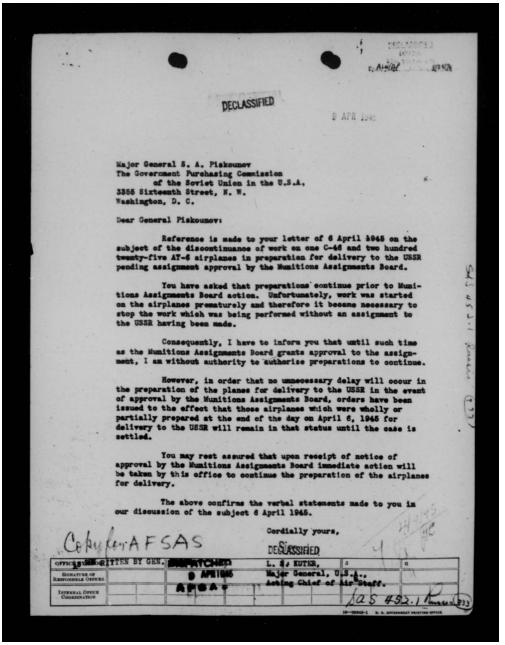
(Signed) E. M., Powers

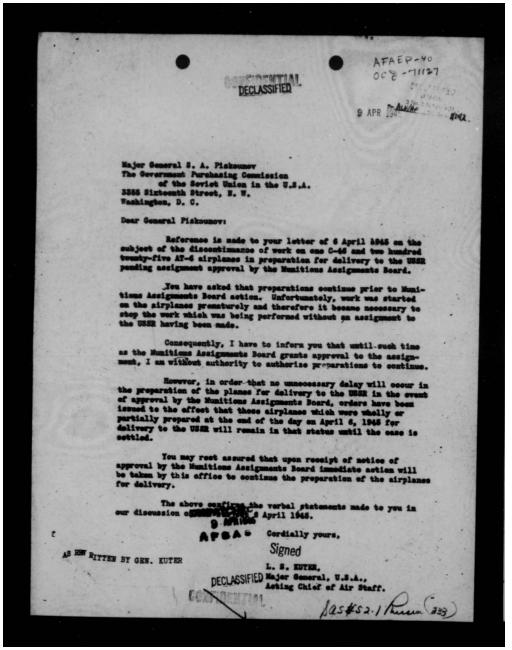
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1 Incl. Letter for signature E. M. PONERS Brigadier General, U. S. A. Acting Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Materiel and Services

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The Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the U S A

6 April 1945

Barney M. Giles, Lt. General, U. S. Army Chief of the Air Staff Room 3 E 993, The Pentagon Washington, D. C.

Dear General Giles:

We regret to inform you that according to the letter from Brig. General E. M. Powers' office, the Munition Assignment Board in its meeting failed to consider our assignment cases that had been previously approved by the Munition Assignment Committee (Air) covering one (1) C-46 and two-hundred and twenty-five (225) AT-6 airplanes.

We had received information from our representative at the North American Plant in Dallas, Texas, Captain M. Bushurin, that all preparations of planes to be ferried, via Fairbanks were stopped, and all airplanes scheduled for April were seitched to the other organisations.

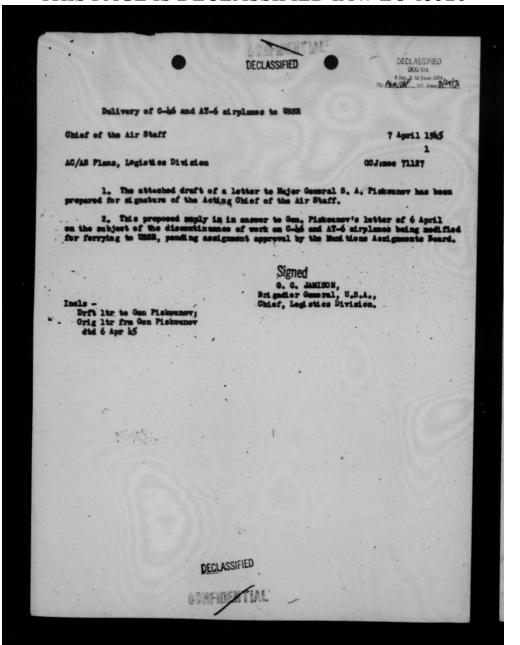
I wish to ask your personal attention to this matter and continue the preparations of the previously allocated for the USSR AT-6 airplanes, and C-46 planes.

Cordially yours.

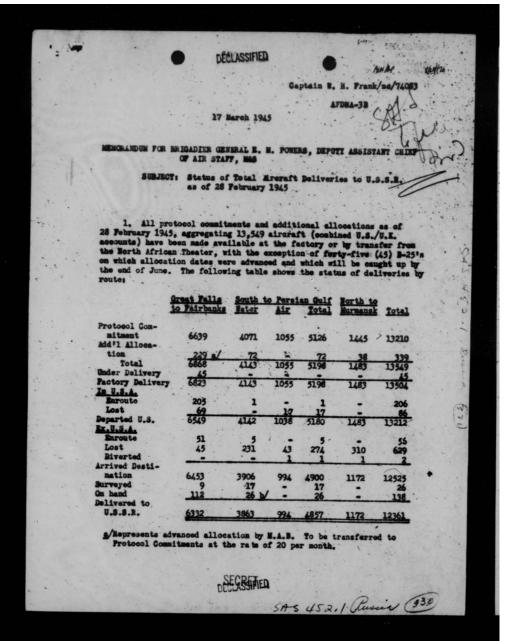
(S) S. A. Piskounov, Major General Chief, Aviation Department

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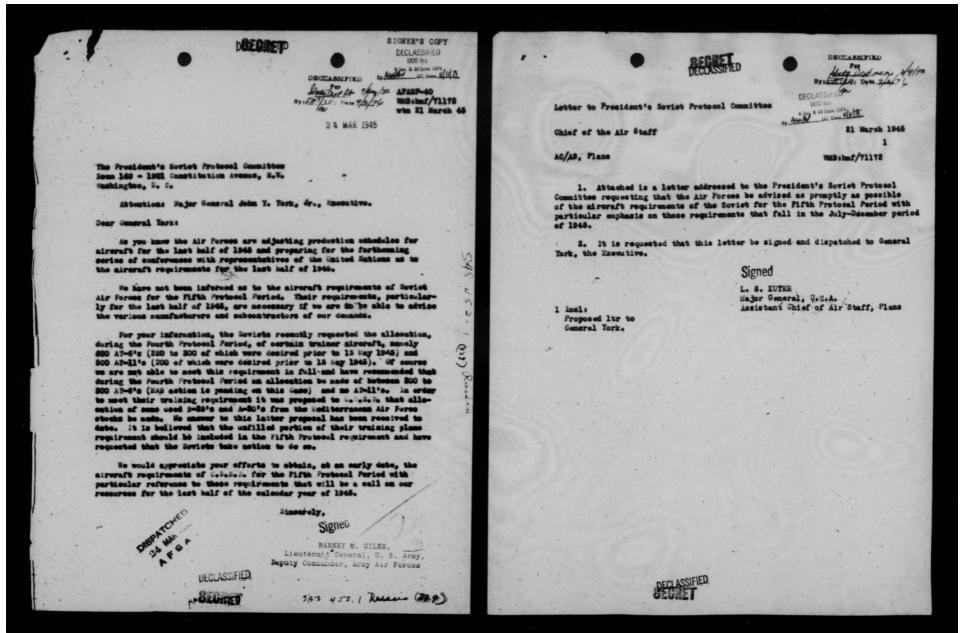


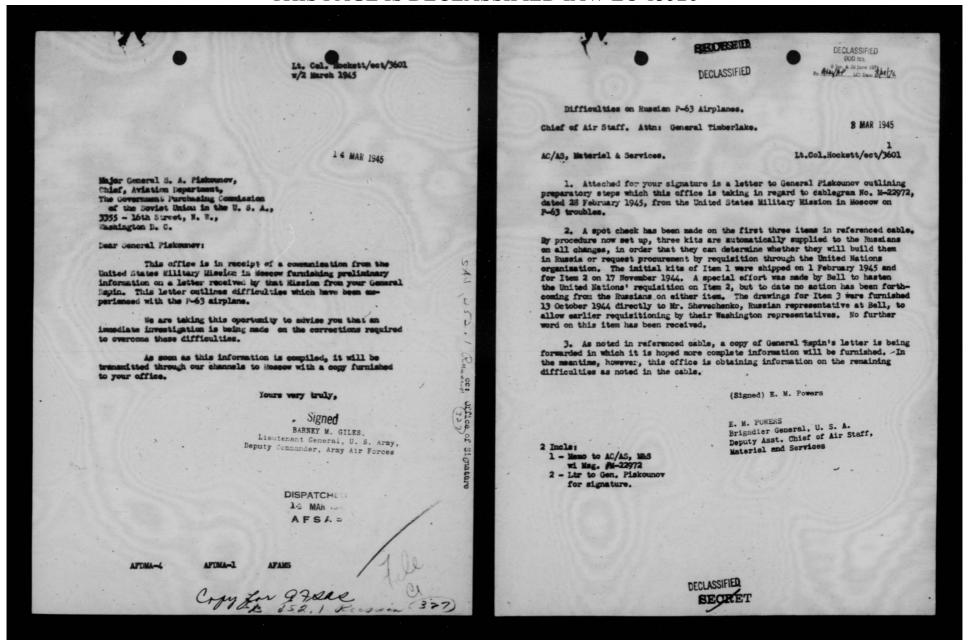


SECLAS SIFIED 900 to: 3/14/2 DECLASSIFIED Hessage No. N 23490 from Nose Chief of the Air Staff 30 Mar 1945 Thru Colonel Libby General Jamison Lt.Col. Burgoyne/mjg/71172 1. The Army Air Forces offered the Soviets 150 bomber mose used B-25's and 80 bomber mose A-20's to partially meet a requirement for AT-7 - AT-11 trainers. (The original request was for 500 - 600 AT-7 and AT-11). 2. The Soviets state that they do not desire the used B-25's and A-20's to meet the above request. The unfilled protion of the training planes requested will be made a part of the requirements of the Fifth Protocol and we will again offer used B-25's and A-20's because of the non availability of AT-7's and AT-11's (C-45's). 3. The Soviets were allocated 50 new B-25's and 100 A-20's by the MAB in excess of the present Protocol. (The message states that the military mission was not advised. As General York is the MAD executive and the contact with the military mission in Moscow, it does not appear that any action was required by the Air Forces). 4. General Jamison requested General York to query General Spalding for the purpose of obtaining at an early date, the Soviets requirements for airplanes for the Fifth Protocol period. General Spalding's answer is to the effect that the Soviets requirement would be supplied at the earlest date possible. G. C. JANISON Brigadier General, U.S.A. Chief, Logistics Division AC/AS, Plans



omo for Brig. Gen. E.H. Fowers, dtd 17 March 1945, fr By AAP, Wash. DC Subj: Status, of Total Air craft Deliveries to U.S.S.R. as of 28 Feb 1945 h/Includes twenty-two (22) P-40's, which, from available vessel records, arrived in the Abadam area, although abadam Depot reports no information available as to receipt of these airplanes. 2. Aircraft departures from the U.S. represent 97.8% of factory deliveries; arrivals at destination were 94.8% of departures from U.S. and deliveries to U.S.S.R. were 98.7% of aircraft arrivals at destinations. 3. direraft lost during delivery: Percent of Logges to Factory Deliveries Within U.S. 1 Ex U.S. : To Departures from U.S Great Falls to Pairbanks, by Air Persian Gulf: By Air By Water Total Murmanaka By Water 20.90 To Factory Deliveries J. F. PHILLIPS oc: General York, MAB
General Timberlake, DC/AS
Gol.Benner, Chief, Air Serv. Div. Brig. General, U.S.A. Chief, Materiel Mvision, General Jamison, Chief, Logist Plans Division Mr. Truesdell, FEA AFDNA-3 AFDMA-1 DECLASSIFIED





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21 February 1945

AFDNA-3B

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL E. M. POWERS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT CHIEF OF AIR STAFF, MAS

SUBJECT: Status of Total Aircraft Deliveries to U.S.S.R. as of 31 January 1945.

1. All protocol commitments and additional allocations as of 31 January 1945, aggregating 13,274 aircraft (combined U.S./U.K. accounts) have been made available at the factory or by transfer from the Borth African Theater, with the exception of three (3) planes which will be caught up in the month of February. The following table shows the status of deliveries by routes

	Great Falls to Fairbanks	South to	Perel	Total	Horth to	Total
Protocol Com-	6394	4071	1055	5126	1445	12965
Add'l Alloca-	199 0/	72		72	38	309
Total	6593	4143	1055	5198	1483	13274
Under Delivery	3					3
Factory Deliver	6590	4143	1055	5198	1483	13271
In U.S.A. Enroute	201	1	17	1	3.44	202
Departed U.S.	6321	4142	1038	5180	1483	12984
Enroute Lost Diverted	30	231	13	274	310	35 628 2
Arrived Desti- nation	6247	3906	994	4900	1172	12319
Surveyed	9	17		17		26
On hand	62	26 b/		27	•	89
Delivered to U.S.S.R.	6176	3863	993	4856	1172	12204

A Represents advanced allocation by M.A.B. To be transferred to Protocol Commitments at the rate of 20 per month.

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Nemo for Brig.Gen.E.N.Powers, dtd 21 Feb 1945, Subj: Status of Total Arcraft Deliveries to U.S.S.R. as of 31 January 1945

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- 2. Aircraft departures from the U.S. represent 97.9% of factory deliveries; arrivals at destination were 94.9% of departures from U.S.; and deliveries to U.S.S.R. were 99.0% of aircraft arrivals at destinations.
  - 3. Aircraft lost during delivery:

	Mumber Lost	To Factory Deliveries
Within U.S.:	85	TO LEGICITY DELIVERIOR
Ex U.S.: Great Falls to		To Departures from U.S.
Fairbanks, by Air	44	.69
Persian Gulf:		
By Air	43	4.14
By Water Total	231 274	5.29
Murnanski	310	20.90
By Water	310	20,70
Total all routes	628	4.84

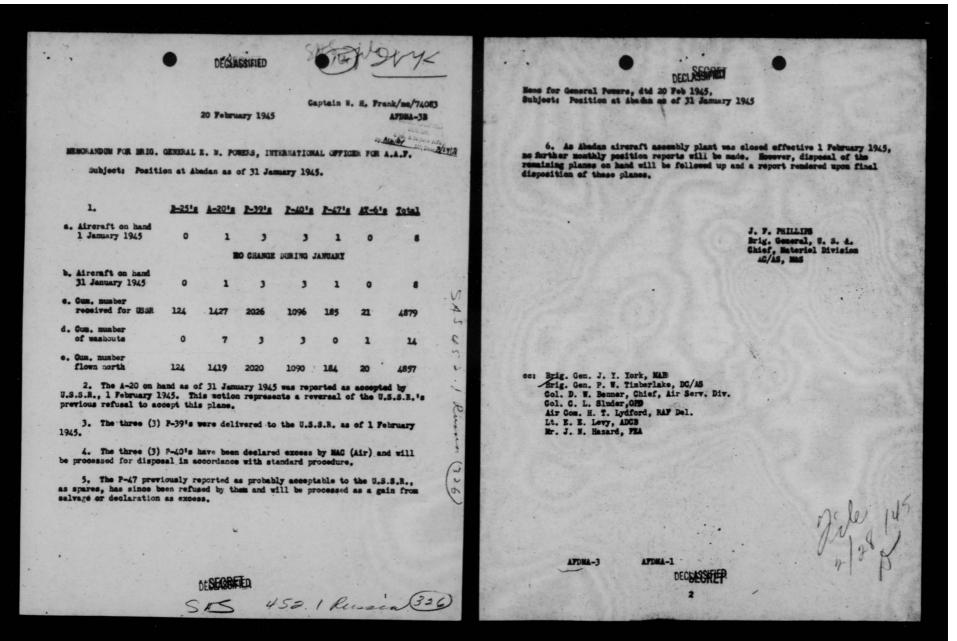
ce: General York, MAB
General Timberlake, DC/AS
Gol. Benner, Chief, Air Serv.Div.
General Jamison, Chief, Logist
Flans Division
Br. Truesdell, FEA

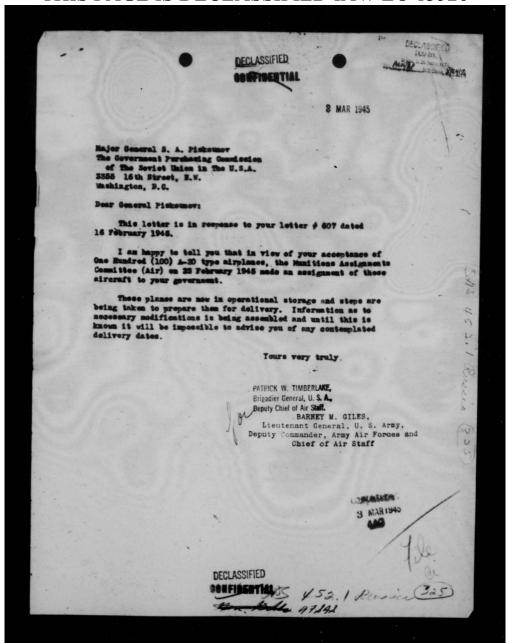
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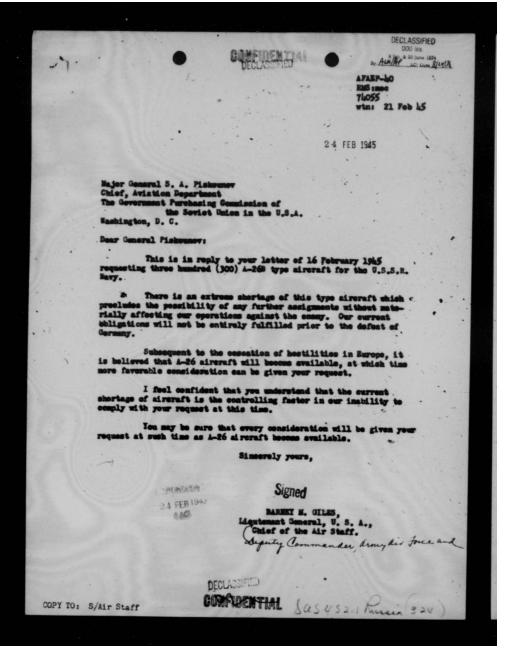
J. F. PHILLIPS Brig. General, U.S.A. Chief, Materiel Division, MC/AS, MAS

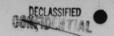
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COPY

Barney M. Giles Lt. General, U. S. Army Chief of the Air Staff Room 3 E 993, The Pentagon Washington, D. C.

February 16, 1945

Dear General Giles:

In December of 1944, Admiral V. A. Alaphusov, U.S.S.R. Navy, forwarded to Rear Admiral C. E. Olsen, U. S. Naval Mission in Moscow, the list of Naval supplies including Three Hundred (300) planes of the Torpedo Bombers A-268 type.

In connection with this list we have submitted to the Navy Department the request asking to provide for the U.S.S.R. the above mentioned planes and have received the following answer:

"The production of the A-26B type aircraft is under the cognisance of the U.S. Army Air Forces and no commitment regarding the allocation of this type aircraft can be made by the U.S. Navy. Representation for the allocation of the A-26B type aircraft should be made to the Commanding General, U.S. Army Air Forces."

Taking the above mentioned into consideration, we would like to ask your assistance in order that the question of supplying of the U.S.S.R. with the above mentioned planes A-26B, Torpedo Bombers, should be resolved positively during the period of the Fourth Protokol.

I would greatly appreciate if this request would be met iwth your full understanding of the needs of the U.S.S.R.

Sincerely yours,

S. A. Piskounov, Majorgeneral, USSR Army Aviation Department, Chief

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DECLASSIFIED DOD III SSR Request for A-26B Torpedo Bombers 21 February 1945 Chief of the Air Staff AC/AS Plane Attached draft in reply to letter from Maj. Cen. S. A. Piskounov, USSR Army, of 16 February 1945 on the above subject has been prepared for Gen. Giles' signature. Orig 1tr frm Gen Piekouno dtd 16 Feb 1945; Drft ltr in reply for Gen

	2 SECRET 2	DECLASSIFIED DOO It's.
	DECLASSIFIED	27 ALM A 20 June 1974
	Proposed Assignment of A-20's	
	Deputy third of the Air Staff (Senoral Timberlake)	16 February 194
	AC/AS, Flame, Logistical Plans Division	Was:hmf/71172
	1. The Russians have requested the assignment of all of the bomber type-latest model available. OGAR ad	100 A-20's. They prefe
	Surplus to Army Air Forces requirements in new air as follows:	craft available now is
*	71 A-20 K (bomber nose) 28 A-20 H (gun nose) 48 A-20 G (gun nose).	
	2. It is proposed that the Army Air Forces recomm assignment to the U.S.S.R. the following:	end to the JA (Air)
	70 A-20 K 28 A-20 H 2 A-20 G.	
	3. AC/AS, MAS advises that delivery of the aircra can be effected from stocks on hand.	ft listed in paragraph
	4. Request that this proposal be approved.	
	Signed	
	G. C. JAMISON Brigadier General, U. Chief, Logistical Plans	
	In a acordance with den Siles	remarks
	to but also the	AL WITH
	to making additioned A. 20%.	marlably.
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Signature

4 FEB 1945

Hajor General S. A. Pishonnov, Chief, Aviation Department, The Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the U.S.A., 355 - 16th Street, H. W., Washington, D. C.

Bear General Piskounov:

With reference to your letter dated 27 January 1945, on the P-63 airplane, it has always been, and will continue to be, the policy of the army air Forces to thoroughly consider and comply with all requests for thanges in those aircraft assigned to your Government, where it is physically possible to do so. In this case, however, the validity of your reasons for requesting such abnormal strength increase in the P-63's delivered to the U.S.S.R. cannot be accepted for the following reasons:

The design criteria set up in your letter far exceeds that of any fighter aircraft which our forces are now using on any of our various fronts.

Soveral hundred Army Air Forces P-63 airplanes, with exactly the same modifications provided the P-63's in the U.S.S.R., have been flown some 50,000 hours of unrestricted flight without a single failure of the type which you are concerned with.

The P-63 aircraft are stronger than the P-39's which have been used by the U.S.S.R. and the Army Air Porces.

We have increased production of P-63 aircraft in order to supply this type for use in combat on the Western Front.

It is believed that the following will explain more thoroughly our position concerning the adequacy of American design criteria versus that of the U.S.S.R. which was called to our attention for the first time in your letter of 27 January 1945:

We feel that the marginal condition of the early P-63 airplane aft fuselage was expeditionally and adequately corrected by carrying out Technical Order Ol-110FP-60. Further, it is the considered epinion of our engineers that the P-63, with the incorporation of changes made by Technical Order Ol-110FP-60 is a first line airplane meeting today's army Air Forces combat requirements with adequate safety to the pilot.

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To: Maj. General S. A. Piskensov.

In line with the iray Air Forces policy of continually otriving for improvement of all characteristics, including stability, on all aircraft, a ventral fin on the P-63 0-1 aircraft, now coming off the line, will enterially reduce the magnitude of the vertical tail leads which may be improved applied. Also, the terque in the aft fundage produced by a given vertical tail lead will be reduced due to the lowered combor of pressure of the lead. Therefore, the use of the ventral fin provides an additional safety factor over and above that provided by the fundage reinforcements. If the U.S.S.R. so desires, hits for retreastive installations on your aircraft can be supplied.

In order to clarify your misunderstanding of the results of the static tests conducted at Bright Field and those conducted at Ball Aircraft Corporation, the following is submitted:

- (1) Bull direraft Corporation tested the critical design condition as established by the design criteria in effect for the F-63 sixplane contrast. This criteria establishes the balancing lead condition as being the critical condition for the fix and fundage.
- (2) Fright Field tested the aft fuscings and fin to now criteria (ant applicable to the F-63 airplane contract). This criteria is based upon leads which my result from a yound condition in a terminal velocity dive (design diving apoed). The center of pressure for this leading condition is considerably aft of that in the balancing condition used in (1) above. Therefore, the results of the two tests, make most different conditions of leading are and comparable and the strength of the aft fuentage and fin should be based upon the design criteria applicable to the F-63 airplane contract (balancing lead condition). This, the teste made by Bell Aircraft are the teste from which the comparative strengths of the original and reinferred fuscings can be determined.

For your further information, the P-63E airplane, which incorporates improvements in the allows belonce system allowing higher rates of real to be obtained, will have the aft fueslage and vertical fin completely redesigned and the front fueslage reinforced in order to earry the higher nanouvering leads obtainable due to this improvement,

It is believed that the existing authorization for Lt. Colonel Gureov to consult with Bright Field people will adequately comply with your request as stated in your lotter of 27 Jamesy 1945;



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Col. Phillips/cc/71500

Maj. General S. A. Picksuper.

As regards enlarging the staff of your technical parament at Ball Aircraft, we wish at this time to again offer the services of our engineers to go to your country and completely malyse the subject in conference with your engineers. We confidently fool a setunity agreeable understanding will result. We further offer the services of empetent Ball Service representatives to assist your field forces in placing those 1900 aircraft aircraft in your country in peak performance state. We fuel, without recoveration, they should provide you with a most switchle and offertive manyer.

With regard to the large number of technical order changes referred to in the last paragraph of your letter as "the great number of defects," you are again adviced, as stated above, that the law dir Perces is constantly striving to improve all aircraft. Consequently, all our aircraft are being improved by technical order changes, and the P-63 is no exception. To the best of our insoledge, all known deficiencies brought out in actual service usage, have already been overcome or are being exclusived.

As requested, we are inclosing a transcription of the meeting held on 31 January 1945 which was attended by you and your party, representatives of the Bell Aircraft Corporation, and of the Army Air Person.

In aloning, we wish to restate our position that the P-63 simpleme is a first line aircraft meeting all imp Air Forces standards and is re-leased for full combat and acrobatic flight without restriction. Therefore, and with the detailed explanation given above, it is based that the U.S.S.R. will understand our explanation and agree that the P-63 sirvraft are suitable for combat are

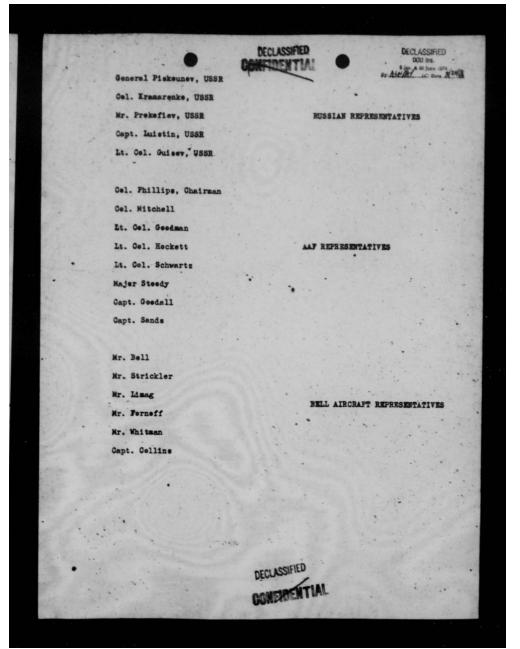
Yery truly yours,

PATRICK W. TIMBERIAKE Brigadier General, USA Acting Chief of the Air Staff

l Inel: Transcription of meeting.

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on 31 January - Convened 3:15 PM

Col. Phillips - I called the Wright Field people and Bell Aircraft people and asked you people to come over to see if there was some additional information that you could give us to help get this whole picture of the P-63 a little bit clearer in our own minds. How we are a little bit at a less to know how to comply with the request, particularly in view of such things as the fact that the F-63 which you have been receiving are designed essentially and in accordance with the same design criteria as the P-39 or essentially the same as other army Air Forces -American - fighter airplanes are. Consequently, the P-63 that we have have been flown without any restriction - in other words - any kind of manesvers and acrobatics. We have no record of any failures since last fall when the strengthening of the fuselage took place. Mr. Bell, have you anything to add to what I have said? Mr. Bell - Only to say that we did not know about this letter until yesterday. In fact, we did not realise that the airplanes were not in combat. Because as Col. Phillips has said we have done a great deal of acrobatics and so has the AAF in simulated combat and we have no records of any failures at all since last fall and then one or two cases. The airplanes are designed and tested to the same criteria with all other American aircraft substantially stronger than the P-39 and we are at a less to know from the testimony that we got here what the trouble is. Have you had any failures in Russia?

Col. Kramarenko - Not yet.

Mr. Bell - Yet something like a year ago we sent 3 P-63's to Russia for the purpose of testing as I understand it.

Col. Kramarenko - We cannot use -

Mr. Bell - Why?

Col. Kramarenko - Because they were not delivered. We got about several with the



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restriction to use it.

Mr. Bell - You mean the technical order referred to here?

Col. Kramarenke - Wing skin regarding the G's.

Mr. Bell - But you had three machines long before that.

Cel. Kramarenko - We had just three planes and after you changed wing

Mr. Bell - We put on a great many demonstrations for Col. Kotchekov before the reinforcements were made. It would seem to me from reading this that you may be right - I don't knew but your design criteria is a great deal higher than the design criteria ever here.

Cel. Kramarenke - Yeu knew after tested the P-63 in the U.S. yeu had several cases of failure - some cases and some deformation on fuselage after Cel. Ketchetkev left this country. It means it is not design just maintenance lead. You understand main question is you take your design lead weighs 3365 lbs.

Mr. Bell - That's what you say in here. Is that right, Jin?

Mr. Limage - 3265 lbs. Essentially correct.

Mr. Bell - Yes.

Cel. Kramarenke - And you had several cases. It means it is not design lead - it is maintenance load. You get it in flight.

Mr. Bell - We can go into the details of some of these cases and as a matter of fact there was one case in Ephrata (Washington) of a failure that brought about this technical order. It's quite possible to have a tail failure. I think there is no fighter airplane in AAF that has not had a tail failure at semetime.

Cel. Kramarenko - Failure was during test 3600 lbs. It means 110%. We must take safety we must increase design lead.

Mr. Bell - We have had no failures since these reinforcements -

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Col. Krantenth - but after you flow much you cannot afford to use these planes.

Gel. Phillips - We have a number of them which are flying on an unrestricted basis since the technical order was complied with - there's no restriction on our P-63 and has not been an since the technical order was complied with.

Col. Kramarenke - Before we tested fuselage P-39 we get 76% and we tested fuselage P-63 after reinforcements and we get 66%.

Mr. Bell - 66%. Afterthe reinforcements on the F-39 you get 76%? That should not be, should it, Jin?

Cel. Phillips - May I interrupt a minute? Cel. Schwartz, dees that experience check with our figures on relative strength of the P-39 and the P-63?

Cel. Schwartz - We sir. Depends on the criteria. Based on the criteria we have of the P-63 ever the P-39. Bate of 70% ever 67%.

Cel. Eramarenke - Please repeat that.

Cel. Schwartz - Based en our new criteria we have, it's mere faverable in the P-63 than in P-39. Depends upon criteria. Apparently your criteria is different than ours.

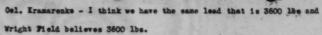
Mr. Bell - There must be a difference there, Cel. Kramarenks. Your records show the P-39 is stronger than the P-63 and our records show the reverse.

Cel. Kramarenke - New I think it is not important to compare the P-63 and the P-39. We have had several cases in this country and we think design lead is not design just maintenance lead, we must increase. Safety factor. That is our opinion.

Cel. Phillips - That is more than we are going to build in any of our fighter aircraft.

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Mr. Bell - There has been ne failure on the P-63 that we knew of since the reinforcements and there is no fighter airplanes in the U.S. of any type that would meet the requirements that you are talking about.

Col. Kramarenke - I de net believe reinfercements was dene te increase 128%.

Mr. Bell - Jim, what do the reinfercements weigh?

Mr. Limmage - About 5 to 6 lbs.

Cel. Kramarenke - I believe that is just an increase of 110%.

Mr. Bell - But the difference between your 110% and Wright Field's 110% and our 128% is purely a method of testing.

Cel. Kramarenke - We use exactly the same methed.

Mr. Bell - We use the different method. There is no error in 128%

Cel. Kramarenke - When we tested at Wright Field we have representatives but experience the same.

Mr. Bell - But we had representatives to witness this test? F

Mr. Linnage - I den't believe so. If it was the fuselages they de net witness

the test. We had 4 or 5 of these tested - original fuselages that were pregressively reinforced.

Cel. Kramarenke - Wright Field tried to make the fuselage streng. Because Wright Field also do not believe this is streng enough.

Mr. Bell - Wright Field is here! You can ask them.

Col. Phillips - But we are using the airplanes flying unrestricted and we haven't

had a single accident and we intend to continue using them.

Cel. Kramarenke - I do not know. In accordance we sent letter and we like later to get an answer but we express our opinion and we would like to get yours. From Bell Aircraft and people from Wright Field and Air Forces. What is your epinion?

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Is it strong enough?

Cel. Phillips - Of course, that is what we intend to de and it is an order that we could give you a more complete answer that we asked you here if possible there was sene information that we did not have or that was not expressed in this letter which would help us to more clearly understand the reason for U.S.S.R. wanting us to build airplanes that in our opinion are stronger and consequently in our opinion less efficient than airplanes we are building for our own people. Now let me ask one question if I may. Following the testing of the P-63 by your people did they have any suggestions as to how additional reinforcements could be put in the present airplanes - let us say, not the ones that are going out months later - because frankly our people at Wright Field and the Bell people and ourselves do not see any possibility or do not see how we can make up kits to be put in airplanes that you have that will bring them up to this strongth.

Cel. Kramarenke - I think main question because it seems to me this fuselage new reinforces but it is very difficult to do. Just one thing. We do not know why Wright Field discentimed this.

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Col. Kramarenko......but they tried to find out what is the best way
te reinforce fuselage, and they discentinued, and I don't under-stand
why. Several cases of failure in this country, and reinforcement is,
I think, just adds 10 per cent. And our stated tests shew it's futile
te net centinue reinforcing--just our opinion! I den't know, what de
you say--if we take this "wild-cave" aircraft?
Cel. Phillips. Celenel Schwarts is from Wright Field, in the Aircraft
Laboratory Structures Branch, and would you explain to Celenel Kramarenke
the design factors on the P-63?

Lt. Col. Schwartz/ I den't think it is clearly understood. this difference between 110 and 127 per cent. You cannot compare those loads, because they're different leading conditions. Bell leading conditions were for the balacing condition; whereas our tests were for our yaw condition, which gave us a center of pressure farther aft, and gave us higher bending lead on the critical section. And when we go back and compare the bending moments and tersions, we correlated Bell's results although they were different figures, but the loads were at different lecations. So, we were only comparing ours with new requirements, where Bell was comparing ther's with eld requirements. But the new requirements are not applicable to this airplane and none of our fighters have the new requirements. So that, when we get this 110 per cent, we added additional reinforcements to see what we could get out of the present fuselage. We were able to go, comparing Bell's lead, to 40 per cent more than designed. But reinfercements were extensive and were not feasible for Service Modification. They required external reinforcements, as well as complete internal reinfercing. And we found in our test that

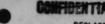
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when you went above 40 per cent, you had to de semething about the main part of the fuselage, because the point of failure moved into the fuselage preper. Se that, in our epinion, you can't ge beyond 40 per cent without a cedesign of the entire fuselage. But the main thing I want to clear up: You can't compare the 110 per cent figure of ours with the 127 per cent figure of Bell's directly. Dees that answer your question? Cel. Mitchell. Our ultimate. Cel. Kramarenke. What is your epinion?-- It is: is the fuselage strong enough or is it necessary to increase? Lt. Cel. Schwartz. We consider it strong enough. Cel. Krazerenke. Because if it's impossible to reinforce one division, no?-in another division is it necessary or not to increase? Lt. Cel. Schwarts. We den't consider it necessary am have released the airplanes on an unrestricted basis. Cel. Mitchell. We have experience with net just a few but 100 plus several flying, since the restriction was off; since the reinforcentn. - without any accidents at all I Cel. Dremarenke. You mean cure? (prebably meaning USSR planes) Col. Phillips. Several hundred airplanes with several hundred hours per airplane. Col. Kramarenke. And you dian't have any trouble? Col. Mitchell. Not at all! Mr. Prekefiev. May I say, I'd like to make more clear. If we go to further design in the fuselage, it is necessary to build the fuselage, itself? Lt. Col. Schwartz. Right !

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Mr. Prekefiev. But with the present design, you can see it not necessary to make any reinforcements? Lt. Col. Schwartz. We do not feel it's necessary. Col. Kranarenks. We design the fuselage for our own plane? Lt. Cel. Schwarts. Yes. I would like to say that our new criteria which we figure for this airplane, I believe gives us higher leads than we can expect. It is based on higher speeds than the airplanes used, and the leading increases with the square of the velocity, and we do not take into consideration the inertia leads. Cel. Phillips. That is what we'd like to have you ask. (speaking to the Russian representatives) We have the Bell designers, and we have the Wright Field people who write the requirements; and we would like very much to have you ask any questions that you would like to. Mr. Strickler. De you want me to answer questions? Mr. Bell. He wants your epinion as to what is satisfactory. Mr. Strickler. Our practice in this country for fighter aircraft is to make them strong enough to do their-perform their-mission. but to make them not so strong that they will lose performance by it. Therefore, I believe that it is the practice in the Army Air Forces to be permanent, the criteria to which they shall be designed, in order that they may perform their mission satisfactorily without failure; but still hot be so heavy and so over-strong that they will lese in rate of climb, and in maneuverability, and take-off, and that sert of thing. Therefore, I would say that if the present

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P-63's with the reinforcements have given no failures over several hundred hours, on several hundred different airplanes, that they were strong enough to satisfy the military requirements for that airplane; and any additional reinforcements would be unnecessary, and handicap the airplane from the performance standpoint.

COL. EVALUATION. What are your standards for fighters in United States?

MR. STRICKLER. I believe we follow the same practice that you do.

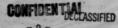
And we design with the flight load with a certain margin above that
flight load. That is true in the P-63's, and it is true of all other
aircraft designed in this country. And obtiously as the performance of
the airplanes increases, requirements must increase also. And I believe
that Wright Field, who keeps very well abreast of those requirements at
the present time, we believe that we have complied to the point where
our present airplanes can be flown satisfactorily without failure. Now,
if they get to going 300 miles an hour, we may have to have some new
requirements.

COL. KRAMARENKO. As I know, you had some failures with the F-63, P-51, and P-39. (shrugged his shoulders) Maybe it is — (didn't finish the statement).

MR. STRICKLER. You see, according to ground tests here made at Wright Field, the P-63 is stronger than the P-39.

II. COL. GOODMAN. I suggest that if we could stop and translate some of this, as we go along, in case there is any part of it that General Piskounov hasn't fully understood, it might be helpful.

COL. KRAMARENKO. (Nods affirmatively)



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COL. PHILLIPS. It might be pointed out, General Piskounov, that the P-63 is, as far as our experience is concerned, a safer airplane to fly than the P-51; and yet we are using a heck of a lot of P-51's.

COL. PHILLIPS. Now, there has been some question about strengthening the P-51's.

COL. KRAMARUNKO. No, it's difficult to compare.

COL. PHILLIPS. It is possible, of course, to strengthen an airplane by adding 100 per cent weight to it, but that airplane, of course, we well know can be destroyed by improper maneuvering. And we might ask Colonel Schwartz there to give a comparison of the strength factors, for example, the P-63 and P-51.

LT. COL. SCHWARTZ. On the P-51D by test, the fin is good for yaw condition up to 70 per cent. It is only good for 70 per cent of our new requirements.

COL. KRAMARENKO. 70? Our requirements?

LT. COL. SCHWARTZ. That is ours — U. S. (meaning United States'requirements and not USSR's)

MR. BELL. P-51.

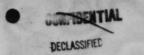
LT. COL. SCHWARTZ. Colonel Phillips, in case they have forgotten, I failed to mention this, but P-63 is 67 per cent compared to 70 per cent for P-51 — so that for all practical purposes you might say — the same strength on the basis of our new requirements.

MR. BELL. It has been brought out here that there have been no failures or no accidents since the reinforcements. How many accidents were there before?

LT. COL. SCHWARTZ. I believe there were two accident cases and a couple more cases where buckling was discovered on the ground.

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- 10 -



NR. BELL. Would you consider that abnormal for a new airplane going through different tests and anything?

LT. COL. SCHWARTZ. Not necessarily, no!

MR. BELL. You know of any better record than that?

LT. COL. SCHWARTZ. No, because about all airplanes we had to do something about it — on some part of the airplane — but the reason we got busy on it was that the small number of P-63 airplanes out at that time indicated we should be doing something to add additional strength to that airplane.

MR. BELL. Hasn't it been more or less a matter of history that you have had to do the same thing on all fighter aircraft, the P-47, P-51, P-38 included?

LT. COL. SCHWARTZ. Yes, we have had our growing pains in all our fighters.

COL. KRAMARENKO. He (General Piskounov) would like to have your letter
and put into it, that about it's necessary to increase or reinforce, or
not. And believing you think over Wright Field and build that aircraft,
it may be it is possible to do something to increase. (Meaning Piskounov

COL. PHILLIPS. We will give you our considered answer on all the points that you have raised here, General. And if there is any other questions you would like to ask any of our people here?

MR. PROKOFIEV. The General doesn't want to send a letter to Moscow and state that better aircraft in the field, in the Department, can't do anything more. He doesn't want to state the situation that way. And that is what he has to do, maybe we'll find out some possibility to increase and so forth, but he don't want to say, "Our people here can't do anything more."

- 11 -

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COL. PHILLIPS. Of course, on our part we still cannot understand why it is necessary, or it would be necessary, or may be necessary to build aircraft substantially stronger than our own experience has shown is necessary. I think that is the principal point of disagreement. So, we will put down our views as far as Air Forces are concerned and we will give this more thought. We have already spent quite a lot of time on it.

MR. BELL. May I ask one more question? Would General Piskounov, or anyone, like to say anything about the other defects referred to here? COL. KHAMARENKO. Let me see Bell. You know about all defects, because we delivered before, and after you know Wright Field find difficulties and issue Tech Orders. It is necessary to do something complain some influence; but I believe this brake system and correcting.

MR. BELL. Do you know of any that have not been corrected?

COL. KRAMARENKO. Not incorrected. It is corrected in the factory you know, but not in my country.

MR. BELL. Yeah. Well, you are constantly improving.

COL. KRAMARENKO. For example, we deliver 100 planes, you know, Wright

Field didn't order — you know we needed some spare parts for reinforce wings, fuselage, and— (didn't finish statement but started speaking in Russian to Capt. Luistin and it. Col. Juisey)

The Lieutenant says, "It is altogether 117 Tech Orders", you know and he doesn't remember all, you know.

COL. MITCHELL. That is no more Tech Order than we'd ordinarily have on our other airplanes!

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MR. BELL. That is ordinary procedure. It is unfortunate Russia is so far away; it takes time. But, at least, I don't believe — we don't know — of any defects that haven't been corrected. In fact, the reports that we get from the army in flying the airplanes up to Alaska, apparently everything is working very smoothly, and the maintenance record on the airplanes in this country is very, very good.

COL. KRAMARENKO. Yes, I know. That is the planes in this country, you know, but up to go up to date didn't correct every planes in my country; it takes time!

MR. BELL, Yeah. Do you have any complaint with Bell Aircraft service

or cooperation in an effort to correct these things?

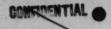
COL. KRAMERENKO. I think it is good cooperate and good service, you know, but it takes time. too.

COL. MITCHELL. Colonel, from what we have said here, I would say, and I think Colonel Phillips would agree, that there is not a single reservation in our mind that if we had more airplanes (more P-63's) than we needed to give to you, and if we had a front that needed more airplanes — more fighter airplanes — now but what we would send these right over there and put them in combat; and we'd have no trouble with them. Do you say that?

COL. PHILLIPS. Trouble with any?

COL. MITCHELL. No more trouble with this tail trouble. I mean it would be entirely acceptable to our Air Force in combat — in combat! COL. House the same of the s

COL. MITO ... I se basing it on the same standards that we apply to our other simplenes, the same requirements we have on our other airplanes.



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COL. KRAMARENKO. But I understood, you know, you change your stuff!

COL. MITCHELL. We haven't built a new airplane to the new standard yet.

COL. KRAMARENKO. I know, but you change!

COL. MITCHELL. We will change all our airplanes someday, but not for sometime!

COL. KRAMARENKO. If you change it means you have reason for a change.

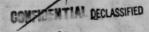
COL. PHILLIPS. But we will not leave all the aircraft that have been built, and that we are fighting for, and that we are using, we'll not leave them all on the ground; we'll continue to use them. This is for the newer aircraft that is coming out, which we hope will have considerably more performance than the ones we are operating now.

COL. MITCHELL. There are many reasons for the change. Airplanes are going faster, they are getting higher rate of roll; they are more maneuverable. All those things make it necessary that there be a stronger criteria. We do not believe that the conditions existing the way the airplane can be operated, older airplanes, it's necessary to go back and make this correction. It's on the new airplanes; it's the new improvements go in them — other improvements.

LT. COL. SCHWARTZ. We don't say that our new criteria won't give us structure failures.

MR. BELL. Now, that is a good point.

LT. COL. SCHMARTZ. The way we proceed, we establish criteria when this represents the present-day airplane, necessity for certain requirements. But we don't stop at that, we get these structural failures and we don't



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go back and try to account for it; we just make a modification we think is adequate to take care of the service conditions. We know that the airplanes are abused. We try to screen out those, but we still got to provide a certain margin of safety for expected operation of the airplane. COL. PHILLIPS. General Piskounov, we thank you very much for coming over here this afternoon, and Colonel Kramarenko, we thank you and all your people.

COL. KRAMARENKO. (Nods affirmatively)

LT. COL. GOODMAN. May I ask one question before we break up? COLDNEL PHILLIPS. Of course. Colonel Goodman.

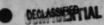
LT. GOLL GOODMAN. This has been a friendly discussion to try to find out what could be worked out to satisfy the Soviet's requirements. Even though we feel that the airplane meets the United States requirements, it would be available for U. S. use, it looks as though the answer may be that there isn't anything further that can be done to strengthen these particular planes. And I wonder if, at this time, it wouldn't be appropriate to ask General Piskounov if that is our answer; whether they have come to any decision about what their attitude will be about using these planes that are continuing deliveries; whether that is too early to ask that? The Pason I ask that is because of the purpose, of course, of assigning these planes to USSR: is to have them put in combat use; and apparently none of them have been put in combat yet, and a lot of airplanes not being used.

COL. KRAMARKIKO. That is all. That is all.

COL. PHILLIPS. I beg pardon?

COL. KRAMARENKO. That is all.

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COL. PHILLIPS. Anybody else?

COL. MITCHELL. I just made a calculation here: We have flown approximately 50,000 hours since we made the reinforcement in our own Air Force; i.e., a minimum of 50,000 hours, without an accident or without any showing of buckles or evidence of failure! That is a lot of hours, and all young pilots doing whatever they want to with the airplanes — no restrictions! COL. PHILLIPS. I'd be glad to have anybody comment on the general P-63 situation that they feel like commenting about. And Colonel Mitchell would like to again bring out this ventral fin, additions which are going onto the ships, and I think one of which is probably in the process of being delivered to you.

COL. MITCHELL. The 15th of January, the first was.

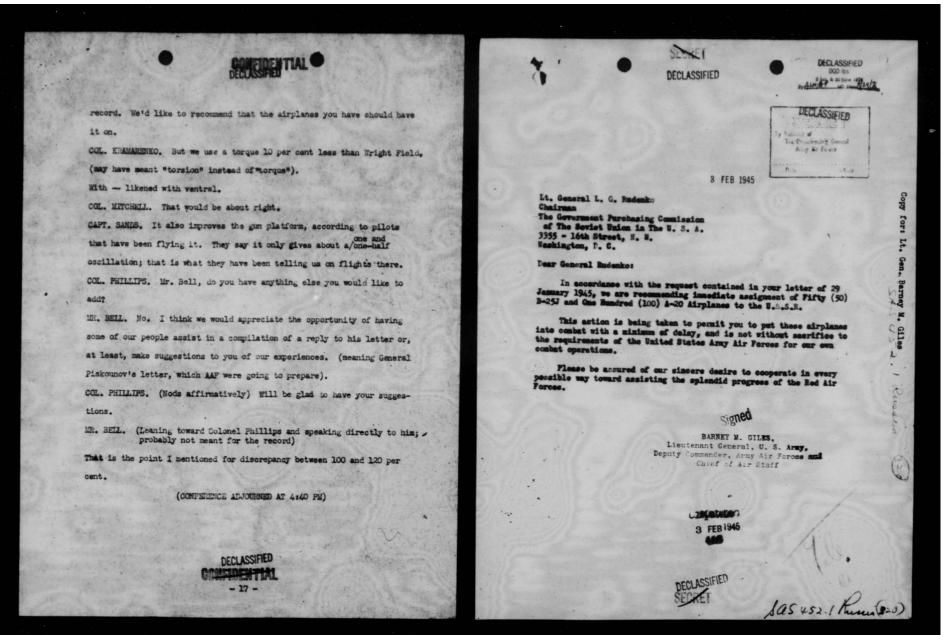
(Several people in the group said, "I think they got three.")

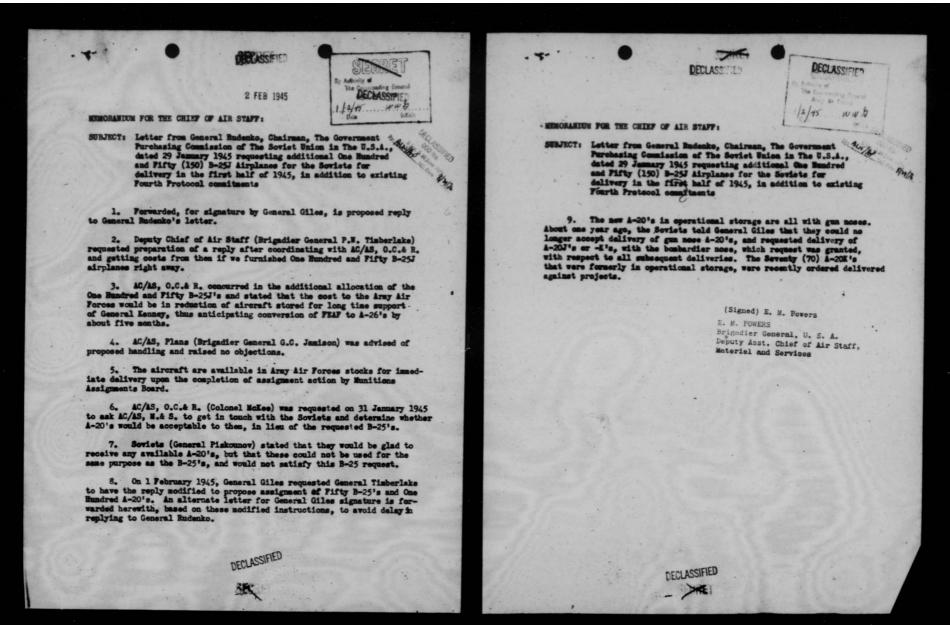
CAPT. SANDS. Three airplanes were delivered to Russia the 1st of January.

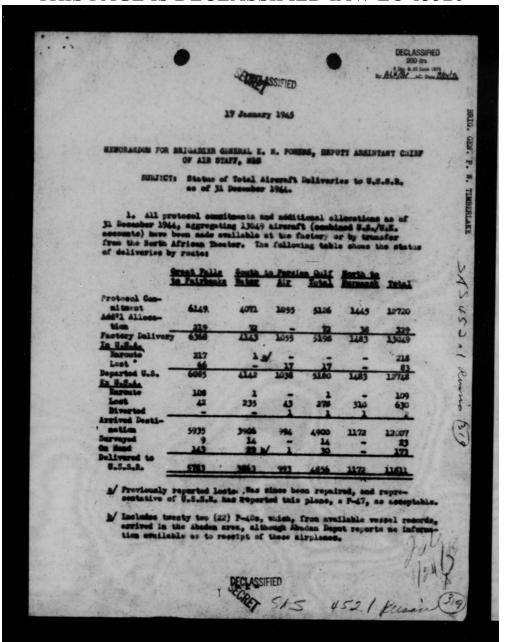
MAJOR STOODY. All of them from the middle of January, C-1's; I think I wrote you that in a letter.

COL. MITCHELL. What I wanted to say was, with all this flying on the airplane reinforced, we feel it is strong enough. The greatest cause of failure was torsion, which comes about by yaw of the airplane. The ventral fin does two things: It tends to keep down the yaw, and then if there is a side load, part of it is on the bottom anguart is on the top; and that takes out the torsion. So, it is another safety factor; we feel the airplane can well use the ventral fin. It is satisfactory by our accident









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Memo to General Powers, 17 January 1945 Subj Status of Total Aircraft Deliveries to U.S.S.R. as of 31 December 1944.

Page 2

2. Aircraft departures from the U.S. represent 97.7% of factory deliveries; arrivals at destination were 94.2% of departures from U.S.; and deliveries to U.S.S.R. were 98.4% of aircraft arrivals at destinations.

3. Aircraft lost during delivery:

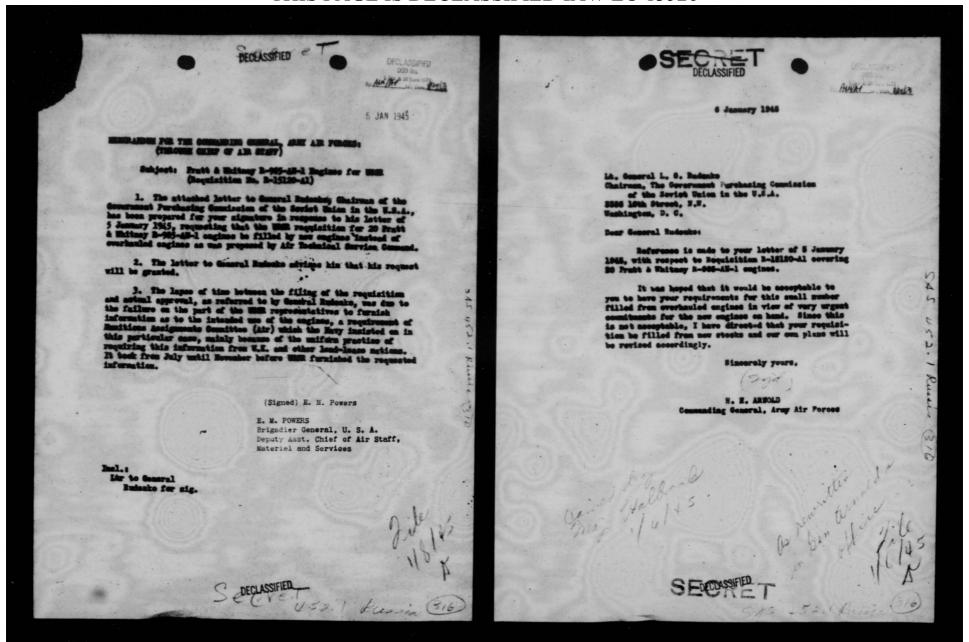
	Sumber Lost	Percent of Losses To Factory Deliveries			
Within U.S.:	83	-64			
Ex U.S.: Great Falls to		To Departures from U.S.			
Fairbanks, by Air	42	.69			
Persian Gulfs					
By Air	43	4.14			
By Water	235	5.67			
Total	235	4.14 5.67 5.36			
Murmansk;					
By Water	310	20.90			
Total all routes	_630_	4.96			
		The same of the sa			

J. F. PHILLIPS
Colonel, Air Corps
Chief, Materiel Division
AC/AS, Mass.

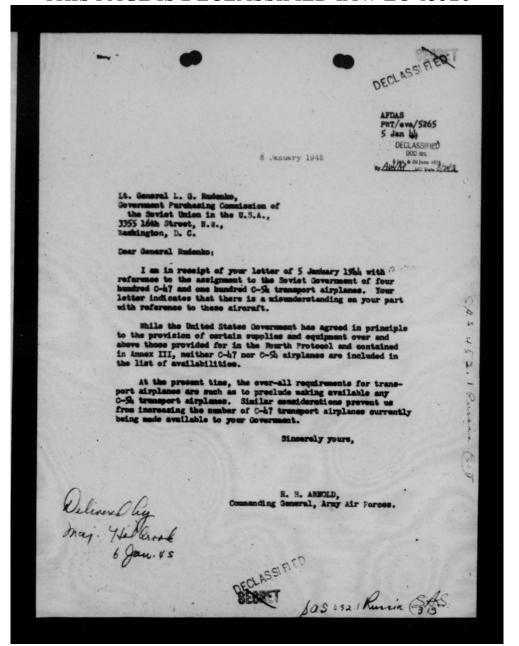
oc: General York, MAB
General Timberlake, DC/AS
Gol. Benner, Chief, Air Serv. Div.
General Jamison, Chief, Logist.
Plans Division.
Mr. Truesdell, FEA.

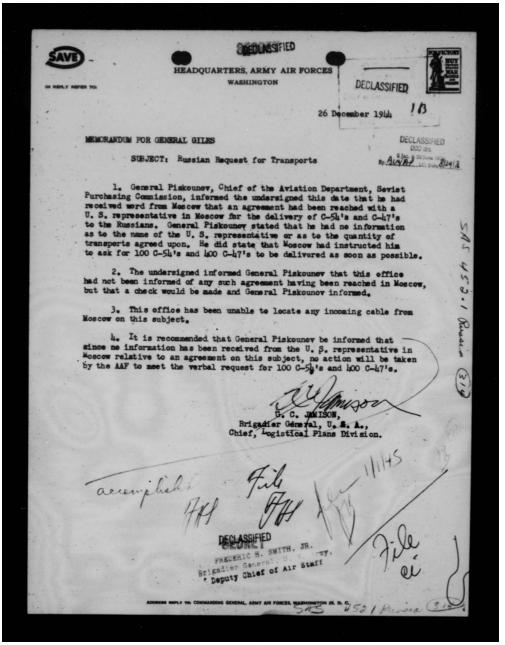
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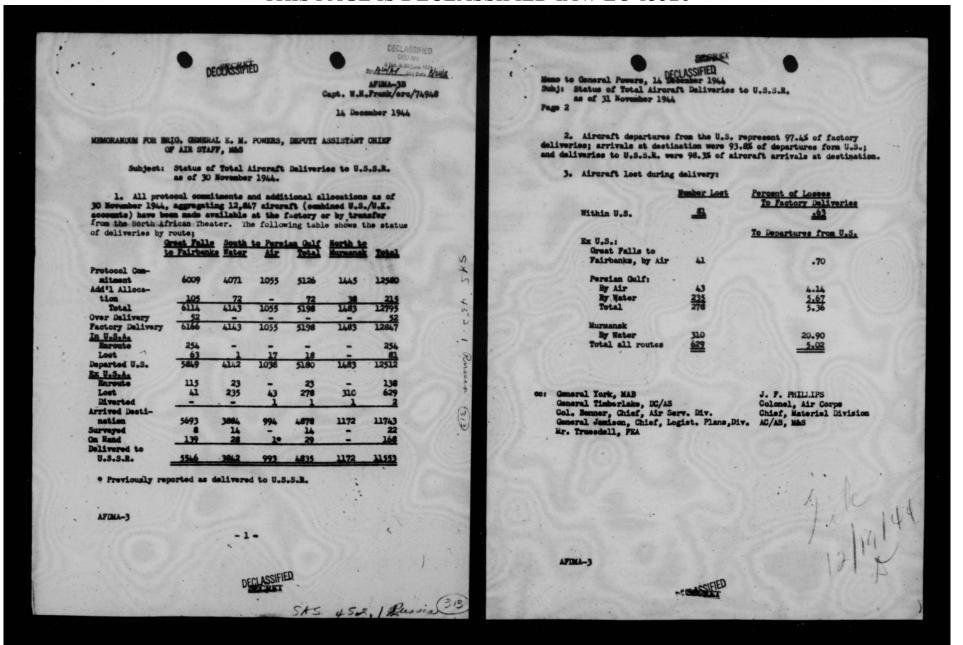
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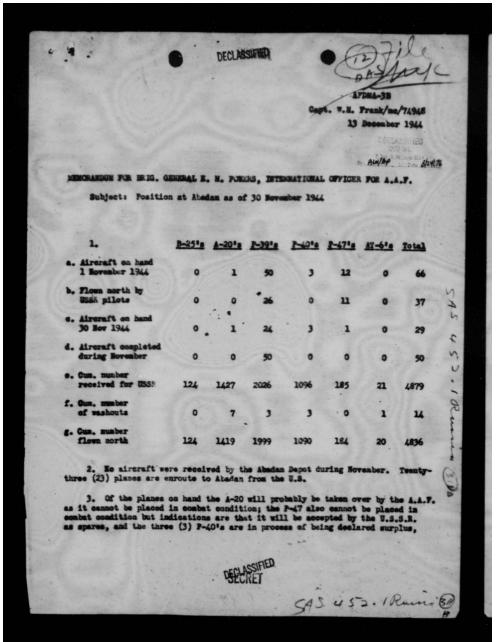


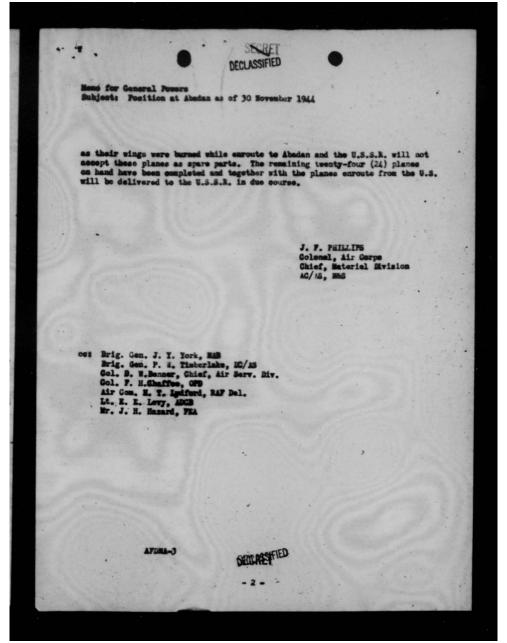
January 5, 1945 ral H. H. Arnold ington, D. C. Dear Coneral Arnolds May we call your attention to the fact that in August 1944, we submitted requisition R-15120-41, covering teenty (20) Pratt-Shitney R-985-4N-1 engines. After a prelenged correspondence, an order was an after a prelenged these twenty (20) engines from AAF stock. However, in January 1945, we were advised that the subject engines were not available from stock and instead we were effored engines that had been overhauled. We do not completely understand this situation because in August 1944, we were effored 1500 engines of the same type and after a period of six months, our requisition, calling for the small quantity of 20 engines, cannot be fulfilled. We should like to request your affirmative decision in this matter. Sincerely yours, L. G. RUDENKO

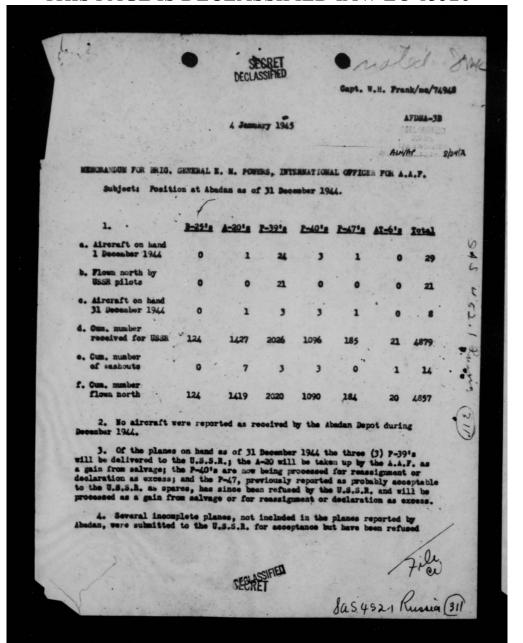


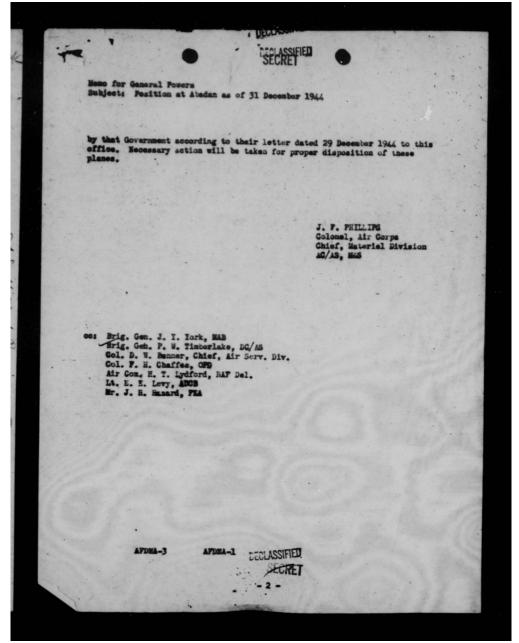




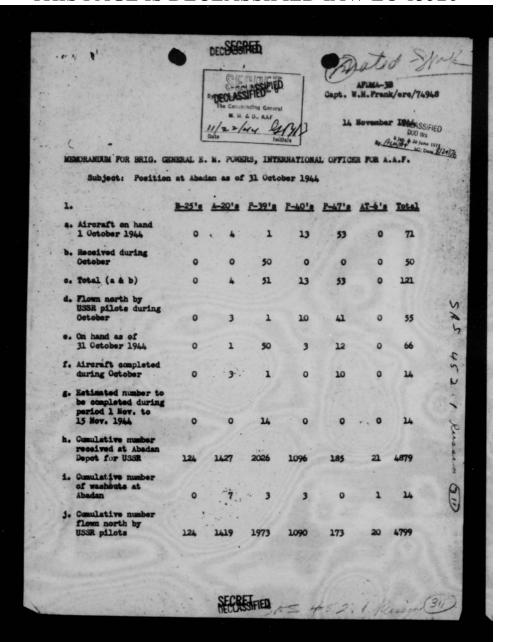




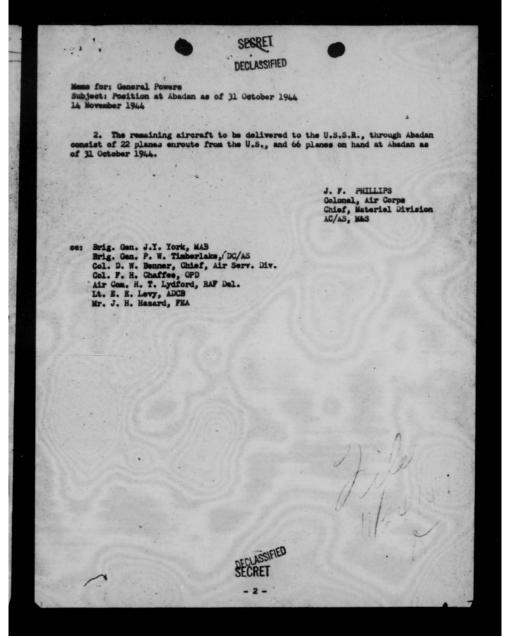




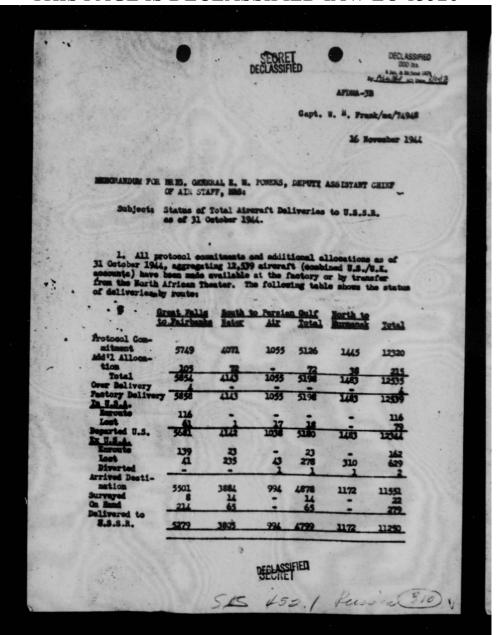
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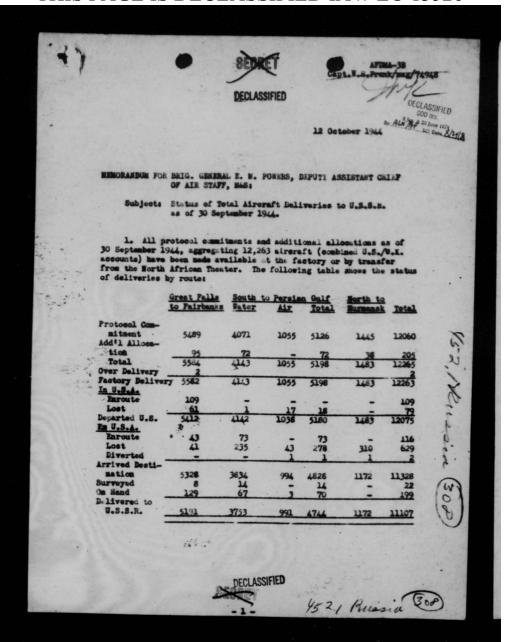
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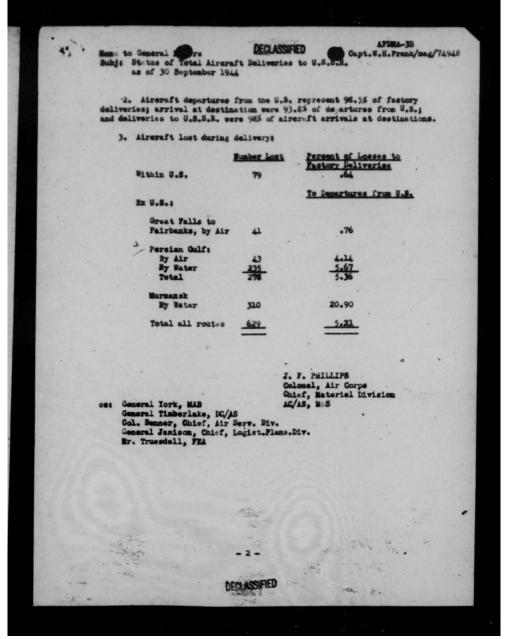


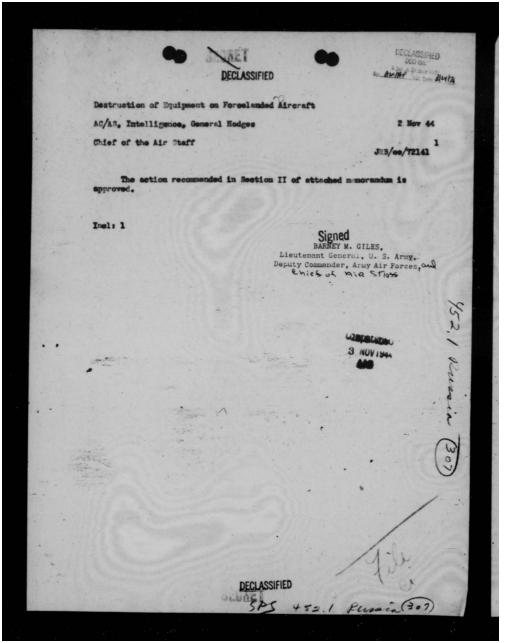
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# me to General Powers, 16 Nov 1944, hij: Status of Total Aircraft Deliveries to U.S.S.R. as of 31 October 1944 2. Aircraft departures from the U.S. represent 98.45 of factory deliveries; arrivals at destination were 93.65 of departures from U.S.; and deliveries to U.S.S.R. were 97.45 of aircraft arrivals at destinations. 3. Aircraft lost during deliverys Percent of Losses To Factory Deliveries Mumber Lost Within U.S. 79 To Departures from U.S. Ex U.S. : Great Falls to .72 Fairbanks, by Air Persian Gulf: 310 Total all routes General Tork, MAB General Timberlake, DC/AS J. F. PHILLIPS Golonel, Air Gorpe Chief, Materiel Division Col. Beamer, Chief, Air Serv. Div. General Jamison, Chief, Legist. Plans Div. Mr. Truesdell, FEA AC/AS, MAS DECLASSIFIED



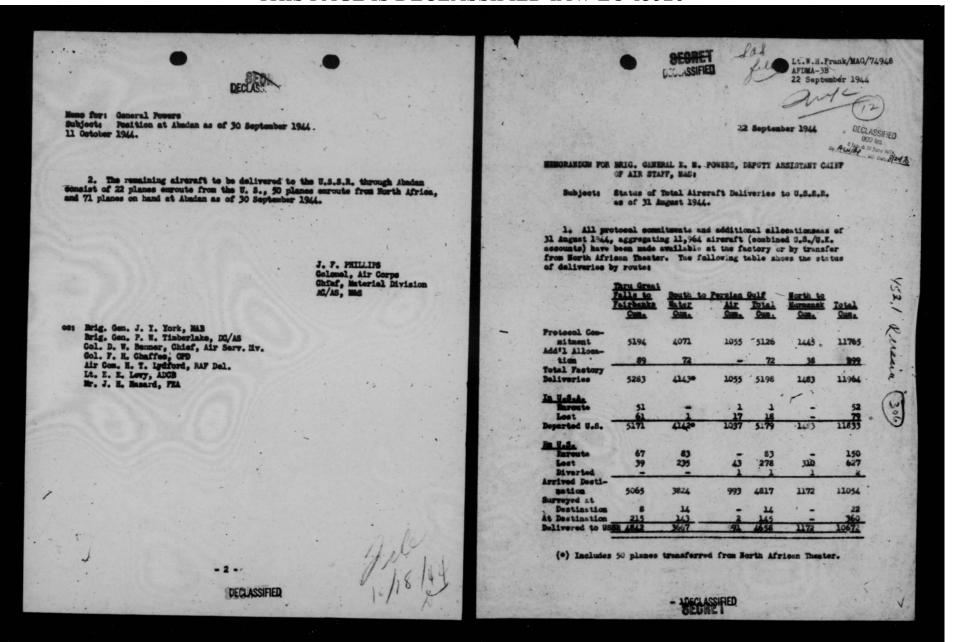




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MEMORANDUM FOR MRIG. GENERAL Subjects Position at	Abada	n as of	30 Septe	mber 194	4.		A. S.
	. 1						
	-2518	F-50.º	P-39's	P-40's	P-47's	AT-6's	Total
a. Aircraft on hand 1 September 1944	0	3	1	45	97	0	146
b. Aircraft received during September	0	1	0	0	10	. 0	. n
c. Total (a & b)		4	1	45	107	. 0	157
d. Flown north by USSR pilots during Sept.	0	0	0	32	* 54	0	86
e. On hand as of 30 September 1944	0	4	1	13	53	. 0	71
f. Aircraft completed during September	0		0	26	84	0	110
g. Estimated number of planes to be completed during period 1 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1944	. 0	,	. 1		7	, 0	11
h. Cumulative number of aircraft received at Abadan Depot to date for USSR	124	1427	1976	1096	185	21	4829
i. Cumulative number of washouts after being received by Abadan but before departure		. 7	,	3	0	1	14
j. Cumulative number of aircraft flown north by USSR pilots to date	124	1416	1972	1080	132	20	4744

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Home to General Powers Subje Status of Total Aircraft Deliveries to U.S.S.R. as of 31 August 1944. 22 September 1944

2. Aircraft departures from U.S. represent 98,9% of factory deliveries; arrivals at destination were 93% of departures from U.S.; and deliveries to U.S.S.R. were 6.5% of aircraft arrivals at destinations.

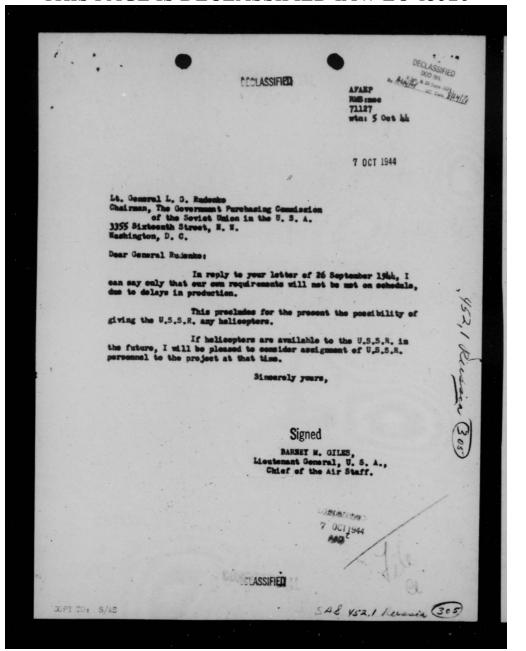
#### 3. Aircraft lost during deliverys

	Sumber Lost	Percent of Loss			
Within U.S.	79	Factory Deliveries			
		Departures From U.S.			
all routes	627	5.29			
Great Falls to Fairbanks, by air	39	•75			
Persian Bulfs By Air By Water Total	235	4.14 5.67 5.36			
Murmansk, By Water	310	20.90			

J. P. Phillips Colonel, Air Corps Chief, Materiel Division AC/AS, MAS

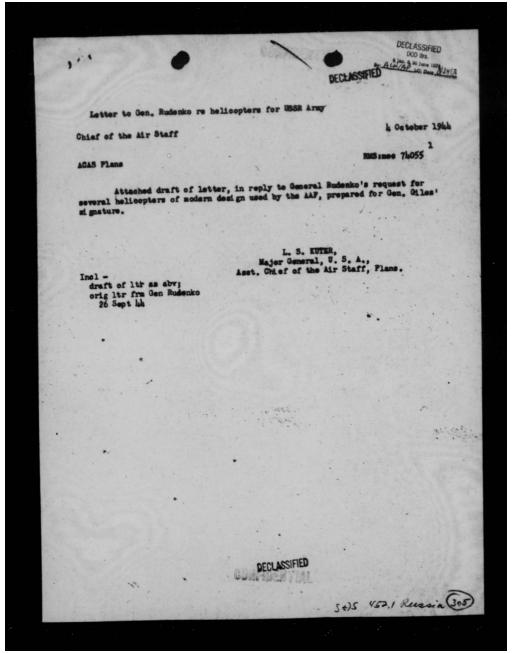
ce: General York, MAB
General Timberlake, DC/AS
Col. Benner, Chief, Air Serv.Div.
General Jamison, Chief, Logist.Plans Div.
Mr. Truesdell, FBA

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DECLASSIFIED The Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the U.S.A. 26 September 1944 3355 16th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Barney M. Giles, Lt. General Chief of Air Staff Room 3 E 993 The Pentagon Washington, D. C. Dear General Giles: We are in urgent need of several Helicopters of modern design, used by the AAF of the USA. We would greatly appreciate your advise as to the prospects of fulfilling this request. Meanwhile, we take this opportunity to ask you to make it possible for one of our engineers and one pilt to study the construction and become familiarised with the methods of operation for this type of aircraft. Sincerely yours, G. Rudenko, Lt. Gegeral USSR Army Chai rman



		DECLAS	SIFIED	11 Sep	ptember :	87.Aun)	DE CLASSIFI DOD US Jun 4 av June II LC: Davis
EMORANDUM FOR ERIG. CENES Subject: Position					OFFICER	FOR A.A.	7.
	B-25's	A-20's	P-39's	P-40's	P-47's	AT-6'8	Total
Aircraft on hand 1 August 1944	0	5	70	35	5	0	115
. Aircraft received during August	-0	. 2	0	50	92	0	144
. Total (a & b).	0	7.	70	85	97	. 0	259
. Flown north by USSR pilots during August	0	4	69	40	0	0	113
On hand as of 31 August 1944	0	3	1	45	97	ò	146
. Aircraft completed during August	0	. 4	. 48	47	9	0	108
. Estimated number of planes to be com- pleted during period 1 September to 15 September 1944	0	2	0	25	33	0	60
a. Cumulative number of aircraft received at Abadan Depot to date for USSR	124	1426	1976	1096	175	21	4818
. Cumulative number of washouts after being received by Abadan but before departure	0	. 7	3	. 3	0	1	14
. Cumulative number of aircraft flown north by USSR pilots to date	124	1416	1972	1048	78	20	4658
AFDWA-3B							
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DECESSATE

Lt. N. H. Frank/oju/74948

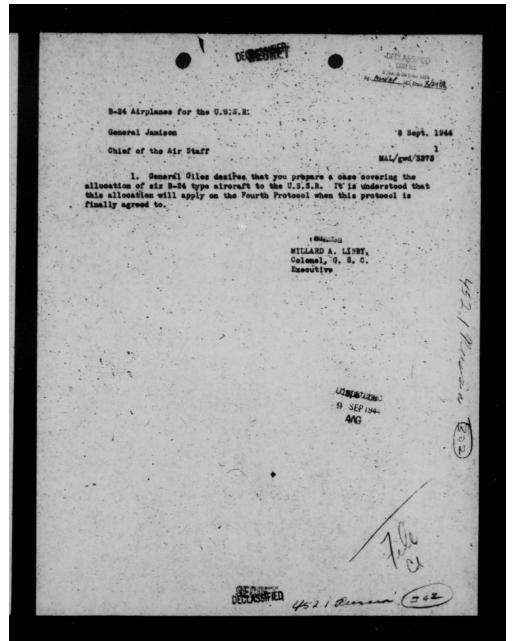
Memo for: General Powers Subject: Position at Abadan as of 31 August 1944 11 September 1944.

2. Eighty four (84) siroraft were still to arrive at Abedan Depot, thirty four (34) are enroute from the U. S. and fifty (50) from the North African Theater. The arrival of these palmes and their departure and the departure of the one hundred forty six (146) on hand for USSR should complete the delivery of planes through Abedan.

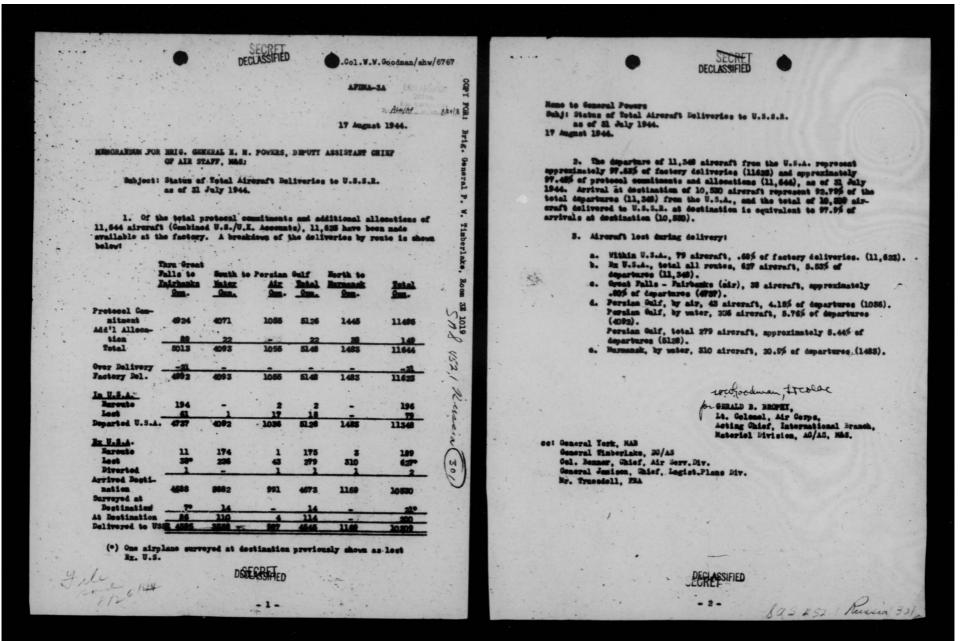
J. F. Phillips Colonel, Air Corps Chief, Materiel Division AC/AS. M&S

ce: Brig. Gen. J. Y. York; MAB
Brig. Gen. P. W. Timberlate, DC/AS
Gel. D. W. Benner, Ghief, Air Serv. Div.
Gol. F. H. Chaffee, OFD
Air Gom. H. T. Lydford, RAF Del.
Lt. E. E. Levy, ADCB
Mr. J. E. Basard; FEA

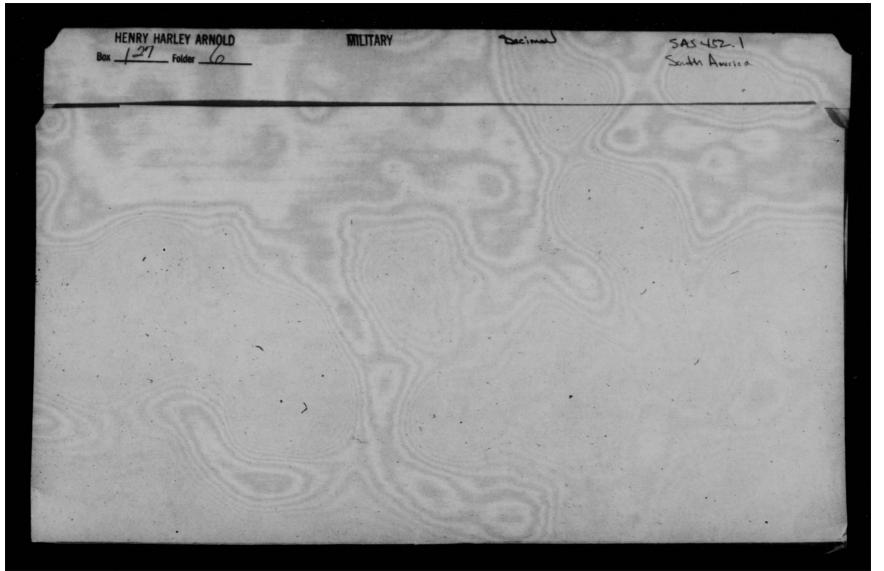
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6 Jan. 6 20 June 1974

By AN AP AP AP AP AP AP

4 August 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARMOLD

SUBJECT: Lend Lease for South America.

with reference to the Memorandum of 21 July 1945 and verbal instructions at Staff Meeting of 1 August 1945 regarding conversion of B-17's to transport, the following additional information is submitted:

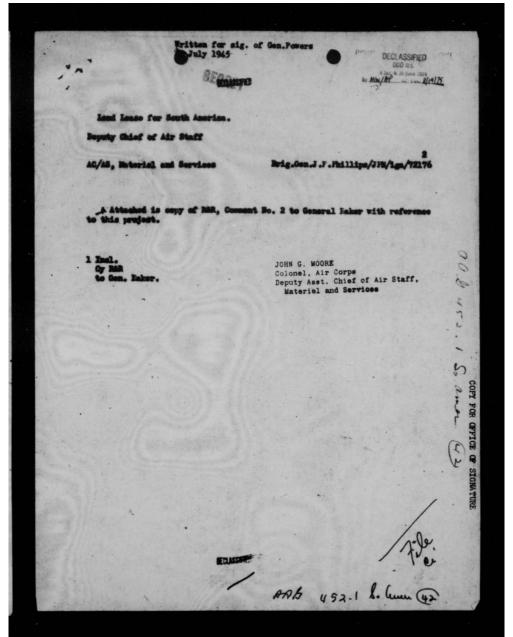
A survey of the depots has been conducted and it has been determined that although all depots are scheduled for repair of aircraft and DIR of returned aircraft for redepleyment the work on the B-17 conversion to transports can best be handled at the Mobile Depot by taking priority over the repair work scheduled for two C-46's, one C-54 and one B-29. The first aircraft can be accepted on or about August 15th. The first airplane can be delivered in approximately three weeks after due to receipt with deliveries of additional airplanes following at the rate of one every three days.

JOHN G. MOORE Colonel, Air Corps Deputy Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Materiel and Services.

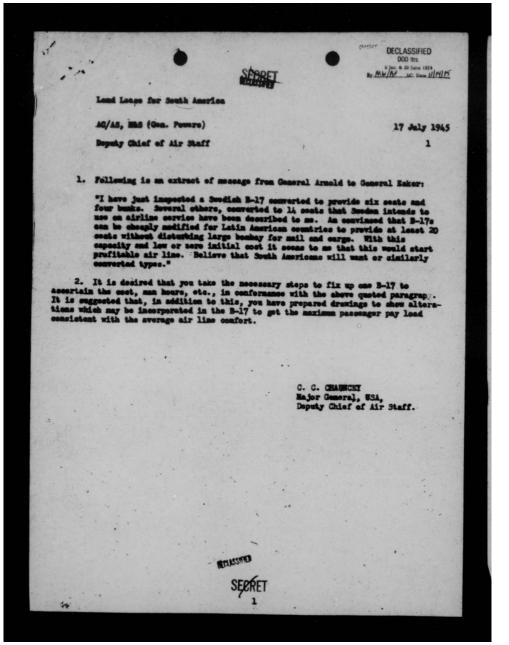
CC: Gen. Walsh.

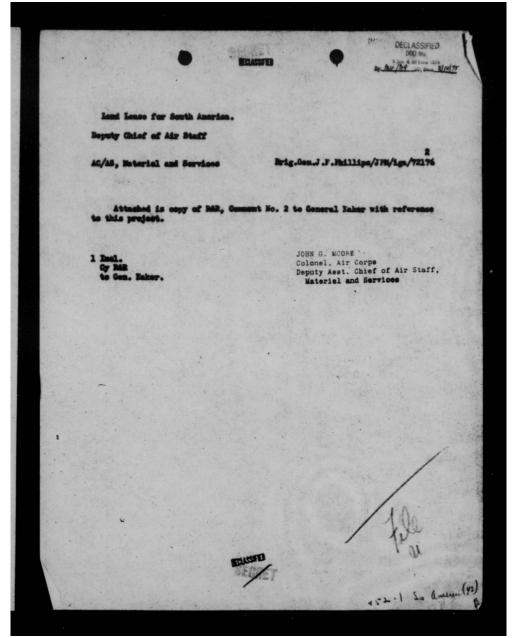


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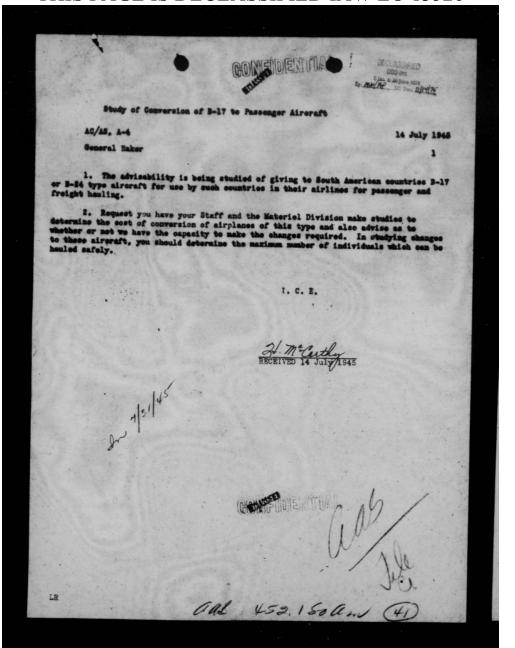


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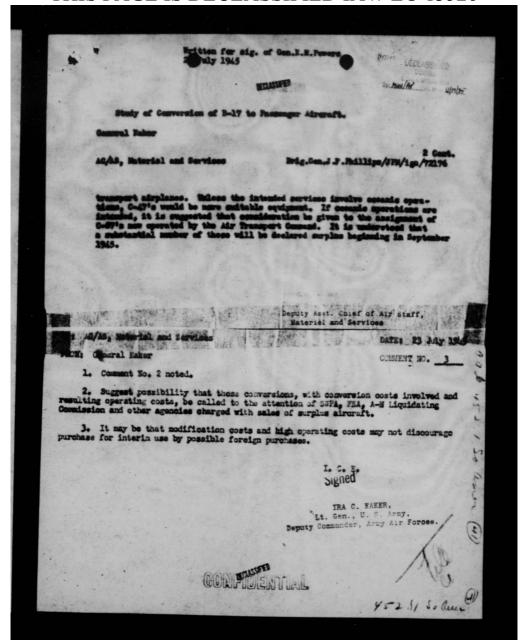




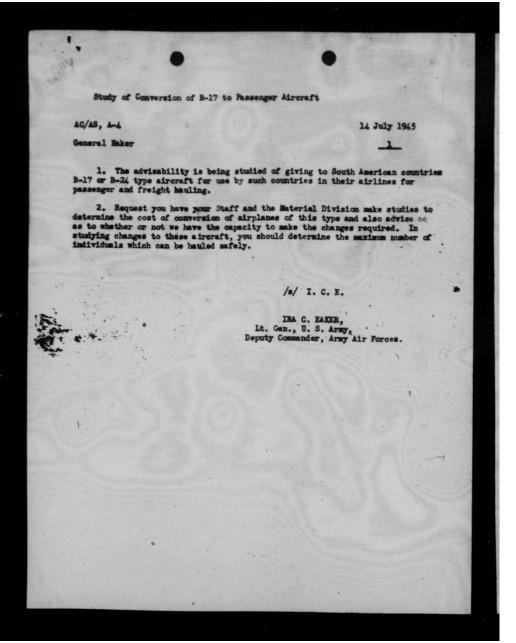
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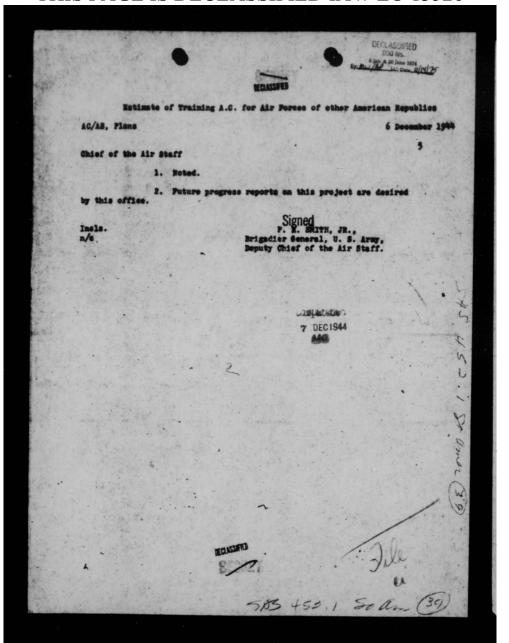
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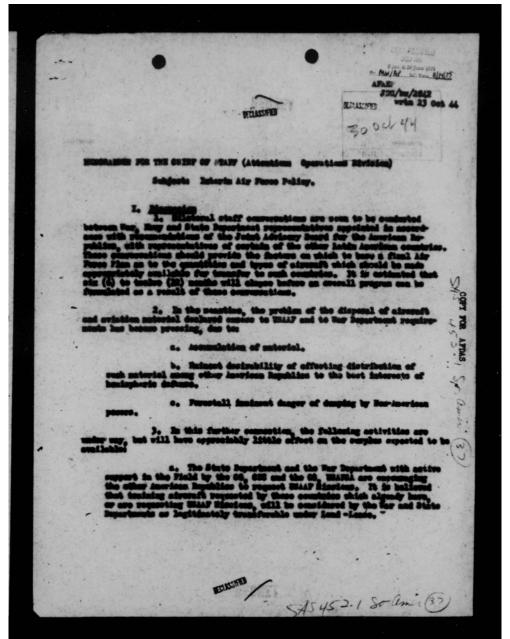
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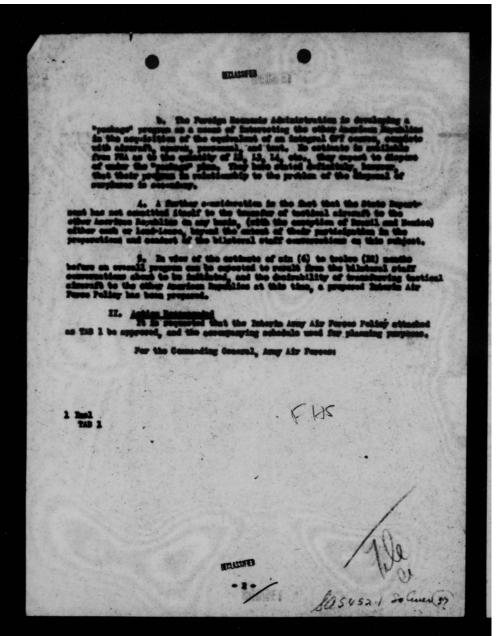
britten for sig. of Gon.E.M. Pow 20 July 1945 325725° DECLASSIFIED DOD Itrs & 20 Junp 1914 LC. Dave HILY 18 AC/AS, Material and Services Brig.Con.J.F. Phillips/378/1gs/72276 o Wright Field for a as 3-17's have previously been converted into staff and surgo-troop transports (G-105), a substantial part of the engineering involved has spirited. 3-24's have also been converted into eargo-personnel trans-Tto (C-67). 3. It is estimated that the modification of 8-17 and 8-24 airplanes into airline type transports will involve the following costs if done in blocks of at least twenty (20) airplanes each: (G-108) (C-87) . Due in large part to the work land imposed by the redeployment of twets aft, there is no unabligated deput or mulification center facility at presable for this work. It can only be handled by accigning suitably high ity to displace other work or by activating a facility at some manufactured which is not now in full operation. The Douglas Company advises that the smalle such a project at long Boach. 5. Investigation by this effice indicates that medified B-17's or B-24's dill prove very unconsmical as airline equipment. Seat allo costs, due to indice space especition, will be approximately trice those of conventional



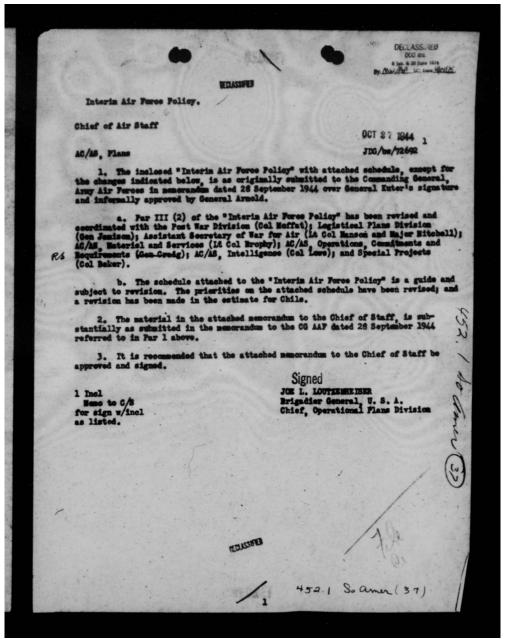
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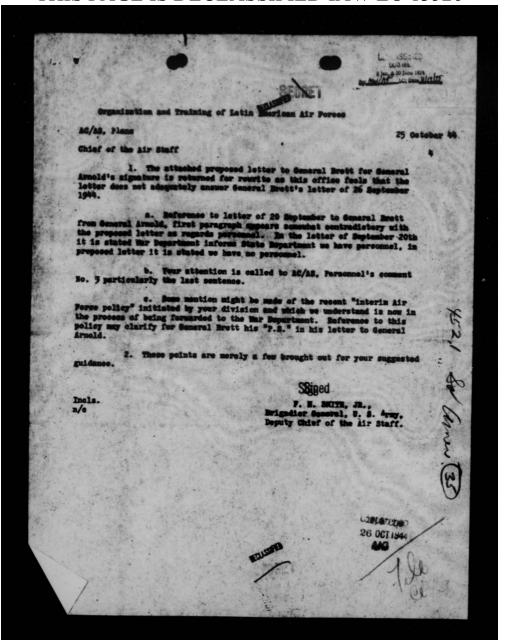


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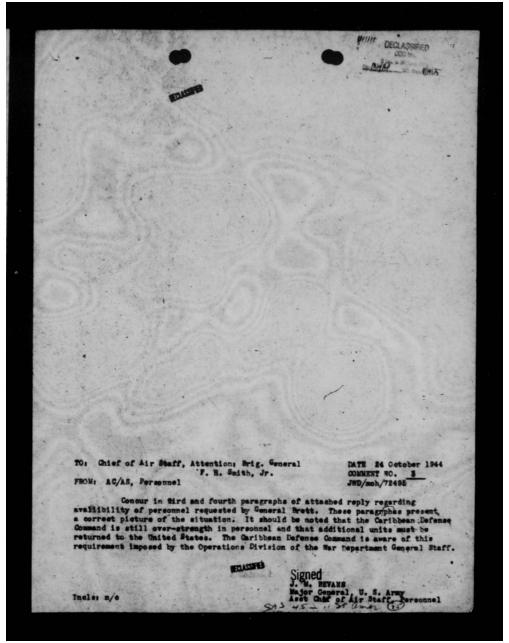


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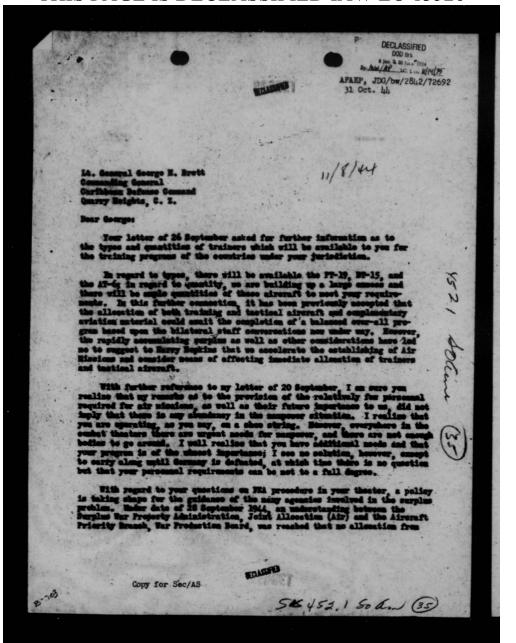


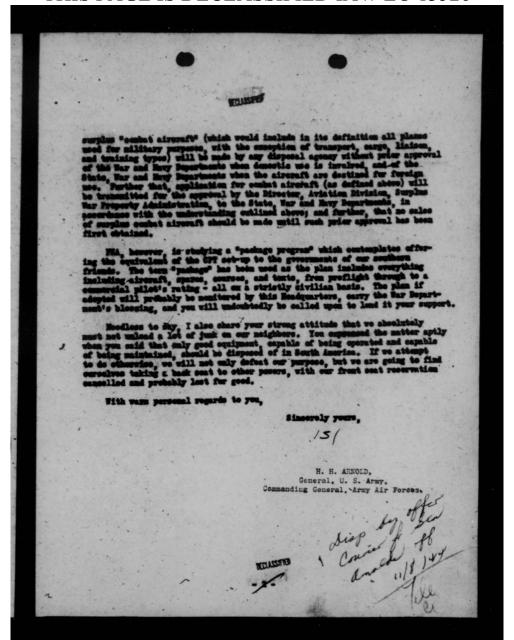


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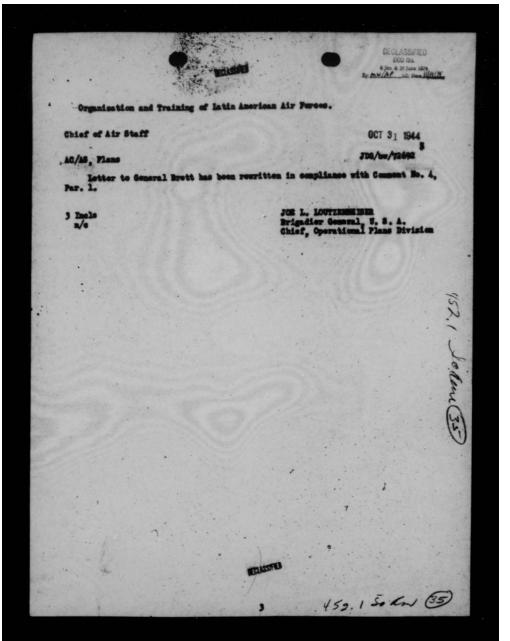


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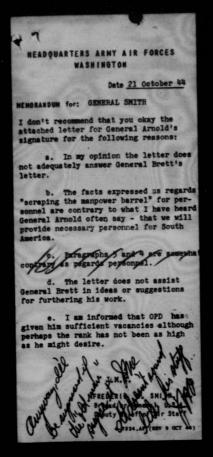


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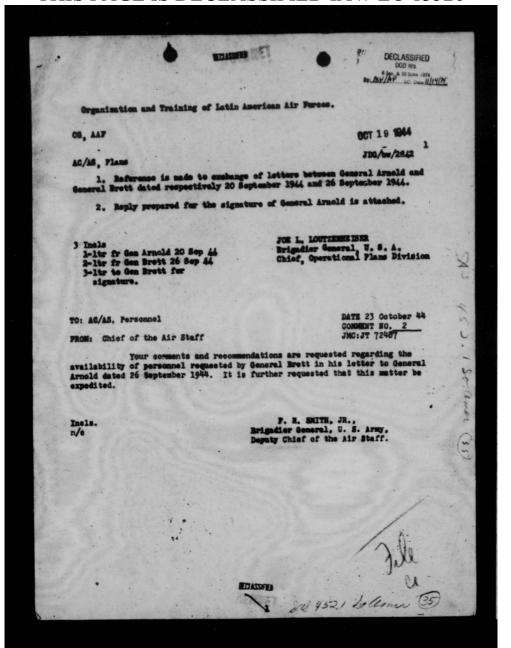


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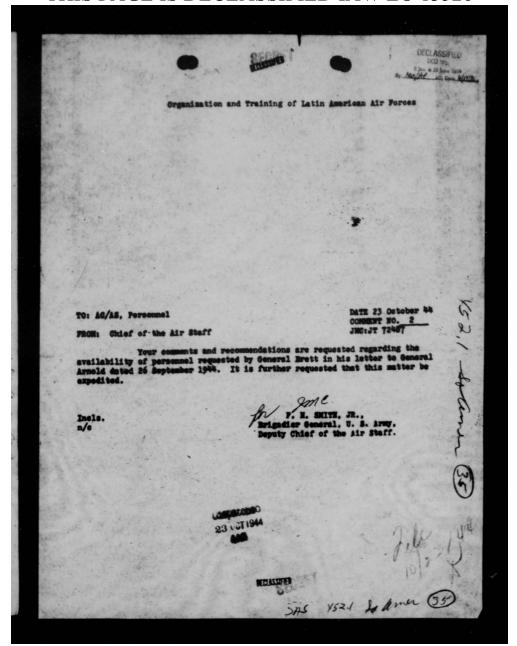
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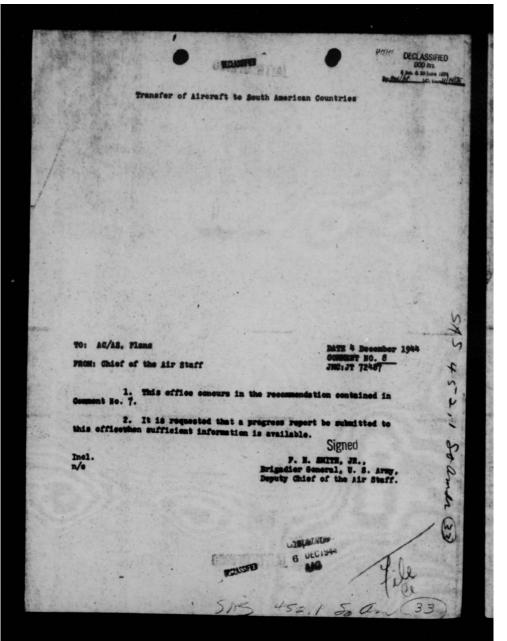
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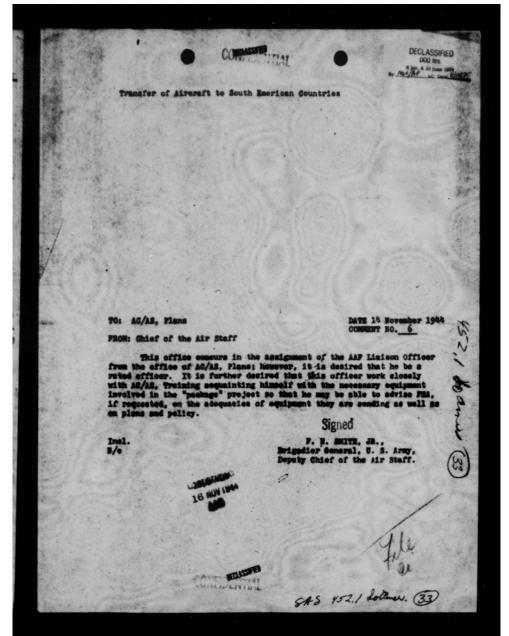
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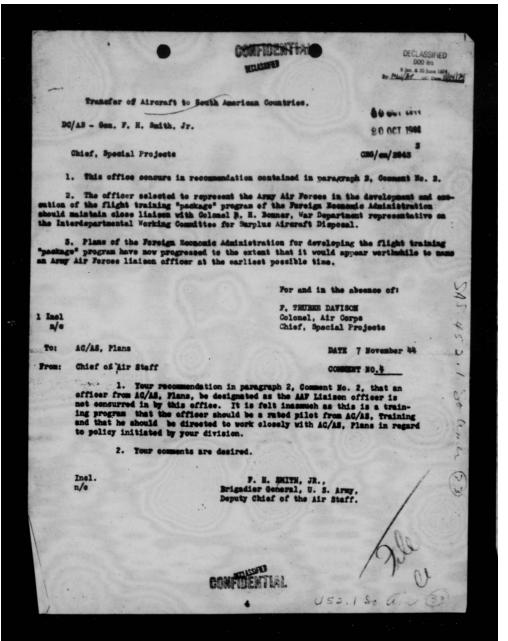
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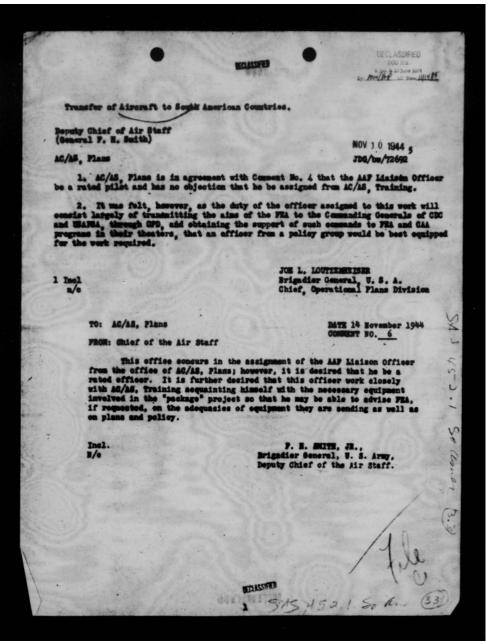


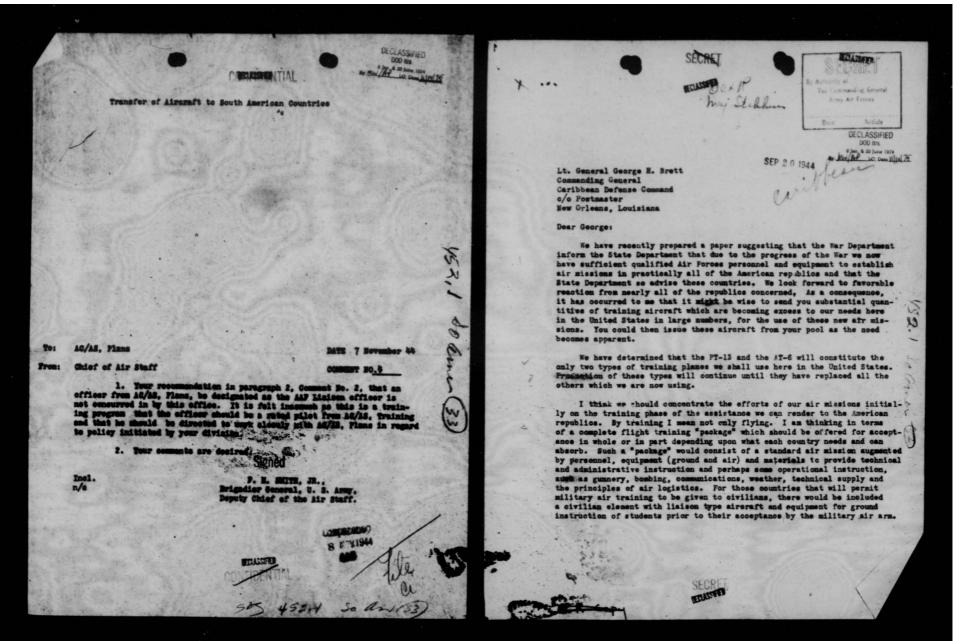
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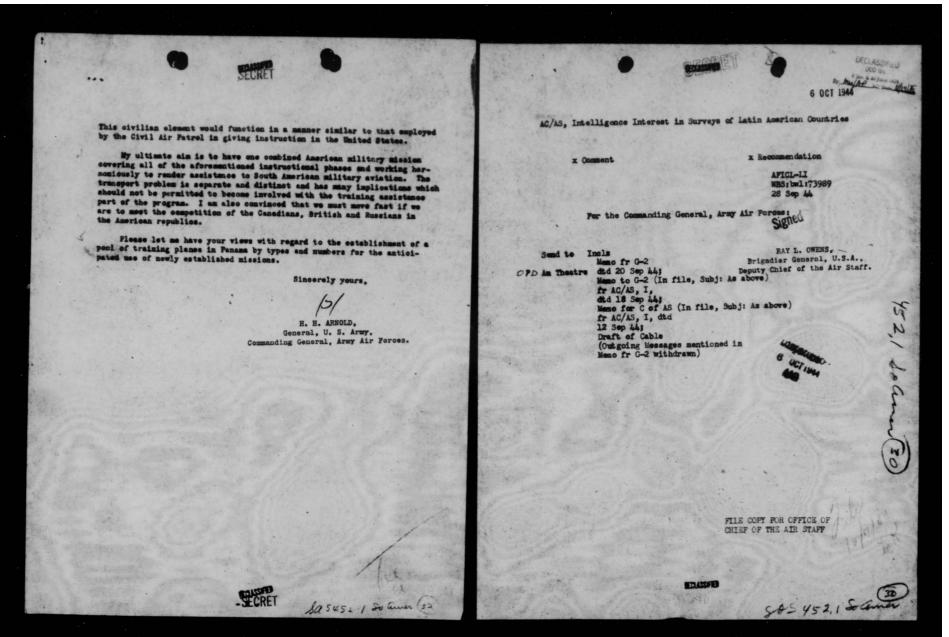
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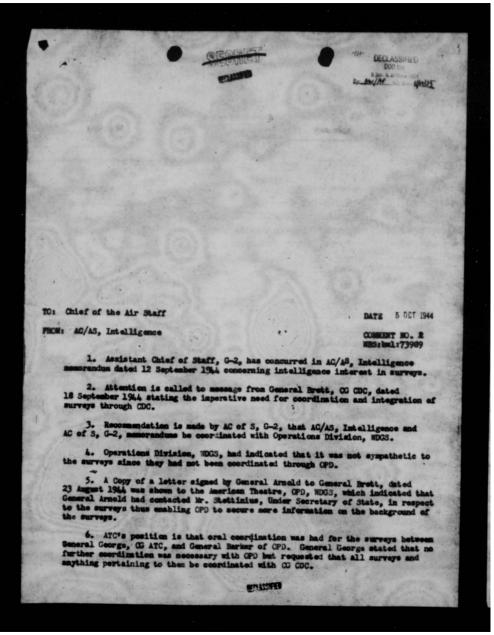


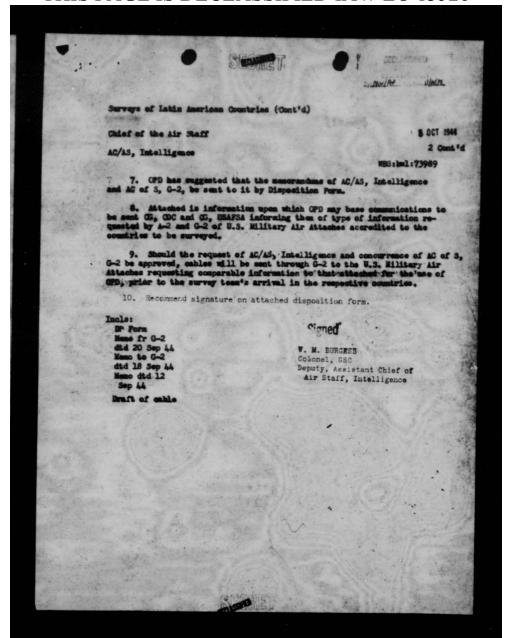




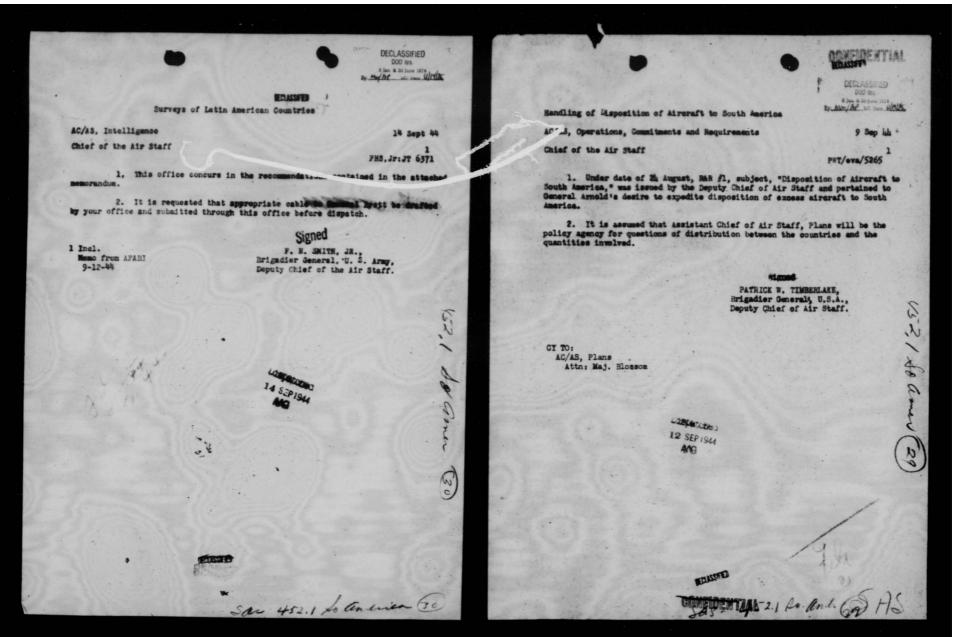
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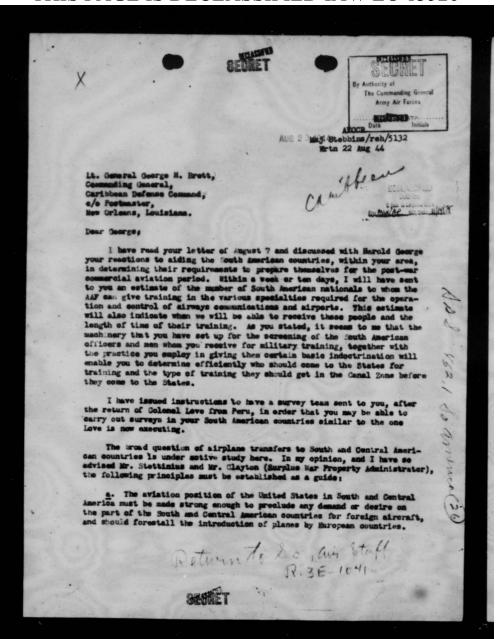




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HEADQUARTERS CARIBBEAN DEFENSE CONSTANT Office of the Commanding Ceneral c/o Postmaster, New Orleans, Louisiana. 18 September 1944 SUBJECT: Request for Receipt. General H. A. Arnold, Hq. Army Air Forces, Washington, 25, D. C. 1. Receipt for the following classified communication has not been received by this headquarters: : Ltr from General George H. Brett, Hq. Caribbean n. Rasic 45 2:15 t. amer Defense Command, dated August 7, 1944. b. Subject : Development of Post War commercial aviation. c. Indorsements: None. d. Inclosures : None. 2. Request the inclosed receipt be accomplished and returned to this headquarters or acknowledgement of non-receipt be made by indersement hereon in order that necessary investigation may be made to locate subject communication. For the Commanding General: CHARLES D. CARLE, Colonel, A. G. D., 1 Incl: Adjutant General. As Above. Receipt retu



b. Allocation of training and liaison type aircraft to South and Central American countries should be liberalised if we are to meet the "free gift" competition of the Er tisch and Comadians, who are faced with the same surplus aircraft situation which we are now trying to selve. There is an excellent market in those countries for the training type airplane and if this market can be developed sufficiently, we will have gone a long may toward preventing a flooding of the United States with this surplus equipment.

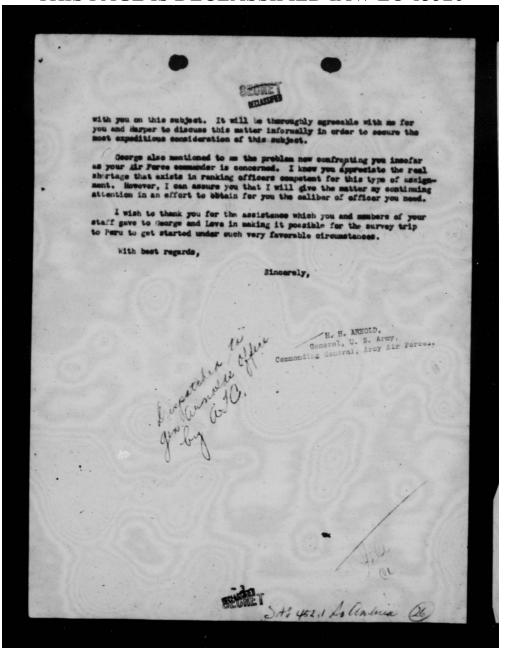
- e. Combat aircraft should be allocated to South and Central American countries in limited number to meet equirements of organised units.
- d. Organizations should be set up in each of the South and Central American countries which will result in their aircraft being mintained and operated in accordance with our methods and techniques.

The State Department appears to agree that these are among the important considerations, Stipulating that they must be governed by general commercial fereign policy. We are preseing for some early decisions and meanwhile will find out from our mission people what the needs of the latin American governments are. Policies with respect to transports are already pretty well established and are currently being administered by an Interdepartmental Source of which Mr. Levett is a number.

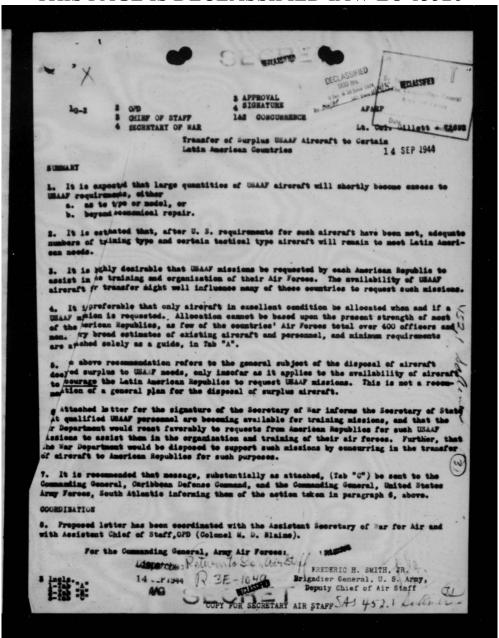
Referring to your request for additional C-46 service from Miami to Panama, I have directed George to take care of this just as quickly as his plane allocations will permit. Concerning your wishes for one C-54 to operate under the ATC from the U. S. via Galapages to Lima or Santiago, and them enroute back to the U. S., it will not be possible for me to arrange this for maybe sixty days. George has explained to me your belief that such a service would be desirable and I concer with your reasons. Your wish to have a weekly C-54 service to Panama to enable you to provide for leave of absence of certain personnel who have been in your area for a couple of years or se will be taken care of a bortly. The ATC will apprise you of the details of this increased service to Panama. I have directed George to write you concerning this at once.

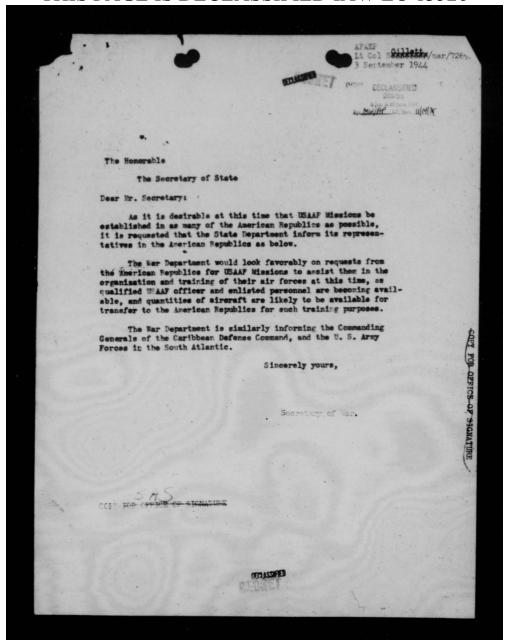
I have received, with much interest, your verbal message by George wherein you indicated a willingness to make available for overseas service some of your trained bombardness teams, previded we would replace them with basics by trained pilots, navigators, bombars, ste. I have directed Bob Harper, who is Chief of my Training Division, to communicate





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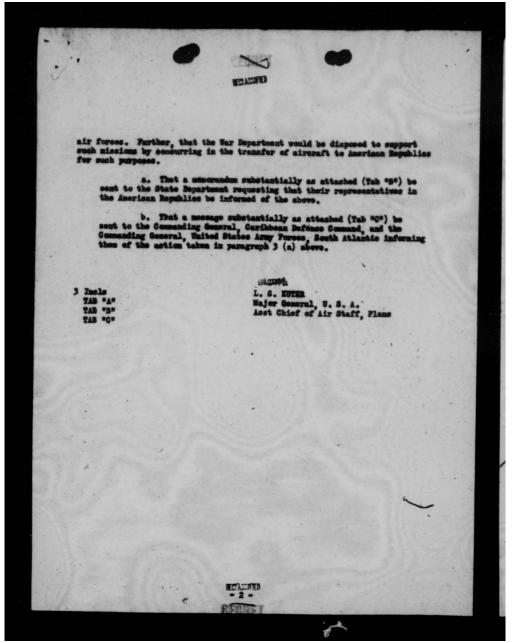


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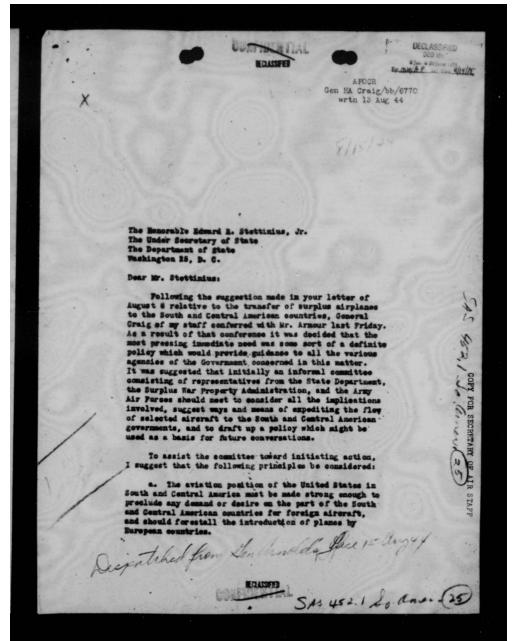
**DECLASSIFIED** DOD tes By May AP us pane 1974 ETIZZACINE I HEMORANDEM FOR THE CHIEF OF AIR STAFF: Subject: Transfer of Surplus USAAF Aircraft to Certain Latin American Countries. It is expected that large quantities of USAAF aircraft will excess to USAAF requirements, either a. as to type or model, or b. beyond economical repair. 2. It is estimated that after U. S. requirements for such aircraft have been not that adequate numbers of training type, and certain tectical type aircraft will remain to meet Latin imerican needs. 3. It is highly desirable that USAAF missions be requested by each imerican Republic to assist in the training and organization of their Air Porces. The availability of USAAP circusft for transfer night well influence many of these countries to request such missions. 4. It is preferable that only aircraft in excellent condition be allocated when and if a WHAF mission is requested. Allocation cannot be based upon the present strength of most of the incrican Republics, as few of the countries hir Forces total over 400 efficers and men. Very broad estimates of existing aircraft and personnel, and minimum requirements are attached solely as a guide, in Tab "A". 5. The above recommendation refers to the general subject of the disposal of aircraft declared surplus to WEARP needs, only in so far as it applies to the availability of aircraft to macourage the latin inscient Republies to request URARP missions. This is not a recommendation of a general plan for the disposal of surplus aircraft. II. Action Recommended

1. That the State Department be informed that qualified USAAF personnel are becoming available for training missions, and that the War Bepartment would react favorably to requests from American Republics for such USAAF missions to assist them in the organization and training of their

THE STREET



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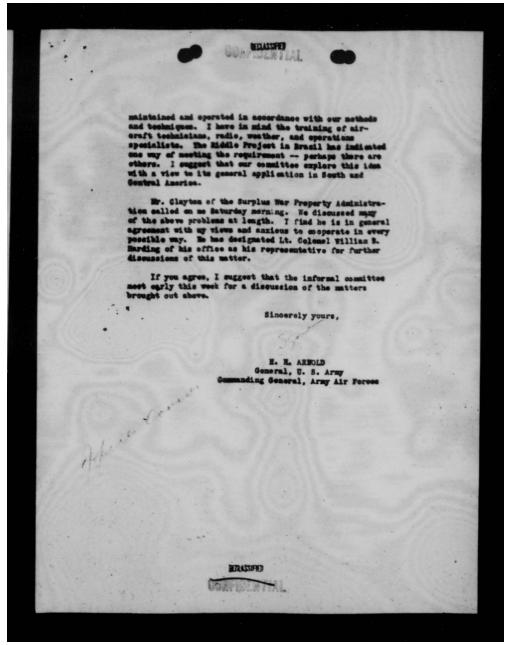
b. Allocation of training and limines type airorart to South and Control American countries is decirable and urgent. Stope must be when to liberalise present policies if we are to meet the "free gift" competition of the British and Camedians. As you probably know, the British and particularly the Camedians, are faced with the same surplus aircraft situation which we are now trying to colve. However, I appreciate that the transfer of large members of light aircraft to the South and Control American countries must be balanced and commonsurate with the military and secondic situation existing in those countries.

- c. Combat aircraft should be allocated to South and Control American countries in limited number to most requirements of organized units.
- d. The furnishing of transport type aircraft should not be considered by this committee. This subject, as you know, has many ramifications involving the peat war military and economic cituation of practically all the allied countries. The War Department has fixed its pelicy with regard to post war aviation and the Interdepartmental Sourd consisting of Mr. Berle, Mr. Pegue and Mr. Levett has the matter under consideration almost continuously.

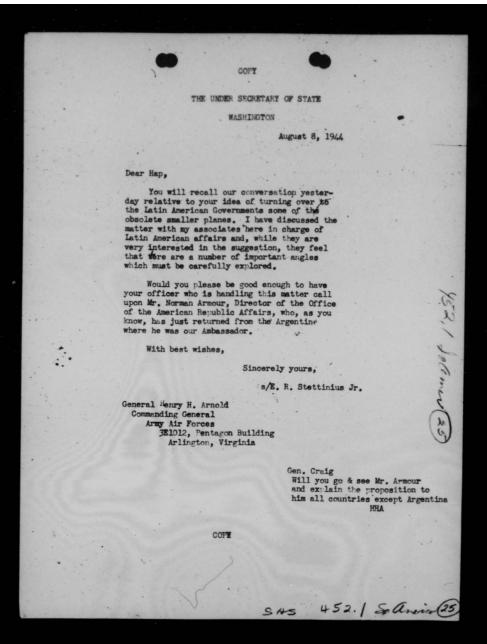
I feel that we cannot move toe quickly in this matter. I believe there is an excellent market in the South and Central American countries for the training type airplane and if this market can be developed sufficiently, we will have gone a long my toward preventing a flooding of the United States with this surplus equipment. This must not happen if we are to save our own aviation industry. Horeever, I do not believe we should permit syndicates of businessman to buy these surplus aircrarft in large quantities for the purpose of reselling them to fouth and Central American at a profit. Such syndicates, not being responsible for the worth of their product, might cause a lose of imerican prestige.

I am also, as you know, anxious to see an erganization set up in each of the South and Central American countries which will result in their aircraft being

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Disposition of Aircraft to South America

AC/AS, Operations, Commitments and Requirements

18 Sept 1944

Chief of the Air Staff

PES, Jr: JT 6371

- 1. Procedure outlined in General Timberlake's Comment No. 1 of 24 August seems sound and covers the majority of the points raised by your Comment No. 2 of 16 September. I note that in one of your Comments of that date, 1.e. #3, you have outlined a procedure for the accomplishment of the project.
- 2. Upon the receipt from Flans of the estimate of each South American country's absorptive shility in terms of flight training packages, it is believed that upon State Department approval of specific programs we can process the program as a whole through the Munitions Assignment Counittee's channels in eccordination with the Advisory Counittees for the South American Republics. I quite concur in your belief that we must furnish first class material and personnel if we are to accomplish our aims of the creation of good will of adequate training facilities and of future profitable markets in the subject countries. I must take exception to two paragraphs of Core-ent Bo. 2. Paragraph e. indicates a quote arrangement for the sale of transport aircraft designed to proclude effective commercial competition with Pan-American Airways or Pan-American Grace Airways. I do not believe that this is a wholesome solution. Through our provision of training facilities and our very evident desire to foster aviation in South American countries we will create in South American countries see will create in South American countries we will create in South American countries search to operate commercial airlines. If we then deny those countries the right to purchase suitable and efficient transport airplanes we will sutomatically lose such a market to foreign competition. Pan American and its sister organization have performed a tramendous function for the United States both prior to the war and aince its start in opening up air secuminations through Cantral and South America and in providing bases for the rapid shifting of our military air power. It is felt, however, that any attempt by any agency of the Government of the United States to force a United States to force a United States to force of United States would be a policy which the Letins would see through immediately as ano
- 3. Paragraph f. has approached the Argentine problem from what I feel to be an unsound viewpoint. Argentine is far and sway both potentially and actually the most powerful military nation in South America at this time. She is pursuing a policy which if not dictated by Axis interests at least is succeeding in causing disharmony and disunity through the Latin American countries. Her neighbors, and even Brasil, are fearful of her military potential. We would be following the principle of appearament in its most vacillating forms with the state of t

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Disposition of Aircraft to South America

CONTINUED -

in spite of our avowed stand to provide her with military sircraft and other essentials which she needs to enforce her threatened or actual aggression upon other South American countries.

- 4. Tou state in your memorandum that Argentina considers United States airplanes to be better than other foreign models. I am certain that this is true and is a further reason for our withholding these excellent airplanes until such time as Argentina sees the light. In any event I am positive that the State Department would take a very dim view of the shipment of modern military sirplanes and necessary spares to the Argentine with political conditions in their current situation.
- 5. Your Colonel Beasley's apprehension as to planning with respect to the receipting, reorganizing and training of the Fhilippine Air Force would seem to be premature. The machinery which was set up before the war will function as well after the occupation of the Fhilippines as it did previously and there should be no problem presented by the recreation of a Philippine Air Force.

Signed

Inel.

P. M. SMITH, JR., Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.

TTO: Chief of the Air Staff

Date: 28 Sept. 44

FROM: AC/AS, Operations and Requirements

COMMENT NO. 4

Noted. No further action necessary at this time.

PETER BEASLEY COLONEL, A. C.

STATEMENT.

Disposition of Aircraft to South America

1 6 SEP 1944

AC/AS, Operations, Commitments and Requirements

Deputy Chief of Air Staff

TLE/mo/5316

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- 1. Immediately upon the defeat of Germany, sufficient training aircraft will become evailable to satisfy any requirement established for the South American countries. Standard types are available at present. It is recommended that the requirements for training aircraft be established as soon as possible so that this part of the progress can be taken out of the planning stage and set up for action on a definite schedule of commitments, using exact dates where possible. In meeting the needs of these countries, it is recommended that only the latest type training aircraft as approved by the Army Air Forces be furnished.
- With respect to the long range part of the project and the report of the State Department meeting attached hereto, the following comments and submitted:
- a. This office has no knowledge of the agreement between the State Department and other interested countries, i.e., Canada, Great Britain, on disposal of surplus aircraft, but it is believed that unless the assumption that competition from these sources is not to be feared is backed up by an existing agreement, we are now losing time. In any event, the Army Air Forces should be kept fully informed of the development of these discussions.
- b. With respect to steps being taken by the Foreign Economic Administration to develop the demand for aircraft, together with all other phases of the project, just how well is this effort coordinated with the Army Air Forces and with our air missions? In order to create a lasting good impression, the Army Air Forces should do everything possible to provent using these countries as a dumping ground. We must insist that only our best training types be sent.
- e. The point has been raised that fleeding these countries with aircraft will be quite as undesirable as fleeding the United States. Keeping in mind the objective, i.e., preventing any large scale entry of foreign aircraft, it is submitted that this may be our only recourse in attaining our objective; and, if we have the aircraft available, we should not hesitate to fleed the market, as the short range disadvantages, both military and commercial. Let each individual country state its requirement both as to manber and type. We should refrain from trying to influence the theorem is a so to avoid any inference that we were playing favorites between the would, in effect, get their own statement based on what they feel they can support, and thereby avoid the possibility of being placed in a position of trying to rectify a situation where one country feels they have been placed at a disadvantage because of our recommendations. We must avoid being the third party in controversies between countries.

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Disposition of Aircraft to South America

Deputy Chief of Air Staff

1 6 SEP 1944

AC/AS, Operations, Commitments and Requirements

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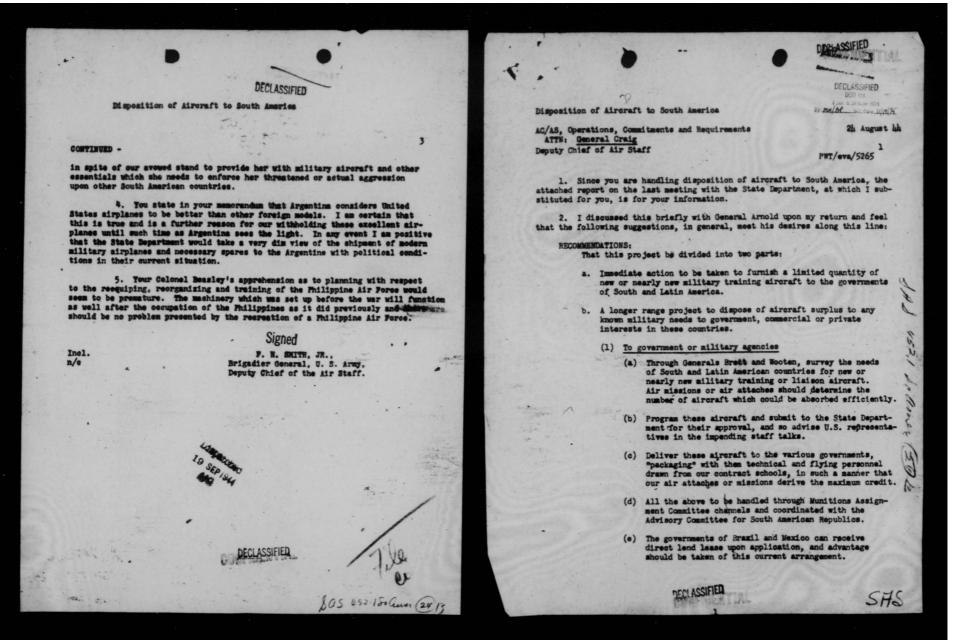
d. It is believed that further consideration should be given and a definite policy established with respect to supplying tectical aircraft, for the reason that these countries, especially the ones who have had and will have students in this country for training and observation, will never be satisfied with training type aircraft. They will want a limited number of tactical aircraft. Whether or not these are made available at this time, we should at least contemplate making them available at such time as it is agreeable to all parties concerned. To be hesitant in this respect will open the door for foreign suppliers to enter and fill the need. We know from rust experience that they are interested in tactical aircraft. That we must do now is to tie them up in a definite agreement, considering what we have available and, what they will be able to support. Even though we might not be able to supply their needs now, we will certainly be able to do so upon the defeat of Germany.

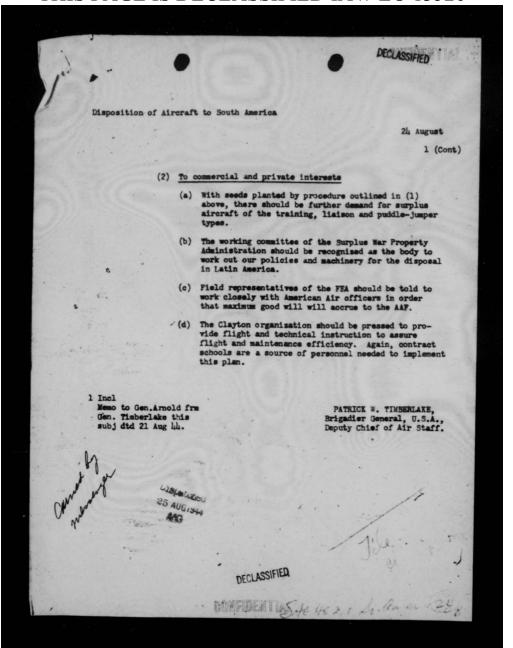
e. The sale of transport aircraft to South American countries should be considered very carefully before they are raleased in any appreciable number. We now have in operation in South America and Central America, two airlines, namely, Fan American-Grace and Fan American and their various subsidiaries. These airlines are enjoying the prestige gained from excellent service with an outstanding safety record. They have been able to maintain this prestige nainly because of the excellent service and very little or no competition from foreign ecapanies in the past two and one-half years. However, from actual knowledge, we know several of these countries are very ambitious to operate their own airlines. If transport airplanes are thress into South America without some thought given to the protection of our own two operating airlines, it is believed it would be very detrinental to these companies who have made a very good name for themselves. Some arrangement should be made through these two operating companies as to the number and type of transport aircraft released to individual countries in order for them to maintain their operational rights and to strengthen their footbold in countries through which they are now operating. For example, in order to ride Pan American-Grade in Chile, it is mecessary to also purchase a ticket on the Chilean-operated airline. This condition could very well exist in other South and Central American countries if we provide them with transport type airplanes and not take into consideration the protection of United States-operated companies.

f. The proposal not to consider Argentina at this time for any type aircraft is believed to be a very short-nighted and poor policy. It is pointed out that prior to the present war, Argentina was the only country in South America who counted and operated United States built training and testical type aircraft. We had, until recently, a very good name in Argentina, for both silitary and commercial type aircraft. The military aircraft now in Argentina are, for the most part, United States built, and these airplanes were bought in competition with foreign models. They were bought on a proficiency basis

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under which They are, it America. The other foreig the United S then the spe were bought the necessar at this time in South ame they desire, delay in char ever have to lose this opp losing any the organizing, liberated fr insering in or ing of the Th of all catego Air Force on ese. This pr  3. In e activity in t resources, an emphasized, the earliest and counittee agencies must of lisison. t	It is noted that no provisions have been a sad training of the Philippine Air Force on the Japanese. There exists in the Philiped Philippine Air Corps officers, as well ficers; also, a large number of technicians are schools and theirs. It is believed that the returning to this country, as soon as in Force officers, technicians, nechanics, are schools, to be trained as a Philippine are schools, to be trained as a Philippine or a schools, to be trained as a Philippine are schools, to be trained as a Philippine are schools, to be trained as a Philippine or a puying basis as soon as the Philippines or opics the Philippines are soon as the Philippines or opics the Army Air Forces so that desired objective appearance to the Army Air Forces so that desired objective possible date. The Army Air Forces represent a workable plan and be prepossible date. The Army Air Forces represents as may be established in conjunction with the placed in such a position that, rather they can actually carry weight in the council decisions and wishes can be assemblished.  Signed  E. A. Orais Major General Asst. Chical Schools and Chical Asst. Ch	75's and Wright engines. our products in South to be better than any cials, at this time, view miled or refused to sull aft. These airplanes to us to supply them with replanes for Argentian a most important countries ness the exact opportunity foreign influence. My rt opportunities we will delay too long we may ther countries are not  unde for the resquipping, nes the Fhilippines are ppines a number of as Philippine-trained and achanics who were provisions should be possible, sufficient rets, for refresher adre for the resetablish- rit sufficient aircraft in order to put this are freed from the Japan-  see of integrating all was, plans, requirements, pother causet be over- pared to earry it out at mutatives on such boards a other governmental than nerely being a means lis to the end that Gen-	24 August seems sound and cover comment No. 2 of 16 September. date, 1.e. \$3, you have outling project.  2. Upon the receipt country's absorptive ability in that upon State Department approgram as a whole through the coordination with the &dvisory quite concur in your belief the see to accomplish our at facilities and of future professeption to two paragraphs of arrangement for the sale of treammercial competition with Pal do not believe that this is training facilities and our veamercial countries we will creammercial airlines. If we the suitable and efficient transponants to foreign competition performed a tremendous function ince its start in opening up America and in providing bases it is felt, however, that any United States to force a U.S. on the one hand and at the sam on the other would be a policy as another instance of Uncle Satisfy their demands for transponerned to pay cash on the best concerned to pay cash on the base on the base on the pay cash on the base of the pay cash of the pay ca	I note that in one of your sed a procedure for the accomp to from Plans of the estimate of the terms of flight training paroval of apecific programs we munitions Assignment Committee for the South Ame at we must furnish first classes of the creation of good wittable markets in the subject Comment No. 2. Paragraph anaport aircraft designed to un-American Airways or Pan-Ame as wholesome solution. Through the in South America organization of the insulation of the committee the first airplanes we will automation from the United States both air communications through Committee the first airplanes we will automation for the rapid shifting of our attempt by any agency of the committee the first time foster civil and milit which the Latins would see the sport airplanes within the camerel-head.  Tapproached the Argentine prograntine is far and away both itary nation in South American ont dictated by Axis interest disunity through the Latin American of the realitary, are fearful of her military, are fearful of her military, are fearful of her military, are fearful of her military.	comment No. 1 of s reised by your Comments of that colishment of the of each South American cokages, it is believed can process the se's channels in rrican Republics. I se material and personnel ill of adequate training countries. I must take indicates a quota preclude effective vrican Grace Airways. th our provision of viation in South tions capable of necessary to operate cally lose such a organization have prior to the war and mitral and South ur military air power. Government of the tary aviation thaining through immediately that we should pacity of the country  belom from what I feel a potentially and as this time. She as at least is succeed- werican countries. potential. We would





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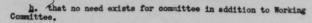
#### MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

Subject: Disposition of Aircraft to South America

- 1. Meeting at State Department, pursuant to your letter of 15 August 1944, to Under Secretary Statinius, was held 18 August. Present: State Department: J. F. McGurk, J. H. Wright, J. E. Johnson, P. O. Chalmers, C. P. Tart, F. Exton, S. Morgan, F. Jarvis, W. A. Fowler; Foreign Economic Administration: Wm. Brinckerhoff, M. Hamilton; Surplus Nar Property Administration: Lt. Col. W. B. Harding; AAT: Gen. Timberlake, Col. Bonner, Lt. Col. Proctor.
- A statement of the State Department's position regarding your letter was presented. This paper and discussion indicated the Department's views to be:
  - a. That Report of Surplus Aircraft Advisory Committee to Mr. Clayton recommended Working Committee (Comprising representatives of interested agencies, including War and Mavy) and Advisory Committee to deal with all aircraft disposal problems on a coordinated basis;
  - b. that Working Committee (Col. Bonner AAF representative) has been constituted;
  - g. that lend-lease of sircreft (now or used) to Letin American governments is limited by Joint Chiefs of Staff to Bresil and Mexico and is not available to others unless Joint Chiefs reverse decision and, as a metter of law, is available only for purposes of this war;
  - d. that tactical and military training types should be sold to these governments only to meet requirements established in forthcoming staff conversations;
  - e. that necessary steps have been taken by F.E.A. to develop demand for primary and liaison type aircraft through diplomatic missions;
  - f. that sale should not be too vigorously pressed owing to fuel situation and that prices must bear reasonable relation to disposal prices in U.S.;
  - g. that British and Canadian competition is not to be feared as joint disposal program will be worked out by State Department, which is already in discussions with Canada;

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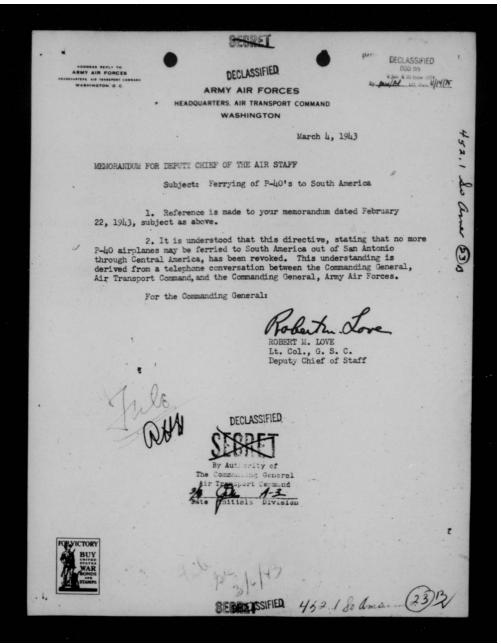
- 3. Lt. Col. Harding indicated Clayton organization is planning for a "packaged program", providing flight and technical instruction as well as primary and liaison type siroraft, to assure flight capacity and shility to keep aircraft flying. State Department agreed with desirability of this program suggested in your letter.
  - 4. It is recommended that,
  - I. with respect to aircreft having sale value for other than air force uses.
    - g. Working Committee be recognized as the body to work our policies and machinery for disposal in Latin America;
    - b. close contact be maintained with Working Committee to assure maximum useful disposal of sireraft to Letin America, Col. Bonner to report regularly to Deputy Chief of Air Staff, General Timberlake;
  - II. with respect to sircarft having major value for Latin American governmental or sir force use (military training types).
    - Q. U.S. representatives in impending staff talks with Latin American governments be familiarized with aircraft disposal problem and aircraft available;
      - d. Air Attaches or military missions in Latin America be directed to report their estimates of requirements of respective governments (numbers and types of training, lisison and utility sireraft) which might, subject to over-all U.S. policy, be absorbed by such governments;

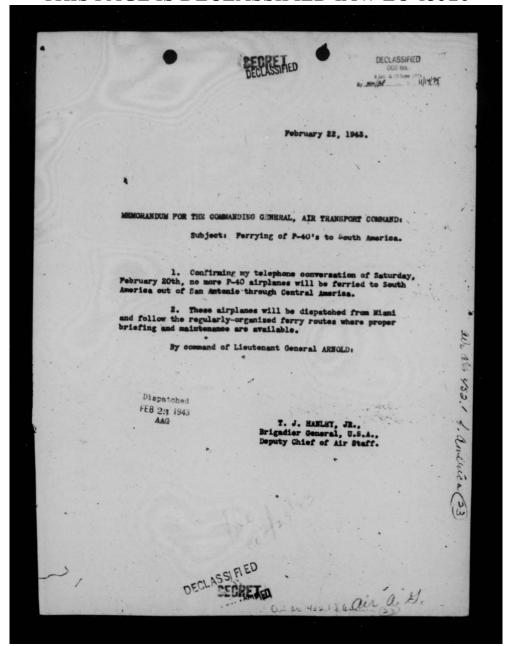
#### III. with respect to all types,

 contact be maintained with State Department to assure appropriateness of proposed joint British-Canadian-U.S. disposal program.

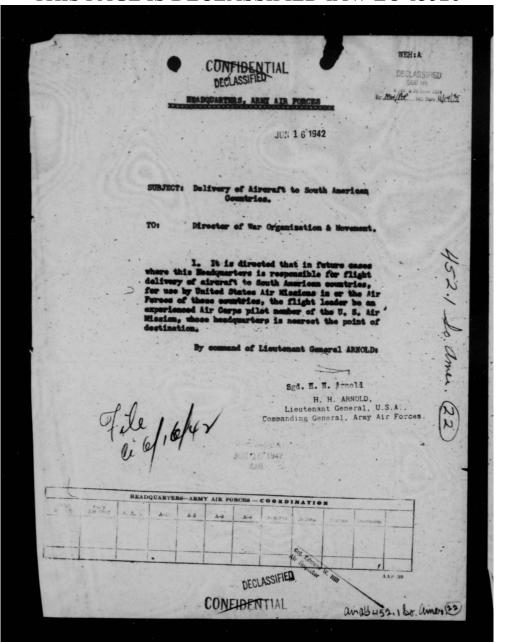
> PATRICK W. TIMBERLAKE Brigadier General, U. S. A. Deputy Chief of Air Staff



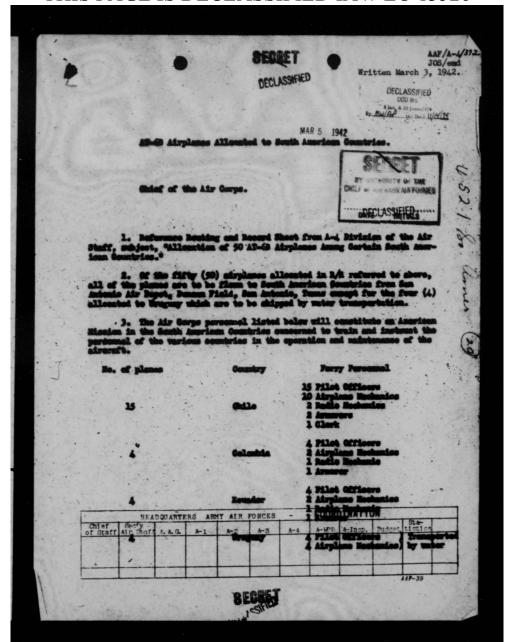




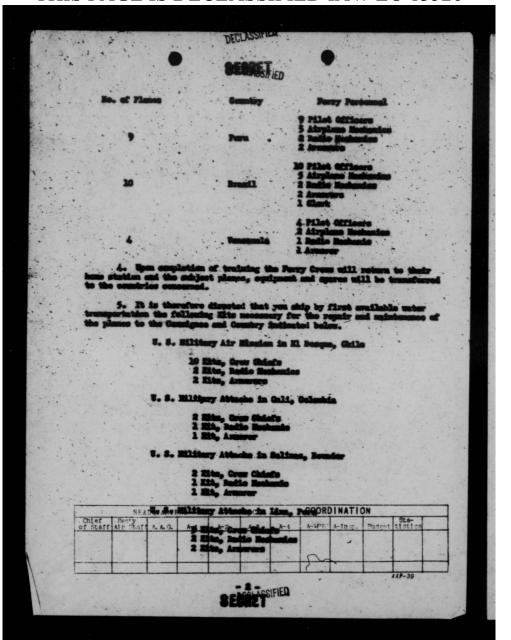
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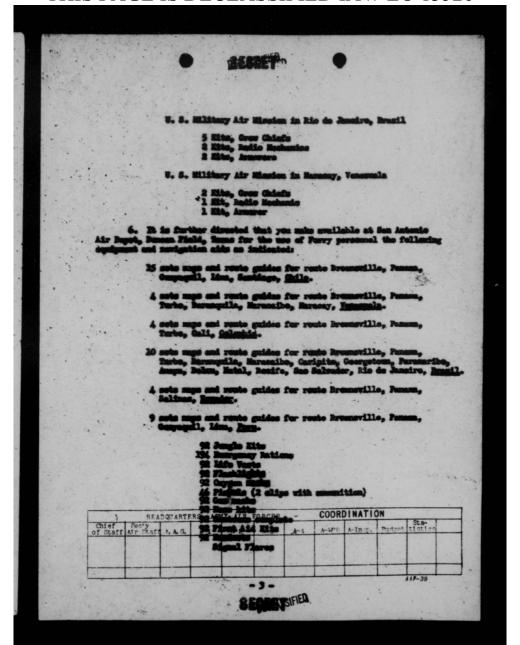
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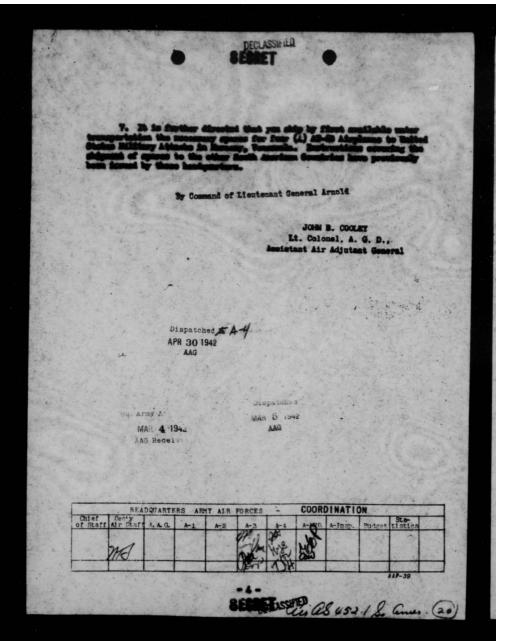
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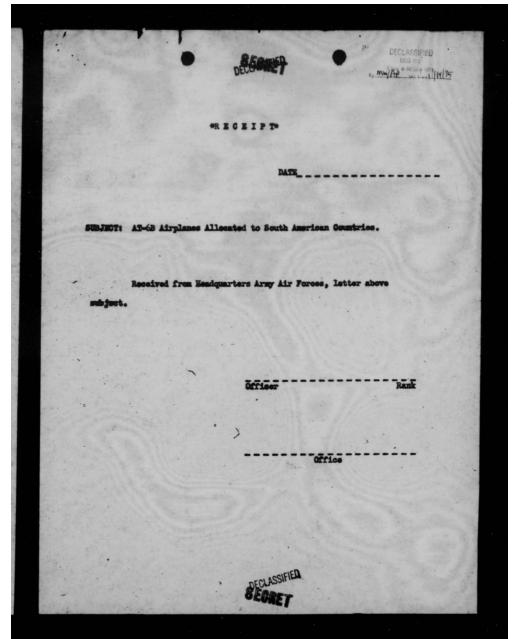
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DIRECTIVE MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF, A-4;

Subject: Transfer of 4 AT-6B Airplanes to Venezuela.

- 1. Of the 50 AT-6B airplanes directed by the President to be allocated to South American republics, four (4) have been allocated to, and accepted by, Venezuela, to be delivered at Maracay, Venezuela, through the U. S. Military Attache accredited to Venezuela.
- 2. Each airplane is to be completely equipped, including machine guns and bomb racks. With the airplanes there are to be delivered the necessary tools and spare parts for the airplanes and equipment, and a ninety day supply of bombs and ammunition. The airplanes, supplied with normal load of machine gun ammunition, will be ferried, under the direction of A-3.
- 3. You are directed to make the necessary arrangements for shipment, by boat, of the tools and spare parts for the airplanes and their equipment, together with the ninety day supply of bombs and ammunition. Consignments will be to the U.S. Military Attache accredited to Venezuela, at Maracay; notice of arrival to be given to the Military attache at the U.S. Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela.
- 4. You will deliver to the Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-2, for transmission through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, to the U. S. Military Attache at Caracas, Venezuela, information as to the arrangements made for the shipment of the spare parts, bombs and ammunition.
- 5. Concurrently with this memorandum, directive memoranda, relative to this project, are being issued to the Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-1, A-2 and A-3. A-MFD is monitoring the project. You will coordinate with these Divisions.
  - 6. Report of action taken is directed.

J. J. YORK, Colonel, Air Corps, Secretary, Air Staff.



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DIRECTIVE MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF, A-3:

Subject: Transfer of 4 AT-6B Airplanes to Venezuela.

- 1. Of the 50 AT-6B airplanes directed by the President to be allocated to South American republics, four (4) have been allocated to, and accepted by, Venezuela, to be delivered at Maracay, Venezuela, through the U. S. Military Attache accredited to Venezuela,
- 2. Each airplane is to be completely equipped, including machine guns and bomb racks. With the airplanes there are to be delivered the necessary spare parts and a ninety day supply of bombs and ammunition. Crews (1 pilot and 1 crew chief, radio mechanic, or armorer, for each airplane) will accompany the airplanes for the purpose of ferrying, and, under the direction of the U.S. Military Attache, to instruct Venezuelan crews in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes and equipment. When, in the judgment of the U.S. Military Attache, such instructions have been satisfactorily completed the accompanying crews will return to the United States. The airplanes will be ferried with normal loads of machine gun ammunition. A ninety day supply of bombs and ammunition and necessary spares are being shipped under the direction of A-4.
- You are directed, with the cooperation and assistance of the Assistant Chiefs of the Air Staff, A-1 and A-4:
  - g. To arrange for the delivery of the airplanes by Air Corps representatives at the factory of the manufacturer (North American Aviation Inc. of Texas, of Dallas, Texas) to the ferrying personnel; to have the airplanes fully equipped, including machine guns and bomb racks, and to have the airplanes supplied with a normal load of machine gun ammunition.
  - b. To make the necessary arrangements and prepare or direct the preparation of a schedule and appropriate operations orders and instructions:
    - For assembling the personnel at the point where they will be directed to receive delivery of the airplanes;
    - (2) To provide for their proper orientation, and such instructions as they may require in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes, armament and equipment;



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- (3) To provide for the issuing to them of appropriate clothing and individual equipment;
- (4) To direct the personnel in securing proper passports and visas; and instruct them in regard to regulations which will govern their flight over forsign territory;
- (5) To provide for defraying such expenses as will be incurred, necessarily incident to the flight; and
  - (6) To accomplish the performance of the mission.

The pilot who will command the flight will be instructed that, for diplomatic reasons, the U. S. Military attache, with the approval and concurrence of the authorized representative of the Government of Venezuela, will determine when Venezuelan crews have been sufficiently instructed in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes and equipment; but the senior ferrying pilot will advise with, and consult, the U.S. Military Attache and will undertake to insure, in so far as he is able, that the Venezuelan personnel undergoing instructions are competent in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes, and equipment, before the instruction is deemed sufficient.

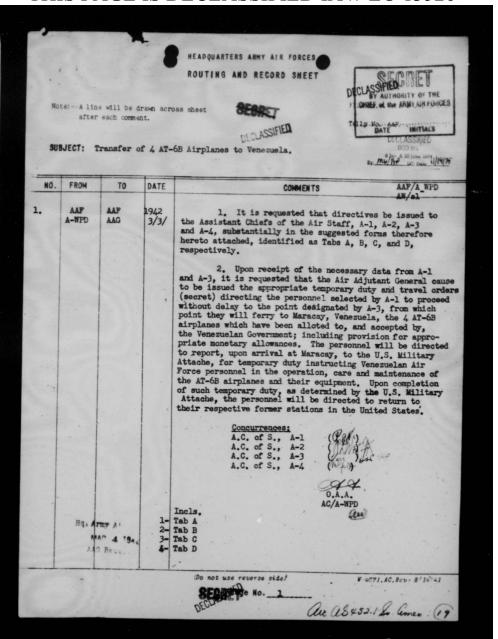
- c. To furnish the Air Adjutant General with a copy of the schedule for the performance of the ferrying mission, and any other data he may require for the preparation of necessary orders.
- d. To deliver to the Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-2, for transmission, through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, to the Chief of the U.S. Military Attache at Caracas, Venezuela, information as to the arrangements made, the personnel selected, the schedule for the ferrying flight, and copies of pertinent orders and instructions issued for the accomplishment of the mission.
- 4. Concurrently with this memorandum, directive memoranda are being issued in connection with this project to the Assistant Chiefs of the Air Staff, Ai, A-2 and A-4. A-WPD is monitoring the project. You will coordinate with these Divisions.
  - 5. Report of action taken is directed.



J. J. YORK, Colonel, Air Corps, Secretary, Air Staff.

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DIRECTIVE MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF, A-1,

Subject: Transfer-of 4 AT-6B Airplanes to Venezuela.

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 You are directed to select the following commissioned personnel required to ferry 4 AT-6B airplanes to Maracay, Venesuela, and to act as instructors;

a. Four (4) Air Corps pilots competent to fly AT-6B airplanes, and to instruct Venesuelan pilots in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes and equipment. The senior pilot to have at least two years experience in flying military airplanes after completion of his pilot's training at the Air Corps schools.

 You will furnish to the Air Adjutant General and to the Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-3, the names, branch and rank of the officers selected, their serial numbers and present stations and assignments.

3. It is further directed that you lend such assistance as may be required by the assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-3, in locating and making available to accompany and crew the A AT-Bairplanes to be ferried to Maracay, Venezuela, the following entered to personnel:

a. Two (2) airplane and airplane engine mechanics qualified to act as crew chiefs for AT-6B airplanes and to instruct Venesuelan mechanics in the care and maintenance of the airplanes and their equipment.

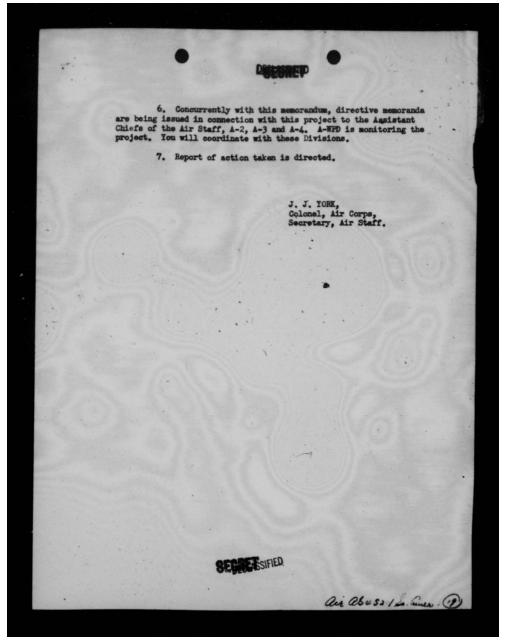
b. One (1) radio mechanic qualified to maintain and to instruct Venezuelan personnel in the maintenance of the radio equipment of the At-6B airplanes.

c. One (1) armorer qualified to maintain, and to instruct Venezuelan personnel in the maintenance of the armament equipment of the AT-6B airplanes.

4. The commissioned and enlisted personnel should be qualified for immediate assignment to Foreign duty in a tropical climate.

If available, the personnel selected, more particularly the commissioned personnel, should be able to speak Spanish.





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DIRECTIVE MEMORANDUM FOR THE DECLARSHED TEF OF THE AIR STAFF, A-2,

Subject: Transfer of 4 AT-6B Airplanes to Venezuela.

1. Directives are being issued to the Assistant Chiefs of the Air Staff, A-1, A-3 and A-4, to select the necessary personnel and to accomplish delivery to the U.S. Military Attache accredited to Venesuela, at Maracay, Venesuela, of the A AT-6B airplanes, spare parts and ammunition, which have been alloted to, and accepted by, Venesuela. With the airplanes there are to be delivered the necessary spare parts and a minety day supply of bombs and ammunition. Crews (1 pilot, 1 crew chief or radio mechanic or armorer for each airplane) will accompany the airplanes for the purpose of ferrying them, and, under the direction of the U.S. Military Attache, to instruct Venesuelan crews in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes. When, in the judgment of the U.S. Military Attache, with the concurrence of the authorized representative of the Venesuelan Government, Venesuelan crews have been sufficiently instructed to enable them to satisfactorily operate and maintain the airplanes, their armament and equipment, the ferrying personnel will return to their former stations in the United States.

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- 2. The Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-4, is being directed to advise you relative to arrangements made for shipment of the spare parts and ammunition, not ferried with the airplanes.
- 4 3. The Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-3, is being directed to advise you as to arrangements made, the personnel selected and the schedule for the ferrying flight, and to furnish you copies of orders and instructions issued by him for the accomplishment of the mission.
- A. Upon receipt of the information to be furnished you by A-3 and A-4, you will transmit same, or the essential elements thereof, through proper channels, to the U.S. Military Attache, at Caracas, Venezuela. The U.S. Military Attache will be informed that he, upon the advice of the senior ferrying pilot, and the Air Corps officer assigned to the Mission, and with the approval and concurrence of the Venezuelan Government, will determine when Venezuelan crews have been sufficiently instructed in the operation and maintenanceof the airplanes and equipment. When Venezuelan crews have been sufficiently instructed, the U.S. Military Attache will release the ferrying personnel to return to the United States, and, through proper channels, will



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advise the Chief of the Army Air Forces that the ferrying crews have been released.

5. Concurrently with this memorandum, directive memoranda are being issued in connection with this project to the Assistant Chiefs of the Air Staff, A-1, A-3 and A-4. A-EPD is monitoring the project. You will coordinate with these Divisions.

6. Report of action taken is directed.

J. J. YORK, Colonel, Air Corps, Secretary, Air Staff,

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#### DECEMBET

DIRECTIVE REMOGRAMMEN FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF, A-30

Subject: Transfer of 4 AT-68 Airplance to Venezuela.

1. Of the 50 AT-60 explanes directed by the President to be allocated to South American republics, four (4) have been allocated to, and accepted by, Venezuela, to be delivered at Horacop, Venezuela, through the U. S. Hilitary Attache accredited to Venezuela.

2. Buth airplane is to be completely equipped, including machine jume and beek reads. With the airplanes there are to be delivered the mescency spare parks and a slavely day supply of heats and ammunition. Cross (1 pilot and 1 erow chief, radio sechanic, or arecover, for each airplane) will accompany the simplanes for the purposes of furrying, and, under the direction of the V.S. Hilliany Attacks, to instruct Venezuelan cross in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes and equipment, lines, in the judgment of the U.S. Hilliany Attacks, such instructions have been actinfactorily completed the accompanying arous will return to the United States. The airplanes will be furried with normal looks of machine gum: ammunition. A nimety day supply of bosts and ammunition and necessary sparses are being shipped under the direction of A-A.

3. You are directed, with the cooperation and assistance of the Assistant Chiefs of the Air Staff, A-1 and A-40

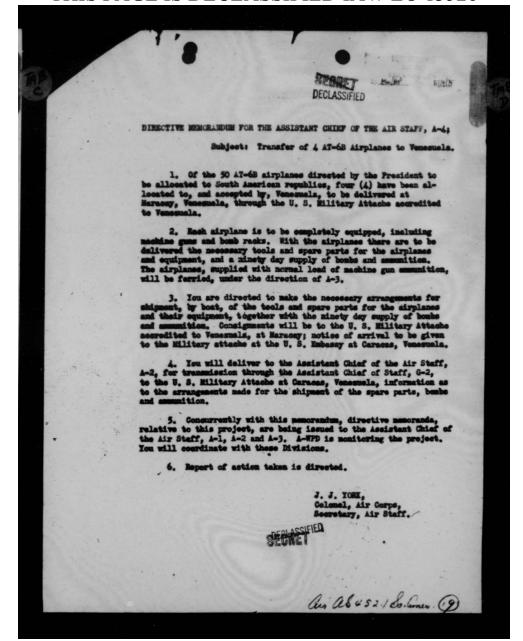
A. To arrange for the delivery of the airplance by Air Gorpe representatives at the factory of the nemufacturer (North American Aviation Inc. of Tenne, of Delice, Texas) to the furrying personnel; to have the Airplance fully equipped, including making gues and best reaks, and to have the airplance excelled with a normal lead of machine con measurities.

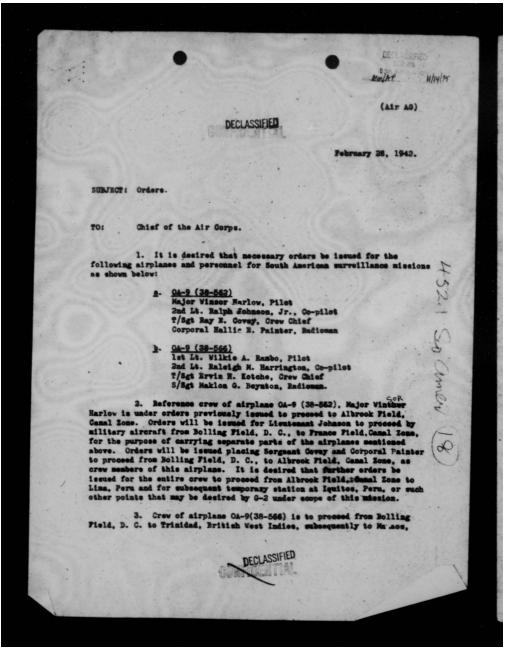
b. To make the necessary arrangements and prepare or direct the properction of a schedule and appropriate operations orders and instructions:

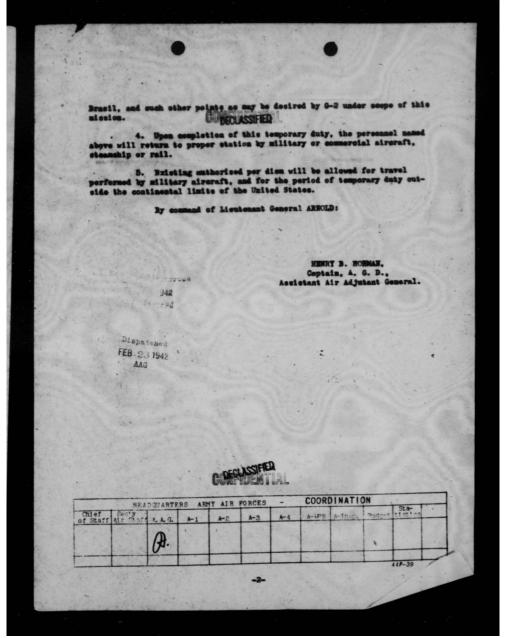
(1) For assembling the personnel at the point where they will be directed to receive delivery of the airplanes;

(2) To provide for their proper orientation, and such instructions as they may require in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes, aroment and equipments

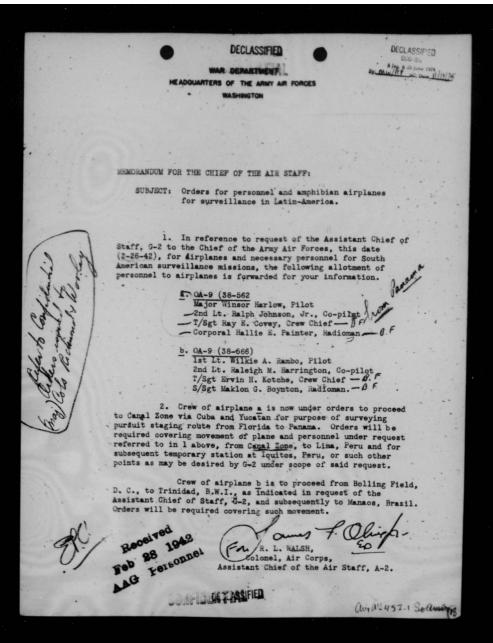


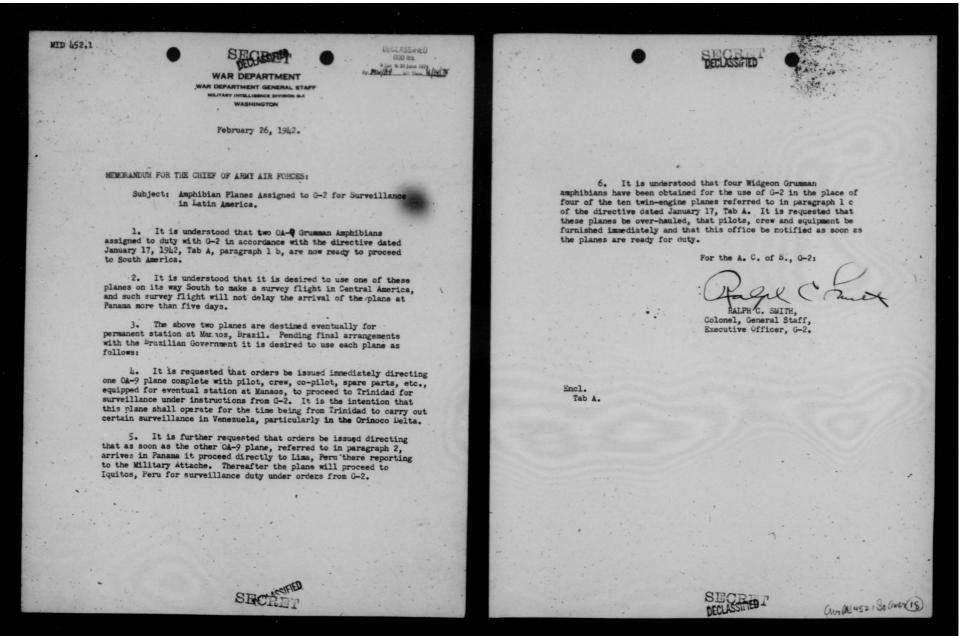


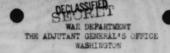


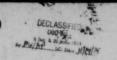


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IN REPLY REFER TO AG 381 (12-18-41)MSC-B MNE/fdp-1705

January 17, 1942

SUBJECT: Assignment of Additional Assistant Military Attaches, Observers, Pilots and Planes in Latin America.

TO: Chief of the Army Air Forces.

1. It is desired that you assign:

a. One (1) two-motored plane to Colombia, in addition to the 0-47 believed to be available from General Andrews.

b. Two (2) amphibian planes with two pilots, crews and parts for use in patrolling the Amazon Region.

c. Ten (10) twin-engine planes and pilots with necessary crews to cover localities listed in Inclosure No. 2.

 It is desired further that highest priority be given to the assignment of officers to posts listed in Inclosure No. 1.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ Joseph R. Clark. Adjutant General.

3 Incls.

#1 - List of Additional Officers Needed.

#2 - List of Planes on Hand and Wanted.
#3 - Paraphrase Extract from Military Attache,
Bogota to MID, 1-2-42.



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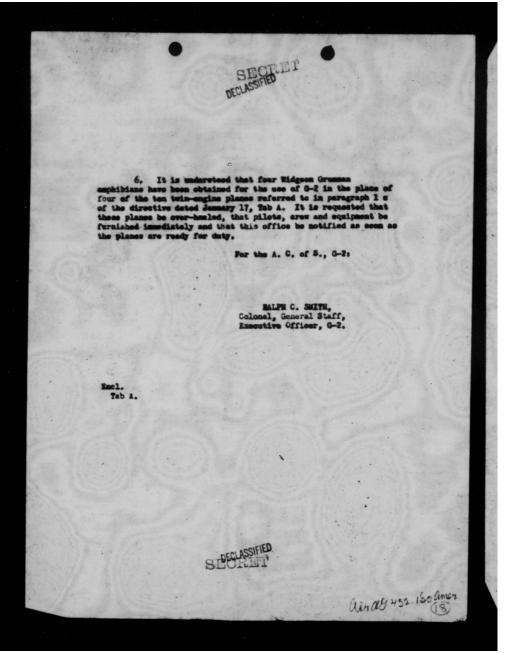
February 26, 1942.

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF ARMY AIR FORCES:

Subject: Amphibian Plance Assigned to 0-2 for Surveillance in Latin America.

- 1. It is understood that two OA-O Grussan Amphibians assigned to duty with G-2 in accordance with the directive dated January 17, 19k2, Tab A, paragraph 1 b, are now ready to proceed to South America.
- It is understood that it is desired to use one of these planes on its way South to make a survey flight in Central America, and such survey flight will not delay the arrival of the plane at Panama more than five days.
- The above two planes are destined eventually for permanent station at Manacs, Brazil. Fending final arrangements with the Brazilian, Government it is desired to use each plane as follows:
  - b. It is requested that orders be issued immediately directing one OA-9 plane complete with pilot, crew, co-pilot, spare parts, etc., equipped for eventual station at Manaos, to preceed to Trinidad for surveillance under instructions from G-2. It is the intention that this plane shall operate for the time being from Trinidad to carry out certain surveillance in Venesuela, particularly in the Orinoco Delta.
  - 5. It is further requested that orders be issued directing that as soon as the other OA-9 plane, referred to in paragraph 2, arrives in Fanama it proceed directly to Lima, Peru there reporting to the Military Attache. Thereafter the plane will proceed to Iquitos, Peru for surveillance duty under orders from 0-2.

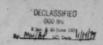




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WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON



IN MEPLY MEPER TO AG 381 (12-18-41)MSC-8 1015/fdp-1705

January 17, 1942-

SUBJECT: Assignment of Additional Assistant Military Attaches, Observers, Pilots and Planes in Latin America.

TO: Chief of the Army Air Forces.

1. It is desired that you assign:

a. One (1) two-motored plane to Colombia, in addition to the O-17 believed to be available from General Andrews.

b. Two (2) amphibian planes with two pilots, crews and parts for use in patrolling the Amason Region.

c. Twn (10) twin-engine planes and pilots with necessary crews to cover localities listed in Inclosure Mo. 2.

2. It is desired further that highest priority be given to the assignment of officers to posts listed in Inclosure No. 1.

By order of the Secretary of War:

/s/ Joseph R. Clark. Adjutant General.

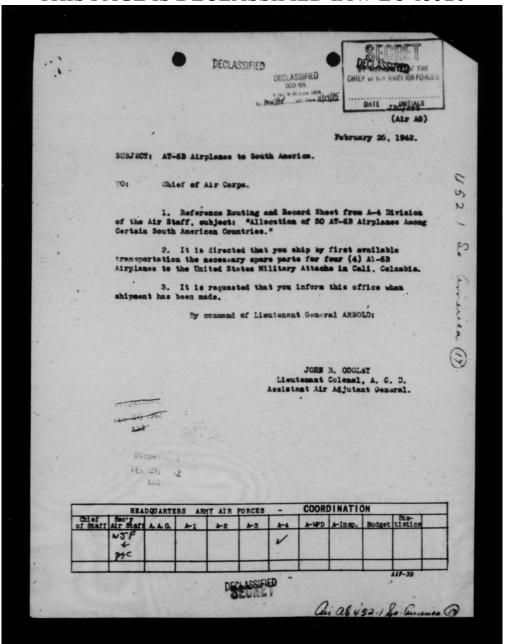
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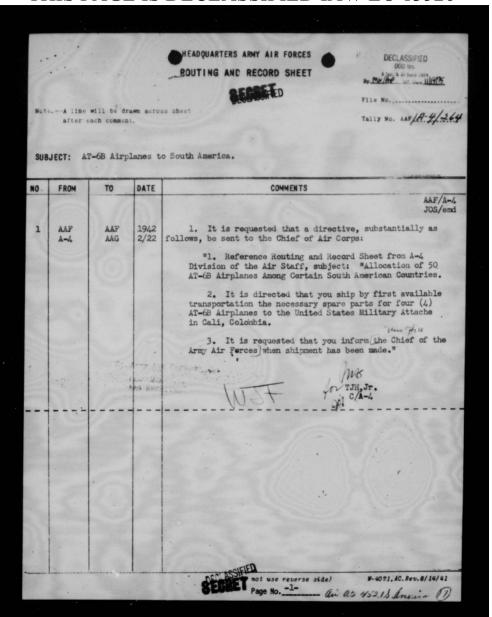
#1 - List of Additional Officers Needed. #2 - List of Planes on Hand and Wanted.

#3 - Paraphrase Extract from Military Attache,
Bogota to MID, 1-2-42.

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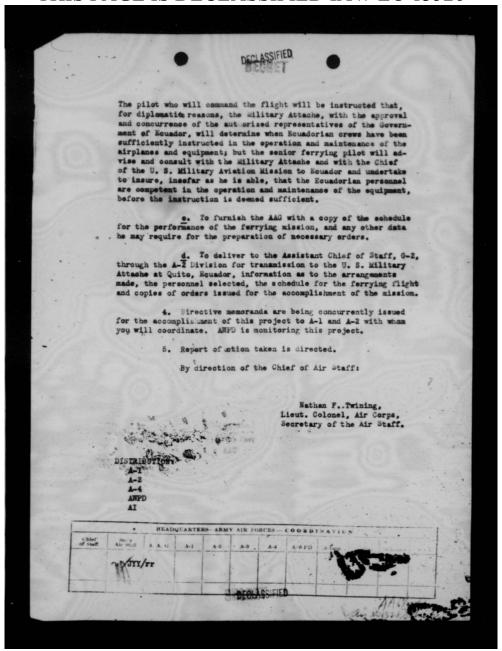




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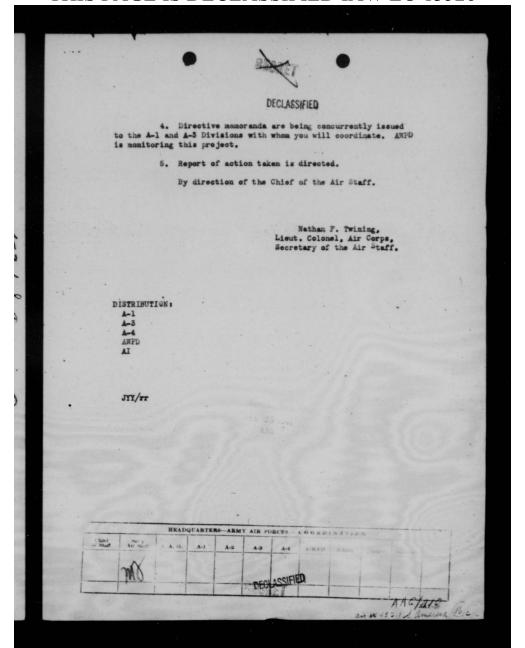
Directive No. 3-56 DECLASSIFIED WAR DEPARTMENT DOD THE 21 AV/THE W 11/19/75 HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES Washington February 24, 1942 DIRECTIVE MEMO FOR: A-3 Subjects; Transfer of 4 AT-6B Airplanes to Ecuador. 1. Of the 50 AT-6B airplanes directed by the President to be allocated to South American Republics, four have been allocated to and accepted by Equador to be delivered at Salinas, Equador through the U. S. Military Attache accredited to Ecuador. 2. Each airplane is to be completedy equipped, including guns and bomb racks. With the airplanes there is to be delivered the necessary spare parts and a 90 day supply of bombs and ammunition. Crews (1 pilot and 1 crew chief, or radio mechanic or armorer for each airplane) will accompany the airplanes for the purpose of ferrying and under the direction of the U. S. Military Attache, to instruct Ecuadorian orews in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes and equipment; upon the completion of which instruction the accompanying crews will return to the United States. 3. You are directed: a. With the cooperation and assistance of the 4-4 Division to arrange for the delivery of airplanes by the manufacturer (North American Aviation, Inc., of Dallas, Texas) to the ferrying personnel; to have the airplanes fully equipped, including machine guns and bomb racks, and to have each airplane supplied with a normal load of machine gun ammunition. b. To make the necessary arrangements and prepare or direct the preparation of a schedule and appropriate operations orders and instructions. (1) For assembling the personnel at the point where they will be directed to receive delivery of the airplanes; (2) To provide for their proper orientation and such instructions as they may require in the operation and mainten-ance of the airplanes, armament and equipment;

(5) To provide for the issuing to them of appropriate clothing and individual equipment; (4) To direct the personnel in securing proper passports and vices; and instruct them in regard to regulations which be incurred, accessarily incident to the flight, and dister a manufactured accessarily incident to the flight, and To accomplish the performance of the mission.

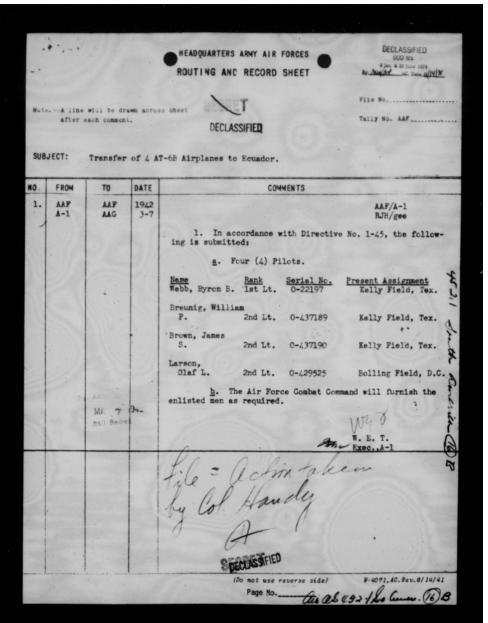


DECT RESERVED Directive No. 2-15 WAR DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES Washington February 24, 1942 DECLASSIFIED DOD IUS by May 179 you DIRECTIVE MEMO FOR: A-2 M. Dev bly 2 Subject: Transfer of 4 AT-6B Airplanes to Ecuador. 1. Directives are being issued to A-1 and A-5 to accomplish delivery to the U. S. Military Attache accredited to Ecuador, at Salinas, Ecuador, of the 4 AT-6B airplanes which have been allocated to and accepted by Ecuador. With the sirplanes there is to be delivered the necessary spare parts and a minety day supply of bombs and ammunition. Crews (1 pilet, I crew chief or radio mechanic or armorer for each airplane) will accompany the airplanes for the purpose of ferrying them and under the direction of the U. S. Military Attache, to instruct Equadorian crews in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes andequipment. When in the opinion of the U. S. Military Attache, with the concurrence of the Equadorian authorities, Equadorian crews have been sufficiently instructed to enable them to satisfactorily operate and maintain the airplanes, armment and equipment, the ferrying personnel will return to their former stations in the U.S. The AAS has been requested to cause appropriate orders to be issued to the ferrying personnel. 2. A-4 has directed the Air Service Command to ship by the first available water transportation to "American Mission, Salinas, Ecuador," the necessary spares for the airplanes. The necessary radio spares, bombs and ammunition have been released for shipment in the same manner. These spare parts, equipment and ammunition were intended for, and should have been consigned to, the U. S. Military Attachw accredited to Ecuador, to be received by him at Salinas, Scuador. Through proper channels, you will so advise the U. S. Military Attache and the Chief of the Military Aviation Mission in Rouador . 3. A-3 is being directed to advise you as to the arrangements made, the personnel selected, and the schedule for the ferrying flight, and to furnish you copies of orders issued by him for the accomplishment of the mission. Upon receipt of this information you will transmit same, or the essential elements thereof, through proper channels, to the U. S. Military Attache at Quite, Ecuador. The U. S. Military Attache will be informed that he, upon the advice of the Chief of the U. S. Military Aviation Mission to Ecuador, and the senior ferrying pilet, and with the approval and concurrence of the authorised representative of the Government of Ecuador, will determine when Ecuadorian crews have been sufficiently instructed in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes and equipment. When Ecuadorian crews have been sufficiently instructed, the U. S. Military Attache will release the ferrying personnel to return to the U. S. The Military Attache will be requested to advise the Chief of the Army Air Forces when the crews are released. HEADQUARTERS-ARMY AIR FORCES - COORDINATION A-WPB A-Insp. A-8 \_ 1A4

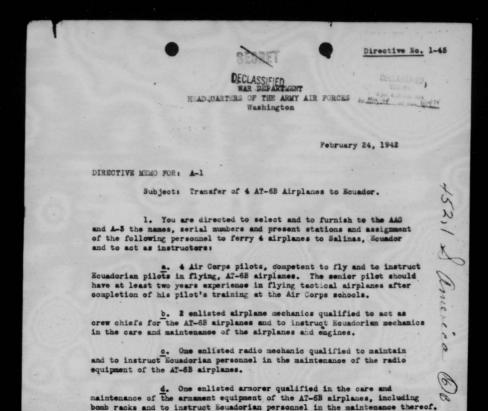
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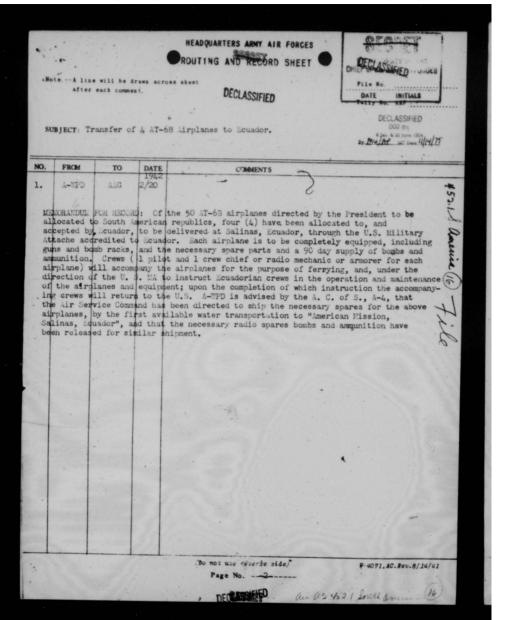


2. The personnel selected should be qualified for immediate assignment to foreign duty in a tropical olimate.

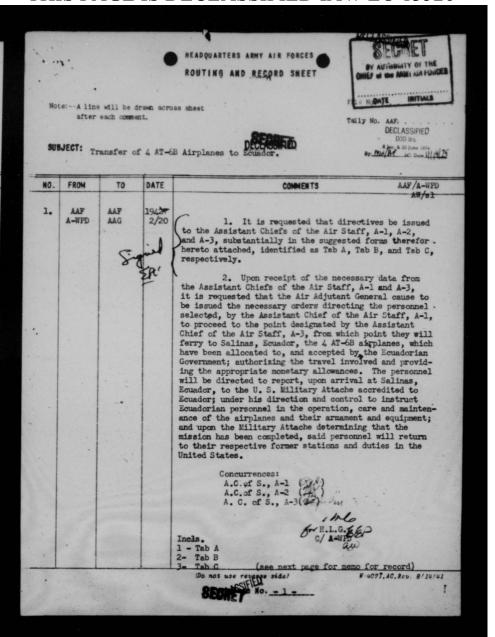
3. If available, the personnel selected, more particularly the commissioned personnel, should be able to speak Spanish.

4. Concurrently with this memorandum, directive memoranda are being issued, in connection with this project, to A-2 and A-3 with whem you will coordinate. ANPD is monitoring the project.

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DIRECTIVE MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF, A-1.

Subject: Transfer of 4 AT-68 Airplanes to Ecuador.

- 1. You are directed to select, and to furnish to the Air Adjutant General and to the Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-3, the names, serial numbers and present stations and assignment of, the following personnel to ferry four (4) airplanes to Salinas, Ecuador, and to act as instructors:
  - (a) Four (4) Air Corps pilots, competent to fly, and to instruct Ecuadorian pilots in flying, AT-6B airplanes. The senior pilot should have at least two years experience in flying tactical airplanes after completion of his pilot's training at the Air Corps schools.
  - (b) Two (2) enlisted airplane mechanics qualified to act as crew chiefs for the AT-6B airplanes and to instruct Ecuadorian mechanics in the care and maintenance of the airplanes and engines.
  - (c) One enlisted radio mechanic qualified to maintain, and to instruct Ecuadorian personnel in the maintenance of the radio equipment of the AT-6B airplanes.
  - (d) One enlisted armorer qualified in the care and maintenance of the armament equipment of the AT-6B airplanes, including bomb racks, and to instruct Ecuadorian personnel in the maintenance thereof.
- The personnel selected should be qualified for immediate assignment to foreign duty in a tropical climate.
- If available, the personnel selected, more particularly the commissioned personnel, should be able to speak Spanish.
- 4. Concurrently with this memorandum, directive memoranda are being issued, in connection with this project, to the Assistant Chiefs of the Air Staff, A-2 and A-3, with whom you will coordinate. A-MPD is monitoring the project.

5. Report of action taken is direc

for J. J. YORK, Colonel, Air Corps, Secretary, Air Staff



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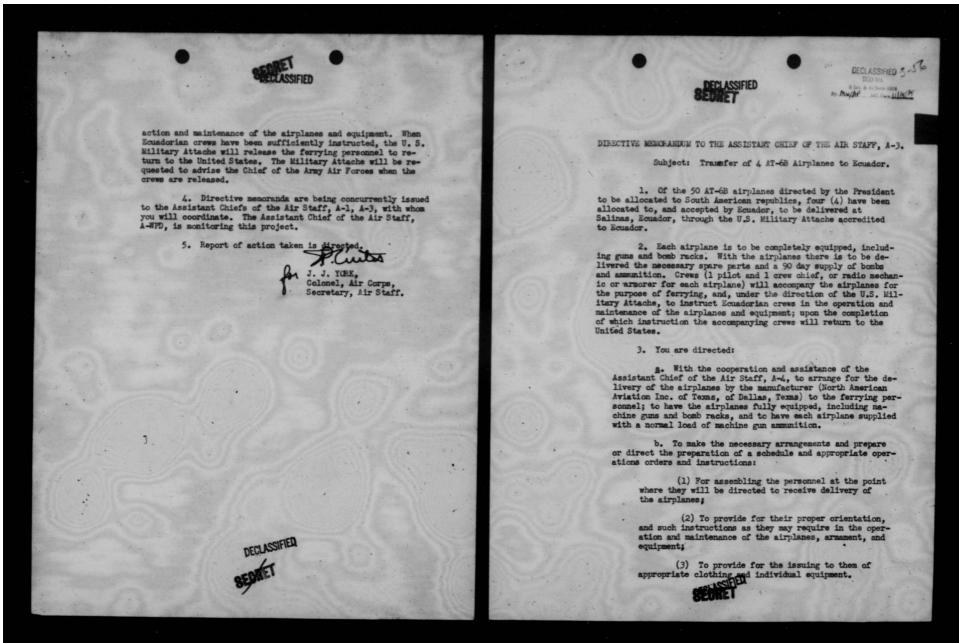
DIRECTIVE MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF, A-2.

Subject: Transfer of 4 AT-6B Airplanes to Ecuador.

- 1. Directives are being issued to the Assistant Chiefs of the Atr Staff; A-1 and A-3, to accomplish delivery to the U. S. Military Attache accredited to Ecuador, at Salinas, Ecuador, of the 4 AT-6B airplanes which have been allocated to, and accepted by Ecuador. With the airplanes there is to be delivered the necessary spare parts and a minety day supply of bombs and ammunition. Crews (1 pilot, 1 crew chief or radio mechanic or armorer for each airplane) will accompany the airplanes for the purpose of ferrying them, and, under the direction of the U. S. Military Attache, to instruct Ecuadorian crews in the operation and maintenance of the Airplanes and equipment. When, in the opinion of the U. S. Military Attache, with the concurrence of the Ecuadorian authorities, Ecuadorian crews have been sufficiently instructed to enable them to satisfactorily operate and maintain the airplanes, armament and equipment, the ferrying personnel will return to their former stations in the United States. The Air Adjutant General has been requested to cause appropriate orders to be issued to the ferrying personnel.
- 2. The assistant Chief of theAir Staff, A-A, has directed the Air Service Command to ship by the first available water transportation to "American Mission, Salinas, Ecuador", the necessary spares for the airplanes. The necessary radio spares, bombs and ammunition have been released for shipment in the same manner. These spare parts, equipment and ammunition were intended for, and should have been consigned to, the U. S. Military Attache accredited to Ecuador, to be received by him at Salinas, Ecuador. Through proper channels, you will so advise the U. S. Military Attache and the Chief of the Military Aviation Mission in Ecuador.
- 3. The Assistant-Chief of the Air Staff, A-3, is being directed to advise you as to the arrangements made, the personnel selected, and the schedule for the ferrying flight, and to furnish you copies of orders issued by him for the accomplishment of the mission. Upon receipt of this information you will transmit same, or the essential elements thereof, through proper channels, to the U. S. Military Attache at Quito, Ecuador. The U. S. Military Attache will be informed that he, upon the advice of the Chief of the U. S. Military Aviation Mission to Ecuador, and the senior ferrying pilot, and with the approval and concurrence of the authorized representative of the Government of Ecuador, will determine when Ecuadorian crews have been sufficiently instructed in the oper-



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- (4) To direct the personnel in securing proper passports, and visas; and instruct them in regard to regulations which will govern their flight over foreign territory;
- (5) To provide for defraying such expenses as will be incurred, necessarily incident to the flight; and
- (6) To accomplish the performance of the mission.

The pilot who will command the flight will be instructed that, for diplomatic reasons, the Military Attache, with the approval and concurrence of the authorized representatives of the Government of Ecuador, will determine when Ecuadorian crews have been sufficiently instructed in the operation and maintenance of the airplanes and equipment; but the senior ferrying pilot will advise and consult with the Military Attache and with the Chief of the U.S. Military Aviation Mission to Ecuador and undertake to insure, in so far as he is able, that the Ecuadorian personnel are competent in the operation and maintenance of the equipment, before the instruction is deemed sufficient.

c. To furnish the Air Adjutant General with a copy of the schedule for the performance of the ferrying mission, and any other data he may require for the preparation of necessary orders.

d. To deliver to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, through the Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-2, for transmission to the U. S. Military Attache at Quito, Ecuador, information as to the arrangements made, the personnel selected, the schedule for the ferrying flight, and copies of orders issued for the accomplishment of the mission.

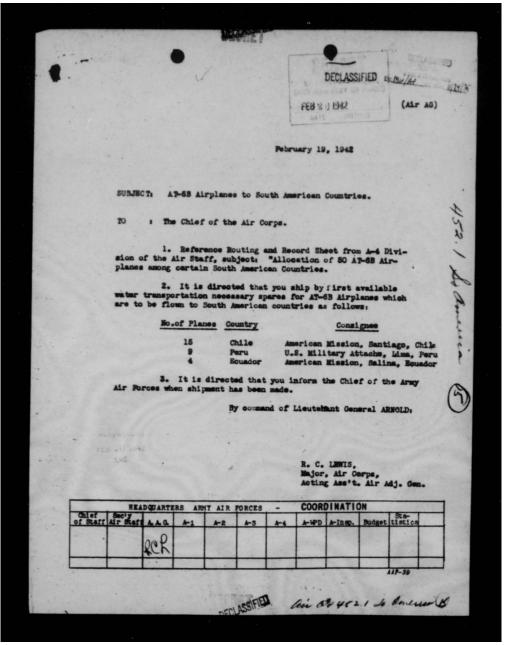
4. Directive memoranda are being concurrently issued, for the accomplishment of this project, to the Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-1, A-2, with whom you will coordinate. The Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-WPD, is monitoring this project.

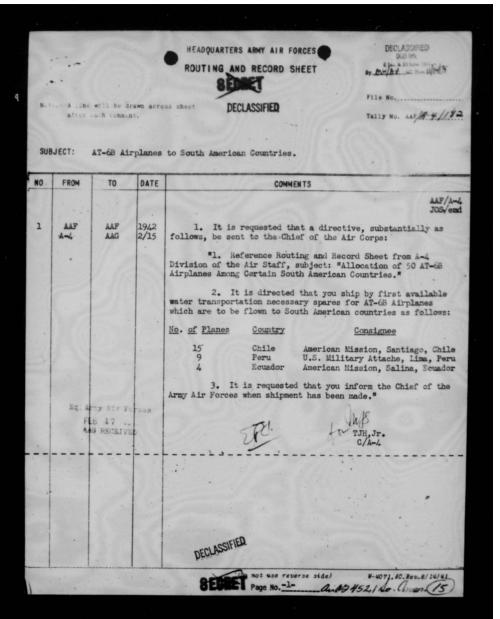
5. Report of action taken is directed.

J.J. YORK Colonel, Air Corps, Secretary, Air Staff.

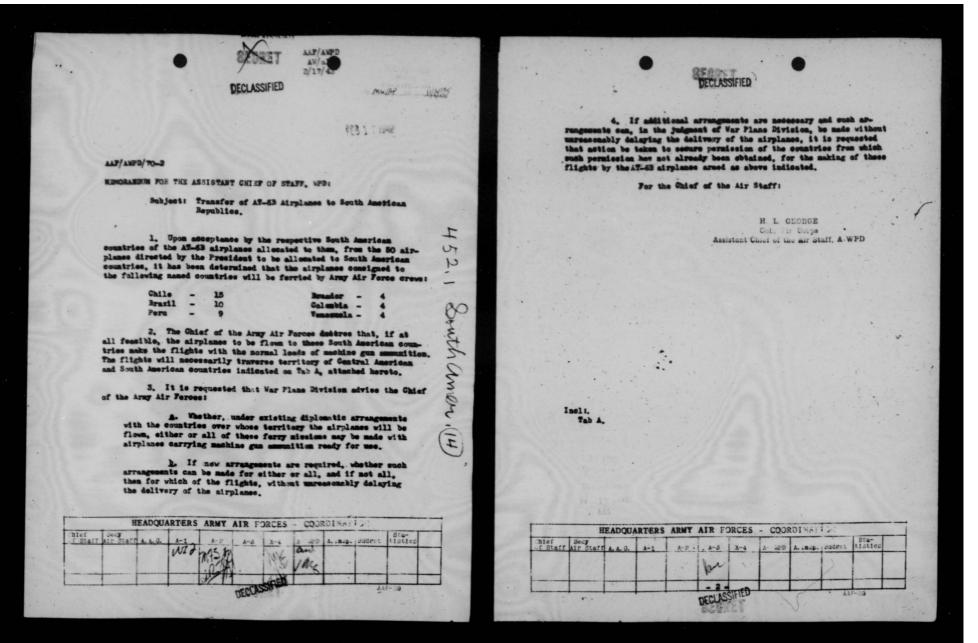
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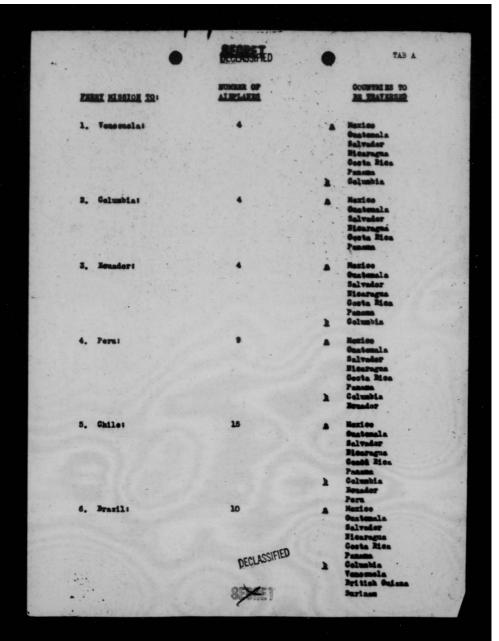
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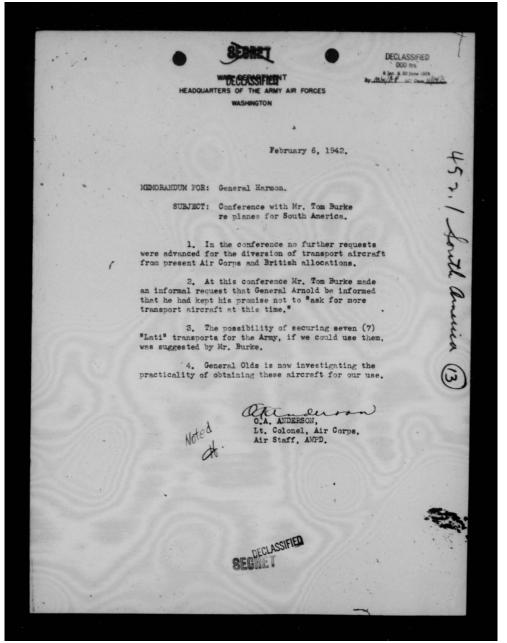


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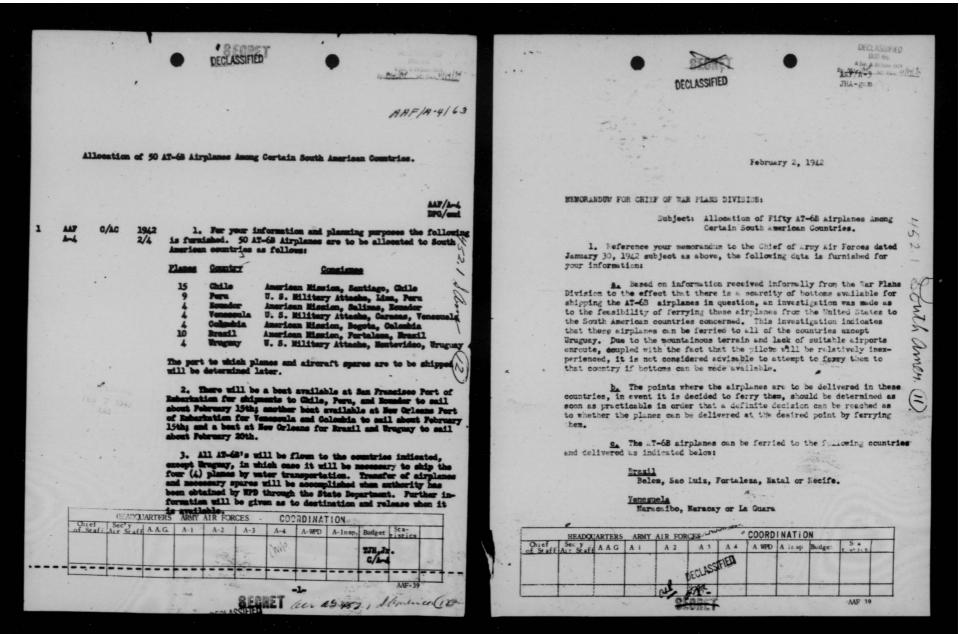
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February 4, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL ANDERSON - A-WPD.

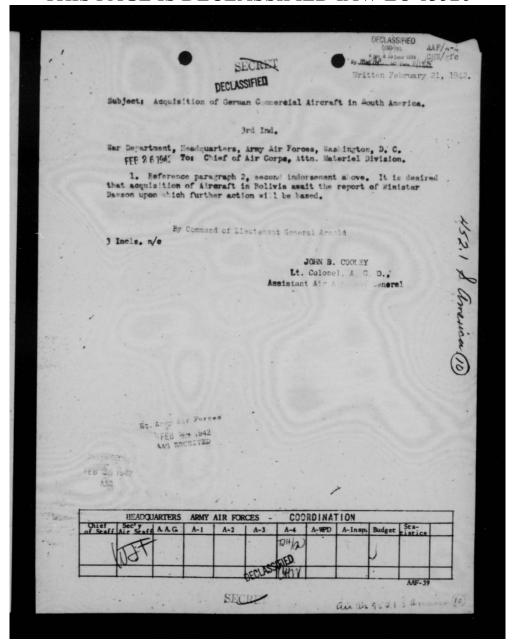
- 1. There will be a State Department conference tomorrow, Thursday, at 2:30 P.M. in the Office of Mr. Tom Burke, at which recent activities in connection with Ecuador, Peru and possibly Brasil, will be discussed.
- 2. Although this would ordinarily be an A-2 assignment; it is desired that you attend this meeting as Mr. Burke is extraoely interested in the expansion of the airlines operating in latin America and you will be able to give him briefly our commitments in regard to transport airplanes and possibly some indication as to when we may be able to supplement the lines now operating in that area.
  - 3. I have advised Mr. Burke that you will be present.

M. F. HAMMON, Major General, U. S. A. Chief of the Air Staff.

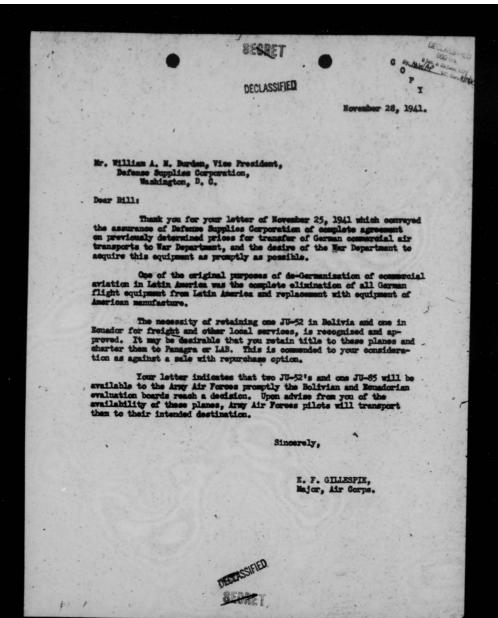


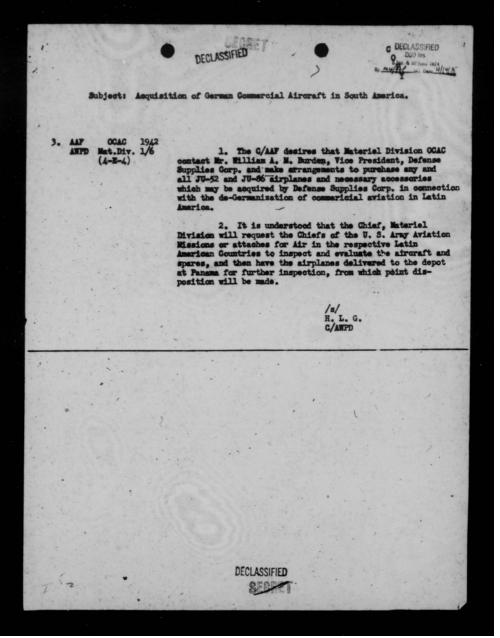
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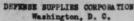


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February 10, 1942

Major Charles H. Wooley Headquarters, Army Air Corps Room 3111 - Munitions Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Major Wooley:

DEGLASSIFIED

Authority GSA Many 14 July 22

BY EXCV MARS, Date 3/23 Date

As you know, the Defense Supplies Corporation is negotiating with Lloyd Aerec Boliviano to obtain one Junkers JU-52 and one Junkers JU-86 which are desired by the Air Corps. We have been asking the assistance of the American Legation in Bolivia in carrying out the formalities attendant upon the removal of these ships. A few days ago we received a despatch from Minister Dawson in which he states:

"I do not believe it is advisable politically to have any of the planes removed from Bolivia at this time when it is probable that we shall not be able to supply the Bolivian government promptly with the other army air equipment for which they are asking. In a conversation which the President had with me on January 27, he remarked that spare Junkers were practically the only airplanes which Bolivia had at this time.

"Of the Ju-52's regular use in being made of one, and if freight contracts which are pending and which would necessitate expansion of the services of LAB are carried out, the other will be needed.

"the only plane that can be conveniently spared is the JU-86, It is suggested that until the psychology of the Bolivian government is right for such action, acquisition be temporarily held in absyance. Telegraphic report will be made at the appropriate time."

We have asked the State Department to again wire Minister Dawson that the United States Army considers the removal of the German ships a matter of extreme urgency. I will let you know as soon as a reply has been received.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wm. A. M. Burden

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Wm. A. M. Burden Vice President

Inel #5

SFRACT

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TO: The Chief of the Army Air Forces, Attention: Air War Plans Division.

It will be noted in the quoted cablegram that Panagra wants one of the JU-52 airplanes. Mr. Burden was contacted in this regard, and he produced a letter dated November 28, 1941, from Major Gillespie, copy of which is attached, which approved the retention of one JU-52 in Bolivia, and one in Equador for freight and other local services.

4. In view of the fact that our directive of January 6, 1942, requires that we make arrangements to purchase any and all of the JU-52's and JU-86's and necessary accessories which may be acquired by Defense Supplies Corporation, and Major Gillespie's letter of November 28, 1941, to Mr. Burden authorizing the retention of one JU-52 in Bolivia and one in Bouador for freight and other local services, it is requested that a decision be remièred as to whether or not this Division shall acquire all the airplanes as directed, or whether Defense Supplies Corporation shall be permitted to retain the two JU-52's mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

For the Chief of the Air Corps

Cy ltr frm Maj. Gillespie to Mr. Burden, 11/28/41. Cy R&R, 3rd Comment, 1/6/42. DONALD F. FRITCH Lieut Col., Air Corps Assistant Executive Material Division.

1st Ind.

War Department, Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C. To: The Shief of the Air Corpe (Materiel Division).

1. It is desired that the arrangements for the retention in service of two JU-52 airplanes previously made by Major Gillespie be carried out and that subsequent airplanes of German manufacture acquired by Defense



DECIMENTAL

Supplies Corporation be in turn acquired by the Materiel Division in accordance with directive of January 6, 1942

By Command of Lieutenant General Arnold

/8/

Incls. n/c

JOHN B. COOLEY
Lt: Colonel, A. G. D.,
Assistant Air Adjutant General

(4-E-4)

Subject: Acquisition of German Commercial Aircraft in South America.

2nd Ind.

Feb 17 1942

War Department, Office, Chief of the Air Corps, Washington, D. C. to Assistant thief of Air Staff. Attention: Air War Plans Division.

1. Attached hereto is a copy of a letter from the Defense Supplies Corporation, Mashington, D. C., to Major Charles H. Wooley, relative to the acquisition of German Aircraft in South America, referred to in basic communication.

2. In view of the contents of the attached letter from the Defense Supplies Copporation, a decision is requested as to whether the Office, Chief of Air Corps, should proceed in accordance with the Directive in the lst Indorsement, or whether this procurement should be held in abeyance pending the report of Minister Dawson from Bolivia.

For the Chief of the A ir Corps

3 Incls, Added: Inch. #3 -cy ltr. frm. Def.Sup. Corp. to Maj. C.H.Wooley, dated 2/10-42.

/s/ F. I. ORDWAY, JR., Major, Air Corps, Asst. Exec., Mat. Div.

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE AIR CORPS

DELAN 30 1942

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SUBJECT: Acquisition of German Commercial Aircraft in South America.

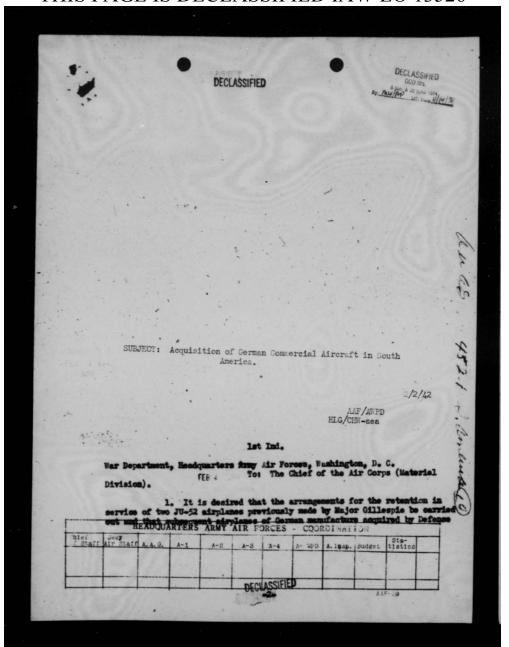
TO: The Chief of the Army Air Forces, Attention: Air War Plans Division.

- 1. Under date of January 6, 1942, the Chief of the Army Air Forces requested that the Office of the Assistant for Procurement Services, OCAC, contact Mr. Willaim A. M. Burden, Vice President, Defense Supplies, Corporation, for the purpose of acquiring any and all JU-52 and JU-58 air-planes and necessary accessories which may be acquired by the Defense Supplies Corporation in connection with the de-Germanization of commercial aviation in South America.
- 2. Under date of January 15, 1942, a cablegram was sent to the Chief, United States Army Aviation Mission in Line, Peru, requesting that he make arrangements to contact Mr. Parker Van Zandt of Defense Supplies Corporation, and have inspected and evaluated all JU-52 and JU-86 airplanes which are being acquired by Defense Supplies Corporation, and to make arrangements for these airplanes to be ferried to the depot at Panama for further inspection and determination of disposition.
- 3. Under date of January 19, 1942, the following cablegram, which is puraphrased, was received from the Military Attache, Lima, Peru:

"No. 60. With regard to acquisition of JU 86 and JU 52" planes at Quito and La Paz by Mister Van Zandt, Defense Supplies Incorporated, it is requested that the CGAC be informed as follows: At \$20,000 each he has option to buy, 2 JU 52 in Ecuador. One of these belongs to Condor, Brazil. For local service where Douglasse cannot be used Panagra wants one of these planes. Booked prices for one JU 86 Great Cochabama has been offered Lloyd Aero Bolivian in La Pas by Van Zandt. The 2 JU 52 in Bolivia are not for sale but are being used in Airline sprice. If care is taken, all planes can be flown to Panama. Can arrange for Ferry through Commanding General, Caribbean Defense Command or hire local civilian pilots if and when Van Zandt advises these airplanes purchased by his organization. JU 86 in Bolivia has old engine and fixed propeller. With regard to further developments will advise you.

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JAN 30 1942

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Acquisition of German Commercial Aircraft in South America.

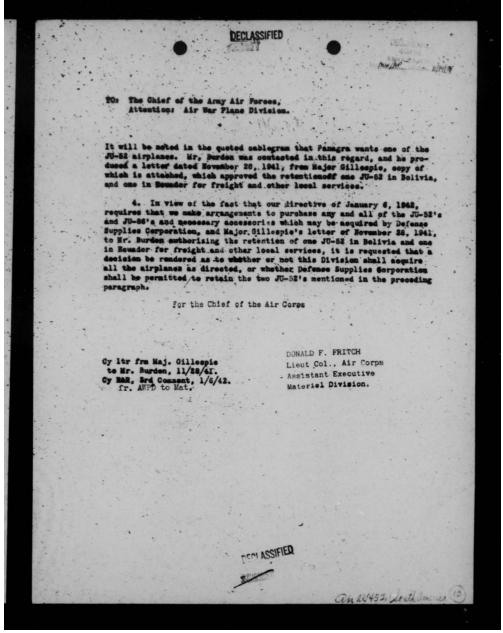
The Chief of the Army AirFforces, Attentions Air Ear Plans Division.

- 1. Under date of January 6, 1942, the Chief of the Army hir Forces requested that the Office of the Assistant for Procurement Services, OCAC, contact Mr. Willaim A. M. Burden, Vice President, Defense Supplies, Corporation, for the purpose of acquiring any and all JU-82 and JU-86 air-planes and mecessary accessories which may be acquired by the Defense Supplies Corporation in connection with the de-Germanisation of conneroial aviation in South America.
- 2. Under date of January 15, 1942, a cablegram was sent to the Chief, United States Army Aviation Missiem in Lima, Peru, requesting that he wake arrangements to contact Mr. Parker Van Zandt of Defense Supplies Corporation, and have inspected and evaluated all JU-52 and JU-65 airplanes which are being acquired by Defense Supplies Corporation, and to make arrangements for these airplanes to be ferried to the depot at Panama for further inspection and determination of disposition.
- 5. Under date of January 19, 1942, the following cablegram, which is paraghrased, was received from the Military Attache, Lina, Perus

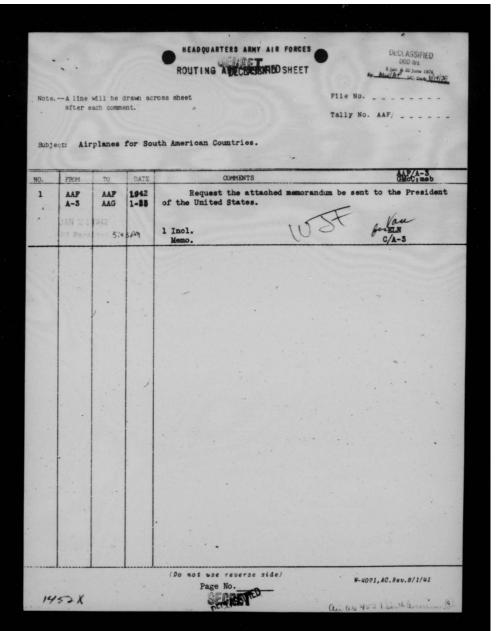
"No. 60. With regard to acquisition of JU 86 and JU 82 planes at Quito and La Pas by Mister Van Zandt, Defense Supplies Incorporated, it is requested that the OCAC be informed as follows: At \$20,000 each he has option to buy 2 JU 52 in Equador. One of these belongs to Condor, Brasil. For local service where Douglasses cannot be used Panagra wants one of these planes. Booked prices for one JU 86 Great Cochabama has been offered Lloyd Aero Boliviane in La Pas by Van Zandt. The 2 JU 52 in Bolivia are not for sale but are being used in Airline service. All care is taken, all-planes can be flown to Panama. Can arrange for Ferry through Commanding General, Caribbean Defense Command or hire local civilian pilots if and when Van Zandt advises these airplanes purchased by his organization. JU 86 in Bolivia has old engine and fixed propeller, With regard to further developments will advise you.

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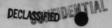




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	ar may 12 6 20 - 1224
	JAN 2 6 1942
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITE	ED STATAS1
Subject: Airplanes for South	American Countries.
Subject Allyments for total	
1. In accordance with your instruct airplanes have been allocated to South As	
as follows:	serioan consent conseries
18 to Brasil	
15 to Chile 5 to Peru	
4 to Uruguay	A
4 to Equador	
4 to Columbia	
2. Arrangements are being made to a	ship these by boat
to the countries concerned. They will be	accompanied by one
pilot and one crew chief for each airplan be completely equipped with guns, bomb ra	ne. The airplanes will
supply of bombs and ammunition.	sors, and a minery-day
3. It is contemplated that as soon crews have completed training the crews of	as the American
which these airplanes are assigned, our o	rews will be returned
to the United States.	
4. The fifty AT-68 airplanes are so	shishiful to be assisted
for delivery at the factory by February 20	
Disparched ments are being made for shipment at the	
JAN 20 1942 thereafter.	
. AAG 5. Letters are being prepared to ea	ach of the countries
concerned telling them of the detailed pl	lang,
Return lo ava	4
5.45 PM Room 2013	H. H. ARNOLD,
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# WAR DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON



JAN 2 3 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ARNOLD:

SUBJECT: German and Italian Airplanes in South America.

1. A-2 has little further information to add to the attached memorandum from Latin-American Section, G-2.

- 2. Grounding of Condor, Lati and other axis controlled planes should be constantly watched. Note that "surveillance" of these-planes in Brazil, not "guarding" is maintained by the Brazilian Government. On January 15th, an attempt to revitalize Condor after "weeding out" axis elements, was reported. This should be prevented, if possible.
- 3. "Internment" of ex-Scadta employees in Colombia should be viewed with distrust also "taking over" of Condor radio stations in Brazil.
- 4. The whole matter is but a small part of our apparent inability at this time to maintain adequate pretective and defensive measures in this area. All possible pressure must be brought to bear upon the various governments to enforce these measures rigidly, or to authorize action on our own part.

For the Chief of the Air Staff:

1 Incl.
Memo to C/Intel.Div.
frm Ch/Latin Amer. Sect.,
1/19/42.

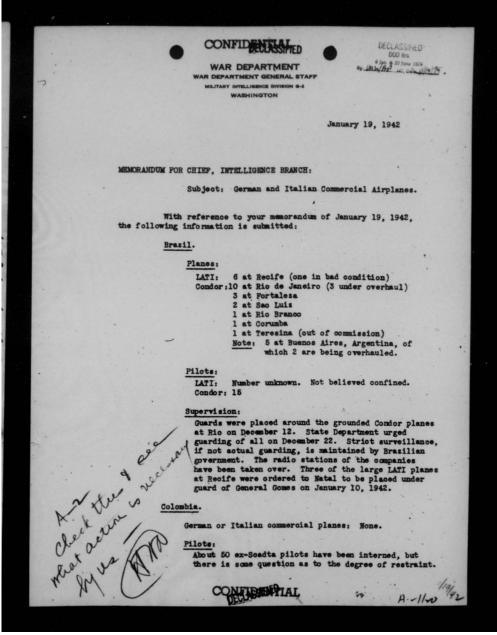
MARTIN F. SCANLON, Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

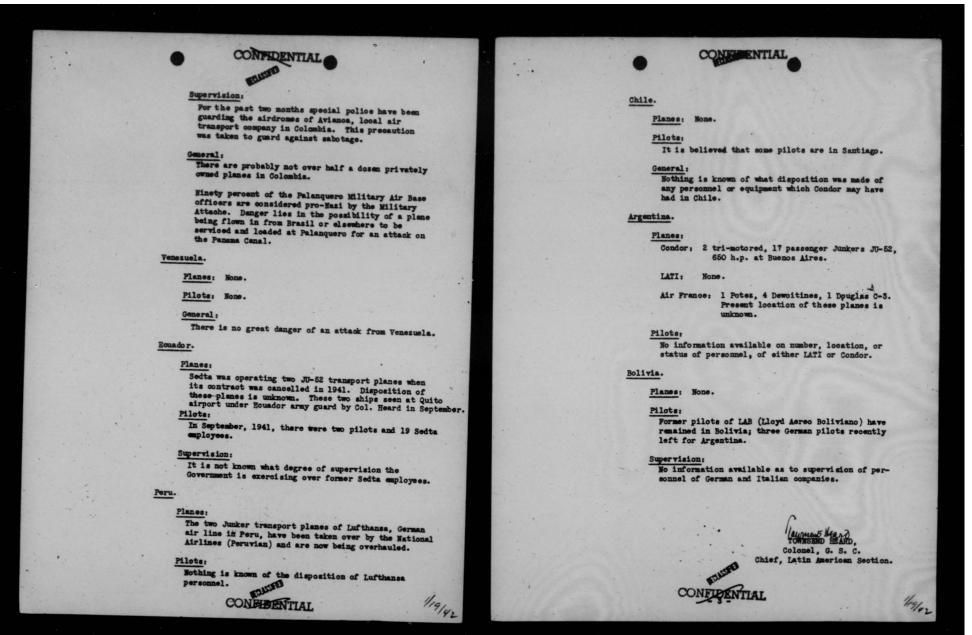
Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-2.

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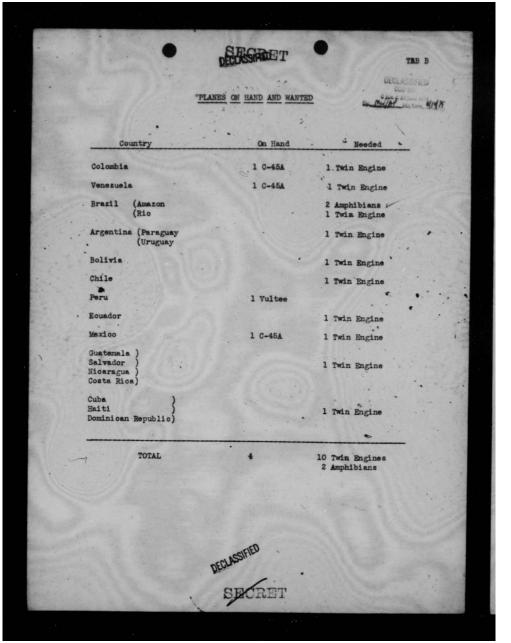




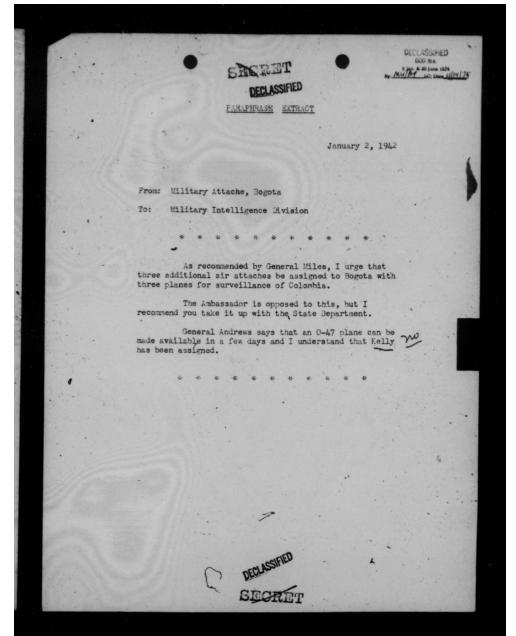
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	SUBJECT:	Assignment of Observers, Pil	Additional Ass lets and Planes	istant Milit	Date: tary Attaches merica.	JAN 17	1942
_	TO:	Chief of the	Army Air Forces				
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		l. It is desi	ired that you a	ssign:			75
	to the	a. One (1 o O-47 believe	d to be available	plane to Col	ombia, in ad eral Andrews	dition	20
	and p	b. Two (2	2) amphibian pla in patrolling th	anes with tw	o pilots, cr	ews /	X
		c. Ten (1	0) twin-engine	nlanes and	nilote with	necessary	0
		. It is desi	red further the	t highest n	rionity be a	iven to	452.1 So ame. O
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			DECLASSI	Manager of the
	ADDITI	ONAL OFFI	CERS NEEDS	multe ultil
Location	Addit:	ions to	Nos.	Observers Location.
Colombia	1	1	3	Cali, Medellin, & Turbo.
Venezuela	0	1	3	Maracaibo, Ciudad Bolivar,
French Guiana			0	Cayenne. (Awaiting approva by State Dept.)
Brazil	1	2	8	Manaos, Curityba, Fortalez Recife, Sao Salvador, Sau Paulo, Porto Alegre, & Cor
Paraguay	1			
Uruguay	- 12			
Argentina	2	1	2	Cordoba, Bahia Blanca.
Bolivia		1	1	to allowable .
Chile	0	1	2	Propos Montt, Valdivia.
Peru	1		1	Iquitos.
Ecuador	1	1		
Costa Rica	1			
Nicaragua	1			
Guatemala	1	1		
Mexi co		1	3	Aguacaliente, Oaxaca, Merid
Haiti	0	1		
TOTAL	15	11	24	
Indicate.	action	alrea	DLASSIFIED	ler way. Sae par 2 of

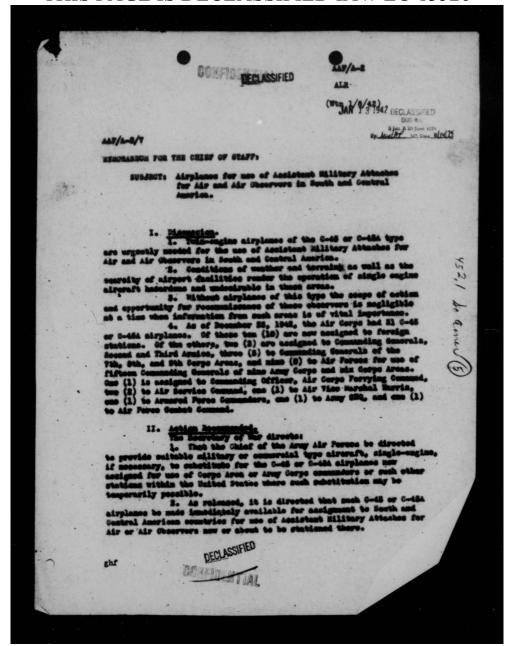
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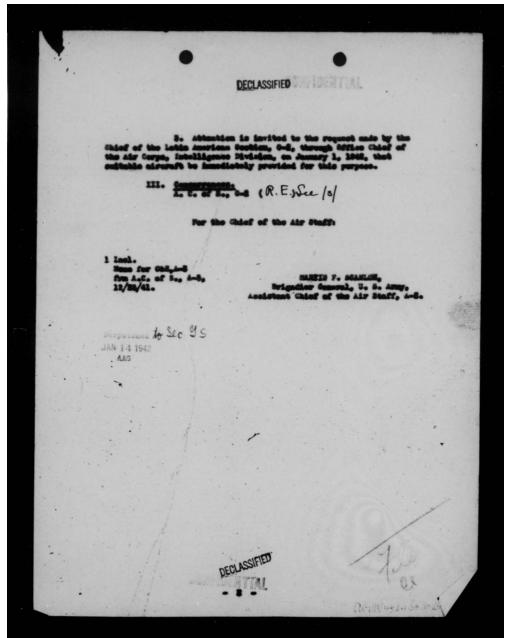


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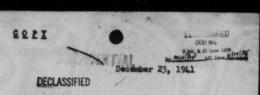


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MEMORANDUM FOR O & E, A-3

Subject: Allocation of C-45 and C-45A Airplanes.

1. Since the writing of the memorandum under this subject dated December 18, 1941, the following changes have been made in the allocation of 0-45 and 0-454 airplanes:

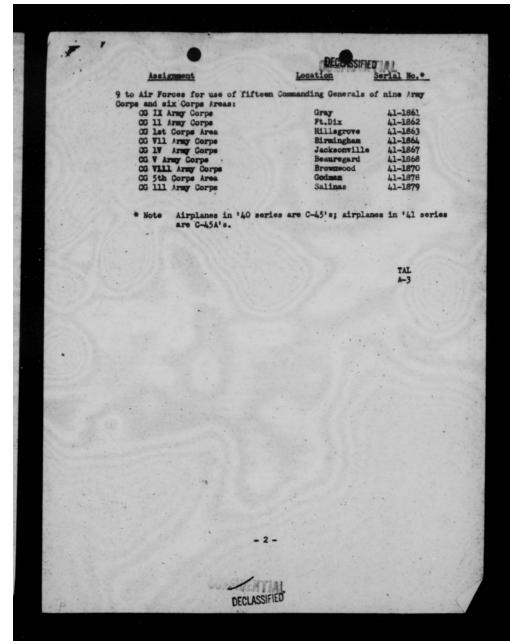
a. December 19, 1941, C-45 airplane (Serial No. 40-183) transferred from Bolling Field pool to Military Attacha, Mexico. See R&R "Transfer of C-45 airplane", AAF/C/AS to OCAC Air Ser. Com. Lia. dated December 19, 1941.

b. December 22, 1941, C-45A airplane (Serial Mo. 41-1875) transferred from Bolling Field pool to General Wheeler, Depot, Basra, See R&R " Transfer of C-45A", AAF/C/AS to OCAC, dated December 23, 1941.

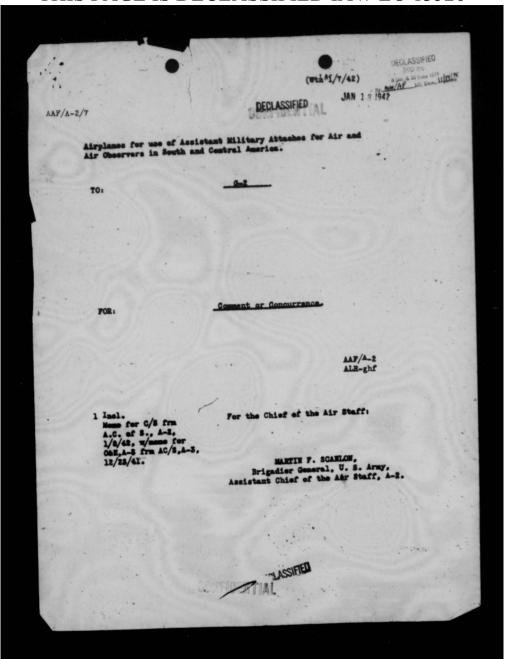
2. is of December 23, all C-45 and C-45A airplanes were assigned and located as follows:

Assignment	Location	Serial No.*
1 Military Attacha, Mexico	. Bolling	40-183
1 General Wheeler, Depot, Basra	Bolling	41-1875
1 Vice Air Marshal Harris	Bolling	40-182
1 Commanding Officer, Ferrying Command	Bolling	40-181
1 Commanding Officer, AFCC	Bolling	41-1872
1 Armored Force Commander	Godman	40-190
1 Military Mission, Ecuador	Panama	40-186
1 Wilitary Mission, Argentina	Panama	41-1877
1 Commanding General, Second Army	Memphis	40-187
1 Commanding General, Third Army	Brooks	41-1873
1 Army GHQ	Bolling	40-184
1 Philippines	S. A.D.	41-1876
2 fir Service Command	Columbus	40-189
	Hamilton	41-1874
1 Military Mission, Colombia	Colombus	41-1871
1 Military Mission, Colombia	Colombia	41-1865
1 Military Attache, Venesuala	Venezuela	41-1869
1 Military Mission, Brasil	Brazil	41-1866
1 Military Attache, Peru.	Peru	41-1880
1 Commanding General, 7th Corps Area	Offutt	40-188
1 Commanding General, 8th Corps Area	Stinson	40-180
1 Commanding General, 9th Corps Area	Oakland	40-185

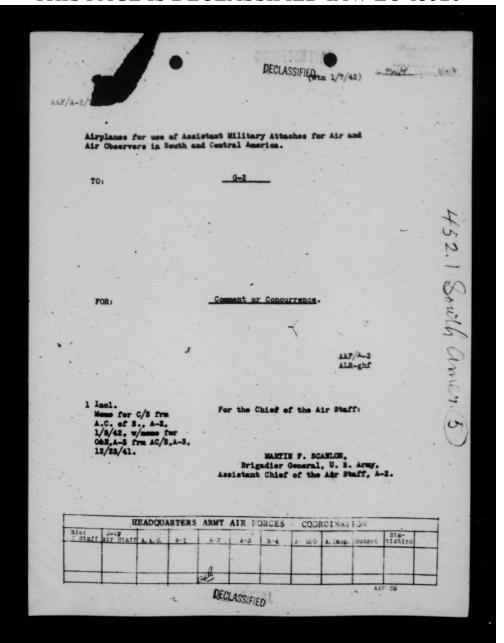




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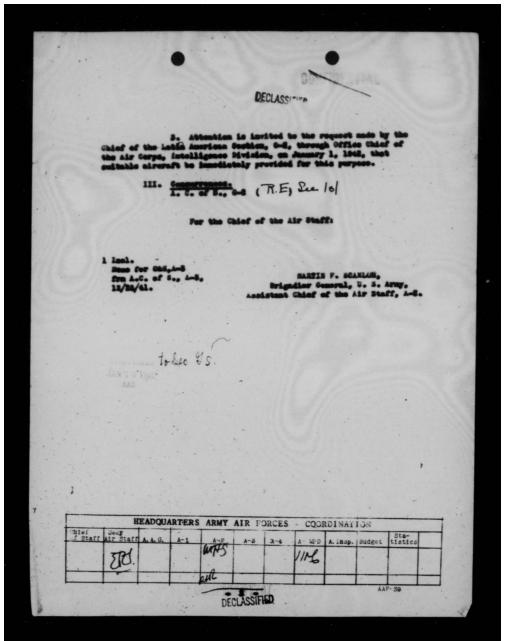


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	A THE CHIEF OF STAFFS		
SVEGECT	for Air and Air Observers	in South and Control	
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Air and Air O	beervers in South and Centre	1 America.	
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or 0-th airp	laner. Of those ten (10) ar the others, two (2) are ass ird Arales, three (5) to Com	o now assigned to foreign digned to Commanding Sonore)	
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\$ (2) to A4	r Service Comunit, cas (1) t	a Air Vice Marchal Marris,	,
to Air Porce	ird Armice, three (5) to Com 9th Corpe Arens, and mine ( ming Generals of mine Army signed to Commanding Officer r Service Command, one (3) to mored Force Commanders, one fembot Command.	(1) to may only and (1)	
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11.	The Secretary of the direct	ray Air Purees be directed	
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to provide an	to substitute for the 0-40	or S-484 airplanes nor	
to provide an	1. That the thief of the A itable allitary or essurein to substitute for the 0-60 use of Corps Area or Army Co	or 6-th airplant nor rech other	
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MEMORANDUM POR O & E. A-3

Subject: Allocation of C-45 and C-45A Airplanes.



1. Since the writing of the memorandum under this subject dated December 18, 1941, the following changes have been made in the allocation of C-45 and C-45A airplanes:

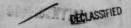
2. December 19, 1941, C-45 airplane (Serial No. 40-163) transferred from Bolling Field pool to Military Attacha, Mexico. See M&R "Transfer of C-45 airplane", AAF/C/AS to OCAC Air Ser. Com. Lia. dated December 19, 1941.

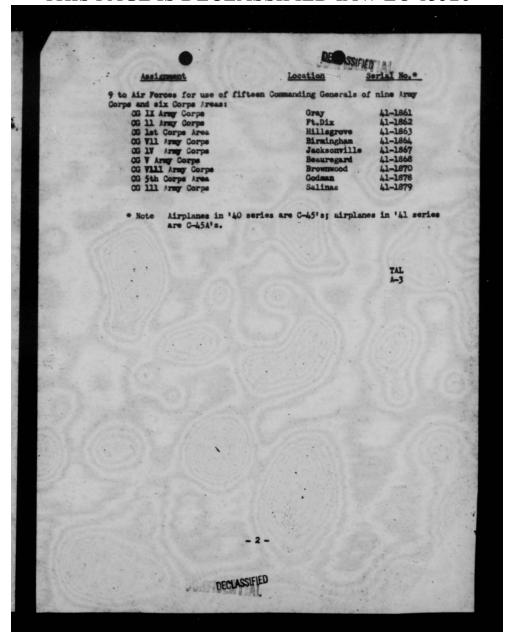
dated December 19, 1941.

b. December 22, 1941, C-45A sirplane (Serial No. 41-1875)
transferred from Bolling Field pool to General Wheeler, Depot, Basra,
See Reft " Transfer of C-45A", AAF/C/AS to OCAC, dated December 23, 1941.

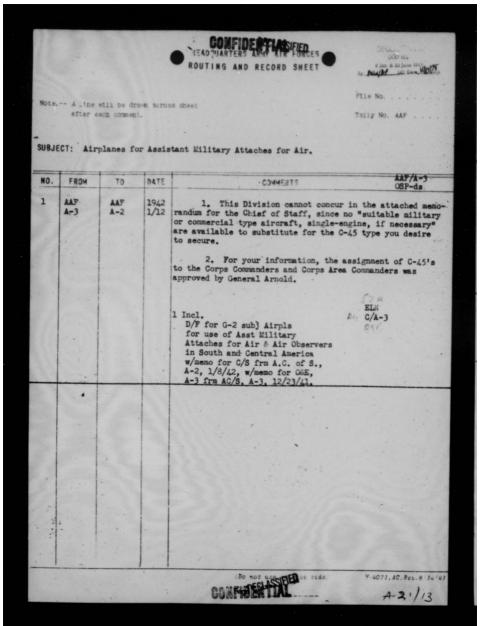
 is of December 23, all C-45 and C-45A airplanes were assigned and located as follows;

Assignment	Location	Serial No.*
1 Military Attacha, Mexico	Bolling	40-183
1 General Wheeler, Depot, Basra	Bolling	41-1875
1 Vice Air Marshal Harris	Bolling	40-182
1 Commanding Officer, Ferrying Command	Bolling	40-181
1 Commanding Officer, APCC	Bolling	41-1872
1 Armored Force Commander	Godman	40-190
1 Military Mission, Ecuador	Panama	40-186
1 Military Mission, Argentina	Panama	41-1877
1 Commanding General, Second Army	Memphis	40-187
1 Commanding General, Third Army	Brooks	41-1873
1 Army GHQ	Bolling	40-184
1 Philippines	S. A.D.	41-1876
2 Air Service Command *	Columbus	40-189
	Hamilton	41-1874
1 Wilitary Wission, Colombia	Colombua	41-1871
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1 Commanding General, 7th Corps Area	Offutt	40-188
1 Commanding General, 8th Corps Area	Stinson	40-180
1 Commanding General, 9th Corps Area	Oakland	40-185

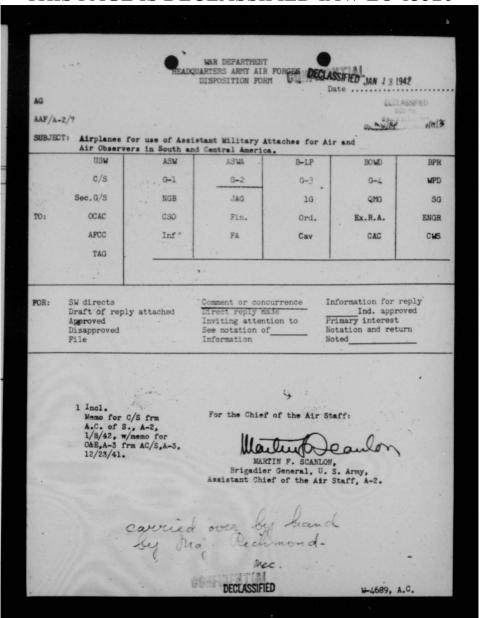




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AAF/A-2 ALR-ghf (1/13/42)JAN 1 4 1942 MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2: SUBJECT: Assignment of Additional Assistant Military Attaches, Observers, Pilets and Planes in Latin America. 1. This Division concurs with the action recor 452. 1 South amen in II of the memorandum for the Chief of Staff from the Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, 0-2. 2. Attention is invited to the fact that this Division has consistently endeavored to precure twin engined airplanes for assignment to Central and South American points, but such aircraft have motionet been available. A memorandum for the Chief of Staff suggesting a source from which such airplanes might be obtained was prepared by this Division on January 7, 1942, inviting concurrence of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. 5. With reference to I, 4 a, of basic memorandum, it is now understood that Major Joe W. Kelly is not to be relieved from the Chilean Air Mission. 4. With reference to I, 4 b, and II, 3, the amphibian planes have been made available, and one officer, Captain Winser Sarlow, Air Corps, has been assigned to A-2 to organise and equip the air echelon. For the Chief of the Air Staff: 1 Incl.

Home frm A.C./S,G-2 to C/S, 1/7/42 w/incls. as listed.

to 800 95

MARTIN F. SCANLON, Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-2.

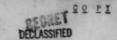
HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES - COORDINATION

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#### WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF

Military Intelligence Division G-2

' WASHINGTON

January 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Subject: Assignment of Additional Assistant Military Attaches, Observers, Pilots and Planes in Latin America.

1. Discussion.

I. In accordance with the attached memorandum from the Chief of Staff to General Miles, dated December 18th, directing increased surveillance of Colombia and other regions bearing on the security of the Panama Canal, and in accordance with recommendations by General Miles, the following steps have already been taken to assign suitable ground officers to these sections.

- 2. Tab A shows the total additional officers needed. Action towards filling those posts circled in red has been taken as fol-
- a. The attache needed for Colombia is en route. Orders have been requested for three observers for the same country.
- b. The attache needed for Venesuela is in the War Department preparing to depart. Orders have been requested for the Veneguelan observers.
- c. The observer for French Guiana is in the War Department preparing to depart.
- d. Orders have been issued for two of the Brazilian observers, one of whom is in the War Department preparing to depart. G-2 is waiting to hear from General Miller before requesting orders on the others. These steps were taken first as the countries mentioned above are the most vital to the defense of the Canal
- 3. With regard to the rest of Tab A, one of the officers needed for Argentina is in the Mar Department preparing to depart. One of the officers required for Chile has already reported for duty. Orders have been requested for one of the officers for Uruguay, and the officer for Haiti is already in the War Department preparing to TO DECLASSIFIED
- 4. a. One Assistant Military Attache for Air is now stationed in Colombia and one more (Major Joe W. Kelly) has been ordered

transferred from the Chilean Air Mission for this purpose. No plane has been provided for Major Kelly despite repeated requests to the Chief of Army Air Forces.

- b. Two amphibians with two pilots and crews have been requested from the Chief of Army Air Forces to patrol the Amazon region. To date no planes or pilots have been assigned.
- 5. Planes, necessary for adequate surveillance as listed under Tab B, have been repeatedly requested from the Chief of Army Air Forces without any success. Attention is directed to a letter from the office of the Chief of Army Air Corps, Tab C, first paragraph on the last page, indicating that no suitable planes are available or will immediately be available.
- 6. The Colombian Government is reluctant to allow us facilities for surveillance, and the American Ambassador is unsympathetic to the proposal of increasing our Assistant Military Attaches for Air by three as recommended in cable number 52 from the Military Attache in Colombia, Tab D.

II. Action Recommended The Secretary of War directs:

- 1. That the attached letter be sent to the Secretary of State.
- 2. That the Chief of Army Air Forces immediately assign one . two-motored plane to Colombia, in addition to the 0-47 allegedly available from General Andrews.
- 3. That the Chief of Army Air Forces assign two amphibian planes with two pilots, crews and parts for use in patrolling the Amazon
- 4. That the Chief of Army Air Forces assign ten twim-engine planes and pilots with necessary crews to cover localities listed under Tab. R.
- 5. That the highest priority be given for the assignment of officers to posts listed under Tab A.

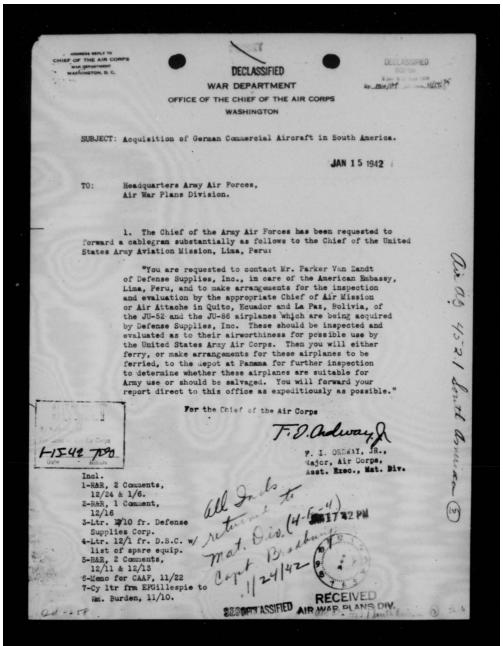
Memo to G-2 from C/S, dated Dec. 18,1941 Memo to G-2 from GHQ, dated Jan. 2, 1942 Paraphrase of secret cable No. 52 from Bogota, dated Jan. 2,1942 Paraphrase of secret cable No. 53 from Bogota, dated Jan. 2,1942

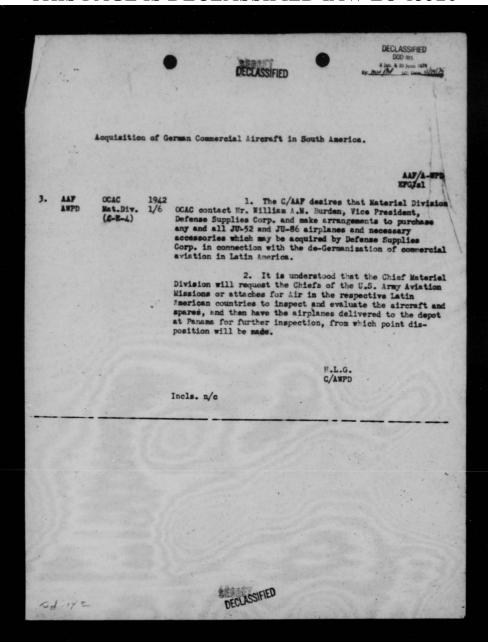
Letter to Sec. of State from Sec. of War.

RAYMOND E. LEE.

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

/s/ Raymond E. Lee





DECLASSIFIED

Acquisition of German Commercial Aircraft in South America.

Mat. AAP/ Div. AMPD (4-E-4) THRU C/AS  Attached hereto are two Record and Routing Sheets pertaining to the acquisition of German commercial aircraft in South America.

2. In the Recordand Routing Sheet of December 11, 1941, paragraph 5 of comment 1, we are directed to buy all of the airplanes listed in the attached correspondence, which compose the following:

2 JU-52's in Ecuador 2 JU-52's in Bolivia 1 JU-86 in Bolivia.

This office has been advised by Mr. William A. M. Burden, Vice President, Defense Supplies Corporation, by telephone that it will be possible to immediately acquire one JU-52 in Quito, Ecuador and that in a reasonably short time we should be able to acquire an additional JU-52 and a JU-86 in Bolivia.

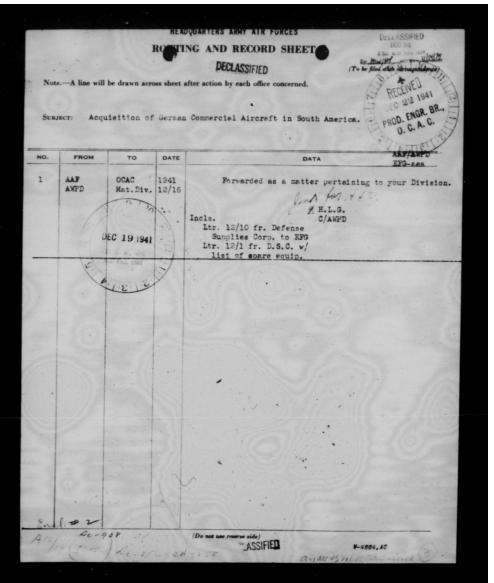
- It is requested that the army air Forces advise this Division as to exactly which airplanes they desire to have purchased and as to the quantity of spares to be purchased.
- 4. When this directive is received the following procedure, if acceptable to the Army Air Forces, will be followed: The Materiel Division will request the Chiefs of the United States Army Aviation Missions or Attaches Ser Air in the respective countries to inspect and evaluate said aircraft and then to have the airplanes delivered to the depot at Panama for further inspection to determine whether the airplanes are suitable for Army use or should be salvaged. Then, if satisfactory for Army use, to be ferried to Alaska in accordance with General Armold's directive.
- This action is believed advisable by the Materiel Division before sending these airplanes to outlying bases.

RAR, 12/11 w/encls, n/e RAR, 12/16 w/encls,n/e

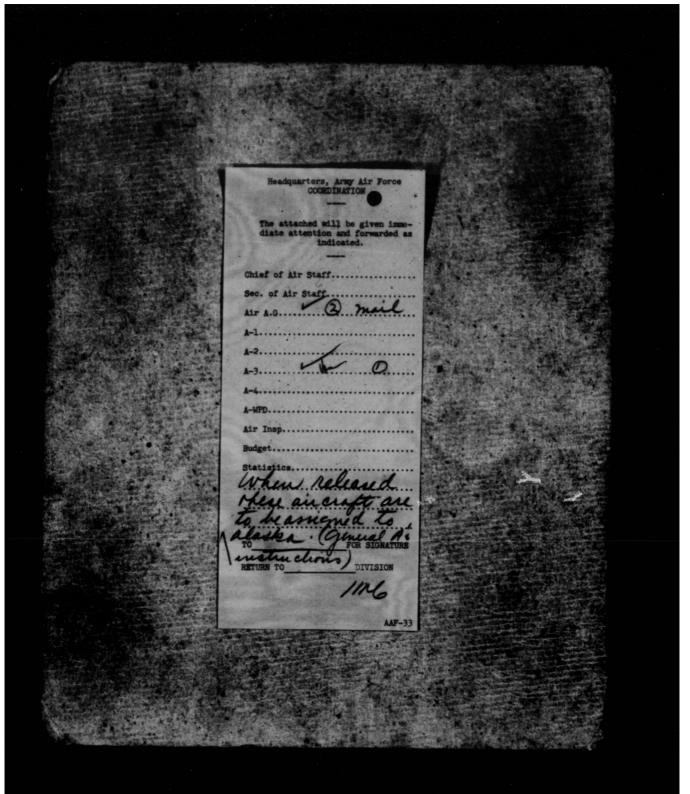
O. P. E. Chief, Mat. Div.

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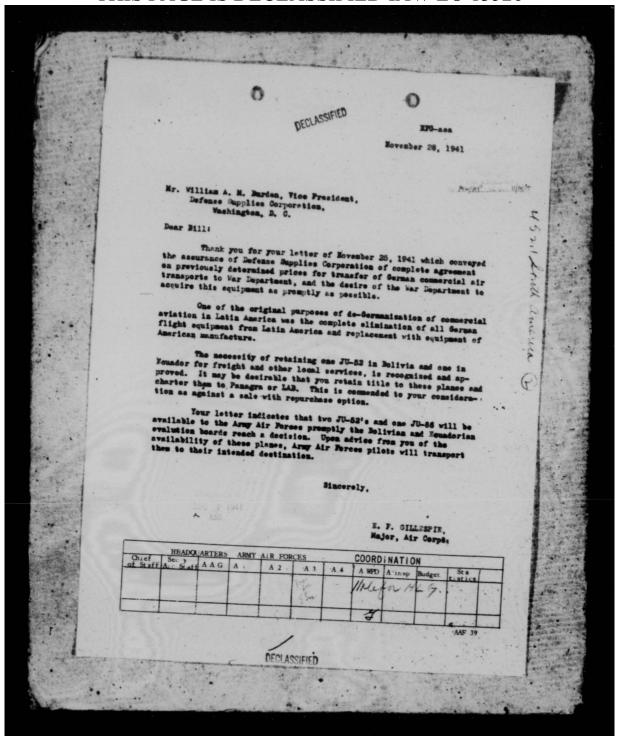
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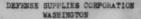
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November 25, 1941

Major Eugene F. Gillespie War Department Room 2211 - Munitions Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Gene:

Many thanks for your reply to my letter of October 30 which requested the War Department's opinion on the offer by Fanagra to purchase from DSC, when available, a Junkers JU-52 to be acquired from SEDTA -- the airplane to be used for local freight operations in Ecnador. Your letter raises several points which should be clarified before DSC begins to actually acquire German aircraft as a result of its degermentiation activities.

First, let me assure you that the DSC 1s in complete agreement with you as to the prices at which it will sell berman equipment to the War Department — namely, \$10,000for JU-52's and \$20,000 for JU-86's. The fact that Panagra has offered \$20,000 for the JU-52 in question is not a factor in our inquiry as to whether the War Department would approve the sale.

Second, we are fully aware that the War Department is anxious to acquire some German transports as soon as possible and that such airplanes will be of relatively little use to the Department after March. It was with this need in mind that! forwarded you a report on October 14 (copy attached) showing the status of our negotiations for the acquisition of German equipment. The status at present is thatthe Bolivian and Ecuadorean evaluating commissions have not completed their work and the DSC has not yet acquired any German sircraft. Our West Coast representative is making every effort to accelerate the work of these commissions and we are hopeful that they will reach a decision in the next two or three weeks. However, the commissions are entirely composed of Latin Americans and we have no direct control over their actions.

Five multi-motored sircraft are involved, as follows:

	JU-52	JU-86	Total
Bolivia	2	1	3
Ecuador	2		2 .
Total	- 4	ī	5

Major E. F. Gillespie

11/25/41

It is our belief that it will be necessary to retain one JU-52 in Bolivia if the freight and other local services of LAB are not to be crippled with consequent unfortunate repercussions on the United States. Minister Dewson concurs in this opinion. Our technical expert, Thomas Hardin, who supervised the LAB degermanization, discussed this metter with you over the telephone, and a copy of a memorendum from him on the subject is attached. The facts of the metter are that Lodestars or DC-2's are not suitable for the freight service that LAB carries out and simply cannot operate safely out of some of the airports on the company's routes. We have promised Bolivia better and not worse transport service and our program will be seriously endangered if the service offered under U. S. auspices is less effective than that given by the old company.

I was pleased to hear from you over the telephone that you approve the retention of this ship. We similarly feel that it would be desirable to leave one JU-52 in Ecuador for freight carrying operations by Panagra, and Ambassador Long concurs. However, this is not absolutely essential if the War Department cannot spare this ship. If the retention of the two ships were approved by you two JU-52's and one JU-86 would still be available to the War Department as soon as released to DSC. We presume that Air Corps personnel would be available to ferry the ships to the points where the Department intends to use them.

We do not feel that the retention of these airplanes is inconsistent with the policy laid down by Colonel Bissell at the June 18 meeting referred to in your letter. At the time of the meeting there was no first hand information as to the real equipment needs of the lines to be degermanized. Moreover, the desire to remove all German equipment was motivated largely as I remember it by a fear that it might fell into undesirable hands. As discussed by you and Bill Harding, this objection can be overcome by DSC's selling only to purchasers approved by the War Department, DSC retainingan option to repurchase the equipment in the event the purchasers wish to resell. Both LAB and Panagra are prepared to grant such options.

I entirely agree with you and Colonel Bissell that it is desirable ] to leave as few German aircraft in South America as possible. We do feel, however, that there will be individual cases such as those outlined in this letter, where the leaving of a few aircraft will be highly desirable provided proper mafeguards are adopted.

In this light, I would appreciate your writing me whether the War Department abproves the retention of one JU-55 in Bolivis and one in Bouador. I will continue to keep you informed as to the progress of the evaluation commissions and can assure you that we will make every effort to accelerate their work so that equipment can be available for War Department use.

Sincerely,

/e/ William A. M. Burden Vice President

October 14, 1941

#### MEMORANDUM

TO: Major Eugene F. Gillespie

FROM: . Wm. A. M. Burden

SUBJECT: German sirplanes owned by companies with which Federal Loan

Agency is concluding agreements.

Bolivia. Airplanes: 2 JU-52's (1 JU-52, 1937, 1 JU-52, 1934). I JU-86, 1940. The newer of the JU-52's (1937) will be retained by the new Lloyd Aereo Bolivian company for use in freight service until a suitable freight airplane becomes available from the United States. The other JU-52 (1934) and the JU-80 will be purchased by FLA from IAB once a price has been negotiated. The negotiation of this price has proved a lengthy business but we are making every effort to accelerate it. Once price has been negotiated, these two airplanes are available for sale to other parties. The Aramayo Mining Company is anxious to buy the JU-52 and as soon as a definite proposition is received from them it will be submitted to the Army for approval. It is our understanding, however, that the Army approves the sale of this JU-52 to Aramayo Mining Company in principle. The JU-36 will be available for purhase by the Army as soon as the price has been negotiated. We will inform you as to the progress of the negotiations.

Ecuador. SEDTA in Ecuador owns 2 JU-52's (1955 models). The Federal Loan Agency has an option to purhase these airplanes and will do so subject to evaluation. The value is being set by a commission of three, and it is the estimate of our representative that they will complete their work in four to five weeks. We are trying to accelerate this date if possible. It is our understanding that once we have purchased these airplanes Penagra is anxious to purchase them from us for local operation within Ecuador. We have requested Panagra to submit a definite bid, and as soon as it is received we will inform the Army.

<u>Peru</u>. Lufthansa of Peru owns 2 JU-52's. These were taken over by the Peruvian Army when the company was expropriated, and Hardin informs me that one has been completely destroyed. He doubts if the army will be willing to release the other one. We have wired VanZandt, our representative in Peru, to investigate the possibility of purhasing the other airplane, however.

Other Countries. In Brazil Condor owns 8 JU-52's and VASP owns 5. Some of these airplanes, particularly the VASP ones, may be available in a few months.

A number of JU-52's are owned by small local companies in the Argentine, but it is unlikely that we will obtain any of these airplanes in the near future.

/8/ Wm. A. M. Burden

WAMB:pp

DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 19, 1941

#### NEMORANDEM

TO: Mr. Burden

FROM: Tom Hardin

Pursuant to our conversation relative to the use by LAB of one of the JU-52's, I wish to advise the following.

- 1. After a careful survey of LAB requirements, particularly with respect to the movement of freight over its lines, both Mr. Harold R. Harrie, Vice President of Panagra, and I agreed that the Lockheed Lodgestar would not handle the volume ofthis class of treffic. As you of course know, Panagra is responsible under a contract executed with this agency for the successful operation of LAB.
- 2. Owing to the field conditions at Valle Grande and Sucre (both located on the Sawtooth) it is impossible to operate DC-3's or Lodestars to either place. It was, therefore, necessary for Panagre to make a working agreement with LAB to service these two important points with the JU-62 until the sirport situation is vastly improved in each case.

It is my opinion that the retention of the JU-52 is essential to an efficient operation and to meet the political necessity of giving continued service to the points mentioned above. I would like to further point out that due to the terrain in the immediate vicinity of these two cities, particularly Valle Grande, it is unlikely that any great improvement in the airport situation can be expected in the near future and that the use of the JU-52 will be necessary for an indefinite period.

/s/ Thos. O. Hardin

TH/mem

DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION
WASHINGTON

COPY

Division of American Republics Aviation

October 30, 1941

Major Eugene F. Gillespie Room 2211 Munitions Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Gene:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter just received from Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc. making a firm offer to purchase one Junkers JU-52 owned by SEDTA, seven American Hornet engines owned by L.A.B. and requesting a first refusal of an additional Junkers JU-52 plus a reasonable quantity of spare parts and engines. You will note that Panagra agrees to give Defense Supplies Corporation first refusal on the repurchase of such equipment in the event Panagra later desires to dispose of it. Panagra states that it intends to use these aircraft in question in freight service for American firms in Equador.

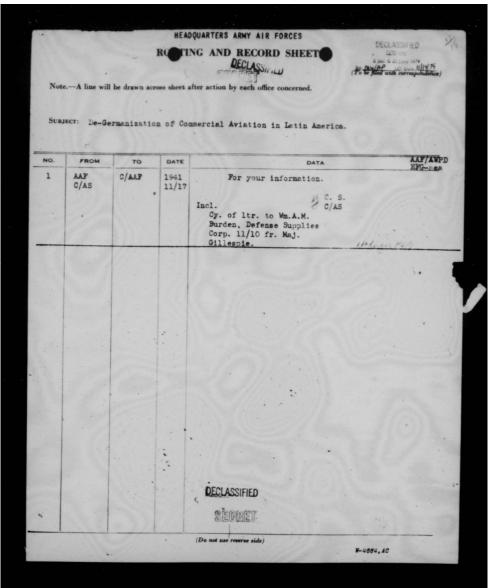
You will remember that the Ecuadorean government has requisitioned the property of SEDTA and has agreed to sell the same to the Defense Supplies Corporation. The actual transfer of title to the aircreft in question to Defense Supplies Corporation cannot be carried out until the Ecuadorean government committee evaluating SEDTA's property has completed its work. SEDTA is using every legal device to delay the work of this committee and it may be some time before it is completed and the airplanes available for disposal.

However, in view of the firm offer received by Defense Supplies Corporation from Panagra we would like to obtain the opinion of the War Department as to whether the War Department would approve the sale of one JU-52 to Panagra; also whether the War Department would approve our giving a first refusal to Panagra to purchase an additional JU-52 at any time prior to March 1, 1942. We consider the June 1 date requested by them to be too long.

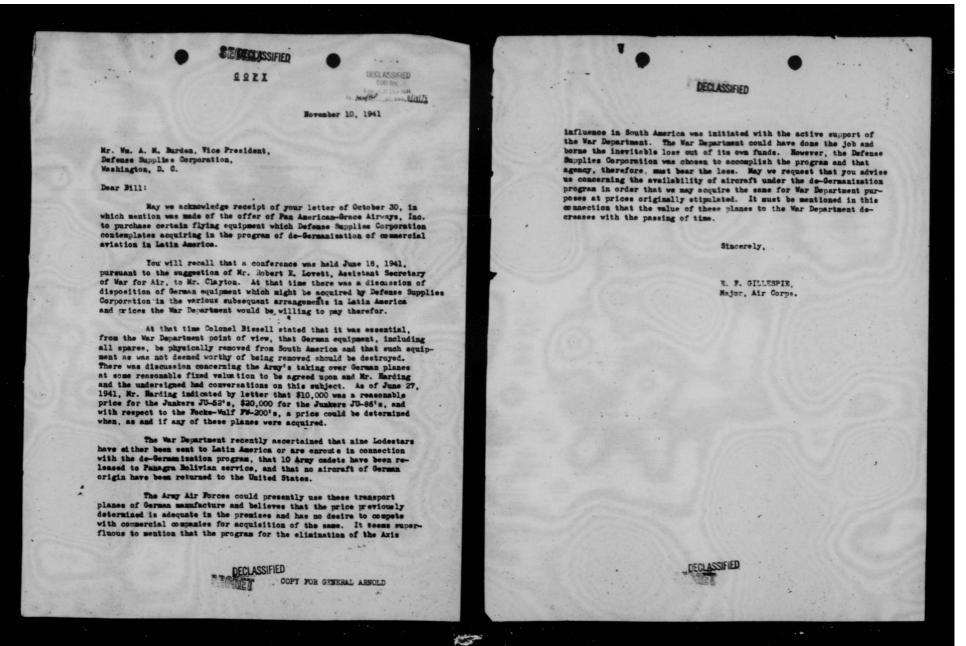
Sincerely.

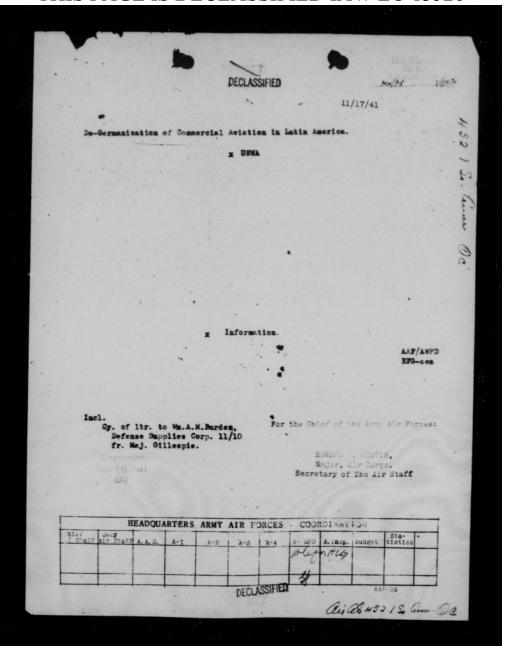
/s/ BILL

Wm. A. M. Burden Vice President 452, 1 Lord america O



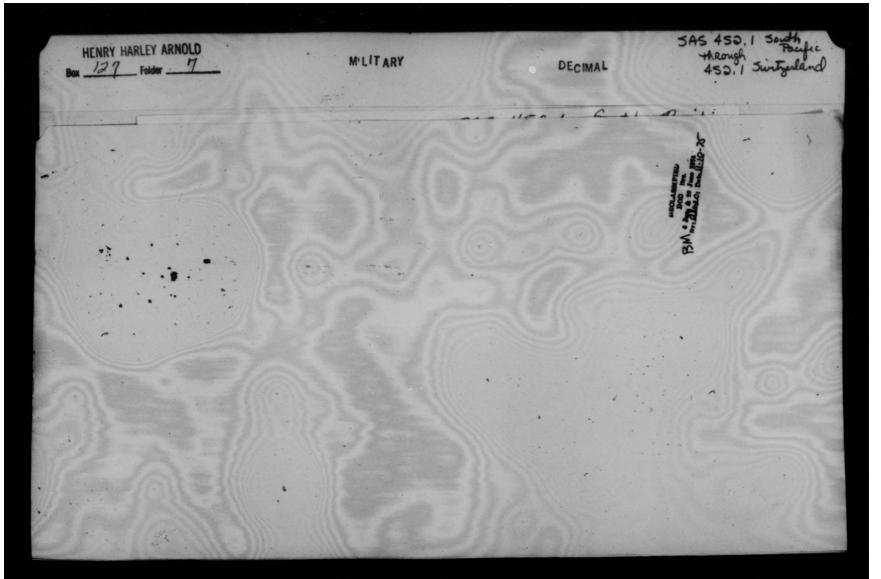
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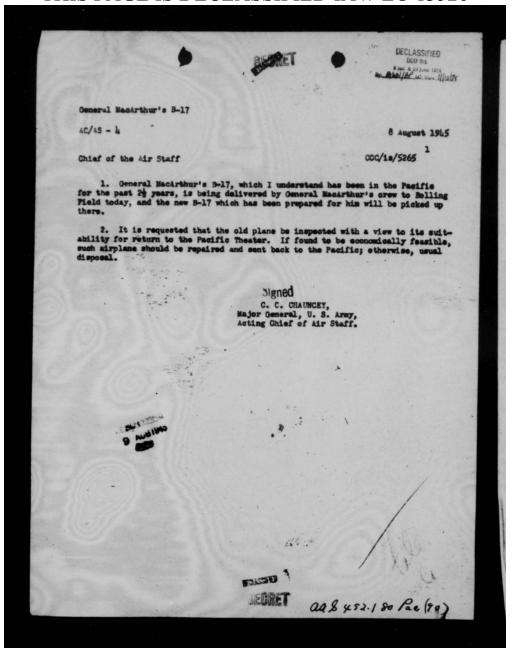


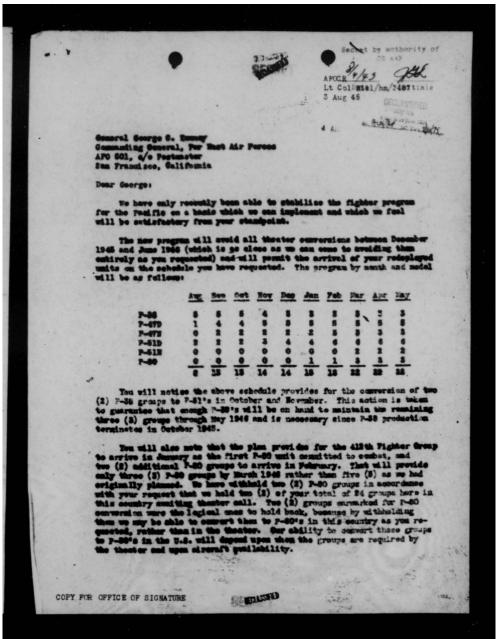
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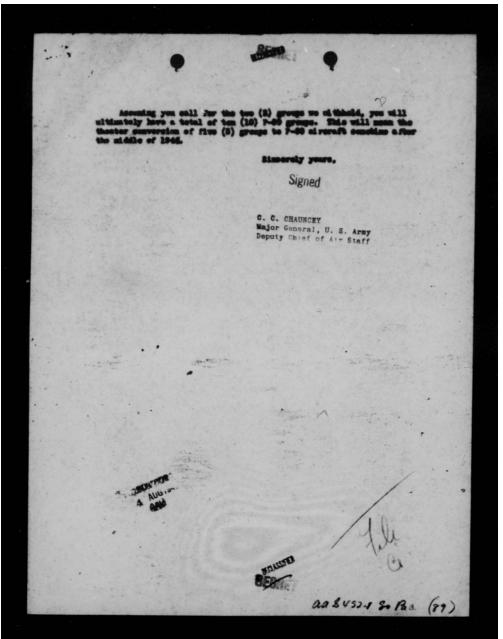
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	the War Desertment. The War Bepartment sould have done the jeb and borne the inevitable less out of the own funds. However, the Defence
Mr. Vn. A. M. Burden, Vice President, Defense Supplies Corporation,	Qualice Corneration was chosen to accomplish the progress and that
Vachington, D. C.	ue concerning the availability of aircraft under the de-Germanization
Oner Pill:	connection that the value of these planes to the War Department de-
May we acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 30, in which mention was made of the offer of Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc.	crimes with the cassing of time.
to purchase certain flying equipment which Defence Supplies Corporation contemplates acquiring in the program of de-Germanication of councertal aviation in Latin America.	Sincerely,
Tou will receil that a conference was held June 18, 1941,	
of Mar for Air, to Mr. Clayton. At that time there was a discussion of disposition of German equipment which might be accurred by Defence	N. F. Officespie,
America and prices the Var Description would be willing to your thought	
At thet time Colonel Bianell stated that it was assential	
all spares, be physically removed from South America and that out and	
There was discussion concerning the Army's taking over German planes	
et some reasonable fixéd valuation to be agreed upon and Mr. Marding and the undersigned had conversations on this subject. As of June 27, 1941, Mr. Marding indicated by letter that \$10,000 was a reasonable	
price for the Junkers JU-52's, \$30,000 for the Junkers JU-66's, and with respect to the Focks-Walf FU-200's, a price could be determined	
when, as and if any of these planes were acquired.	
The Var Department recedily accordance that nine Lodestars have either been sent to Latin Assertes or are excute in connection	
leased to Panagra Bolivian carries, and that no at result of farmer	
origin have been returned to the United States,	
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hier with home retal companies. Con companies of the land the little	HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES - COORDINATION
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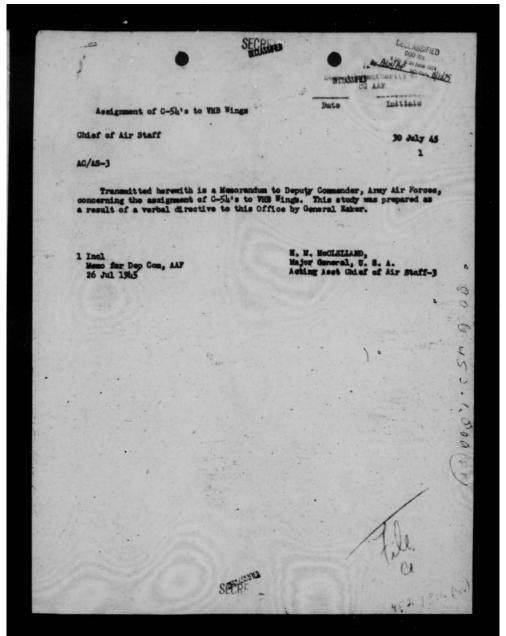
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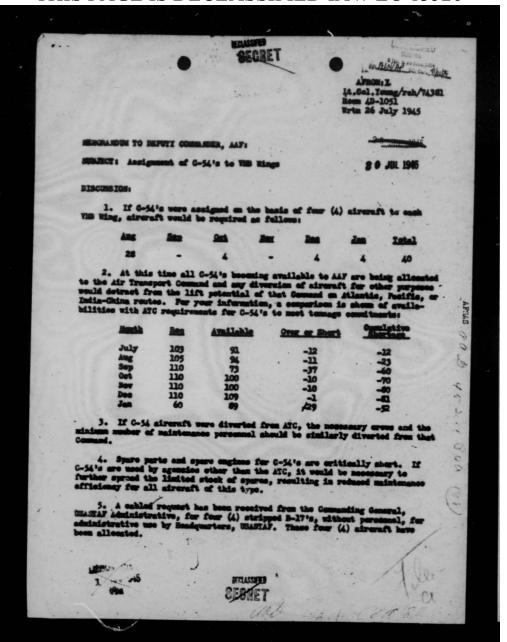




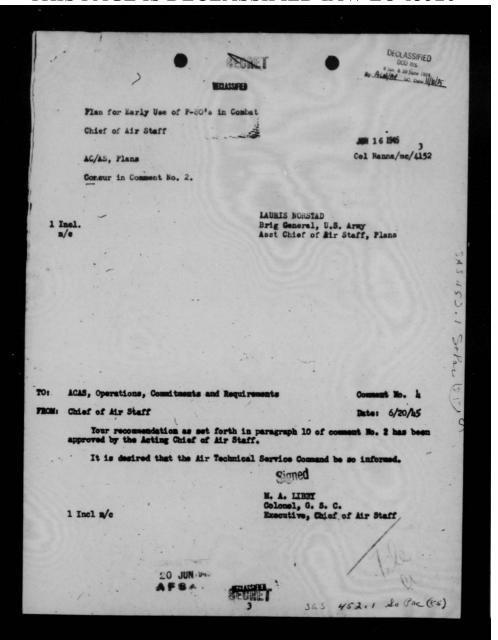
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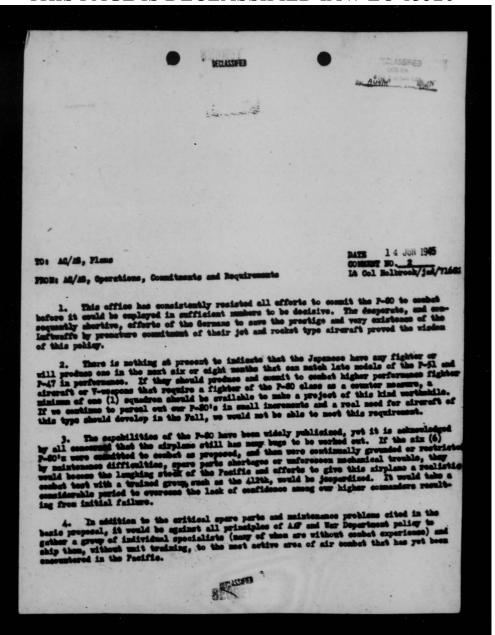
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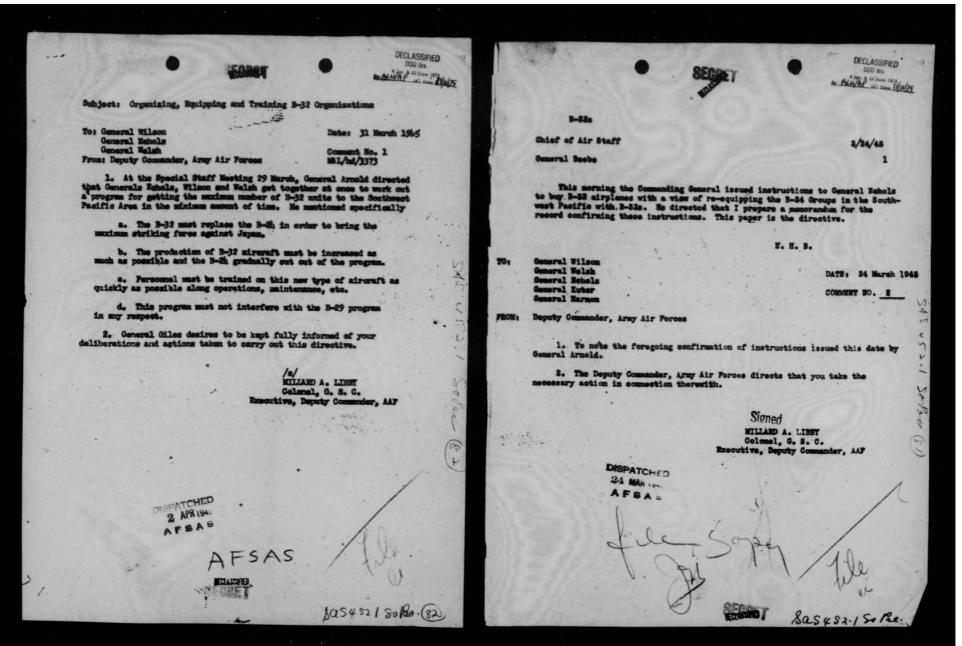
# 6. Conclusions: In view of the distances involved, it is believed that for b. The AAF has a critical chartage of four-engine transport air-uft and, therefore, these available must be employed with utness afficien e. Organic assignment of C-54 to to VID units would not permit utilization of C-54 aircraft. d. If the decision is undo to give C-54's to the VIB Wings, nto for this purpose preferably should not be made until James RECOMBENDATIONS: 1. It is recommended that: a. All AAF G-54's continue to be allocated to ATC. b. USASTAF requirements for four-engine administrative aircraft o filled with heavy bembers (8-27's or 8-24's). H. M. MCCLELLAND, Major General, U. S. A. Acting Asst. Chief of Air Staff-3 31 July 1965 TO: AC/AS - 3 The present allocation of 0-5k's to Air Transport Command will continue until 1 January 19k6; however, five (5) C-5k's per VHB Wing will be set up at once as a requirement. Signed C. C. CRAUNCEY, CERTAINE Major General, U. S. Army, Acting Chief of Air Staff. - 2 - AE/AS-3

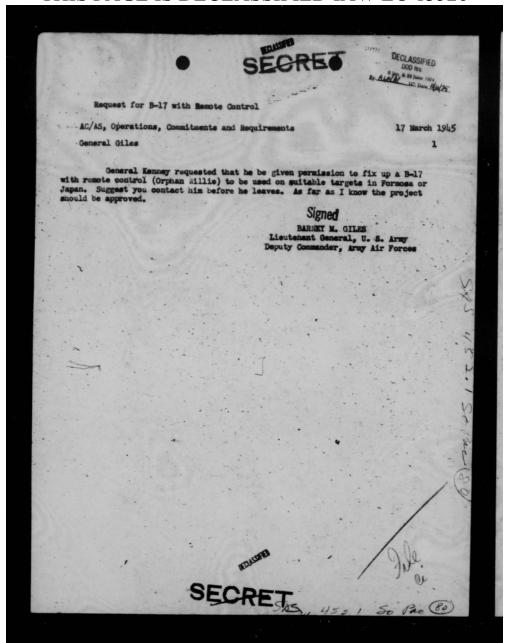


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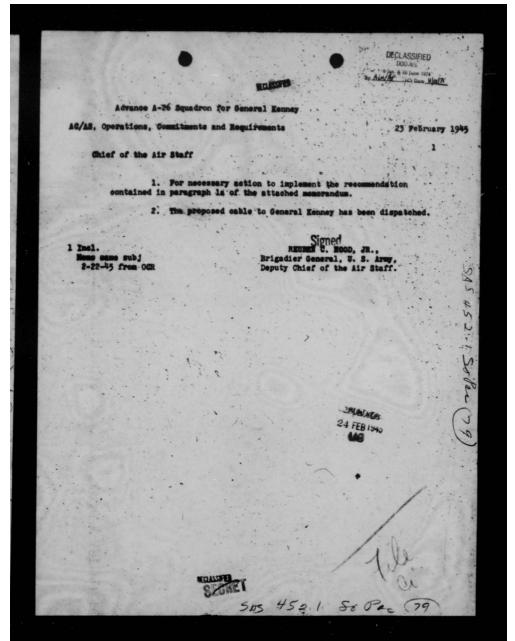


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	2 4 JUN 1945	AC/AS, Operations, Consitments and Requirem	ente 11 June 45
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		Chief of Air Staff	Col. FitzPatrick/bgm/5789
required, particularly when it is considered that not more than four (4)	out of the six (6)		
afterest could be expected to be operational on any one day under the me	of favorable main-	For comment or concurrence. Please exper	iite.
long range early warning, which, when available, will enable our convent	ional fighters to		
5. The endorumes of the P-60 procludes its use on air alarts at it required, particularly shen it is considered that not more than four (4) already small to expected to be operational on my one day unter the me tenance conflictens. Successful interception from ground alart would require young only variety, which, when evallable, will enable our conventionarces and derivary the meter ship before the parasite Take? In land is being made to improve the variety and control system in the Officers or expected that this will be accomplished by the time the P-60's could be accomplished by the time the P-60'	rea and it is	1 Inel - Memo for CAS fr AC/AS, NAS	T. A. FITZPATRICK
espected that this will be accomplished by the time the P-80's sould be	operational in that	dtd 9 June 45, subj as above	Colonel, G. S. C. Secretary, Air Staff
6. From part experience, Reval At fire will not be withhold when outside attacks whether or not providing flighters are recognized as friend speaks attacked, most of the At five intended for the energy structed will the pursuing flighter. It is believed that the pursuer as well as the purturity suicide alresset.	side are unter		
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the pursuing fighter. It is believed that the pursuar as well as the pursuan and the pursuant of the pursuant	round would be		
7. The proposed recognition device (colored snoke) would be too of the energy to be a reliable means of identification.	estly duplicated by		
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5. The besis letter proposes that the initial sireraft of this pro- diverted from allocations precisually male for test projects. This propo- stood insumsh as the present allocations of early production P-604 sires projects were stated to this office by Md/M, Esterical & Services and M	pal to not under-	11 JUN 1945	
stood incomes as the present allocations of early production P-604 aires	raft for test	arens	
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non acceptable number to meet test requirements, at a time when the count fighters to Durope for couloit against German jet airwraft was of for greathe present requirements in the Pudfic.	ster urgancy than		C.
9. It is cominded that the doubtful advantages to be gained by or P-80's at this time are far estendated by (a) the possibility of serious centire jet program resulting from initial failure, (b) the fact that no s	solback of the		
entire jet program regulting from initial failure, (b) the fact that so a	to end foundations		
yet been expressed in the Paritie for a fighter espails of superior specificativity of conditing as untrained unit to could with an entirely a	now and relatively		
unicoted respon.	25 24 117 117		
10. It is recommended that no change he note in the F-80 program or menorunium from this office dated 8 June 1945, subject: "Program for the	at beatlf		
renorandum from this office dated 8 June 1945, subject: "Program for the P-80 and P-14" as approved by the Chief of Mr Staff on the same date.	subrolment of the		
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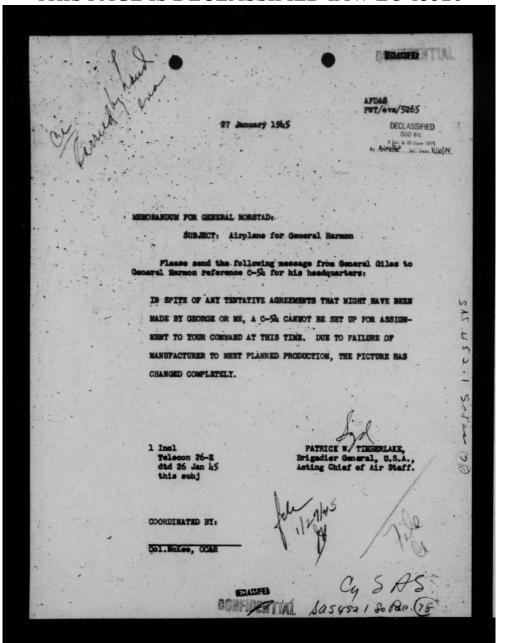




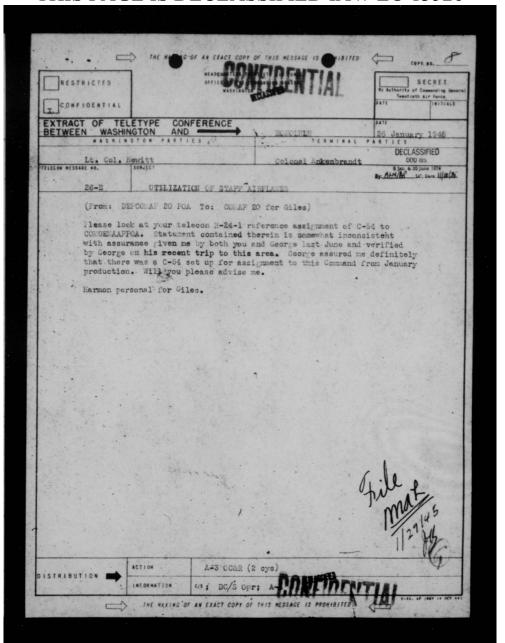
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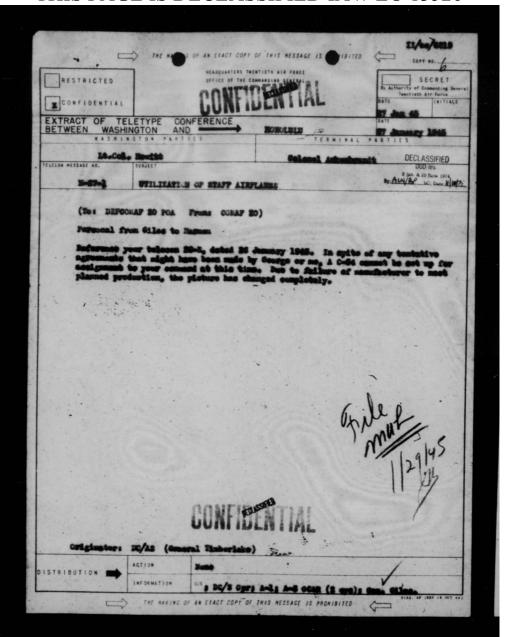
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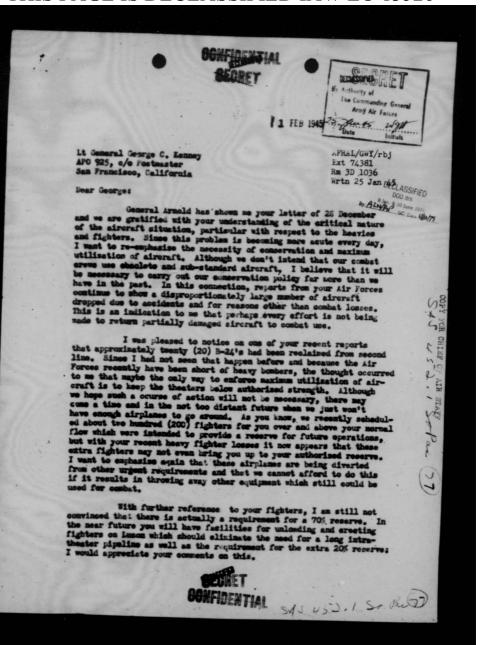
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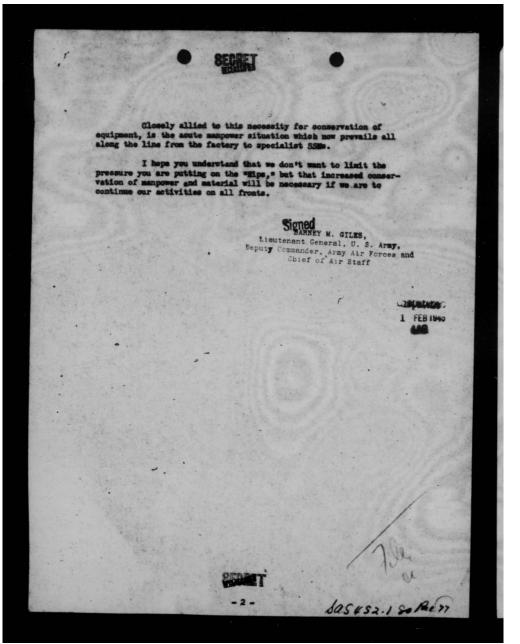


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Lt Col McElroy/slj/5692 Rm 4E 1086 Trtn 23 Jan 45

> 2 4 JAN 1945 AFRDS

DECLASCIFIED

LOU NOS

Para de 20 June 1874

By ALINAR LC Date 1874

2.15012

Lt General George C. Kenney Far Wastern Air Forces APO 501, c/o Postmaster San Francisco, California

Dear George:

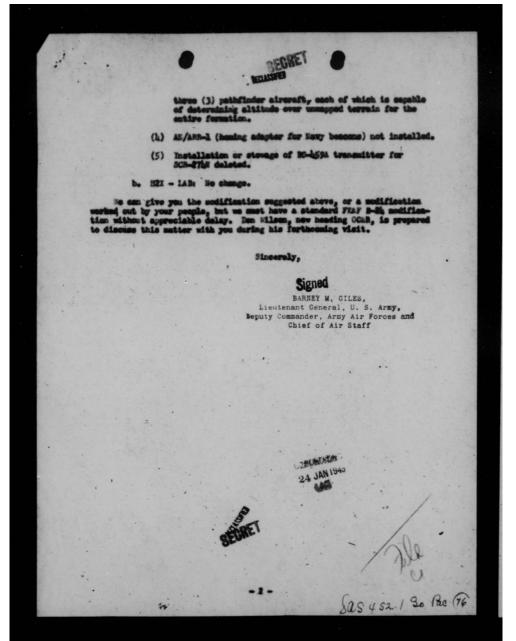
For the past year much pressure has been expended on the h-2h program in an effort to develop a really combat worthy sirplane, both for the European war and for the war in the Facific. The results are now becoming apparent. The XB-2hN received its initial flight recently and is now at Wright Field undergoing performance tests. Upon completion of the work at Wright Field, it goes to Eglin Field for operational suitability test, and we plan thereafter to fly this airplane to the theaters for inspection and community.

B-2h modification facilities have recently been greatly curtailed by the accelerated B-29 program, and, due to the fact that the B-2h has so many diversified functions, those modification centers still available are completely everloaded. At the present time the sirplane is being used for cargo transport, as a tanker, for photo recommaissance, weather recommaissance, for MEX and LAR as well as standard boshing. The bomber version must further be modified to suit the requirements of the various Air Forces. These requirements can ne longer be met. General Arnold has stated that the only modifications to be made on the B-2hs will be those essential from the life and death point of view, and from the "must, in order to carry out their mission" point of view. It is his belief that the B-2h is approaching the obsolescent stage, and he has directed that necessary steps be taken to review modifications being used on B-2hs, to cut out all which are not of a "must" character, and standardies all B-2hs for every theater. As a result of General Arnold's directive a study has been made which proposes that B-2h airplanes for the FEAF be modified as outlined below:

- a. Standard Bomber Changes:
  - (1) Hand held belly guns for Fifth Air Force deleted. All B-2hs to be equipped with lower ball turret.
  - (2) SCR-729 (short range navigational aid) not installed.
  - (3) SCR-718 (high altitude altimeter) deleted. All heavy bombardment squadrens are now being equipped with

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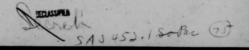
Dear George,

I have read your letter of 28 December with great interest particularly with reference to your sircraft situation. I do not believe that we should reopen Australian repair facilities unless it is absolutely necessary; but I do hope you will be able to bring your service units as near the forward areas as possible. I feel that this latter action should expedite your repair and overhaul work to a great extent.

With reference to the heavy bombers, your estimates of losses are higher than those we are using in planning production and allocations. We now use a rate of 16% of unit equipment per month. However, I believe that the B-24 flow now set up for you should meet your needs without resorting to help from Australia. Sixty-six (66) were in the pipeline 1 January, twenty-three (23) are estimated to become available here during January, forty-nine (49) in February and eighty-three (83) in March. Presently planned allocations for April, May and June are 77, 54 and 44 respectively.

I noticed that you included pipeline as a required use for your B-24's. We figure the pipeline as a requirement over and above your authorized strength of four hundred fifty (450). However, I do not believe that training needs should be charged against first line airplane strength. I am informed that you have on hand over a hundred second line B-24's that could and should be used for training purposes.

Regarding your requirements for fighter aircraft, the heavy losses which you have experienced in recent months, here been considerably in excess of the replacement flow planned for you. We have been sttempting to make available to you sufficient additional aircraft to re-establish your full strength and now believe that we have enough set up to accomplish this. Enroute or waiting shipment to you as of 1 January were seventy-nine (79) P-36's and two hundred fourteen (214) P-51's. Now planned for shipment to you from January fighter production are ninety-two (92) P-38's and seventy-five (75) P-51's, and from February production two hundred thirty-nine (239) P-38's and seventy-five (75) P-51's, and from February production two hundred thirty-nine (239) the additional P-47's you indicate you may need, but recent production of this model has fallen off very bedly due to conversion to the N series, so we are unable to do so. However, the accelerated flow of P-51's should enable you to convert before your P-47's become critically short.



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We believe that the allocations of P-38's and P-51's outlined above should be sufficient to re-establish your five (5) P-38 groups at full strength by late March, and should enable you to have two (2) three-squadron groups, plus the commandos, fully equipped with P-51's by late rebruary. In addition, provided your losses are not too much in excess of our planning factor of twelve (12) per group per month, we hope to provide you with approximately two hundred (200) fighters over your authorized 70% reserve by the end of April. These are intended to provide a little extra strength to support your present operations.

We are making every effort to accelerate the movement of these aircraft to you, but have been experiencing some trouble with shipping space. Present indications are that shipping will be available to clean up the backlog at the port by early February. Thereafter, it is believed shipping space will be adequate to handle the flow to your theater without unusual delay.

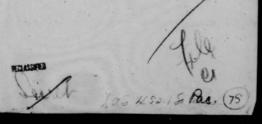
We are all proud of the job you and your air forces are doing and I am counting on you to keep up the good work.

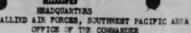
Cordially,

Lt. General George C. Kenney APO #925, c/o Postmaster San Francisco, California

BARNEY M. GILES, Lieutenant General, U. S. Army, Deputy Commander, Army Air Forces and Chief of Air Staff

COPY







28th December, 1944

Dear General Arnold,

One of your recent radios warned me that fighter and bomber production was insufficient to take care of the increased attrition from all the theatres and said to conserve our aircraft as much as practicable. I immediately issued instructions to that effect and except in cases where repair and overhoul is beyond our capacity our depots are conducting such work. With the changed situation in Furope and its possible influence on deliveries to this theater I am wondering how far I should be prepared to go on aircraft repairs. Will you please let me know how the general situation looks to you, especially for the next six months?

At the present time, while I'm getting by in all categories, I'm running a little close to the danger line - particularly in fighters and heavy bombers. If deliveries are to be cut I'll have to repair and overhaul a lot of stuff to keep going, which will involve putting Australian aircraft factories back into business as I cannot carry the additional load myself. My operational losses have gone up considerably since the beginning of the Philippine campaign due to the greatly increased air activity of the Japs, coupled with the necessity of operating from hurried, improvised and crowded field, with insufficient service facilities and spares. In some cases where even parking space has been at a premium it has been necessary to salvage aircraft that under different circumstances could have been repaired. This condition, of course, changes rapidly as airdrome construction progresses but the rapidity of our movement forward causes the same thing to happen each time we occupy another piece of ground.

Briefly, here is my present picture as far as the primary types are concerned:-

P-38's .. Shortage on December 18th Shortage forecase on January 18th Forecase on February 18th ... 1 'plane to the good. These figures assume the fulfilling of the schedule as now set up, a monthly loss rate of 100 and that I repair all models beginning with the P-38J, the first of the series with long range internal wing tanks. I have a few of the older models in the war weary class which I'll use at my combat training centre at Nadsab. Until February my F-38

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squadrons will be operating at about three-quarter strength, but thanks to your response to my appeal a few weeks ago I'll be OK from them on.

P-47's. The P-47 situation is the really serious one. The substitution of the P-51 happens to come at a time when our operational losses are running high due to the same factors mentioned above. On December 18th I am short 145. On January 18th the shortage will be 202 and on February 18th 275. To offset these figures by substituting P-51's, I have 175 coming in during the next sixty days. I estimate that I will lose 25 by February 18th, leaving 150 to balance against the P-47 shortage on that date, or a net shortage of 125 in the single engined fighter class. This would not be too serious except for the approximate two week delay in putting the units into action during conversion. I have just ordered one squadron of the 348th P-47 Group converted to P-51's as I need their P-47's to keep the other squadrons of the group going. If possible I would like an advance allotment of 125 P-51's during January to take care of conversion. You can cut me down afterward to make up for it. If you can't give me an advance on the P-51's, how about another 125 P-47's over the present January allotment to keep me going until the P-51's arrive in sufficient quantity to make the change? The present chedule cuts off R-47 deliveries a little too fast, Misigering the rate that the P-51's are coming in as replacements. I am overhauling all P-47's beginning with the D-28 model - the first with the extra gas in the main tanks. The older models are of little use to me as my bomber escort missions and cover for shipping all require the long range tanks plus all they can carry in the wing tanks besides. As in the case of the old P-38 model, I am using the models of the P-47 earlier than the D-28 for combat training.

B-25 and A-20. The situation on these is OK.

B-24. I am authorized 450 B-24's. As of lecember 18th I had on hand All. Up to February 18th I am scheduled to get 105, but my estimated losses from all causes during that time are 133, so that by February 18th I will be 67 short of my authorized number. As it takes 300 for the combat squadrons alone, this leaves me only 83 for repair, everhaul, combat training and to fill the pipe line from you to me. If I have to put my war weary R-24's back into shape, this is where my man-hours troubles start. I'll have to call on the Australians to help out. I hate to do this, as I have closed out all contracts back there. Information on the B-24 heavy bomber situation and your forecest is scenthing I particularly want.

men COURT

#### **ECIASSPE**

The show out here is clearing up rapidly. Iamashita decided to fight in Leyte and he has lost the lattle. A few scattered hundreds of Hiperare still to be hunted down in the mountainous jungle in the interior but Leyte and famoure ours. The Jap admits losing 162,000 men. Nearly half of these went down with the 150,000 tooms of shipping that my gang has sunk since the 1st of November. The Jap lost the 16th Division which was here originally and also the 26th, 1st, 30th and 102nd which were all creak units he brought in or tried to bring in from the north, and which will not argue with us in Luson. I am glad we got rid of them here, as that luson job would have been a lot tougher otherwise.

While Leyte has been a terrible disappointment as far as airdromes are concerned, Mindoro looks like a gold mine. The cut in shipping is the only obstacle to putting the whole Fifth Air Force in there right away. I'm moving 'Mintelead in there with all of the Fifth I can showe in and bringing Street to Tacloban with the Thirteenth, leaving the fields from Morotai south to the FAAF and the New Zeelanders. I have moved part of the Marine Wing from the Solomons Admiralties area up here already and will pull the rest forward as fast as I get airdromes ready for them.

Yesterday the Nip tried a reinforcement of Mindoro. It looks like he has lost three DD, three transports and a CL. There are still a lot of boats roaming around that Yamashita may throw in for a battle for Mindoro, as he did at Leyte. He sent nine convoys to Leyte and lost them. If he puts on the same piecemeal act at Mindoro he won't have much left when we go into Luzon. The show may go easy and it may be tough. I think that the main element in that campaign will be how fast I can get my air into the Linguyen area. The escort carriers can stay only six days at the most and by that time I must have fighters at Lingayen or a lot of shipping will be exposed to the suicide boys from Formosa. Also the airdrome build up must be pretty fast so that I can get some more fighters and straffers in to help push the ground troops south to Manila. If the going is good and we are lucky we should be in Manila in a month after the landing. If we don't get airdromes quickly and the Nip gets wind of our plans early enough, we might be until the end of March getting Osmena established in the capital.

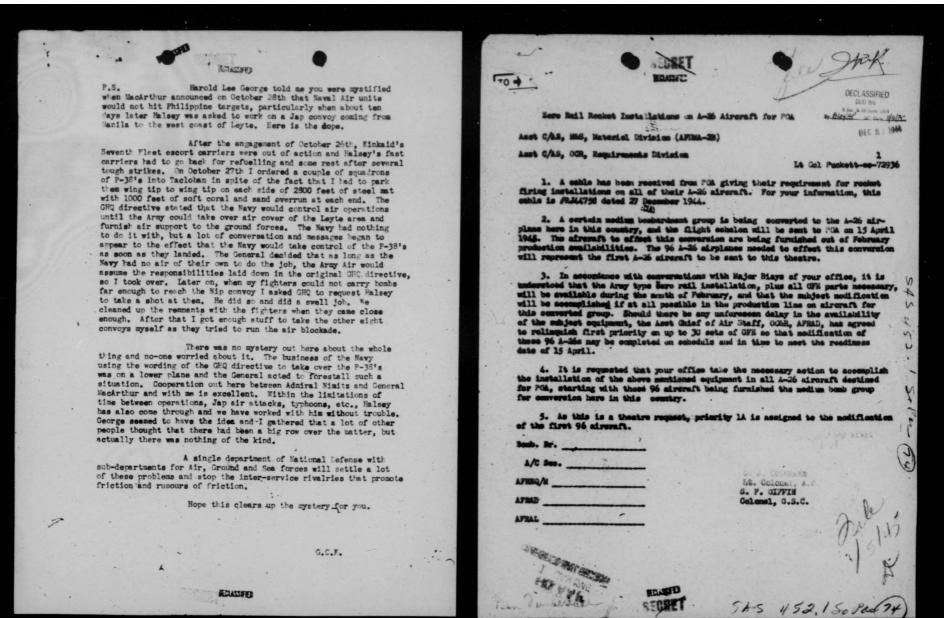
Anyhow, I have received a lot of messages wishing me luck for the New Year. If I have it we will keep rolling.

Sincerely,

General H. H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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GEORGE C. KENNEY Lieutenant General, U.S.A. Commander.



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APPEDS

SO DEC 1944

NUMBERANDON POR THE CRIEF OF THE AIR STAFF:

Subject: Sable No. AX-96124 from Leyte, Dated 25 December 1944

- Reference is made to Message No. AX-96124 in which General Kenney referred to AN/APS-15 aircraft and radar supplies. Your remark with respect to the above cable was, "General Wilson, what is the status of this preject"
- 2. Subject cable was sent to ATSC, Patterson Field, Ohio, for necessary action. ATSC replied by cable informing General Kenney that 70% of the equipment outlined in letter referred to in AX-96124 has been shipped so that the supply of equipment in the theatre will increes a substantially in the very near future.
- 3. The letter referred to in subject cable outlined the FRAF HEX program and contained the following statement:

"Material Command has been directed to modify H2I aircraft for FEAF in accordance with the following a chedule --

#### 5th Air Force 13th Air Force

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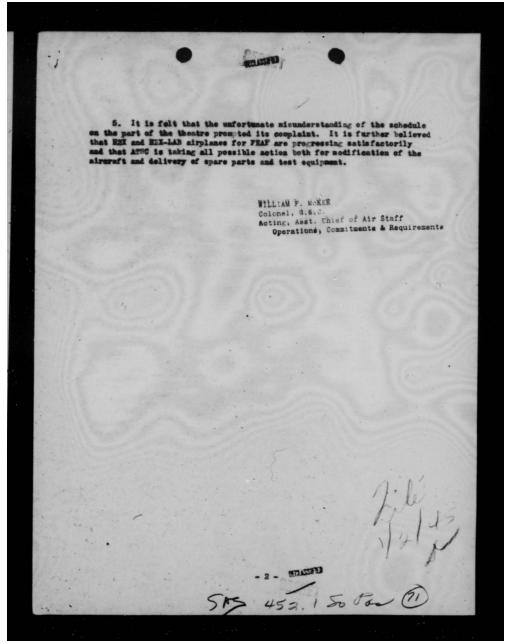
September	12	6
October	12	6
Hovember	12	6
December	12	61

The above schedule apparently has been interpreted by FRAP to bean delivery dates to the theatre. In reglity the schedule represents aircraft entering medification center. The time required for work in the medification center, plus the time consumed in staging and actual time for ferrying, can very easily approach two months. A time lage of this extent between establishment of project and delivery to the theatre may therefore be expected.

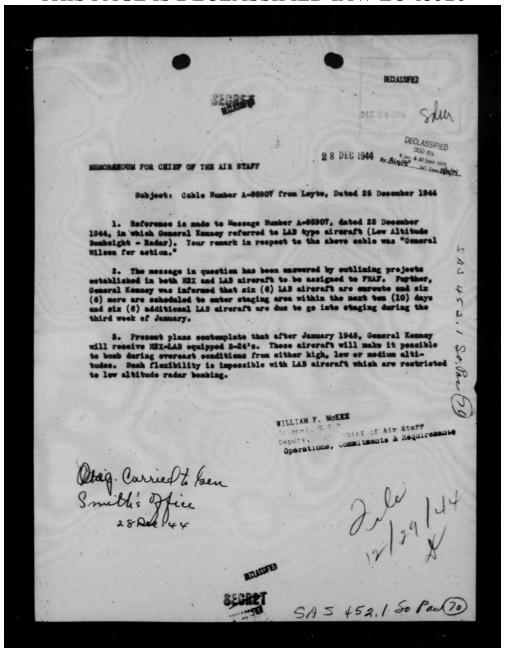
4. The FRAF was informed by this office on 11 December 1944, that 18 REX aircraft were enroute. Serial numbers and project number were given than.

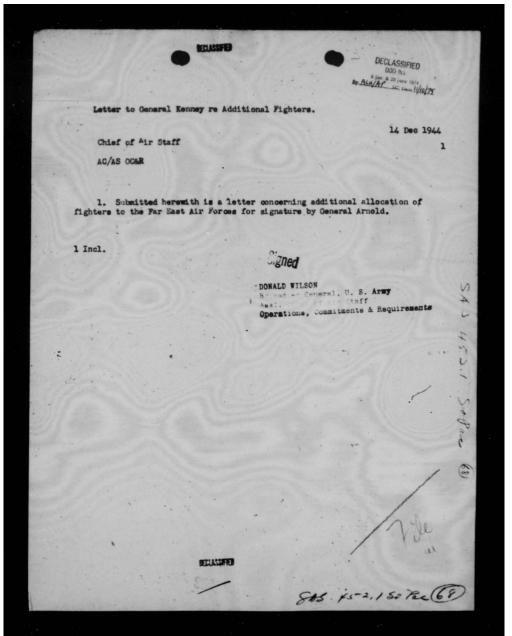
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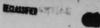


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AFROA RCBrde 71079 Brtn 27 Nov 1944

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Lt. General N. F. Harage Commanding General Army Air Forces, Pacific Scean Areas APO 953, e/o Fostmaster San Francisco, California

Deer Miff:

I am entirely sympathetic with your position regarding the two transports for General Jarman and General Cilbreath as expressed in your letter of the 13th. What happened here with respect to the assignments will help you understand my position in the matter.

General Richardson sent we a personal memorandum on 31 October requesting that the Air Forces sake available two command airplanes to the Racific Ocean Areas for use of General Jarman and General Gilbreath. The memorandum supplied information in detail as to their needs for transportation. Before I replied to the memorandum, the subject was discussed personally with General Armold by General Richardson. Under the circumstances, there was no opportunity for consultation with you and a cecision was made them to supply the C-67's.

I did not know until receipt of your letter that you had planned to supply an simplane for General dilbreath's use. Had we known of your plans, perhaps the decision could have been delayed long enough to make you a party to the arrangement to supply the two C-S7's or some other arrangement suitable to everyone involved. Regretably, this was not done and a commitment was made which would be suberressing to change now. I hope you will understand the position we were in and condone my not presenting the problem to you.

The assignment to the Seventh Air Force as stated in our WAR 59690, as you point out, was an error which is being corrected by cable. C-87a, serial number 41-24159 for General Gilbreath, referred to in our WARM 63844 addressed to General Richardson and yourself, is an older airplane released by Air Transport Command. The simplane carvarked for General Jarman, C-87E, serial number 42-6985, is a R-24 which the Ford people converted to a personnel carrier sometime ago.

My preference in this matter, as you know, would have left the responsibility for the supply of transportation in your hands in the beginning and even now to assign the two C-87's to you for utilisation as you direct. Mosever, as I believe you will agree, this is not the time to adopt the recommendations ande in summary at the end of your letter, much as I would like to foller them.

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Signed

Wilston Lieutemant Ceneral, USA

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28 NOV 1944

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EDALGER

13 November 1944

Lieutemant General B. M. Giles Chief of the Air Staff Headquarters, Army Air Forces Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Barney:

General Arnold's WAR 59690-OSth to Richardson is quoted

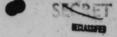
\*SCHEDULED FOR ASSIGNMENT TO THE 7TH AIR FORCE ARE 2C-97 AIRCRAFT FOR USE OF MAJOR GENERAL JARMAN AND MAJOR GENERAL GILBREATH. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ONE OF THESE C-97 AIR-CRAFT WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR DELIVERY WITHIN 2 WEEKS AND THE OTHER WITHIN APPROXIMATELY 6 WEEKS TIME\*

I had already made plans to take eare of an airplane for General Gilbresth and had so informed General Richardson, advising him that an airplane of the same type and equivalent as those available to me, that is either a C-87 or a converted B-2t, would be made available. As for General Jarman, no specific request that he be provided with such an airplane had been received. General Jarman is an island commander (Comgen Saipen). As such he has no possible use for a C-87. I understand that Richardson proposes to make him responsible for Army administrative matters in the Forward Area. Even in this capacity his needs for such transportation through the area can well be met by those already set up without setting acide and immobilizing erew and aircraft of this nature for his use. However, the matter seems to have been decided without reference to me and I am certainly not going to buck it. I do wish that in the future, before such assignments are made, you would get an expression of opinion from me.

The above quoted radio states that these aircraft will be assigned to the Seventh Air Force. I can see no advantage in this and do not understand why such assignment is planned. I recommend that these aircraft be assigned to Army Air Forces Pacific Ocean Areas. The Seventh Air Force is not interested.

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Lieutenant General B. M. Giles (Cont'd)

13 November 1944

I strongly recommend that subject radio be amended by instructions to me on assignment of these aircraft eliminating the provision that
these specific airplanes be assigned for use of Cenerals Jarman and Gilbreath;
that the designation of the specific airplanes to be assigned these officers
be left to me; and that the subject airplanes simply be assigned as I have
above recommended to army Air Forces Pacific Ocean Areas. This recommendation is made because of the fact that my staff and subordinate commanders
will use airplanes of this character about ten times as much as they will
be used by area and island commanders and I want to place airplanes where
maximum utilisation of their capacity can be had.

In this connection, the C-87 recently furnished me has had a long life of benging about the globe. It had several long tours in various depots trying to get it in proper shape before coming over here and since arrival in this area over 6,000 depot man hours have been devoted to its conditioning. The other two simplemes I have available are of about the same vintage and are in constant use by personnel of my staff or other activities in this area. One of them was recently made available to some of Ceneral Richardson's staff officers for an extended tour through the South Pacific. My own airplane I recently made available to staff of the Tenth Army for a similar tour in the Forward Area through the Marianas.

In summary, I recommend:

- 1. That subject airplanes be made available and assigned to Army Air Forces, Pacific Ocean Areas.
- That the assignment of specific airplanes to Generals Jarman and Gilbreath be my responsibility.

Sincerely,

M. F. HARMON Licutement General, U.S.A.

P.S. The 6,000 depot man hours were not devoted to any furbishing of this airplane - they were devoted entirely and completely to its mechanical conditioning. It's just old and worn out and practically everything inside, wiring etc., had to be replaced.

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8 Jan & 00 June 1974
Ry Life 10 June 1974

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AFRAL/Maj Young/74381 16 Nov 44

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20 November 1944

Lt. General George C. Kenney APO 925, c/o Postmaster San Francisco, California

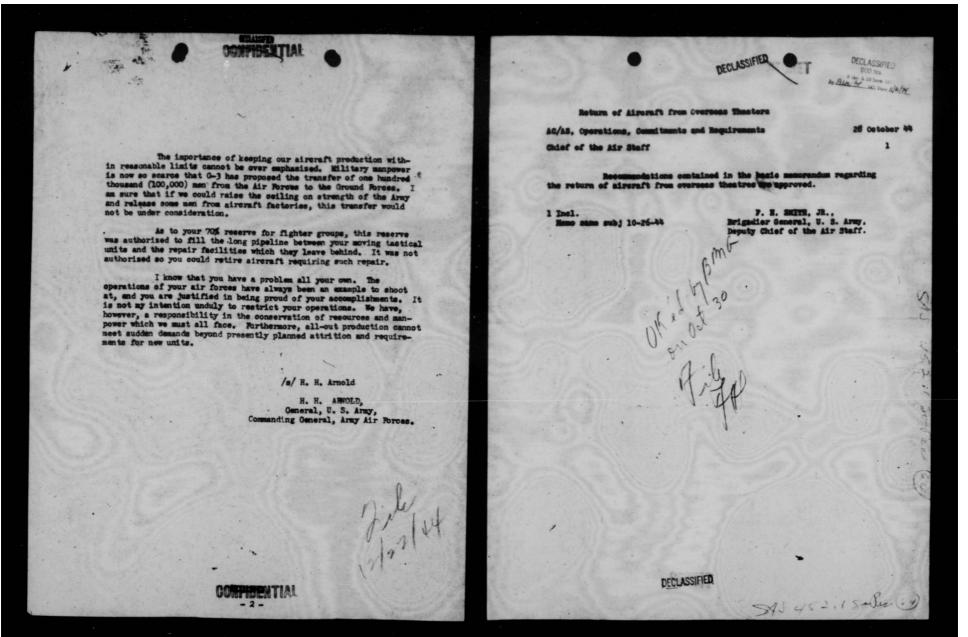
Dear George:

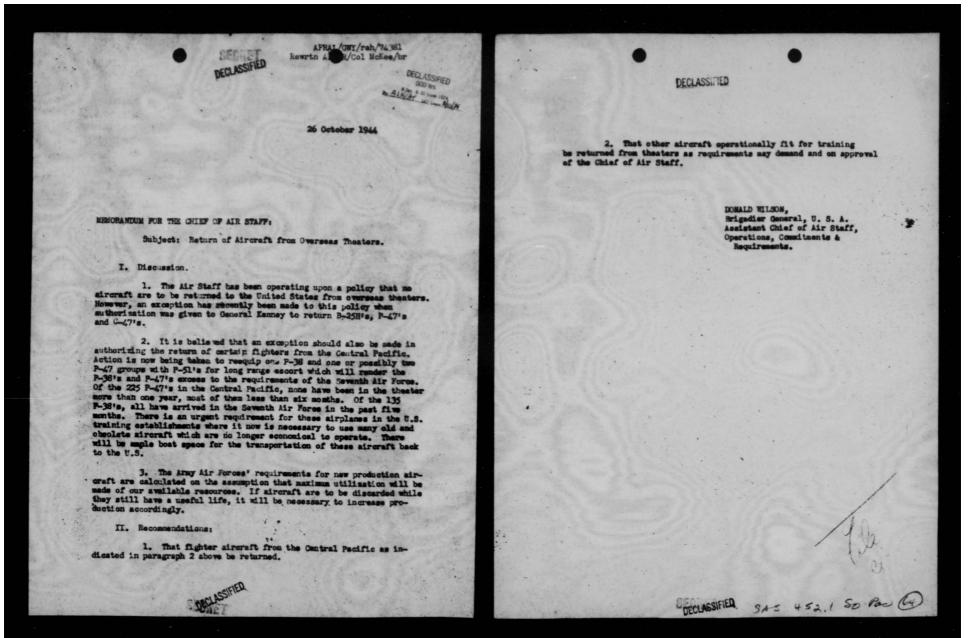
Barney showed me your letter of 28 October, and I was somewhat concerned to read that the average flying time of some of your war-weary bombers was only three hundred fifty-five hours. Although we consider three hundred fifty hours as the minimum lifetime of an engine, our aircraft are built to fly much longer. The discarding of aircraft which still have a useful life places an unjustifiable burden on personnel and material in our factories, as well as denying these resources to other industries and other phases of the war effort.

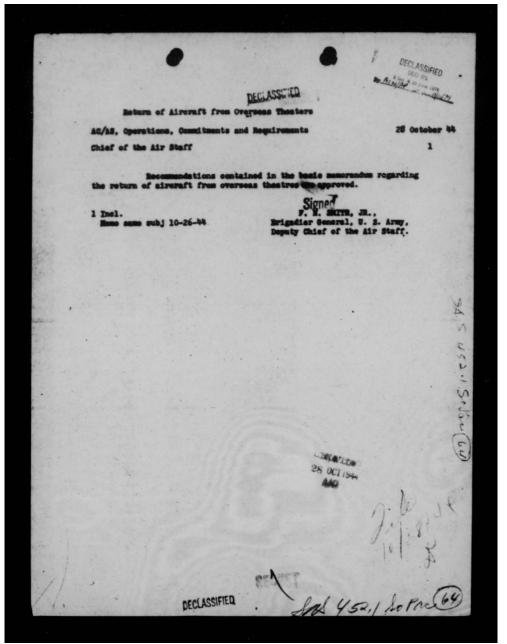
Another statement in your letter which causes me some concern is where you state that it is not worthwhile to perform depot repair on your war-weary aircraft because of shortage of manpower and the "new model replacements coming in." It is realized that the situation in your theater is different from any others in that you are constantly moving forward and operating from new bases. I fully understand that it is impossible to bring your depot facilities along with your tactical groups, which makes your maintenance much more difficult. However, this does not permit you to throw airplanes away because "new model replacements are coming in." While I heartily concur that your pilots, and all pilots, should be furnished the best planes we can provide, yet such provision can be carried to so great an extent that it is out of reason with production.

Our aircraft procurement is based on an estimated attrition of 12% of unit equipment per month for your boshers and fighters. While production is sufficient to replace losses at this rate, it will be exceedingly difficult to replace losses at a rate greater than this. If you are to maintain your operations, and we shall make every effort to supply the necessary aircraft to accomplish this, it is evident that you cannot classify airplanes as second-line or war-weary after three hundred fifty-five hours. In this connection, I have been informed that you have been dropping aircraft to second-line at a rate four times as great as the average in other active theaters.

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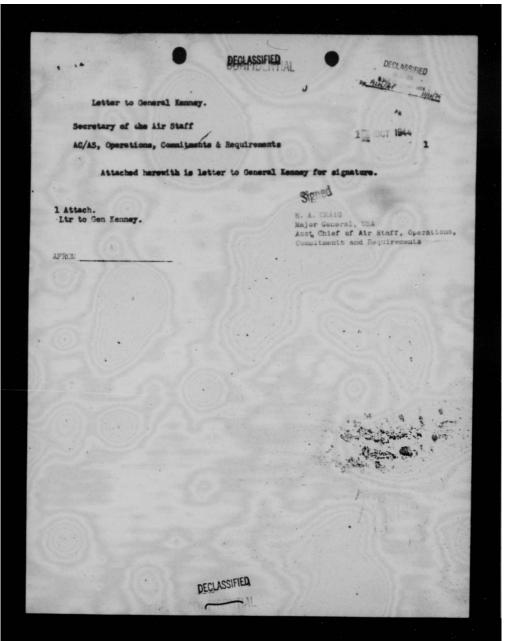




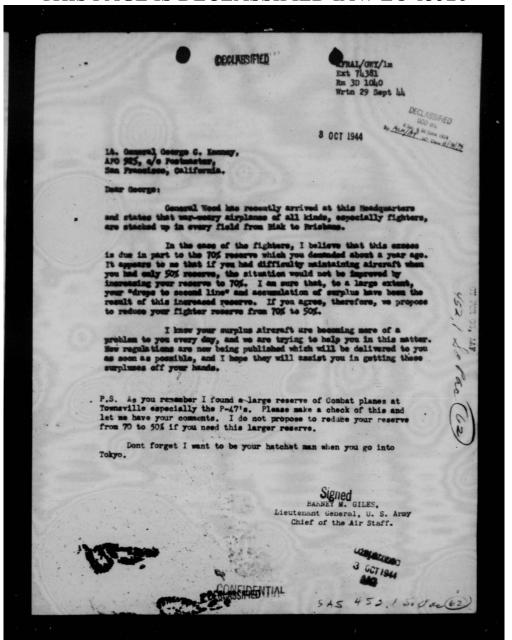
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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET		
SUBJECT: Return of Aircraft	a Aurise	
TO: Chief of Air Staff	DATE 20 Oct 1944	
FROM AC/AS OGER	COMMENT No	
AU/AU COM		
1. Request that the attached cable be		
<ol> <li>The C-47 picture is that General Keline, that can be used by activities in this the release of fifty (50) C-49's and C-53's been discussed with General Echols and he is aircraft.</li> </ol>	s country, which will make available back to the airlines. This has	
3. The P-47 picture is that General Ke P-47D's with very little time, and some of the P-47D with water injection in preference need fighters that are in good shape in our	them even in crates. He is taking to the earlier models. We sorely	
1 Incl.	· / Meraig	
Orker destricted	E. A. Crais	
2101-44	Major General, U. S. Army Asst. Chief of hir Staff Corntises, Commitments & Requirements	
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MB/hhm/74955 2 Oct 1914

(Rewritten 6 Oct 1944 Maj. Mitchell AFSWA)

6 October 1944

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DODO 103

DATE OF THE SECOND STORY

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DODO 103

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The Honorable Harry L. Hopkins,

The White House.

My dear Mr. Hopkins:

In Mr. Lovett's absence from the City, I am answering your memorandum dated September 28th, concerning planning aircraft requirements.

J.C.S. 1079, the J.C.S. 521 and C.C.S. h95 series are in large measure the basis on which the Army Air Perces compute the future requirements for aircraft coming under Army Air Porces cognismos.

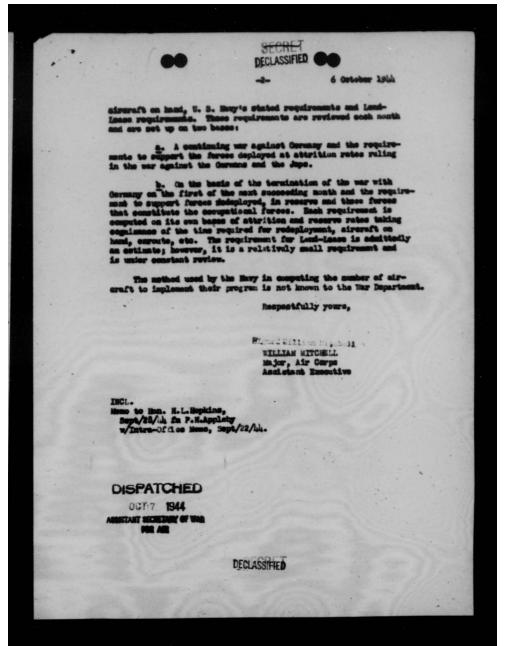
J.G.S. 1079 sets forth the requirement in squadrons and unit equipment aircraft for the Tactical Air Perces (Army, New and Marine) required to accomplish the earliest possible defeat of Japan. This is currently being considered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The J.G.S. 521 series is the redeployment of forces recriented from Europe against Japan. This of course includes the redeployment of the Army Air Forces to the Pacific theaters, to a Strategic Reserve in the United States and is the directive for setting up the Cocupational Forces in Europe. This latter series will be revised to conform to J.G.S. 1079 when J.G.S. approval has been obtained. The C.G.S. 195 series and the Russian Protocol set forth future Land-Lease and U. S. Navy requirements on the basis of a continuing war against Germany.

At the Quebec Conference the British were invited to submit their plan for future air operations against the Japanese. To date they have submitted one proposal for the employment of strategic Air Ferces. These forces will not require U. S. production in their support. To date no tactical air requirements have been submitted by the British for the war against Japan at the conclusion of hostilities in Europe.

The Aircraft Requirements Board of the Army Air Forces in computing the specific number of aircraft required from future production take cognizance of and are governed by the requirement to support the furces in the currently approved deployment plan together with the requirements for Land-Lance and the U. S. Hary. The Aircraft Requirements Board directs the future production of airplanes after considering attrition rates in the various theaters,

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DECERRET OF AFARP LP WEIL/him/71,955 2 Oct. 114

The Honorable Harry L. Hopkins,

The white House.

Dear Harrys

This is in reference to your semorandum dated September 20th, concerning planning aircraft requirements.

J.C.S. 1079, the J.C.S. 521 and C.C.S. 195 series are in large measure the basis on which the Army Air Forces compute the future requirements for aircraft coming under Army Air Forces cognizance.

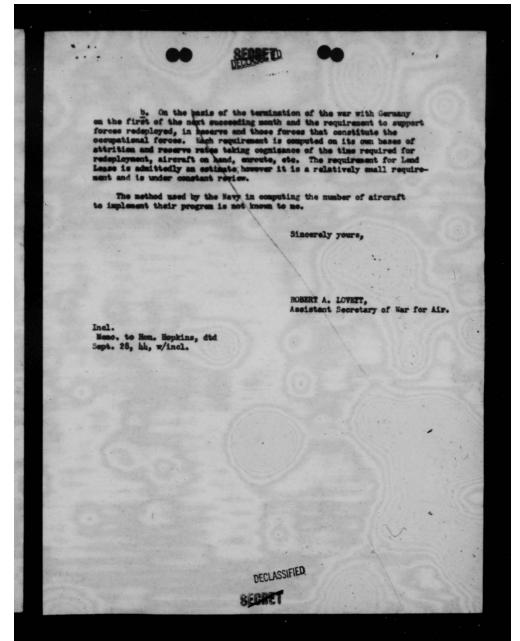
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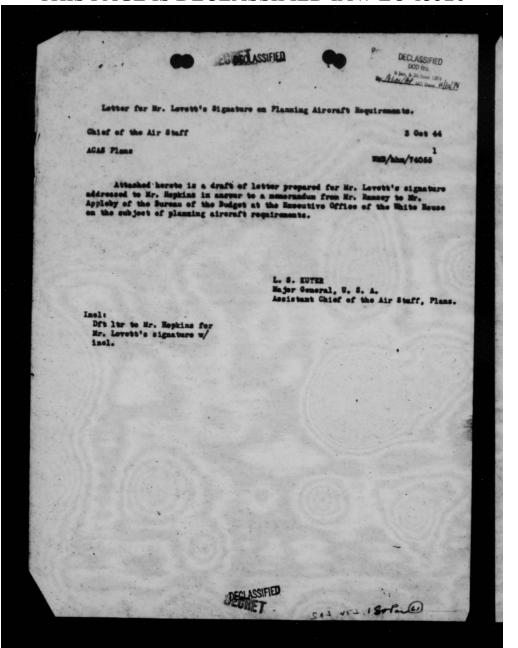
a. A continuing war against Germany and the requirements to support the forces deployed at attrition rates ruling in the war against the Germans and the Jape.

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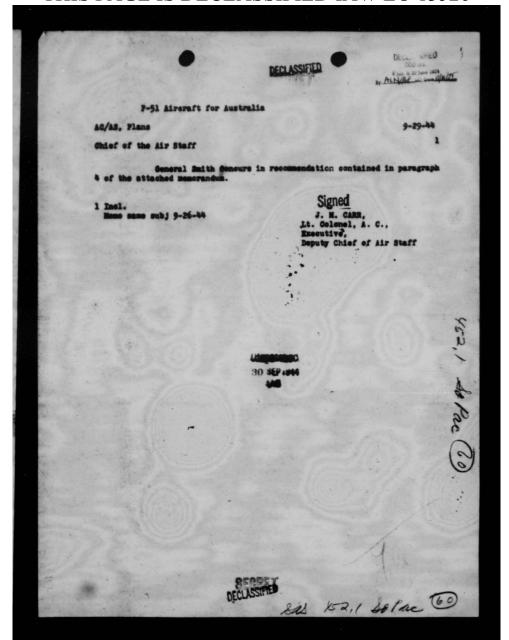


MANUSCRIPT DIVISION CLASSIFIED ITEMS REMOVED The following item(s) have been removed from the collections because they contain security classified information: Series: 452.1 5. 6:40 Folder Title: Item(s) and Security Classification: la. Letter, Paul Appleby to Harry Hopkins, 9/28/44, 1p. S. Originating Agency: White House Memo., Ramsey to Appleby, 9/22/44, 1p. S. Originating Agency: White House c. Memo., Hopkins to Lovett, 9/28/44, 1p. S. Originating Agency: White House Date 85-57 (rev 4/90

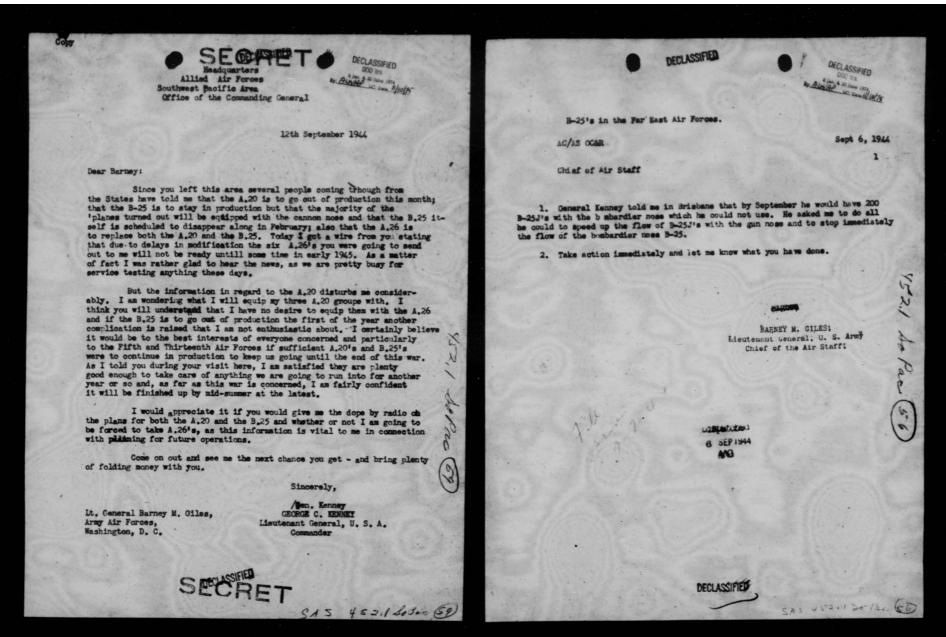
# MANUSCRIPT DIVISION MANUSCRIPT DIVISION CLASSIFIED ITEMS REMOVED The following item(s) have been removed from the collection because they contain security collection because they contain security collection because they contain security classified information: Folder Title: Africa: Angola: Chron. File Folder Title: Africa: Angola: Chron. File Item(s) and Security Classification: Item(s) and Security Classifi 86-57 ( rev 4/90) 86-57 ( rev 4/90)

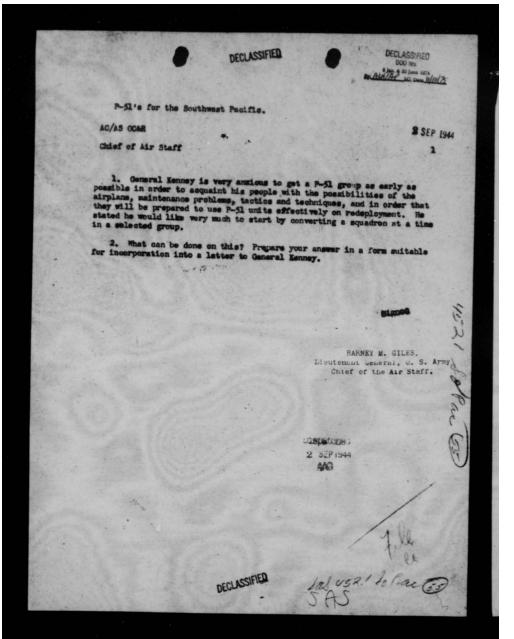


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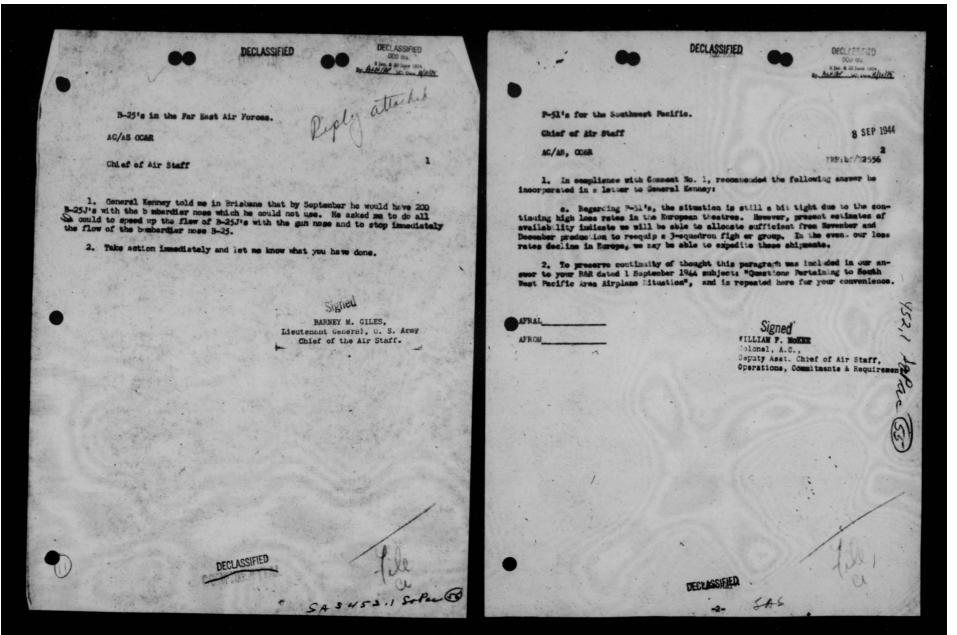
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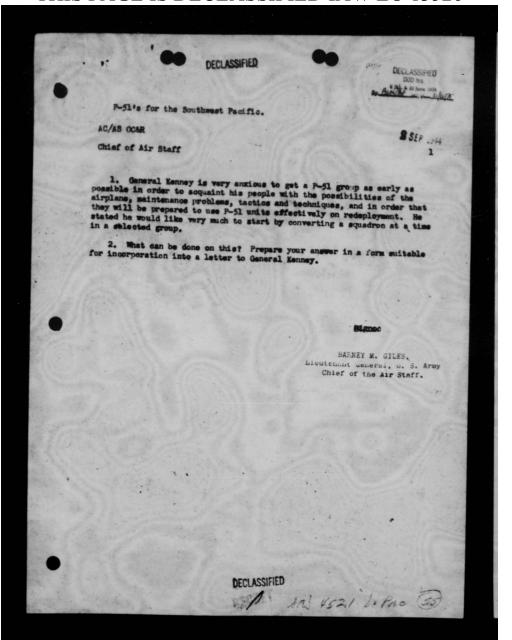


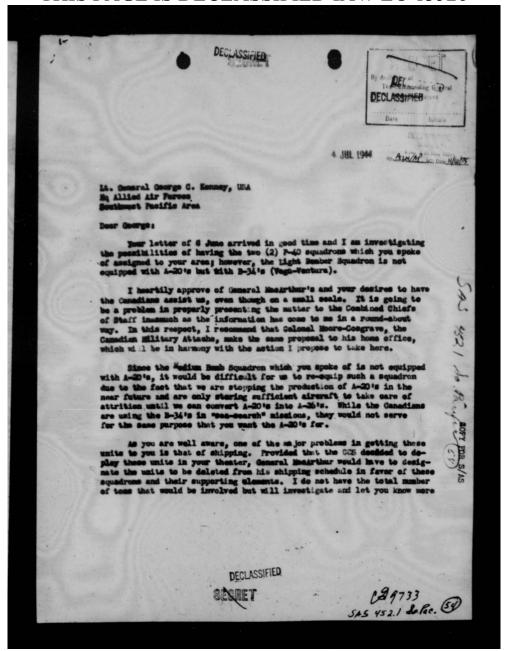
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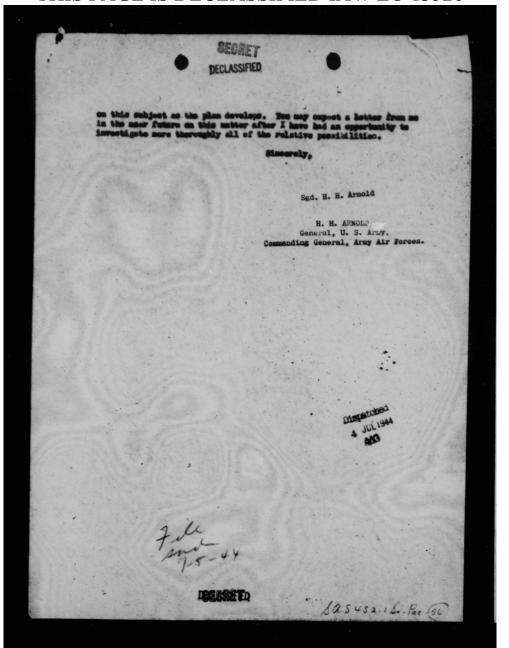
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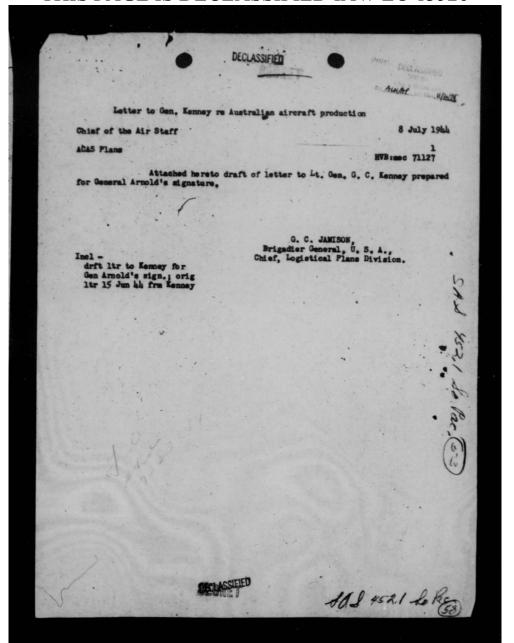
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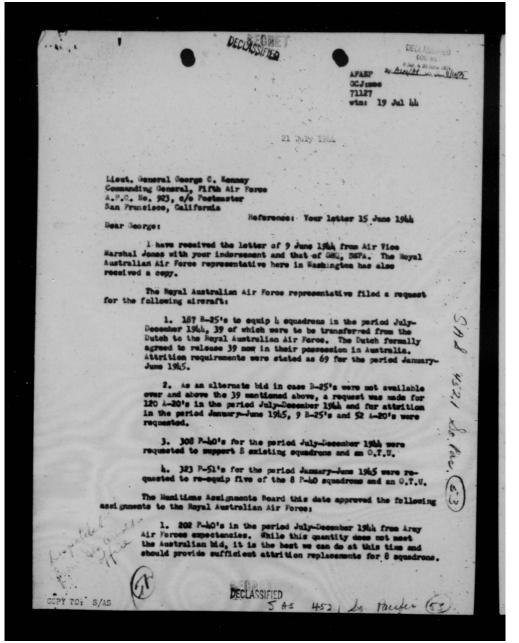


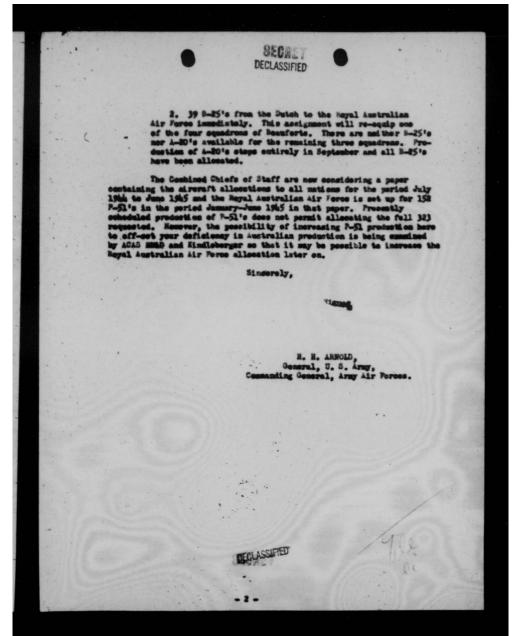


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# HEADQUARTERS ALLIED AIR FORCES SOUTHWEST PAGIFIC AREA

Office of the Commanding General

15th June, 1944.

Dear General Armold.

I have just finished an inspection of Australian Aircraft production of the Mosquito, the Mustang (P-51D) and the Beaufighter. As I am afraid that you expect the fairly early equipment of combat squadrons of the RAAF with aircraft produced in Australia, I want to give you my analysis and forecast of the rates of production of these three types.

BRAUFICHTER: The Beaufighter is being produced at two factories under control of Department of Aircraft Production; one at Melbourne and the other at Sydney. By November 1st of this year the Melbourne factory should be up to between fifteen and twenty a month and possibly as many as ten a month should be coming out of the factory at Sydney. These airplanes then go to RAAF depots, where they are equipped with their radio, aramment, bomb racks, oxygen and so forth, which means another month to six weeks before they are ready for operationa. In other words, it will be nearly January 1st, 1945, before one full strength squadron is operational, and with the equipment for four other squadrons available by July 1945. The total production is set for thirty a month, which is barely sufficient to keep five squadrons going. These two plants are fairly well organised and, as they are under Government supervision, they have first call on skilled manpower. Sub-contractors are fairly well organised and the supply of engines, propellers and tyres, which comes from England, is assured. I believe they will meet the schedule I have given without any question.

MOSQUITO: The Mosquito is being built by the de Havilland Aircraft Company at the new factory just outside of Sydney. Four pilot models have been delivered and tooling should be sufficiently proven to turn out about twenty a month by January 1945, if a seven hundred man increase is allowed by the Manpower Commission. The Air Minister, Mr. Drakeford, assures me the allowance will be made.

The present schedule calls for production of eighty five for 19th, but the labour in the assembly plant is unskilled and needs a lot of training. Proving of tooling is coming along but there is still a lot of filling and re-working being done on the sheet metall which needs much better standardisation and control. The production manager told me during my visit that the greater portion of his labour would be in the ranks of the memployed in peacetime. He spoke of a production goal of thirty a month but the floor space is barely sufficient to turn out twenty airplanes a month after the labour gets educated and the tooling is proven. This rate could be increased if another shift

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were put to work, but the manpower situation will hardly permit the assignment of the necessary additional personnel. Wing construction is considerably behind all other parts production. There is no shortage of materials, engines or propellers, the latter two of which come from England. With the diversion of several of the early productions for remodelling into photographic airplanes, I do not expect the equipment of an RAAF operating squadron with Mosquito type aircraft before January 1965.

MUSTANO: The Nustang is being produced by the Commonwealth Aircraft organization in Melbourne. One hundred complete sets of parts have been purchased from North American, of which seventy percent have arrived and are now being segregated, catalogued and stocked. About mixty percent of the information required for tooling and setting up a production line has arrived. Mr. Wackstt, the general manager, expects to be completely tooled some time in January 1945 and to reach a production rate of thirty five a month by the end of that year. He expects to reach a rate of twenty five airplanes a month by June, 1945. These estimates I believe to be somewhat optimistic. Wackett is duplicating Kindelberger's production set-up, which is capable of turning out well over five hundred airplanes a month, in order to reach a production schedule of thirty five a month. In other words, he is heavily overtooled and will have to pay a time penalty before he is ready for producti as-well-as-el and a heavy penalty on proving his tooling, as well as placing himself in a position where it will be an exceedingly difficult business to make any changes or modifications over the 1943 model of the North American P-SID. Our experience has shown that it is almost impossible to keep from making some changes in the airplane on account of the continuous demands from the operating squadrons. The lightest change is bound to interfere with his production and same interminable delays. The only thing in his favour is that he does have a fairly competent organisation and is doing the whole job himself almost mone of the parts are sub-contracted. My estimate is that the RAAF will be able to equip one equadron of airplanes made from Kindelberger's parts by July 1945. It will probably be three or four months after that before a second squadron can be equipped.

Following the inspections of these factories, I had a number of conferences with Air-Vice-Marshal Jones, Chief of the Air Staff, RAAF, and Mr. Drakeford, the Air Minister. In view of alomess of getting into production on these three types of aircraft, which are to be the backbone of the equipment of Australian fighter and light bomber squadrons, I advised them to put in for some more P-MO's, or Mustangs, and either A-20's or B-25's to be allocated from the United States in order to keep their operating squadrons going. There are eight fittyhawk squadrons now operating which will require a steady flow of five airplanes a month each tokeep them going. This rate should be maintained until July 1st, 19M5, and with the replacements for the three P-Mo squadrons of the M9th Fighter Group which I as now maintaining, amounts to bee same total of fifty five a month to this theatre that I asked you for in my last letter. As I have mentioned several times, the P-MO is still the best airplane out here for any combat below fifteen thousand feet and I am especially desirous that Curties be kept going at a sufficient rate to allow the serious that Curties be kept going at a sufficient rate to allow the serious that Curties be kept going at a sufficient rate to allow the serious that Curties be kept going at a sufficient rate to allow the serious that Curties be kept going at a sufficient rate to allow the serious that Curties be kept going at a sufficient rate to allow the serious that Curties and three from the Curties are sufficient rate to allow the serious curties and three from the curties are sufficient rate to allow the curties and three from the cu



Fifth Air Force to continue with the P-hO. If you have definitely decided to stop P-hO production, and Kindelberger's output will allow the substitution of the Mustang, I would be perfectly willing to see the eight RAAF squadrons and the three Pifth Air Force squadrons so equipped. The Australian requisition on the United States is accordingly written that way.

In regard to the light bomber situation, No. 22 Squadron of the RAAF is now equipped with A-20's which are all cast-offs or overhaul jobs with a few A-203's supplied them from the Fifth Air Force to keep the squadron going. Two other light bomber squadrons now equipped with the unsatisfactory Beaufort are in need of re-equipping. I cannot lend them any A-20's or B-25's for this purpose as I have not enough to spare of either type. At a pinch I can keep No. 22 Squadron going by letting the Australians repair and overhaul some of my older A.20's. On account of the delay in production of the Mosquito and the Beaufighter with which these squadrons were to be equipped, I advised the RAAF to ask for engough A-20's or B-25's to equip and maintain three light squadrons for the balance of 19hh. Either the A-20 or the B-25 will be satisfactory. I do not know whether or not these two types are scheduled to go out of production but it is essential that these three squadrons be kept going with something. That something will have to come from the United States. As the Australians are taking over the allotment of B-25's from the Dutch for one squadron, it would be preferable to equip these three squadrons with B-25's, but if they are not available the A-20 is satisfactory.

The RAAF squadron organization calls for eighteen airplanes in the squadron and mine in reserve. I told them to ask for eighty one airplanes for initial equipment and for fifteen a month wastage requirements. This is consistent with our experience, which indicates that about five a month per squadron is sufficient to keep the organization going at full strength.

Letter from Air-Vice-Marshal Jones, Chief of the Air Staff, RA:F, addressed to Headquarters Allted Air Forces and dated 9th Jupe, 1994, is on its way to Washington now, requesting the allocation of aircraft to the RAAF for 1994 and 1995 along the lines that I have already covered. This letter has an endorsement by me and by GHQ, SWPA, recommending approval of the request. A copy of this letter has already been forwarded to the RAAF representative in Washington.

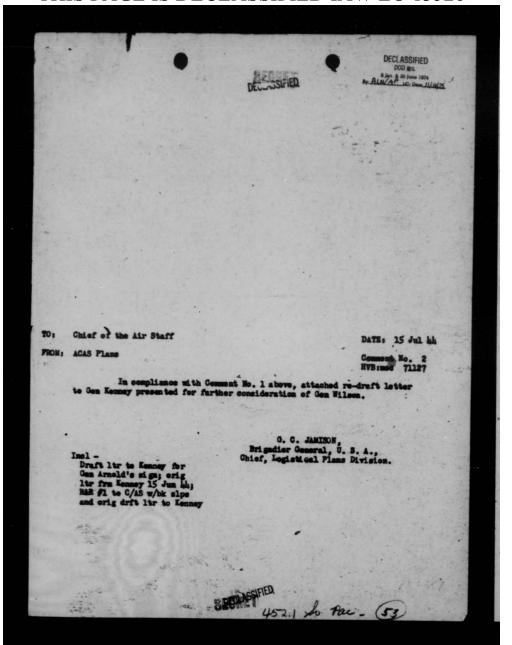
Sincerely,

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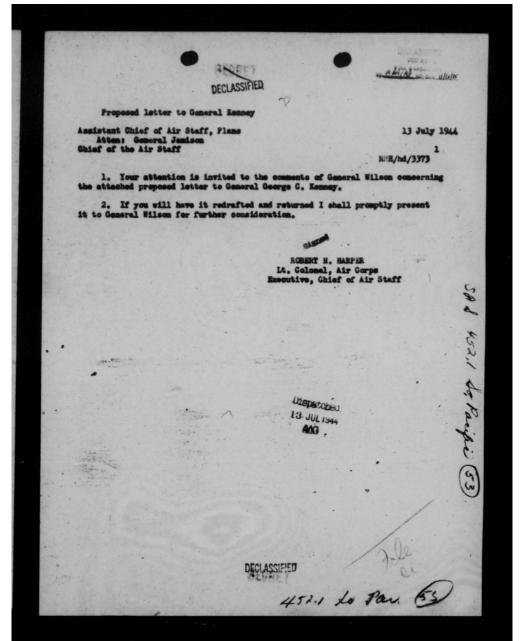
GEURGE C. KENNEY Lieutenant General, U.S.A. Commander

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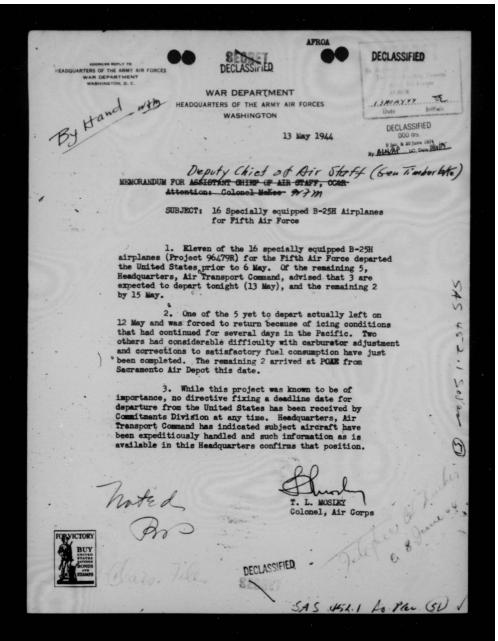
General H. H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.



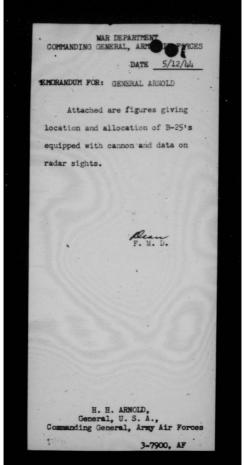
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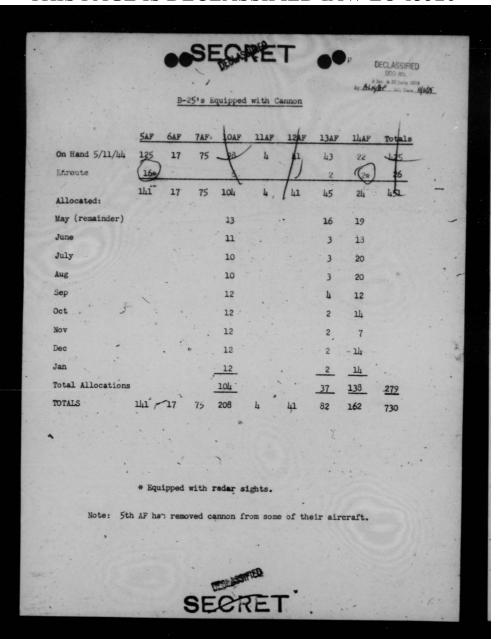
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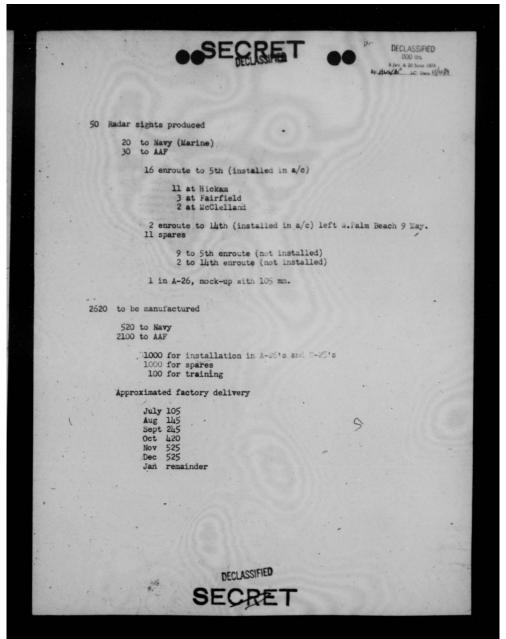


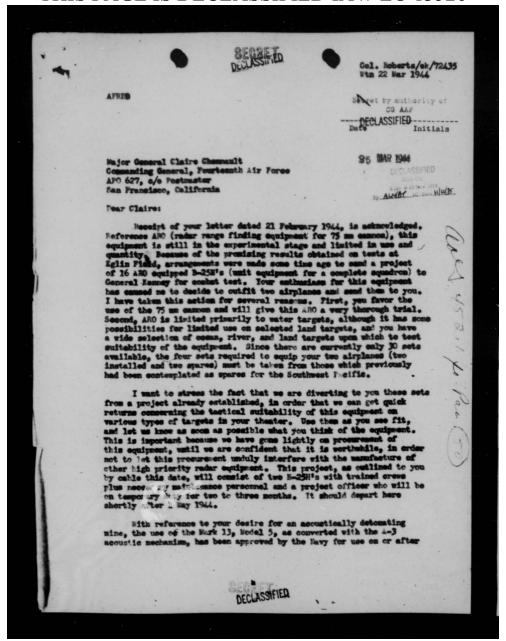
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20 April 1944. Approximately 5,000 pounds of equipment and one officer is currently ready to leave the United States. It is suggested that you request the Theater Commander to assign highest air priority for movement of this equipment. In this commercion attention is invited to radio from the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Floot to Alusnob, Chungking, dated 14 March 1944.

For use against wooden hull shipping of shallow draft, in rivers and harbors of either shallow or great depth, which proclude the use of magnetic or assustic nines, the Mark 19 mine is suggested. This is because this contact nine floats free at any predetermined and pre-set depth between two and 60 feet. One humbred of these mines are scheduled for shipment to your Gossand by 15 April 1944, together with tools, test equipment, and trained maintenance personnel.

The project of 14 LB equipped 8-24 aircr ft is progressing according to schedule and should depart here before 15 April 1944. As you probably know, the lew altitude beakeight has paid dividends to Kemmey and Barmon on shipping attacks. Your LB equipment will be considerably more flexible because of a slight notification which will emable you to de area boshing in darkness or above clouds up to 15,000 foot. While this is not the primary function of the equipment, and it is not meanly so assurate at nodium as at low altitudes, you may be able to accomplish scaething with it in that respect, if you insist upon a fine state of training for the crows and select proper targets.

This project also will come to you with trained contact erous, maintenance personnel, and a project officer. One of our greatest problems here now is the procurement of trained and experienced reder technicians. In view of this you must consider that the cross which reach you are capable of far better results if you continue to improve their training.

Since these projects constitute as introduction of airborns redar to your theater I suggest that you give then more than average attention in order that all of your operations, couldn't am supply people become radar minded as soon as possible. If you do this it should eliminate many problems which you will have when you begin to deal with radar in a big way.

Dispatches

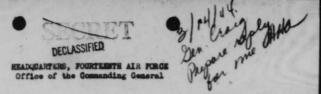
25 'AR 944

CON. W. W. APPOLL

H. E. ARNOLD, General, U. S. Army, Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

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21st February, 1944.

General H. H. Armold, Genmanding General, Army Air Forces, WASHIMOTOM, D.C. DECLASSIFIED DOD IVS S Jan & 20 June 1978 And Art LC Doug Man

Dear General Arnolds

Receipt of your letter dated 2nd February is acknowledged. The information contained in the letter was read with much interest.

Colonel Winslow C. Morse, commanding the Chimeseimerican Composite Wing, has informed me that Endar Computing sights have been manufactured for use with the B-25 type planes equipped with the 75 mm cannon. Colonel Morse reports that these sights were tested by the Proving Ground Command located at Eglin Field, Florida. The results of these tests were reported as emocuraging and successful.

Our medium crews operating the B-25 equipped with the 75 mm. cannon are not having the success they should have with this gum. Our accuracy has been faulty chiefly because the pilots do not make an accuracy estimate of the range. Suchoof this inaccuracy is attributed to the sighting arrangement installed in the B-25.

It is my considered opinion that our B-25's could achieve even greater successes than they are at present, if we could increase the accuracy of the personnel operating the 75 mm. cameon. With a view toward making the most out of the 75 mm. equipped B-25's, I would like very such to service test one of the cannon equipped B-25 using the Radar computing sights. The ship, of course, to be brought to the 14th Air Force by a crew trained in the operation of this radar computing sight and both the plane and crew to operate it to be charged against the allotments set up for the 14th Air Force.

If it is not possible for you to send me a B-25 equipped with the 75 mm. cannon and the radar computing sight along with the crew to operate this plane, could you send me the radar computing sight with all of the necessary equipment for its installation and the trained personnel to operate it? We would make the installation here.

The use of this radar computing sight under actual combat conditions will permit us to determine its suitability for use in this theatre and also make available to you and the Air Force additional information on the sight.

SECRET

The shipment of this equipment and personnel by highest air priority is desired and requested.

We have been having considerable success with magnetic mines. We have photographs showing three Japanese ships badly damaged just outside the entrance to Takao Harbor and have other reports of ships sunk by mines in the approaches to Hong Kong harbor and of Haiphong. However, the Japs seem to have gotten on to handling the magnetic mines and I am extremely anxious to get mines with somic detonators. These mines would also be especially useful in reaches of the Yangtsse River where the magnetic mine has little usefulness. Due to the swift current and relatively shallow water, ships passing thru these reaches usually proceed at alow speed and the magnetic detonator does not function. I have asked the Mary to supply me with the necessary modifications to change the Mark 13 magnetic mine to the Mark 13-5 somic mine, but so far they have not approved my request. I believe that our mining operations will be much more effective if we can plant both types of mines or one type in localities which are not particularly suitable for the other type. If you could do anything to assist me in getting the somic modification, I would appreciate it very much.

Teh 308th Heavy Bomber Group is operating under almost prohibitive conditions now, due to the POL situation in Assam. You will recall that you told me to have this Group ferry its own supplies until such time as ATC could deliver sufficient tonnage to take cure of the Group and of the remaining units of the 14th Air Force. Due to the peculiar distribution of POL in Assam, the Group is no longer able to obtain its supplies at Chabua, but must go back to Misamari or Teapur for fuel. The net load which can be carried from these fields to the Kunning area is about 5,000 lbs. Instead of running two and one half ferry trips per combat sortie, the Group now must run four to four and one half trips per combat sortie. Since we are short of combat crews this situation places such a burden on the Group that not more than two or three combat missions can be run per month. However, I am maintaining one Squadron of the Group in the Eastern area at all times for long distance sea search and they have done some very fine work. The Squadrons are rotated on this duty at intervals of ten to fourteen days, thus giving all personnel an opportunity to engage in both ferrying and see search.

All indications point to a vigorous and sustained Japanese effort to destroy our units in the East China area as soon as the weather breaks. I have endeavored to force the Japanese into this position for a long time because I am confident we can destroy 2 of their planes for each of ours and that they cannot sustain this ratio of loss very long.

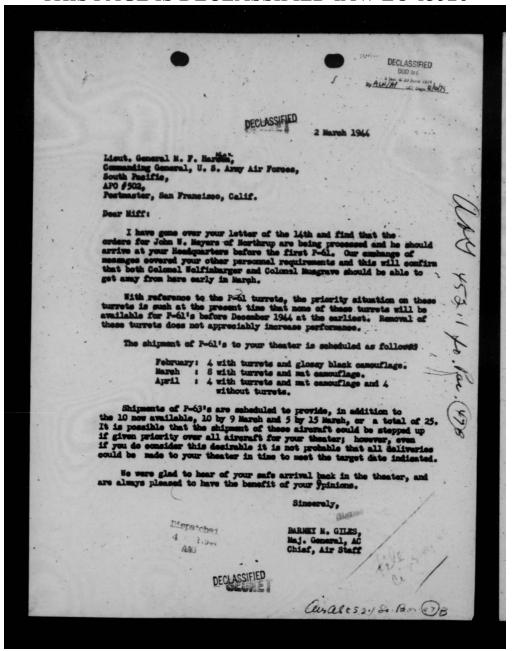
With kindest personal regards, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

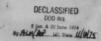
SECRET

C. L. CHENNAULT Major General, U.S.A. Commanding.

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San Francisco, California 14 February 1944

Major General B.M. Giles Chief of Air Staff - War Department Washington, D.G.

Dear Barney:

In a separate letter to General Arnold, I tried to give him the picture of why I would like to have Bill Street. He will, no doubt, show it to you.

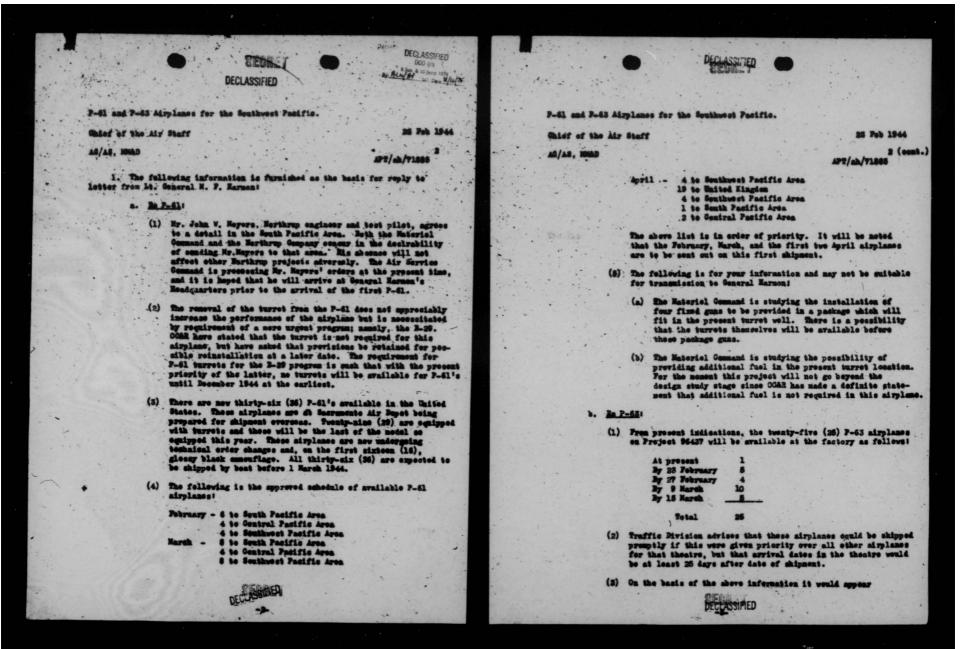
The rest of this letter is more or less a recording of the conversation I had with you and Colonel Libby of your office.

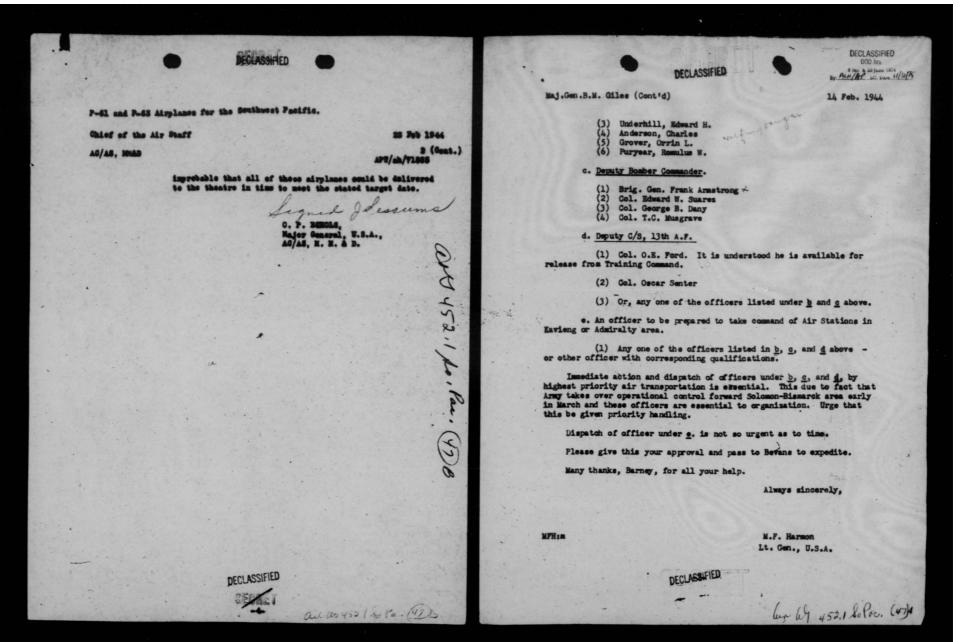
- 1. a. P-61, John W. Meyers, Northrup Engr. Test Pilet, to be sent to SoPac by air to coach our pilots on this airplane. This will, no doubt, save a lot of time in getting optimum performance.
- b. Turret to be put back in this chip unless it demenstrates an appreciable increase in performance without the turret. Fire power a heavy, quick burst of fire is of great importance in a night fighter and should not be sacrificed unless the gain in performance is appreciable. Also contemplate the use of this airplane as a night barge hunter where fire power will be most acceptable and for night cover of naval task forces, conveys, etc.
- 2. P-63. Push them to us as rapidly as possible, for we will want them badly during and in preparation for next operation the target date for which is April 1. With fast shipment and good luck, we might be able to get a reasonable number into the show and operate them from Bougain-ville and Green Island.

#### 3. Personnel.

- a. If Street not made available, would like the names of several superior brigadiers from which to select one.
- b. Deputy Fighter Commander. Will take any of following in order of preference as listed.
- (1) Col. Gabriel Dissosway. Asked for him sometime ago and about December 19, Twining was told he would be made available but no action has been taken.
  - (2) Jeff, John A. \*











P-61 and P-63 airplanes for the Southwest Pacific

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, MMD

18 Feb 1944

Chief of the Air Staff

1

1. The following is an extract from a letter received by General Giles from Lt. General M. F. Harmon:

"1. a. P-61, John W. Meyers, Morthrup Engr. Test Pilot, to be sent to SoPac by air to coach our pilots on this airplane. This will, no doubt, save a lot of time in getting optimum performance.

b. Turret to be put back in this ship unless it demonstrates an appreciable increase in performance without the turret. Fire power - a heavy, quick burst of fire - is of great importance in a night fighter and should not be sacrificed unless the gain in performance is appreciable. Also contemplate the use of this airplane as a night barge hunter where fire power will be most acceptable and for night cover of naval task forces, conveys, etc.

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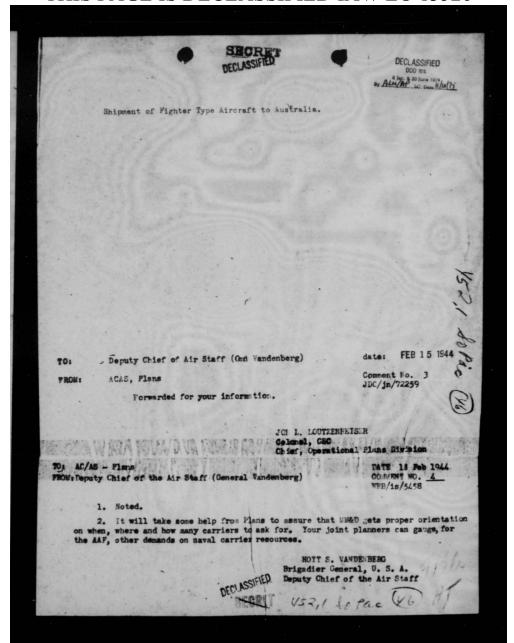
2. Please furnish information on which a reply to General Harmon may be based.

N. A. LIBBY Colonel, G.S.C. Secretary, Air Staff

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Gently 450, 15 Pacif. (47) B



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tn. 22 Mar 1944

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mar 23, 1944

Major General Claire Chennault Commanding General, Fourteenth Air Force APO 627, 6/0 Postmaster San Francisco, California

Dear Claires

Reference ARO (reder range finding equipment for 75 mm cannon), this equipment is still in the experimental stage and limited in use and quantity. Because of the promising results obtained on tests at Eglin Field, arrangements were made some time ago to send a project of 16 ARO equipped B-25H's (unit equipment for a complete squadron) to General Manney for combat test. Your enthusiasm for this equipment has caused me to decide to outfit two sirplanes and send them to you. I have taken this action for several reasons. First, you favor the use of the 75 mm cannon and will give this ARO a very thorough trial. Second, ARO is limited primarily to water targets, although it has some possibilities for limited use on selected land targets upon which to test suitability of the equipment. Since there are currently only 30 sets available, the four sets required to equip your two airplanes (two installed and two spares) must be taken from those which previously had been contemplated as spares for the Southwest Pacific.

I want to stress the fact that we are diverting to you these sets from a project already established, in order that we can get quick returns concerning the tactical suitability of this equipment on various types of targets in your theater. Use them as you see fit, and let us know as soon as possible what you think of the equipment. This is important because we have gone lightly on procurement of this equipment, until we are confident that it is worthwhile, in order not to let this procurement unduly interfere with the manufacture of other high priority radar equipment. This project, as outlined to you by cable this date, will consist of two B-25M's with trained crews plus necessary maintenance personnel and a project officer who will be on temporary duty for two to three months. It should depart here shortly after 1 May 1944.

With reference to your desire for an acoustically detonating mine, the use of the Mark 13, Model 5, as converted with the A-3 acoustic mechanism, has been approved by the Navy for use on or after

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20 April 1944. Approximately 5,000 pounds of equipment and one officer is currently ready to leave the United States. It is suggested that you request the Theater Commander to assign highest air priority for movement of this equipment. In this connection attention is invited to radio from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet to Alusnob, Chungking, dated 14 March 1944.

For use against wooden hull shipping of shallow draft, in rivers and harbors of either shallow or great depth, which preclude the use of magnetic or accountic mines, the Mark 19 mine is suggested. This is because this contact mine floats free at any predetermined and pre-set depth between two and 60 feet. One hundred of these mines are scheduled for shipment to your Command by 15 April 1944, together with tools, test equipment, and trained maintenance personnel.

The project of 14 LAB equipped B-24 aircraft is progressing according to schedule and should depart here before 15 April 1944. As you probably know, the low altitude bombsight has peid dividends to Kenney and Barmon on shipping attacks. Your LAB equipment will be considerably more flexible because of a slight modification which will enable you to do area bombing in derkness or above clouds up to 15,000 feet. While this is not the primary function of the equipment, and it is not nearly so accurate at medium as at low altitudes, you may be able to accomplish something with it in that respect, if you insist upon a fine state of training for the crews and select proper targets.

This project also will come to you with trained combat crews, maintenance personnel, and a project officer. One of our greatest problems here now is the procurement of trained and experienced radar technicians. In view of this you must consider that the crews which reach you are capable of far better results if you continue to improve their training.

Since these projects constitute an introduction of sirborne radar to your theater I suggest that you give them more than average attention in order that all of your operations, combat, and supply people become radar minded as soon as possible. If you do this it should eliminate many problems which you will have when you begin to deal with radar in a big way.

H. H. ARNOLD General, U. S. Army Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

Dispatched 25 MAR 1944 AAG

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HEADQUARTERS, FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE Office of the Commanding General DECLASSIFIED DOSSES AND MAN AND SECULATION OF THE PARTY O

21 February 1944

General H.H. Arnold Commanding General Army Air Forces Washington, D. C.

Dear General Arnold:

Receipt of your letter dated 2nd February is scknowledged. The information contained in the letter was read with much interest.

Colonel Winslow C. Morse, commanding the Chinese-American Composite Wing, has informed me that Reder Computing sights have been manufactured for use with the B-25 type planes equipped with the 75 mm cannon. Colonel Morse reports that these sights were tested by the Proving Ground Command located at Eglin Field, Florida. The results of these tests were reported as encouraging and successful.

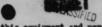
Our medium crews operating the B-25 equipped with the 75 mm cannon are not having the success they should have with this gun. Our accuracy has been faulty chiefly because the pilots do not make an accurate estimate of the range. Much of this inaccuracy is attributed to the sighting arrangement installed in the B-25.

It is my considered opinion that our B-25's could achieve even greater successes than they are at present, f we could increase the accuracy of the personnel operating the 75 mm cannon. With a view toward making the most out of the 75 mm equipped B-25's, I would like very much to service test one of the cannon equipped B-25 using the Radar computing sights. The ship, of course, to be brought to the L4th Air Force by a crew trained in the operation of this redar computing sight and both the plane and crew to operate it to be charged against the allotments set up for the 14th Air Force.

If it is not possible for you to send me a B-25 equipped with the 75 mm cannon and the radar computing sight along with the crew to operate this plane, could you send me the radar computing sight with all of the necessary equipment for its installation and the trained personnel to operate it? We would make the installation shere.

The use of this radar computing sight under actual combat conditions will permit us to determine its suitability for use in this theater and also make available to you and the Air Force additional information on the sight.

DEPLACE TI-



The shipment of this equipment and personnel by highest air priority is desired and requested.

We have been having considerable success with magnetic mines. We have photographs showing these Japanese ships bedly damaged just outside the entrance to Takao Harbor and have other reports of ships sunk by mines in the approaches to Hong Kong harbor and off Haiphong. However, the Japa seem to have gotten on to handling the magnetic mines and I am extremely auxious to get mines with sonic detonators. These mines would also be especially useful in reaches of the Yangtsse River where the magnetic mine has little usefulness. Due to the swife ourrent and relatively shallow ster, ships pessing thru these reaches usually proceed at allow speed and the magnetic detonator does not function. I have asked the Many supply me with the necessary modifications to change the Mark 13 magnetic mine to the Mark 13-5 sonic mine, but so far they have not approved my request. I believe that our mining operations will be much more effective if we can plant both types of mines or one type in localities which are not particularly suitable for the other type. If you could do anything to assist me in getting the sonic modification, I would appreciate it very much.

The 303th Heavy Bomber Group is operating under almost prohibitive conditions now, due to the FOL situation in Assam. You will recall that you told me to have this Group ferry its our supplies until such time as ATC could deliver sufficient tohnage to take care of the Group and of the remaining units of the Lith Air Force. Due to the peculiar distribution of POL in Assam, the Group is no longer able to obtain its supplies at Chabus, but must go back to Missmari or Tespur for fuel. The net load which can be carried from these fields to the Kumming area is about 5,000 lbs. Instead of running two and one helf ferry trips per combat sortie, the group now mustirum four to four and one helf trips per combat sortie. Since we are short of combat craws this situation places such a burden on the Group that now more than two or three combat missions can be run per month. However, I am maintaining one Squadron of the Group in the Eastern area at all times for long distance seasearch and they have done some very fine work. The Squadrons are rotated on this duty at intervals of ten to fourteen days, thus giving all personnel an opportunity to engage in both ferrying and sea search.

All indications point to a vigorous and sustained Japanese effort to destroy our units in the East China area as soon as the weather breaks. I have endeavored to force the Japanese into thic position for a long time because I am confident we can destroy 8 of their planes for each of ours and that they cannot sustain this ratio of loss very long.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

C.L. CHENNAULT Major General, U.S.A. Commanding





AFRDE

Ey. ALN/AP"

4/10/75

1

Man. 18, 1244

#### MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF OF AIR STAFFE

Subject: B-25 Project with Reder Rangefinder for 75 mm Cannon

#### 1. Situation

- a. Sixteen (16) B-25 aircraft equipped with ARO (redar rangefinder) are scheduled to depart about 1 April for the Fifth Air Force.
- b. In letter to General Arnold strong request was made by General Chennault for one ARO equipped B-25.
- c. Only sixteen (16) ARO sets for simplenes plus fourteen (14) spares are available.
- Problem To determine whether any or all of the sixteen (16) planes scheduled for Fifth Air Force should go to Fourteenth Air Force.

#### 3. Discussion

- a. Reasons for sending planes to Fifth Air Force
  - 1. General Kenney has agreed by cable to accept these planes.
- 2. General Kenney, who has not been consistently favorable towards the 75 mm cannon, may view the 75 mm cannon with more favor if it is equipped with ARO.
- There should be ample targets in the Sourthewst Pacific for ARO, which functions best on water targets.
- 4. Since General Kenney was informed by cable early in February that he would receive these specially equipped sirplanes it might interfere with his plans to deny him all sixteen (16) sirplanes.





#### b. Reasons for sending simplenes to Fourteenth Air Force

- 1. General Chennault's enthusiasm for ARO planes will probably insure a thorough trial for the equipment.
- 2. Sufficient water targets and probably some suitable land targets are available in the China Theater.

#### . c. Reasons against dividing project

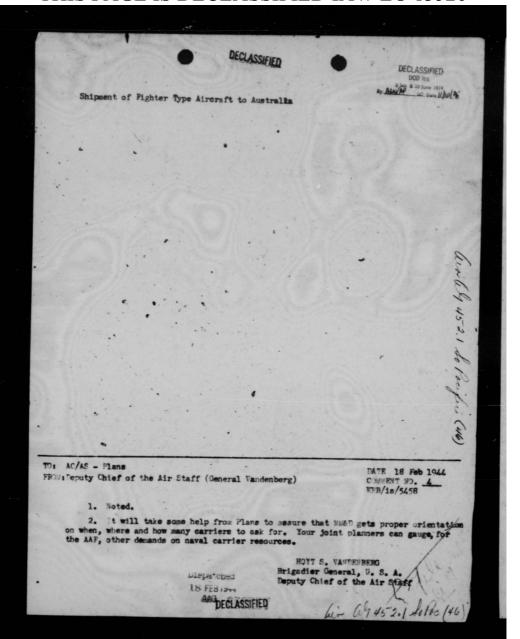
1. Radar mintenance equipment and personnel are available in such limited quantities that it will be a strain to provide two self sustaining projects.

#### c. Reasons for dividing project

- 1. Testing equipment under two different commanders will preclude any one commander becoming prejudiced against the equipment and not giving it a proper trial.
- 2. Testing of equipment in two different theaters should insure availability of suitable targets of various sorts.
- 4. Recommendations To insure best possible trial for this equipment and in spite of difficulties involved, recommend that eight (8) aircraft be sent to the Fifth Air Force and eight (8) to the Fourteenth Air Force.

WILLIAM F. McKEE Golonel, A.C., Deputy Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Commitments & Requirements





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DECLASSIFIED

DECLASS. ED 27
wtn: 7 Feb hl

FEB 1 0 1944

Air Marchal R. Williams
Royal Australian Air Force Representative
Munitions Building
Constitution Avenus
Washington 25, D. C.

Door Air Marshal:

a the subject of Australia's sire to prevent the subject

Your letter of 3rd February on the subject of Australia's 19th aircraft allocations indicates your desire to prevent the subject from getting into political channels. Naturally, that should be avoided and I see no necessity for it.

I had presumed that the plan for equipping heavy bomber squadrons, which was prepared by General Giles and Air Marshal Jones in London, was entirely satisfactory to the Australian Government since Air Marshal Jones accepted the plan. I am informed that, due to manpower considerations, the original Royal Australian Air Force plan for 71 squadrons in 1984 was revised downward to 53 squadrons. It was determined in London that 6 heavy bomber squadrons were within the manpower capabilities of the Royal Australian Air Force to maintain and operate and therefore I do not propose to exceed that figure in 1984.

In regard to the question of providing additional B-2h's for operational training, you make no mention in your 3rd February letter of 6 used B-2h's which are to be provided by General Kenney in the first six months of 19hh. The total of 12 in the first half of the year for training of crews is all that I can make available in that period.

The C-h7 situation is most critical and I must stress the point that to build two additional transport squadrons in Australia would be at the expense of equipping troop carrier squadrons essential for first priority operations. An allocation of 2h C-h7 transports in the first six months and 12 in the second six months of 19hh has been made to Australia for the support of h existing squadrons.

In May the tentative allocations now made for the second six months will be reviewed and it is hoped that the progress of the war at that time will permit an increase in the Royal Australian Air Force allocations.

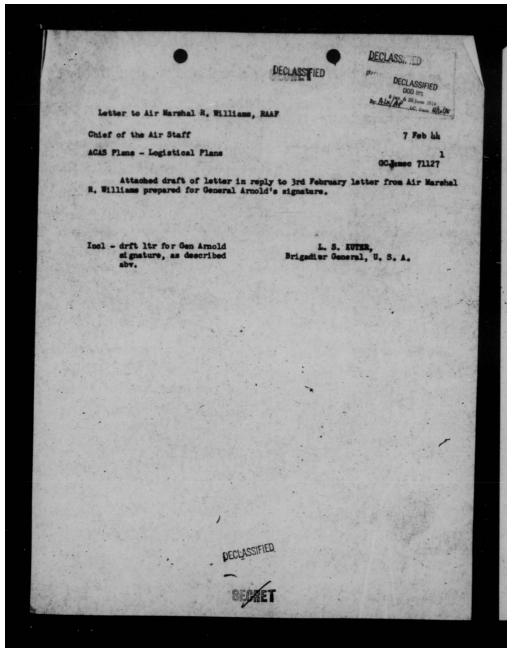
Yours sincerely,

DECLASSIFIED

H. H. ARNOLD, General, U. S. Army, anding General, Army Air Forces.

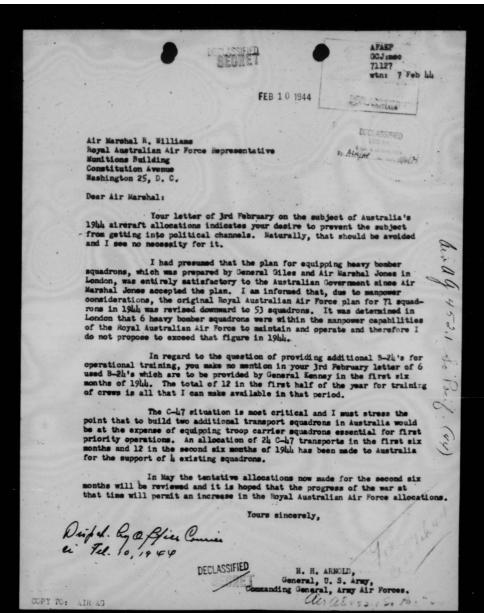
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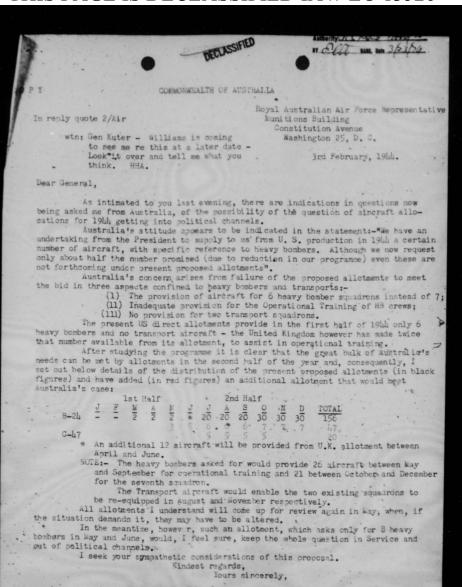
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		February	10, 1944	
Receipt is acknowledged of a s	SECRET letter to Ai	r Marshal Will	iams 2/10/44 from	
Gen. Arnold				
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Please accomplish and return to	toı		1	
Room 3 E 1012, Pentagon Build: Washington, DC	ing			
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## OMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA TELEPHONE, REPUBLIC 6700 MUNITIONS BUILDING CONSTITUTION AVENUE WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS AUSTRAIR WASHINGTON 2/Air 3rd February, Dear General,

evening, there are indications lia, of the possibility of the in questions now being asked me from Austrelia, of the possibility of the question of aircraft allocations for 1944 getting into political channels.

Australia's attitude appears to be indicated in the statement:-"We have an undertaking from the President to supply to us from U.S. production in 1944 a certain number of aircraft, with specific reference to Heavy Bombers. Although we now request only about half the number promised (due to reduction in our programme) even these are not forthcoming under present proposed allotments".

Australia's concern arises from failure of the proposed allotments to meet the bid in three aspects confined to Heavy Bombers and Transports:-

- (i) The provision of aircraft for 6 Heavy Bomber Squadrons instead of 7:
- (ii) Inadequate provision for the Operational Training of Heavy Bomber crews; 24

(iii) No provision for two Transport Squadrons.

12 B-2 45 The present U. S. direct allotments provide in the first half of 1944 only 6 Heavy Bombers and no transport aircraft - the United Kingdom however has made twice that number available from its ellotment, to assist in operational training.

After studying the programme it is clear that the great bulk of Australia's needs can be met by allotments in the second half of the year and, consequently, I set out below details of the distribution of the present proposed allotments (in black figures) and have added (in red figures) an additional allotment that would meet Australia's case:

•	1st Half					1	2nd Half								
		ī	E	M	. 4	M	ī	Ţ	<b>A</b>	3	0	N	D	TOTAL	
	B-24	-	-	2	2	2	*	20	20	20	30	30	50	156	
•	B-24	HENNY		(2)	(E).	3	. 5	6	6	6	7	7	7	47	
		a	a.	4	-4	4	4	4	4	4					
	C-47							5	5	5	5			. 20	

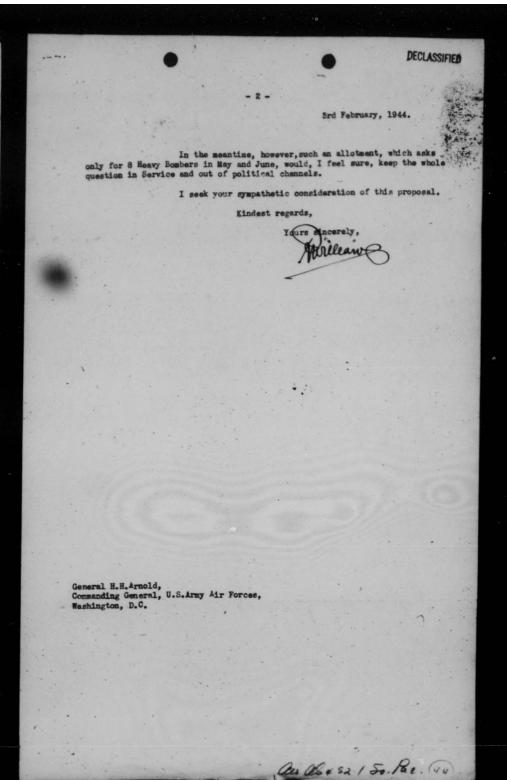
An additional 12 aircraft will be provided from U.K. allotment between April and June.

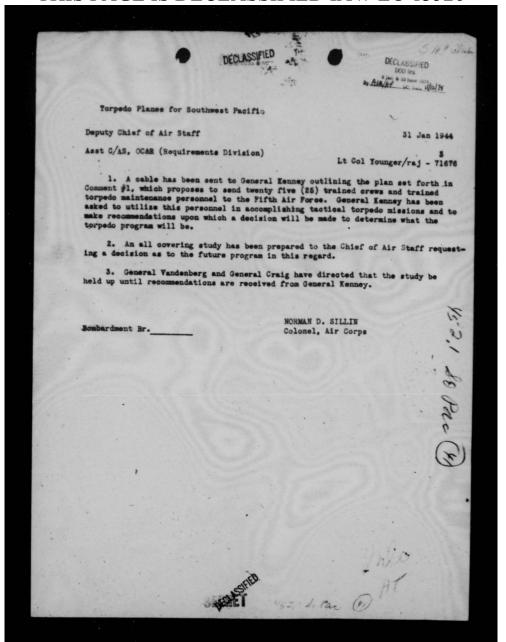
NOTE:- The heavy bombers asked for would provide 26 aircraft between May and September for operational training and 21 between October and December for the seventh squadron.

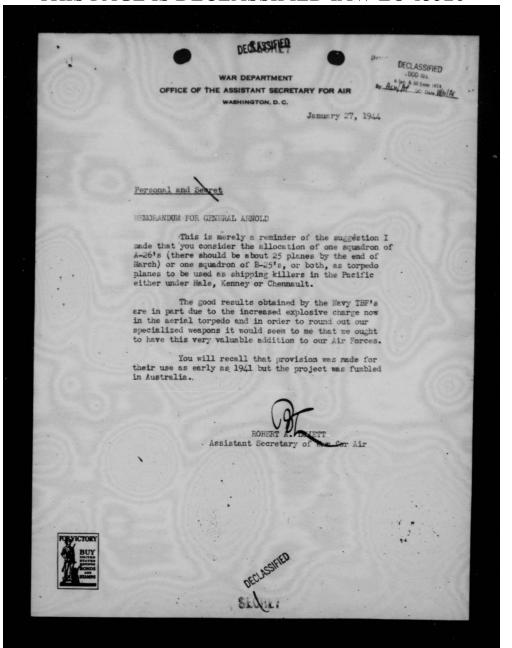
The Transport aircraft would enable the two existing squadrons to be re-equipped in August and November respectively.

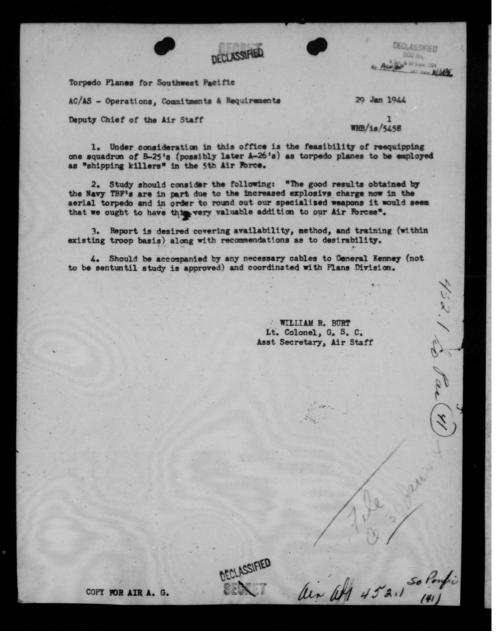
All allotments I understand will come up for review again in May, when, if the situation demands it, they may have to be altered.

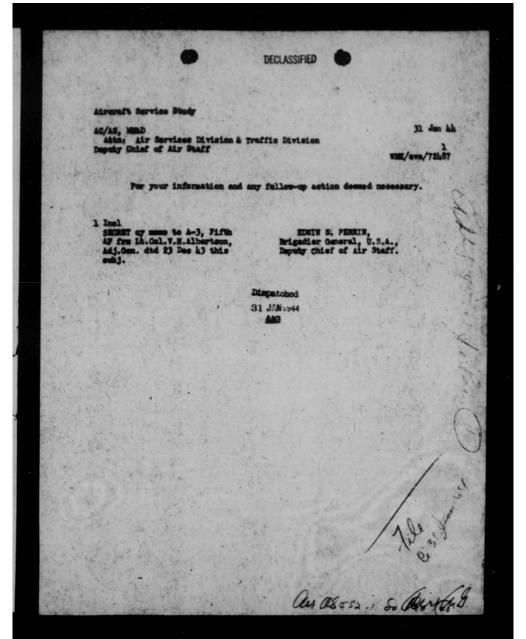
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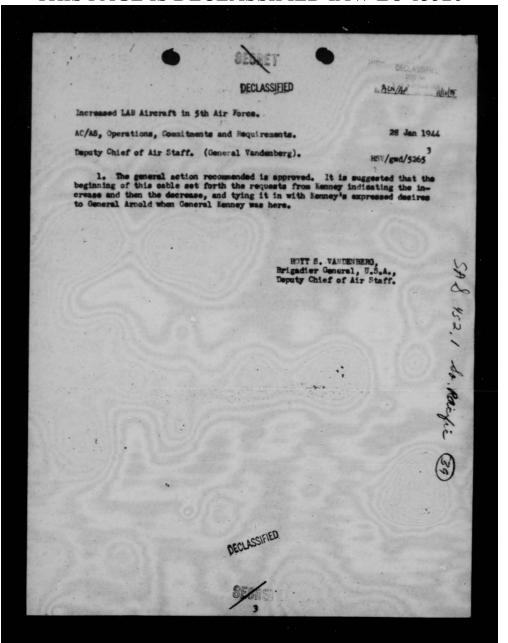




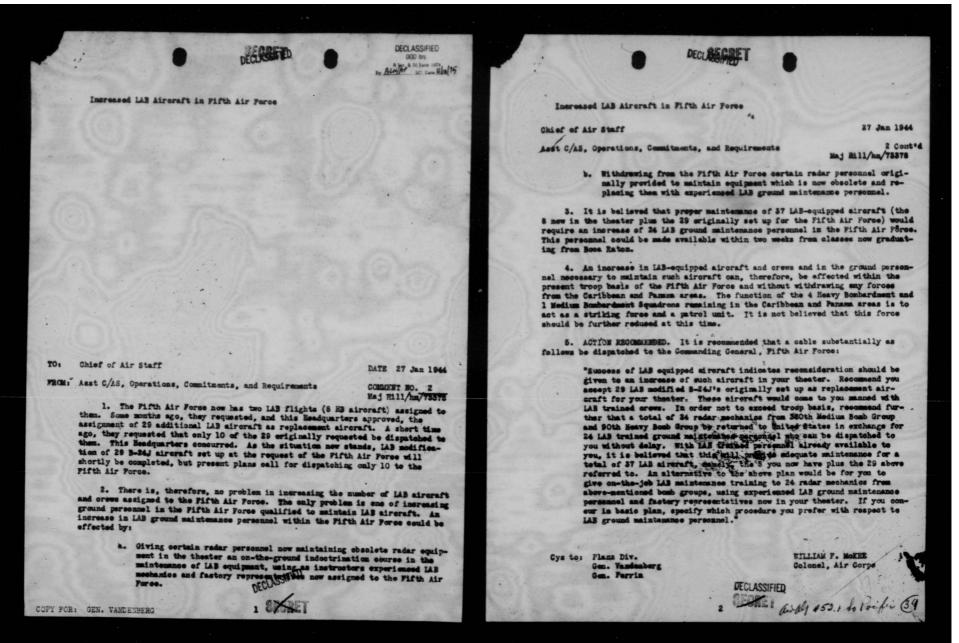


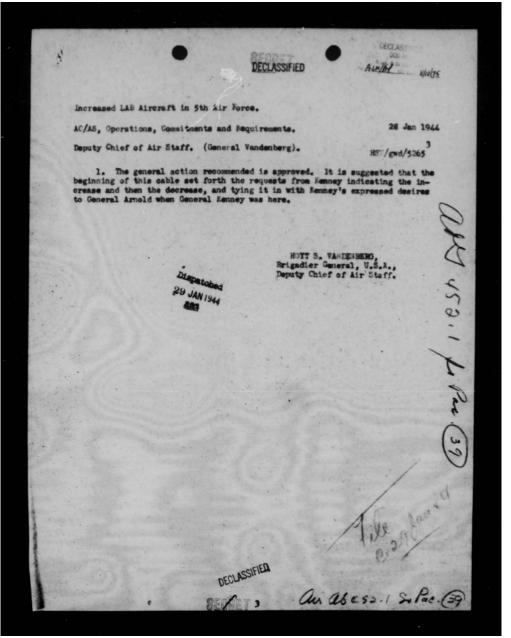


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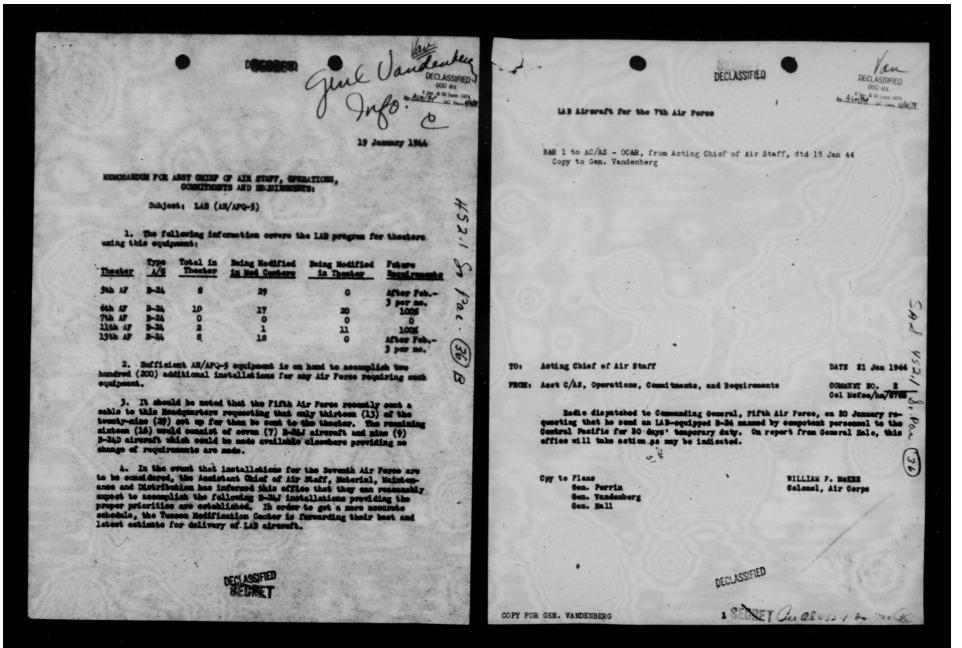
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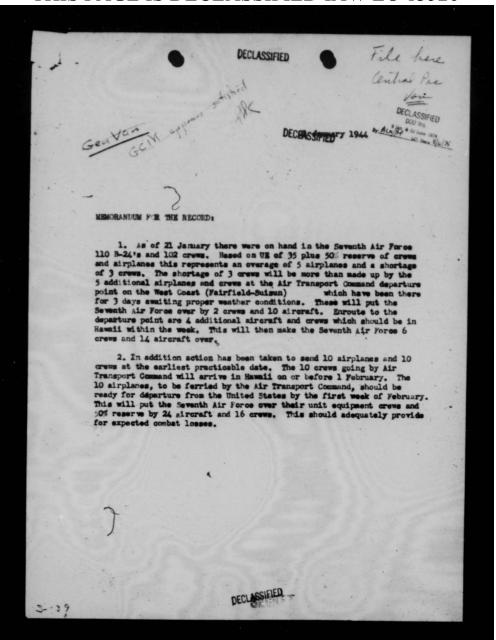


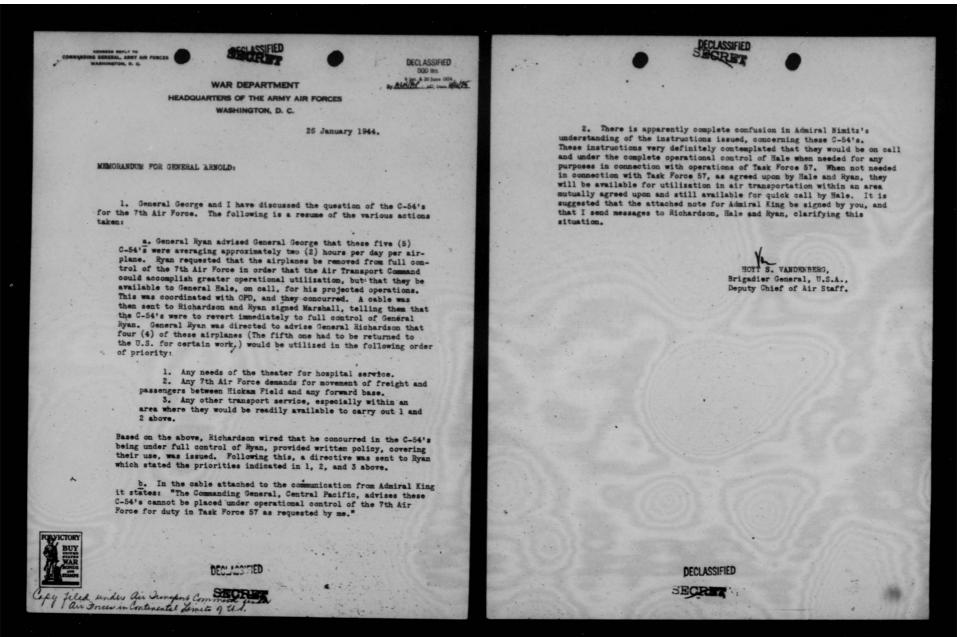


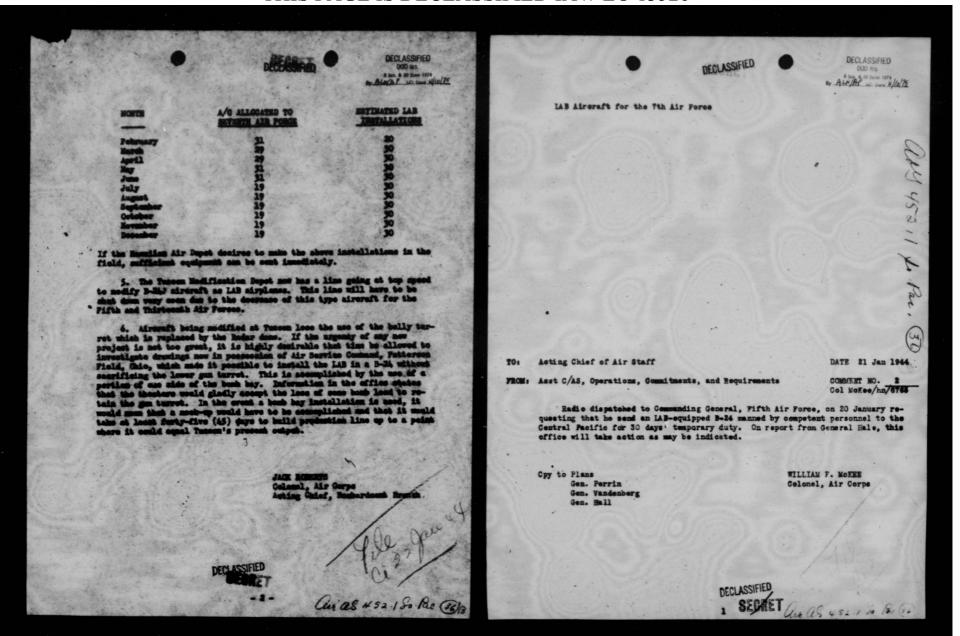
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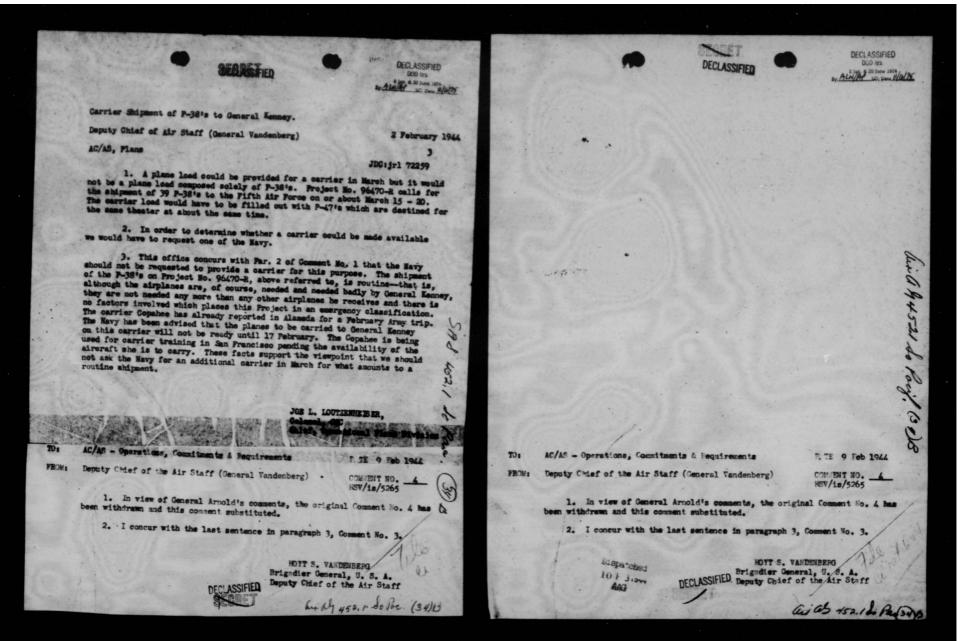
**DECLASSIFIED** DOD itrs LE. Des K/6/75 Increased LAB Aircraft in Fifth Air Force Increased LAB Aircraft in Fifth Air Force Chief of Air Staff 27 Jan 1944 Asst C/AS, Operations, Commitments, and Requirements 2 Cont'4 Ma 4 Ht 11/hm/78878 b. Withdrawing from the Fifth Air Force certain radar personnel originally provided to maintain equipment which is now obsolete and replacing them with experienced LAB ground maintenance personnel. 5. It is believed that preper maintenance of 37 LAB-equipped aircraft (the 8 now in the theater plus the 29 originally set up for the Fifth Air Force) would require an increase of 24 LAB ground mintenance personnel in the Fifth Air Porce. This personnel could be made available within two weeks from classes now graduating from Boos Raton. 4. An increase in LAB-equipped aircraft and crews and in the ground personnel necessary to maintain such aircraft can, therefore, be effected within the present troop basis of the Fifth Air Force and without withdrawing any forces from the Caribbean and Panama areas. The function of the 4 Heavy Bombardment and 1 Medium Bomberdment Squadrons remaining in the Caribbean and Panama areas is to set as a striking force and a patrol unit. It is not believed that this force should be further reduced at this time. 5. ACTION RECOMMENDED. It is recommended that a cable substantially as follows be dispatched to the Commanding General, Fifth Air Force: Chief of Air Staff "Success of LAB equipped aircraft indicates reconsideration should be DATE 27 Jan 1944 given to an increase of such aircraft in your theater. Recommend you FROM: Asst C/AS, Operations, Commitments, and Requirements accept 29 LAB modified B-24J's originally set up as replacement air-COMMENT NO. 2 craft for your theater. These sircraft would come to you manned with Maj Hill/hm/78578 1. The Fifth Air Force now has two LAB flights (8 HB aircraft) assigned to LAB trained crews. In order not to exceed troop basis, recommend furthem. Some months ago, they requested, and this Beadquarters approved, the ther that a total of 24 redar mechanics from 380th Medium Bomb Group assignment of 29 additional LAB sircraft as replacement sircraft. A short time and 90th Heavy Bomb Group be returned to United States in exchange for ago, they requested that only 10 of the 29 originally requested be dispatched to 24 LAB trained ground maintenance personnel who can be dispatched to them. This Beadquarters concurred. As the situation now stands, IAB modificayou without delay. With LAB trained personnel already available to you, it is believed that this will provide adequate maintenance for a tion of 29 B-24J aircraft set up at the request of the Fifth Air Porce will shortly be completed, but present plans call for dispatching only 10 to the total of 57 LAB aircraft, namely, the 8 you now have plus the 29 above Pifth Air Force. referred to. An alternative to the above plan would be for you to give on-the-jeb LAB maintenance training to 24 radar mechanics from 2. There is, therefore, no problem in increasing the number of LAB aircraft above-mentioned bomb groups, using experienced LAB ground maintenance and crews assigned to the Fifth Air Force. The only problem is one of increasing personnel and factory representatives now in your theater. If you conground personnel in the Fifth Air Force qualified to maintain LAB aircraft. Am our in basic plan, specify which procedure you prefer with respect to increase in LAS ground maintenance personnel within the Fifth Air Force could be a. Giving certain radar personnel now maintaining obsolete radar equipment in the theater an on-the-ground indestrination course in the WILLIAM F. MOREE DECLASSIFIED mintenance of LAB equipment, using as instructors experienced LAB Cys to: Plans Div. Colonel, Air Corps Gen. Vandenberg mechanics and factory representatives now assigned to the Fifth Air Gen. Perrin



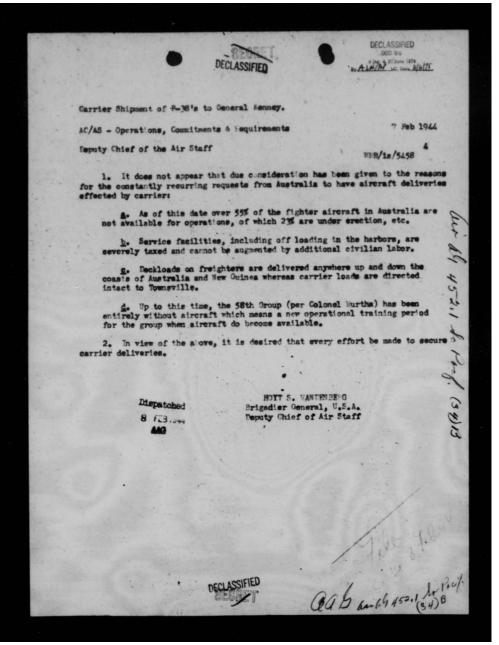








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DECLASSIFIED DOD 105

ALNIA SC Dune 1974

ALNIA SC Dune 1974

0/16/14

Air Chief Marchal Sir Charles F. A. Portal, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.G. Chief, Air Staff, Air Ministry Whitehall, Lendon, S. W. 1

My dear Portal:

161-3,000

I have your letter of 15 January 1964 and progume you are now in possession of information covering the tentative allocations of heavy bushers for the last six months of 1964 to the Royal Australian Air Perce.

Preliminary action has been taken to provide the Royal Australian Air Perce with a heavy bender striking force in the second six months of the year. After having considered the availability of manpower in Australia and the ability of the training squadrum to produce erows, a schedule for furnishing aircraft from production beginning in July was evalved. This schedule will be adequate to equip one equadrum a month with a unit equipment of twelve airplanes plus a 50% reserve and to provide attrition beginning in the next succeeding month for the mintenance of each of the squadrums or formed. The total aircraft to be provided for the second six months is tentatively set at 150 3-24's. This will be sufficient to equip six squadrums with aircraft from 1944's production. The seventh equadrum will have to be equipped in 1946 and it will be discussed when our allocations for 1945 are considered.

Sincerely yours,

15/ Den Bile

General, U. S. A.

Commanding General, Army Air Force

SECLASSIFIED

COPY FOR GENERAL GITES



AIR MINISTRY

KING CHARLES STREET

WHITEHALL, S. W. 1

DECLASSIFIED
JOS Memo
Jan 1975
By Man 1975
Declassified To The Technology

15 January 1944.

My dear Arnold:

Thank you very much for your letter of 5th January about the supply of heavy bombers to the R.A.A.F. I am now told that as a result of his discussions here, Giles has been able to add six more Liberators to the six used aircraft which General Kenney has been authorized to provide. The R. A.F. are also going to contribute 12, so that the R.A.A.F. will have a total of 24 aircraft on which to begin their operational training in the first half of this year.

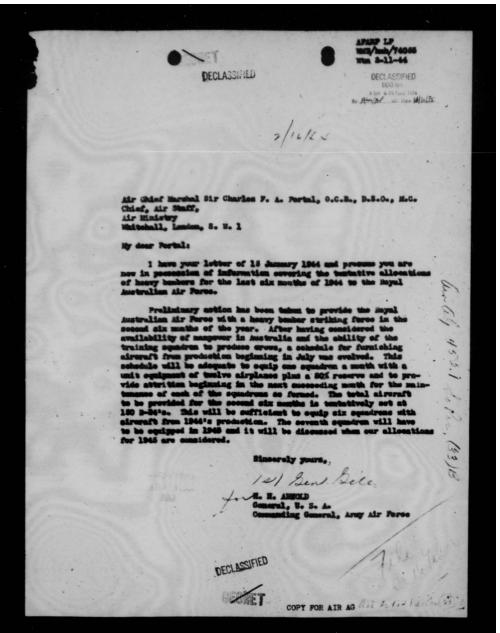
I note that no final commitment has yet been made to equip in the second half of the year the seven heavy bomber squadrons that the R.A.A.F. wish to form. I very much hope, however, that when the appropriate time comes you will find it possible to provide the aircraft needed.

Yours ever.

/s/ C. Portal

General Henry H. Arnold, U. S. Army Air Forces, War Dept., Washington DC, U.S.A.









#### AIR MIMISTRY

KING CHARLES STREET

WEITEHALL, S. W. 1

DECLASSIFIED

JCS Memo
2 Jan. 1975

By 2 A.C.; Data 140

15 January 1944.

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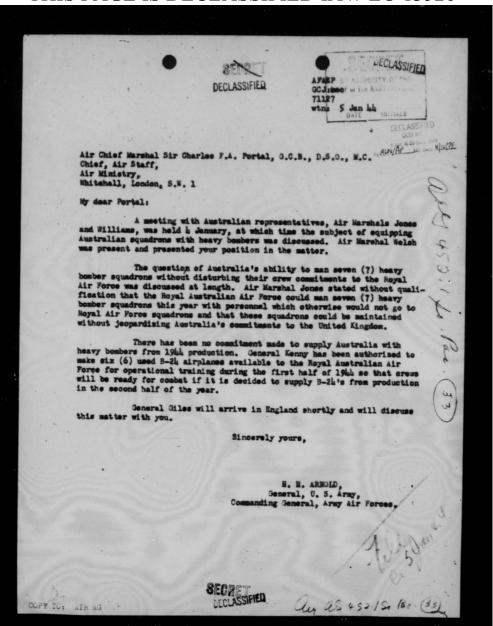
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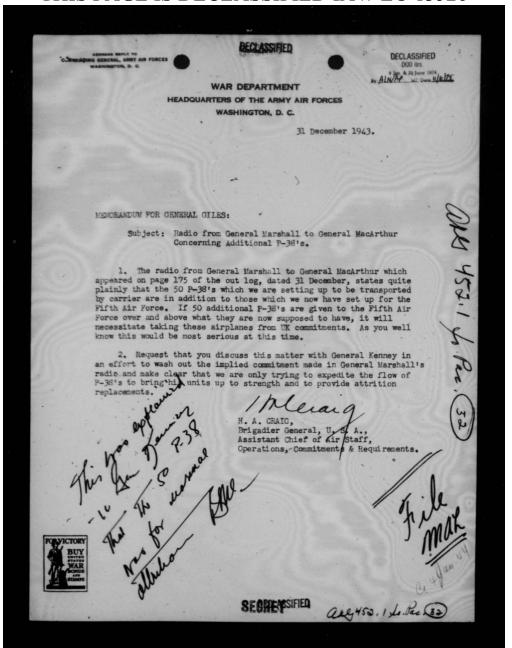
Yours ever,

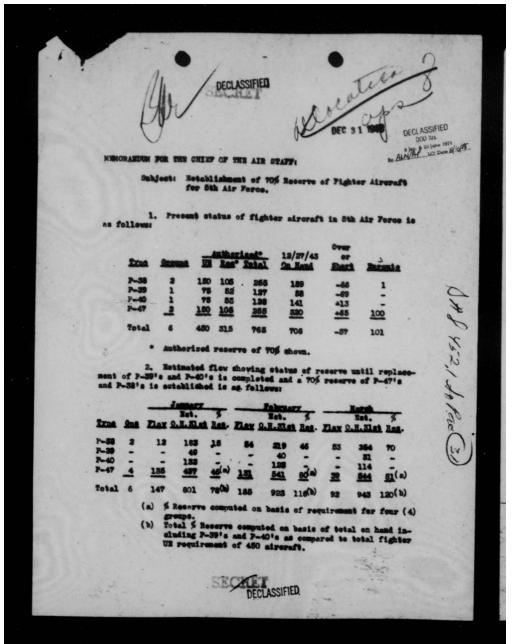
/s/ C. Portal

General Henry H. Arnold, U. S. Army Air Forces, War Dept., Washington DC, U.S.A.

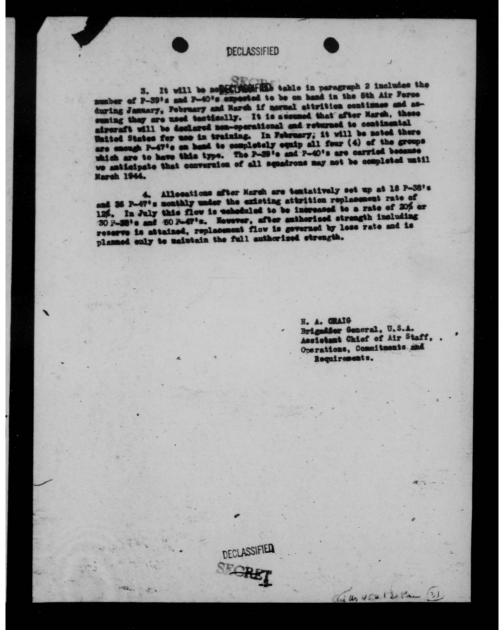
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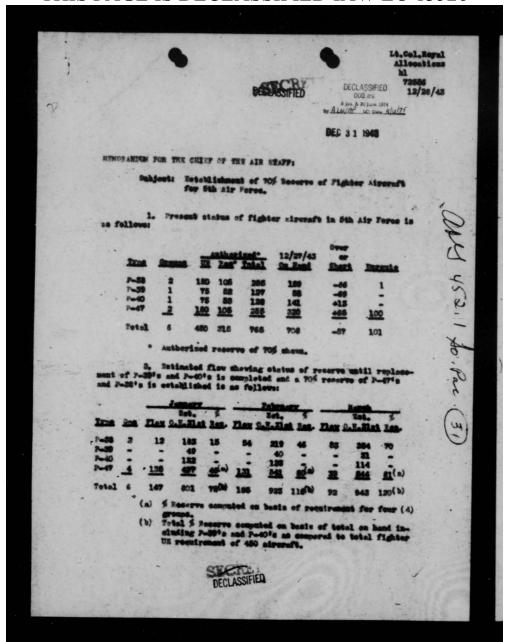




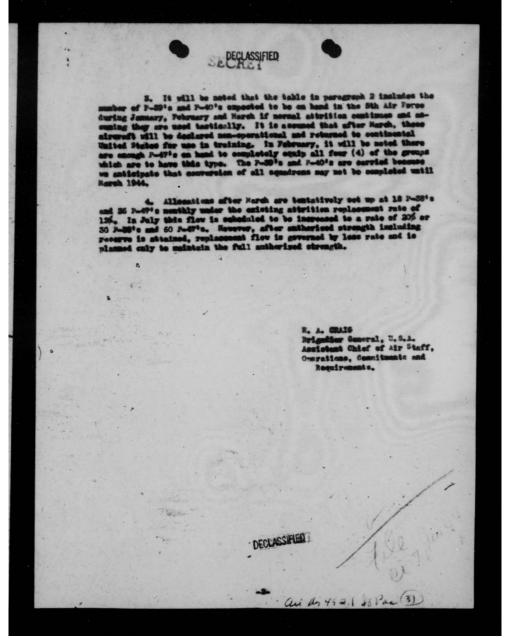


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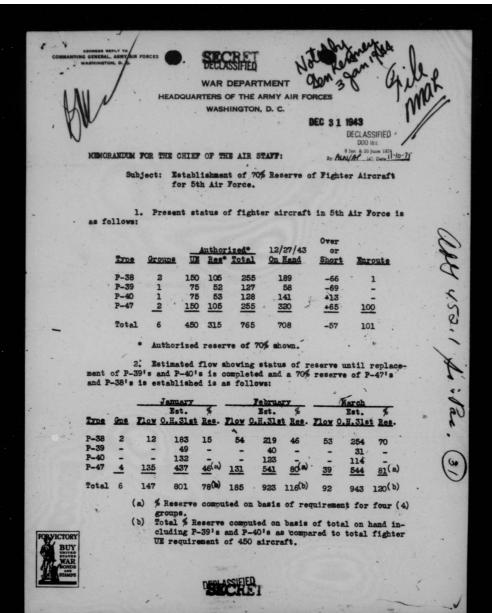




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3. It will be noted that the table in paragraph 2 includes the number of P-39's and P-40's expected to be on hand in the 5th Air Force during January, February and March if normal attrition continues and assuming they are used tactically. It is assumed that after March, these aircraft will be declared non-operational and returned to continental United States for use in training. In February, it will be noted there are enough P-47's on hand to completely equip all four (4) of the groups which are to have this type. The F-39's and P-40's are carried because we anticipate that conversion of all squadrons may not be completed until March 1944.

4. Allocations after March are tentatively set up at 18 P-38's and 36 P-47's monthly under the existing attrition replacement rate of 12%. In July this flow is scheduled to be increased to a rate of 20% or 30 p-38's and 60 P-47's. However, after authorized strength including reserve is attained, replacement flow is governed by loss rate and is planned only to maintain the full authorized strength.

H. A. CRAIG

Brigadier General, U.S.A. Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Commitments and Requirements.

SECRET

air as 45 x 1 40 Pac ( 31,

Chestralia JIL a. 7 DECLASSIFIED DECLASSIFIED DOD itrs. Carrier Shipment of P-38's to General Kenney. . & 20 June 197 AC/AS - Plans FROM: Deputy Chief of the Air Staff COMMENT NO. 1. It is desired that atached problem be examined on following bases: (a) Can we provide a plane-load for a carrier in the months indicated? (b) Can a carrier be made available? 2. It is believed the Navy carrier position is sufficiently strong to warrant AAF making requests wherever such action is sought by Theater Air Commanders. WILLTAM R. BURT Lt. Colonel, G. S. C. Asst Secretary, Air Staff

DECLASSIFIED



DECLASSIFIED
DOD 1879.

By HINTH 100 Date 1874

AFRAD/B

MRN:10h:71715

5 October 1943

MEDICIRANDUM FOR GENERAL ARROLD:

Subject: Air Force Communications, Fifth Air Force.

- 1. Last July General Kenney expressed binself by cable and by letter to you as being opposed to the use of very high frequency equipment in his communication systems, primarily for ground-air control and command. You directed that a small board of officers proceed to the Southwest Pacific area to study the problem in detail and reach a solution which would neet General Kenney's approval.
- 2. Two radar efficers, two communications efficers and myself visited the Southwest Pacific area approximately three weeks in September. Approximately two weeks was spent in the South Pacific area and one week in Hemaii on the same subject. Secondarily, the operation of fighter combat units, aircraft warning and fighter control systems were observed.
- 3. Briefly, the communications systems of the Fifth Air Force involve the use of high frequencies in point-to-point and ground-to-air communications. The transmous load on the available high frequency channels for command, aircraft warning and control systems requires that serious consideration be given to the incorporation of very high frequency systems in order that accurate, speedy and non-jamued communications can be provided for direction-finding, heading and multi-channel sperations. Any increase of Air Force combat units in the New Cuinca area will create an intolerable everload on available radio channels.
- 4. These points were discussed at length with appropriate staff officers and combat commanders of General Kenney's command and briefly with General Kenney. A requirement exists for better radio communications to be made available without interference with the present Air Force operations now being conducted in the New Owince area. This requirement can be set. Detailed test of very high frequency operations with available equipment in the area is to be conducted by General Nurtemith, Commending General, y Fighter Command. Neport of suitability with specific recommendations to this headquarters will be submitted on completion of these tests and appropriate action will be taken.
- 5. Other salient features noted on this trip affecting Air Force communications involved a general lack of radio discipline, non air-transportability of Air Force communications equipment, the insufficiency of spare parts and radio maintenance personnel and lack of technical information on radar and radio equipment. Corrective action in detail which can be taken by this headquarters is being initiated at once by this effice.

4 Declassified

MORRIS R. MELSON

aid 450 1 & Par 25

Major Onthank/is/71589 18 D 1943 DECLASSIFIED 000 les n & 20 June 1974 to Maribe w Date 11-10-26 21 DEC 2945 Lieutenant General M. F. Harmo A.P.O. 502, c/o Postmaster San Francisco, California Dear Wiff: I have read with great interest your letter of 15 November and you may be sure that your progress is being carefully watched As Colonel Ritchie stated, we are concentrating on improving the production of long range fighters, especially P-36's and P-51's. However, the requirement for these types for long range escort in the strategic bombing of Cermany now exceeds the production. Consequently, we can see no prospect of allocating P-51's to the 13th Air Force for some time. The present program calls for P-63's to replace the P-30's and P-40's in the South Pacific. Production of this type has been slow but is now improving and recent information indicates that both production and the performance of this type may prove quite good. We now anticipate that the flow of P-63's to the 13th Air Perce will begin in February and will have replaced all the P-39's and P-40's by the end of the second quarter of 1944. Regarding the augmentation of the present three squadron groups by addition of the fourth squadron, present AAF policy states that no augmentation will take place in any theater until the first quarter of 1945. Due to the limitations of aircraft production and personnel training, it is felt no change in this policy will be made. Present allocations of cress and aircraft are planned to maintain one three squadron P-36 group and one three squadron P-39/63 group at authorised strength in the 13th Air Force. With personal regards and best wishes for the holiday Sincerely, H. H. ARNOLD. General, U. S. Army, Commanding General, Army Air Ford au ab 452.12

DECESSIPED

HEADQUARTERS USAFISPA Office of the Commanding General A.P.O. #502

MPH/ jog

November 15, 1943.

General H. H. Armold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces, Washington.D.C.

Dear General Arnold:

When Colonel Ritchie passed through some days age he intimated that the proposed program of fighter production would concentrate on the P-38, P-47 and P-31; that the P-63 was probably not going into large scale production. It has been our understanding that we were to get P-63s as replacements for our P-40 and P-39.

Quite naturally we are extremely desirous of concentrating in this area on P-38 and P-51 so I am hopeful that there may be something in what Ritchie told me. We have always wanted these two types and started elamoring for them before I left washington almost a year and a half ago. A pressing requirement exists for at least one four-squadron P-38 group. Assignment of P-51s to the second group would strengthen our hand considerably.

It is a little early to conjecture as to what will happen in Bengainville. The southern sector is a doubtful asset to the Jap even now. It is a poor place from which to mount an operation against our Empress Augusta Bay position. Indications are that his supply problem for that area is becoming serious. Kara, Kahili and Ballale are all useless to him as air fields. (See bembing mission reports of the Thirteenth AAF). He cannot make a profitable use of existing harber facilities. Evacuation would appear to be the only sensible course open to him.

Bonis and Buks in North Bougainville can be kept partially neutralised from now on out but I anticipate he will continue for some time to plan on their use as staging fields and to maintain a strong garrison in the Buks Passage area. This, as his last outpost in front of Rabeul, is important of a strong area for barge traffic

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General H. H. Arnold,

November 15, 1943.

to maintain his forces in Central and South Bougainville and to provide for their eventual evacuation. It is equally important to deny the area to us since our air, if established there, would be within 290 miles of Kavieng and only 170 miles from Rabaul.

He will attack and harass our Empress Augusta Bay position but I doubt that he has the means to seriously threaten it by a concentrated sustained effort. Within less than a month we expect to have a fighter field at Torokina, about 4500 feet with dispersal positions for approximately 50 fighters. The plan contemplates two additional strips about 5000 yards inland but initiation of construction must depend upon access roads and establishment of perimeter defense. Consequently these strips will probably not be started before December. If the Jap evacuates the Buka area, which is improbable, it might render completion unnecessary.

In any event, from Torokina or other Bougainville air bases further north, we will require fighter cover over Rabaul and the P-38/P-51 combination presents a strong appeal.

Will you have someone write me in regard to:

- a. Our prospects of getting P-51, and if yes when?
- b. When we may anticipate having two full 4 squadron groups - one of P-38s and one of P-63s or P-51s, if by this time that question can be answered.

The Thirteenth Air Force is preparing an estimate of troops required to June 1944. Completion has been somewhat delayed due to necessity for coordination. It will be submitted as a part of the overall theatre estimate.

The capture of Munda had far reaching effects as it not only gave us the Munda site but paved the way for construction of two strips on Ondonga and one at Baracoma, Vella Lavella. The Munda site is one of the best in the area, excellent coral, no need for a steel mat, excellent dispersal etc. As an indication of its present activity, on November 11 between dawn and duak (13 hours) there were seven hundred take-offs and landings, including take-off of 47 B-24s in 39 minutes - (not based at Munda, just staging through). One thousand mine hundred and seven (1907) suppers were served to combat crews on the evening of November 10.



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General H.H. Arnold,

November 15, 1943.

The Tila strip on Molombangara does not interest us. It is low and swampy and it would be a most difficult job to make it usable. For this and other reasons we have passed it up. It is gratifying to nots, however, the great extent of the Jap effort in Molombangara for the little he got out of it. The strip itself; about 100 laboriously constructed and sodded fighter bunkers, many hundreds of excellent and durable emplacements and nill boxes; a long series of dumny trenches; A.A. and seacoast gun emplacements (the guns are still there, together with many tons of ammunition of all descriptions and calibers); command posts; bivouac areas, etc.

Generally speaking for this area, with what we have and the conditions we are up against, I think we are doing alright. Nate Twining as Comaireols and his staff (Captain Charlie Coe, U.S.N., is his Chief of Staff, and a good one) have done a splendid job. Strother as Fighter Commander has turned in his customary excellent performance and "Diz" Barnes, acting as his assistant, is a top Fighter Commander in anyones show. Nate just told me he, Barnes, alipped from under control the other day and led a P-38 flight up Rabaul way. Metheney as Bomber Commander is also doing splendidly and I am very pleased that "Might Horse Harry" Wilson has proved himself a fine Group Commander and has brought the Nedium Group to a high state of efficiency and effectiveness

Enough for now, I must to work. Best regards to you, Generals Marshall, Handy and Barney.

Sincerely as always.

M.F.HARMON, Lieutenant General, U.S.A.



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Extracts from General Harmon's Letter of 15 New 1943 SEGRET DECLASSIFIED

TO: Secretary of the Air Staff ..

TATE 14 DEC 1943

PROM: ACAS, Plans

CONNENT NO. 2 JDC/jn/72259 ty of the landing at

- 1. There is no necessity of commenting on the activity of the landing at Bougainville.
- 2. The paragraph referring to F-38/F-51 fighter cover for missions over Rabaul indicates that General Harmon is expecting these aircraft. This office believes he should be notified that subsequent to the recent conference an overall study of fighter allocations will be made. The results of this study will be transmitted to the theaters concerned and will show what type fighter theaters will receive.

JOE L. LOUTZENHEISER Colonel, G. S. C. Chief, Operational Plans Division

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Extracts from General Harmon's letter of 15 You 1987

Secretary of the Air Staff

AC/AS, Corations, Commitments / Requirements.

14 Dec. 1943 2 PPR/h1/2056

- 1. The information and inquiries contained in comment as, I are noted. General Hermon's preference for F-CSs and F-CIs is quite unforstantiable, but the prospect for increase or alteration of his present AAF commitment seems most at this time in view of the priority blaced on the requirements of atoms the lost.
- 2. The following information is forwarded to wavide a basic for reply to that northin of General Marmon's letter which dealt with flatter sircraft.
- g. as Colonel Ritchie stated, we are concentrating on improving the production of long range fighters; especially P-38s and P-31s. However, the requirement for these types for long range escort in the strategic bashing of Jermany now exceeds the graduation. Consequently, we can see no prospect of allocating P-31s to the 13th Air Porce for some tide.
- b. The present program calls for F-60s to reclade the P-20s and P-40s in the South Pacific. Production of this type has been also but is now improving and recent information indicates that both production and the preference of this type pay, prove cuits good. We now anticipate that the flow of P-60s to the 13th Ar Posse, 1711 begin in February and will have replaced all the F-60s and F-60s by the end of the second quarter of 1944.
- c. Regarding the summantation of the present three squadron groups by addition of the fourth Mundron, present AAF policy states that no suggestation will take place in any treater until the first quarter of 1045. The to the limitations of sirrest production and personnel treining, it is felt no chance in this policy will be made. Present allocations of creas and aircraft are planned to meintain one turne squadron P-78 group and one three squadron P-78 group t authorized strength in the 13th Air Force.

WILLIAM N. MCKES
Colonel, Air Cores
Denuty Assistant Chief of Air Stoff
Coccutions, Commitments & Requirements.







Extracts from General Harmon's Letter of 15 New 1943

AC/AS - Operations, Commitments & Requirements

10 Dec 1943

8

Secretary of the Air Staff

MTD/18/71589

- 1. The following excerpts from a letter from General Harmon to General Armold are furnished for information and whatever action you consider necessary.
- 2. It is requested that your comments and information on which to base reply be returned to this office as early as possible.

"When Colonel Ritchie passed through some days age he intimated that the proposed program of fighter production would concentrate on the R-36, R-47 and R-51; that the R-63 was probably not going into large scale production. It has been our understanding that we were to get R-63 as replacements for our R-40 and R-39.

Quite naturally we are extremely desirous of concentrating in this area on P-36 and P-51 so I am hopeful that there may be something in what Ritchie told me. We have always wanted these two types and started clamoring for them before I left Washington almost a year and a half ago. A pressing requirement exists for at least one four-squadron P-38 group. Assignment of P-51s to the second group would strengthen our hand considerably.

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"In any event, from Torokina or other Rougainville air bases further north, we will require fighter cover over Fabeul and the R-38/P-51 combination presents a strong appeal.

Will you have someone write me in regard to:

- a. Our prospects of getting P-51, and if yes when?
- b. When we may anticipate having two full 4 squadron groups - one of P-3°s and one of P-6°s or P-51s, if by this time that question can be answered.

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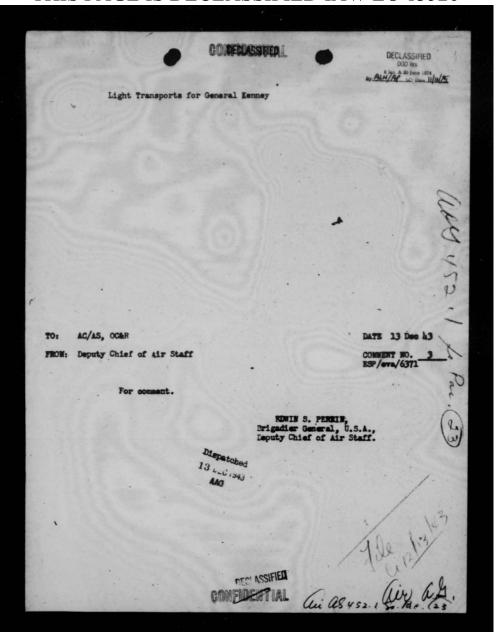
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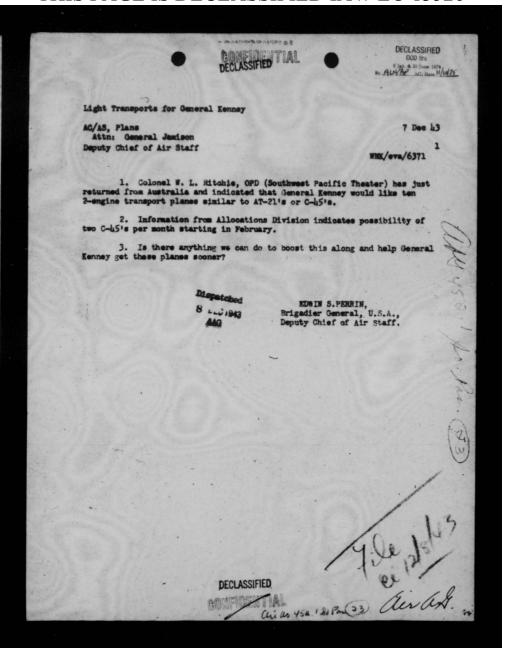
MILLAND A. LIBEY Colonel, G. S. C. Secretary, Air Staff

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COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES





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2 DEC 1943

WAR DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDIM FOR THE CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF: (Attention: Gen. Perrin)

Subject: Modification of B-17 Airplanes (IC-108 and IC-108A).

1. Status of XC-108 (Transport for General MacArthur) Airplane is as follows:

a. All of the 22 items in "Work to be Accomplished" program have been completed. The remaining work includes the balance of inspection, functional testing, replacing loose equipment, and general clean-up.

- b. This airplane should be ready for delivery within a day OF 80.
  - 2. Status of XC-108A (Cargo) is as follows:

a. It is estimated that this airplane will be ready for flight delivery to Washington for inspection on 3 December. A shakedown flight has just been completed and several minor changes are now being made. It is understood that General Arnold is to make the decision for the final destination of this airplane.

3. #2 XC-108 (Transport for General Speatz):

a. B-177, No. 42-6036, has been picked to be modified into an IC-108 similar to \$1 ship. It will be thoroughly checked as to its condition prior to modification in order that a minimum number of man-hours may be expended on this project. A periodic report will be submitted to your office on this airplane.

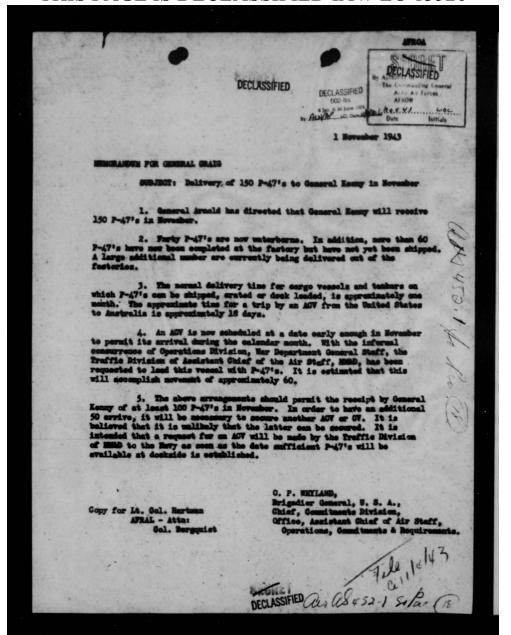
Major General, U.S.A., Asst. Chief of the Air Staff.

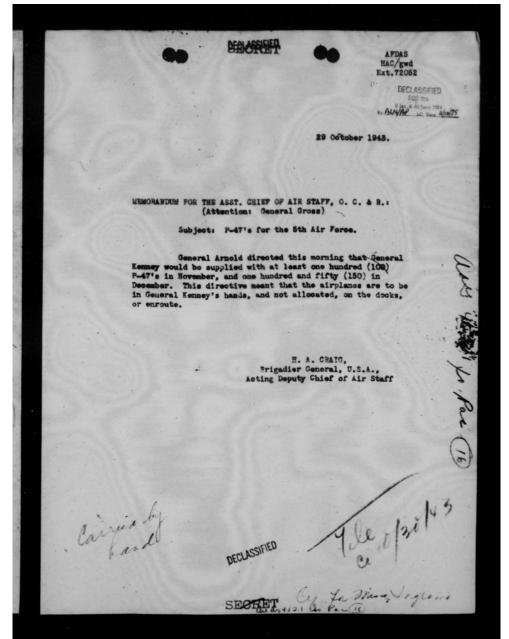
Materiel, Maintenance & Distribution.

Authority for Secret Correspondence, dated\_12/2143

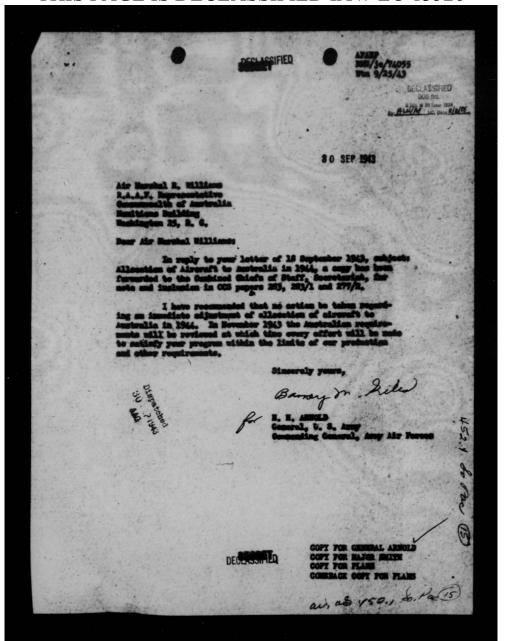


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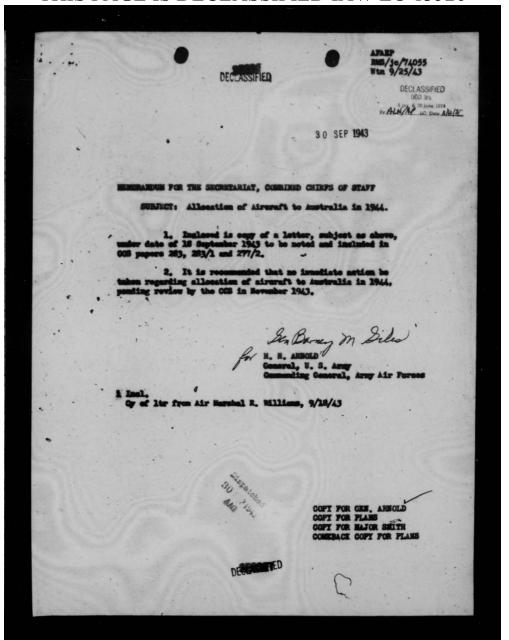




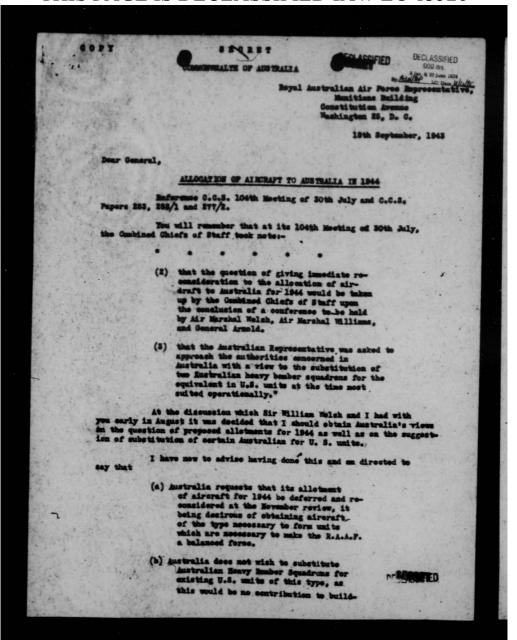
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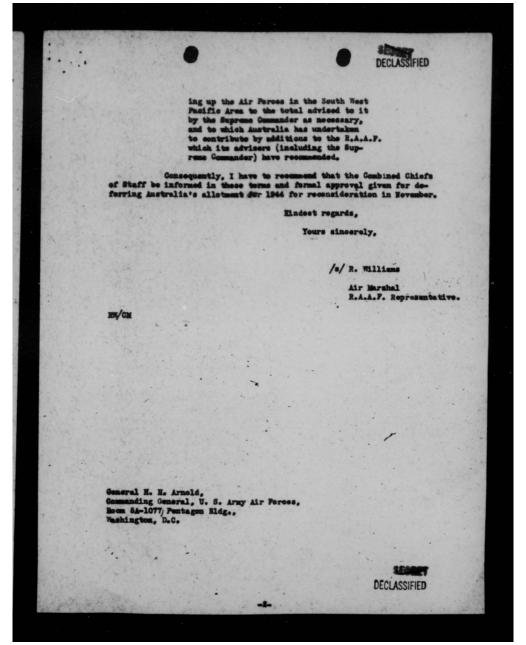


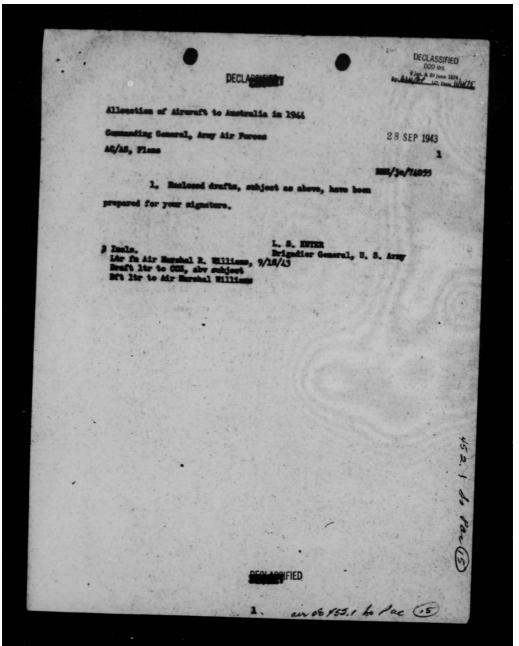
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Extracts from Letter to General Arnold from Ceneral Kenney.

AC/AS, Operations, Commitments : Requirements.

23 Sept. 1943

Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.

1. ESP/cmc/6371

The following extract from a letter to General Arnold from Lieutenent General Kenney, dated 7 September 1943, is quoted below for your comment and action:

". . I have just received a rather disturbing remour about the 8.25H which I understand is to come to me during the next couple of months. The b.25G's came out equipped with the 75 mm. cannon and two .50 calibre machine guns in the nose. To give us sufficient fire power we installed pairs of blister guns on each side of the fuselage, back outside of the rear bomb bay. In order to preserve a decart c.g. lecation. Someone from the 5th Air Porce expressed a desire to representatives of your office or the Air Service Command who were visiting here that we would like these blister was installed back in the States. The rumour that I now have is that in the B.25H one blister instellation of two .50 calibre guns has been made on the right hand side just outside the old mavigator's compartment and that in order to preserve belance two of the four .50 calibre guns that were supposed to be installed in the nose have been removed, so that the fire power of the airplane forward has not been increased at all. The reason for not installing another pair of guns in a blister on the left side is supposed to be because of interference with the heater. We don't use heaters out here on any simpleme that is liable to fly under 15,000 ft., as they are excess baggage in this climate. The B.25 soldm rets over a thousand feet except when crossing the mountains, so our heaters have been removed and thereby the interference with the pair of blister gums on that side of the airplane has been obviated. If it is not too late, I wish that you would send me either B.250's which I will fix up myself with blister gons on the sides or the N's with the four .50's and the new light 75 mm. gum in the nose. I will then install the other four blister guns on the sides in the region of the rear bomb bay or wherever is necessary to preserve balance. \* :

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Brigadier Galeral, U. S. A. Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.

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Letter to Gen. Arnold frm Gen. Kenney, 7 Sept. 1948.

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Deputy Chief of the Air Staff.

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Sign & 30 June 1974

Both Han All St. Days Bill St.

23 Sept. 1943

1 HSP/cmc/6371

The following extracts from a letter to General Arnold from Lieutenant Comeral Kenney, dated 7 September 1843, are quoted below for your occument and action:

" . I have just received a rather disturbing rumour about the 3.25H which I understand is to come to me during the next couple of months. The B.250's came out equipped with the 75 am. cannon and two .50 calibre machine runs in the nose. To give us sufficient fire power we installed pairs of blister guns on each side of the fusolage, back outside of the rear bond bay. In order to preserve a decent c.c. location. Someone from the 5th Air Force expressed a desire to representatives of your office or the Air Service Command who were visiting here that we would like these blister guns installed back in the States. The rumour that I now have is that in the B.25H one blister installation of two .50 calibre guns has been made on the right hand side just outside the old navigator's compartment and that in order to preserve balance two of the four .50 calibre runs that were supposed to be installed in the nose have been removed, so that the fire power of the airplane forward has not been increased at all. The reason for not installing mother pair of guns in a blister on the left side is supposed to be because of interference with the heater. We don't use heaters out here on any a rplane that is liable to fly under 15,000 ft., as they are excess baggage in this climate. The B.25 seldon gets over a thousand feet except when crossing the mountains, so our heaters have been removed and thereby the interference with the pair of blister runs on that side of the airplane has been obviated. If it is not too late, I wish that you would send me either B.25G's which I will fix up myself with blister guns on the sides or the H's with the four .50's and the new light 75 mm. gun in the nose. I will then install the other four blister guns on the sides in the region of the rear bomb bay or wherever is necessary to preserve balance.

"Recently we have been extremely gratified to see the B.25's come in without complete winterisation. As a matter of fact the only thing now coming out to us completely winterised is the C.47 and it is not too much of a job to remove this surplus equipment. Some day when we get time I will load up a boat going back to the States with a lot of heating systems and winterization equipment which is all surplus, as far as I consee, for the duration of the war.

"One point that I stressed in conversation with Enudsen was the need for stopping model changes. The P-38 is an example. I have E's, P's, G's

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Letter to Gen. Arnold fra Gen. Kenney, 7 Sept. 1943. (Cont'd)

AC/AS, MUAD

23 Sept. 1943

Deputy Chief of Air Staff

1 Cont'd

"H's and a couple of other models. Any one of them can lick the Mips for the next two years. What I want Lockheed to do is to keep on building the present model - J. K. Q or whatever it is - and shoot anyone who even tries to make a change. Each shipment that comes out seems to be a different model from the preceding shipment and then our troubles start. The literature is always late and the spares catch up about the time that the next model arrives. The result is definitely reflected in a low percentage of airplanes in combat condition in the squadrons and an additional heavy burden is placed on the service squadrons and the depots. Svery new model seems to have a bolt or a gadget somewhere in it that is bigger or smaller or a different shape than its predecessor. That is the gadget that always breaks, and having no spares the airplane is on the ground until we had one out of metal in some Australian tool shop. About that time a radio arrives telling us to ground that particular model until we have inspected this particular part and we are instructed to requisition on A.S.C. for replacements of defective gadgets. Naturally I cannot take 'planes out of combat for a Tech Order, so I have to order as many of this gadget as there are 'planes of that model here and request air shipment. When the shipment arrives we inspect for defects and replace the part as seen as we can spare the airplane from operations. A lot of this grief would be stopped if we could just run off a year's production frozen to one model, no matter how many bright ideas anyone had to improve them. If there is any modification to be done to take care of special needs of this theatre I would rather do it myself.

"We have recently received some shipments of aircraft carried as dock load on tankers. If that is the only method of getting then out here on time, I have no objection, but whenever possible I would prefer that they come on some boat other than a tanker. The tanker dock is so low that dock loaded aircraft arrive in pretty bad shape from segmenter corrosion. Many of them require at least a week's work on arrival here and the average will probably run at least two days. The structure has to be carefully inspected and bulkhead joints, cables and engines theseoughly cleaned of corrosion before we dare go far shead on assembly. On some shipments the engines have been so badly corroded that they had to be removed. If it is necessary to ship aircraft out here on tankers I believe that a little more attention to protecting them against the effects of salt spray would pay dividends."

Dispatched

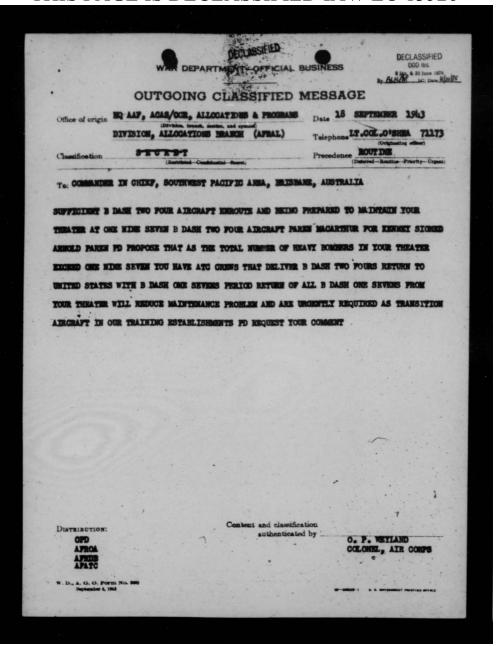
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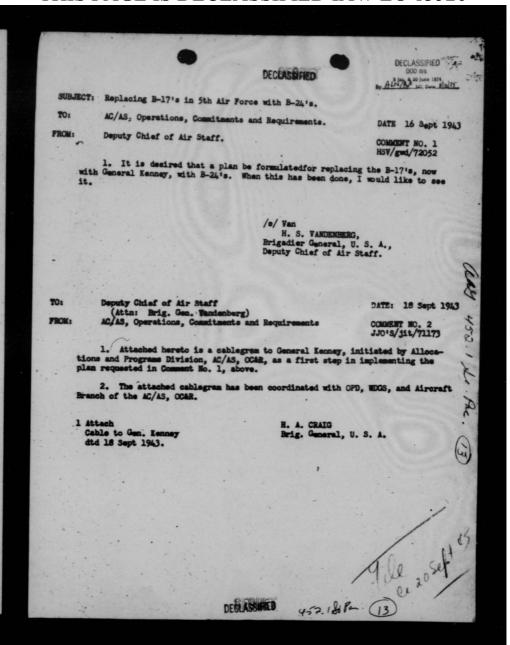
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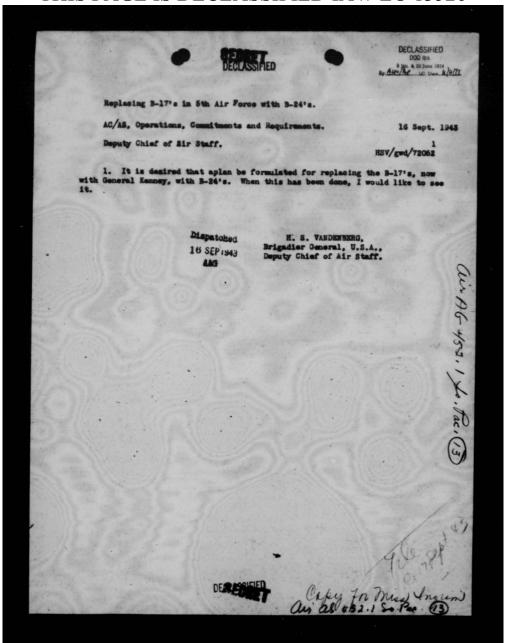
Brigadier General, U.S.A., Deputy Chief of Air Staff.

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10: A	AC/AS, Operations,	Commitments and R	equirements.	DATE 1	6 Sept. 1943
FROM: I	Deputy Chief of Air	Staff.		COMME N	d/72052
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		R	H. S. VANDE	NBERG,	
		De	rigadier General	Air Staff.	
TO: D	eputy Chief of Air (Attn: Brig. Gen.	Staff Bandanhama)		DATE:	18 Sept 1943
FRCM: A	C/AS, Operations, C	Commitments and Re	quirements	COMMENT	
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-610ns 8	. Attached hereto and Programs Divisi equested in Comment	on, AC/AS, OC&R,	General Kenney as a first ster	, initiated by in implementi	Alloca- ng the
2. Branch	of the AC/AS, OC&R	legram has been c	oordinated with	OPD, WDGS, an	d Aircraft
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1 Attac	ch e to Gen. Kenney		H. A. CRAIG Brig. General	V	C
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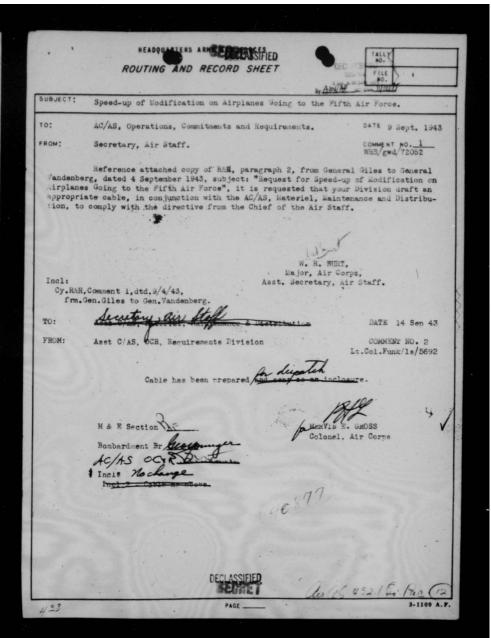




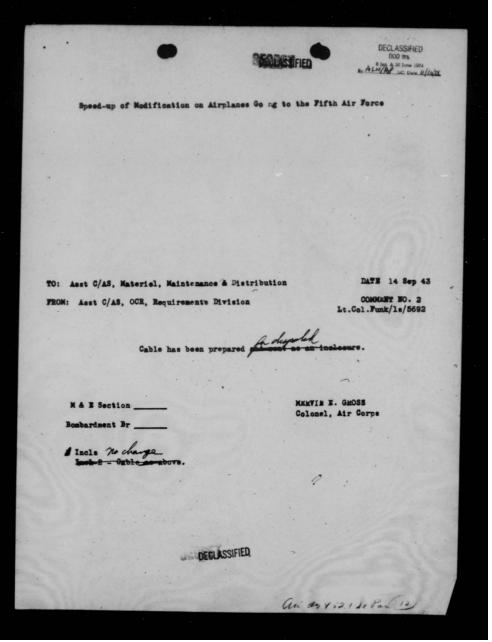
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ROUTING AND RECORD S	
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Request for Speed-up of Modification	on Airplanes Going to the Fifth Air For
General Vandenberg	DATE 9/4/43
General Giles	COMMENT NO. 1
General Marshall directed this da 2 bombers scheduled for General Kenney	ate that I inform him when the last of t
General Marshall also directed th	nat a good strong radiogram he sent to
lawaii to speed-up all modification on outhwest Pacific, especially those for	airplanes going through to the South and the Fifth Air Force. Make this radiogr
trong and send it today.	Min
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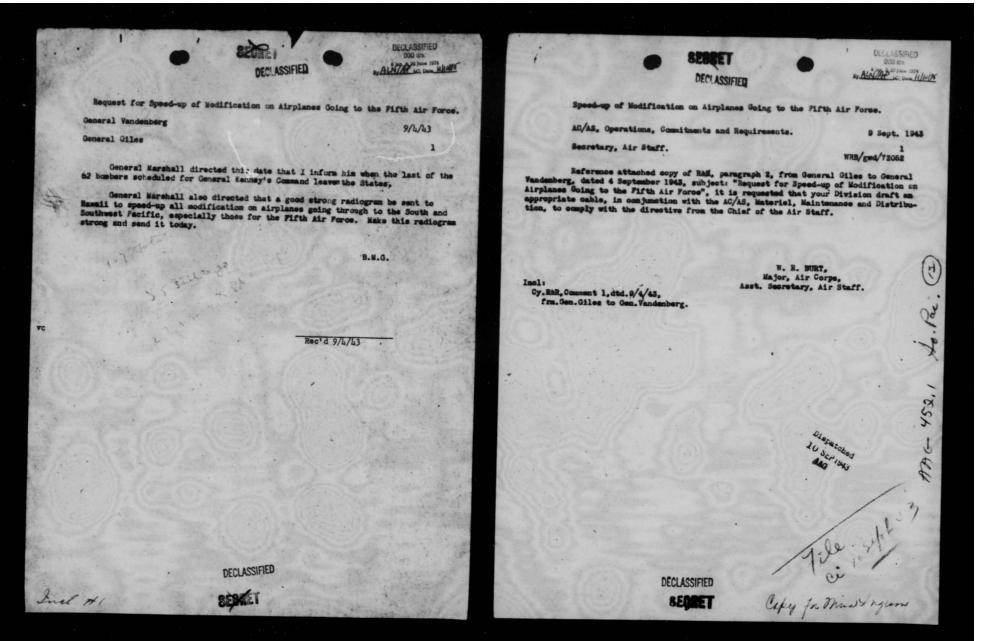
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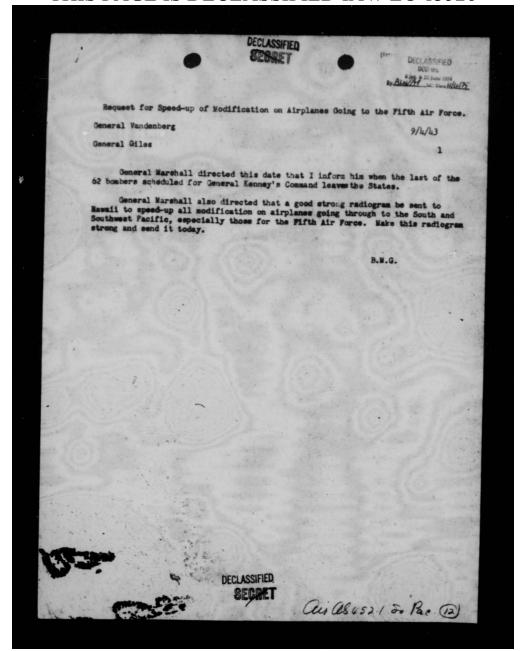


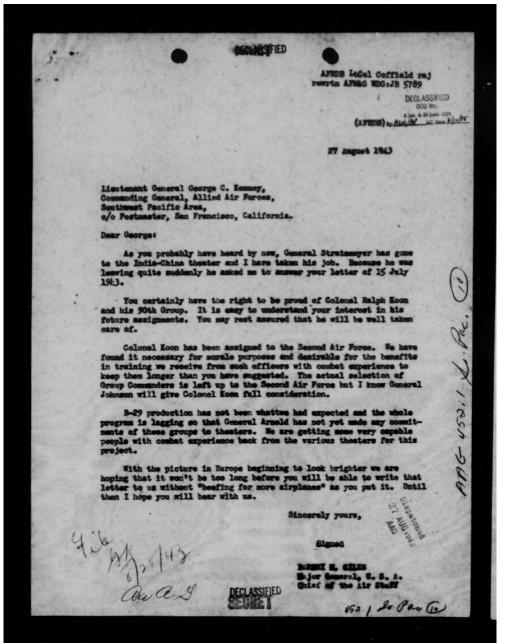
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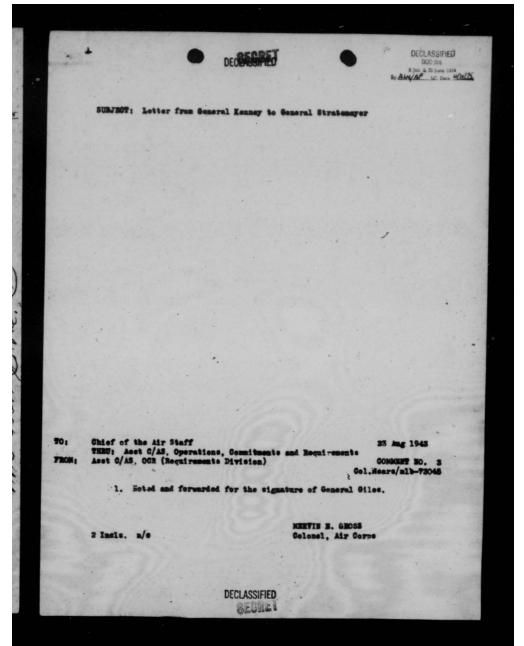


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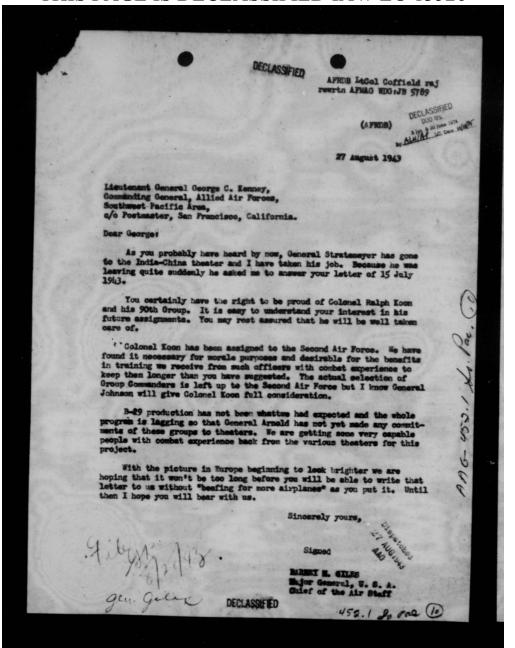








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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED AIR FORCES
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

15th July, 1945.

Dear Strat,

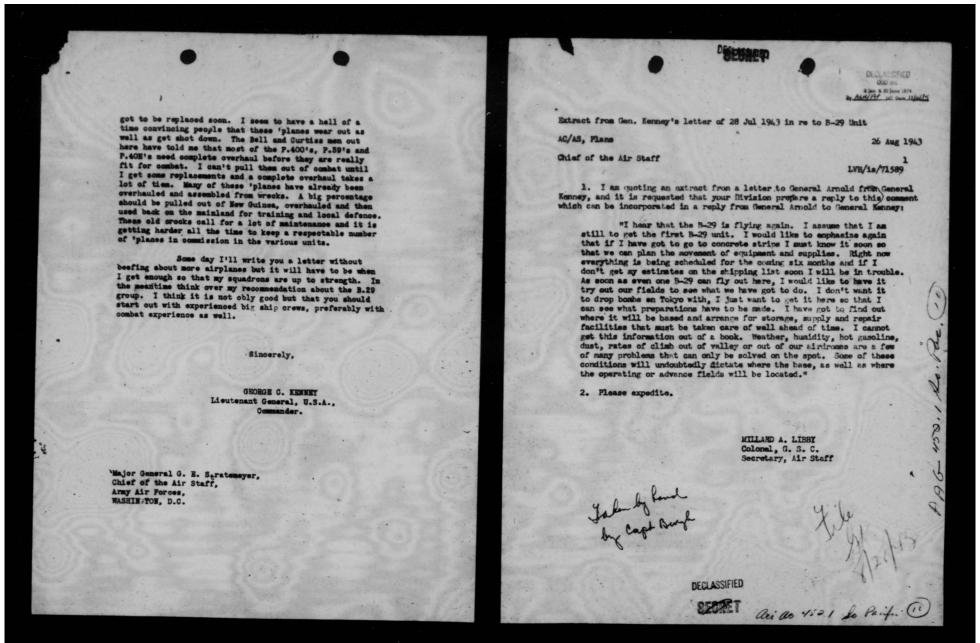
I am sending home Colonel Ralph E. Koon, 0-17197, who has been C.O. of the 90th Bombardment Group sime last October when Art Meehan was lost. Koon did a remarkable job picking up an outfit that had lost five 'planes and three orews on their first two missions and which I then pulled out of combat amb put back on training status for two months. He whipped the outfit into shape and today they have a record of shooting down Nips and sinking ships that is something to be proud of. The strain, however, has worn him down to the point where I find it advisable to send him home to save him. The same thing is true of a lot of other excellent big ship crewmen that I have sent home during the past two or three months.

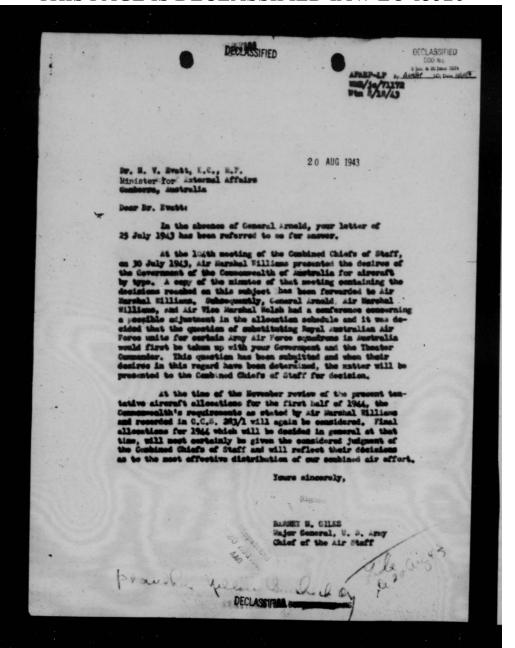
The reason for this letter is to recommend that this whole crowd, or as many of them as can be spared, be assembled under Koon's leadership if you haven't already picked the man, and form the B.29 show that I am to get - not only have had combat experience in this theatre but plenty of it in big ships.

If no B.29 outfit is going to be ready before next spring, then I'd like to see Koon given the next B.24 group you send me. The way the things are coming off the line I figure I should get another one by Christmas anyhow.

The heavies are the things that count out here where the targets are all so far away. Anything that can't reach out and strike from five hundred to a thousand miles away from the airdrome does not pay very vig dividends. I was supposed to have 197 heardes here by July lat. Now the promise is August 15th. I'd like to remind everyone again that my 8.17's are on their last legs. None of them go out any more without reporting instruments and generators going bad, props not governing properly and so on. They have all

/got to be ....





HOTEL MARK HOTELASSIFIED

MOS HILL
San Francisco



July 25th., 1943.

COMPIDENTIAL.

Dear General Arnold.

I have received your unofficial and confidential letter dated July 22md, on the eve of my departure from this country.

Pirst of all, let me say this. Owing to your unavoidable absence from Washington, I spoke to General Stratemeyer not in relation to airereft allocation generally, but only in relation to the special contribution to instralls directed by the President to be made following representations by myself.

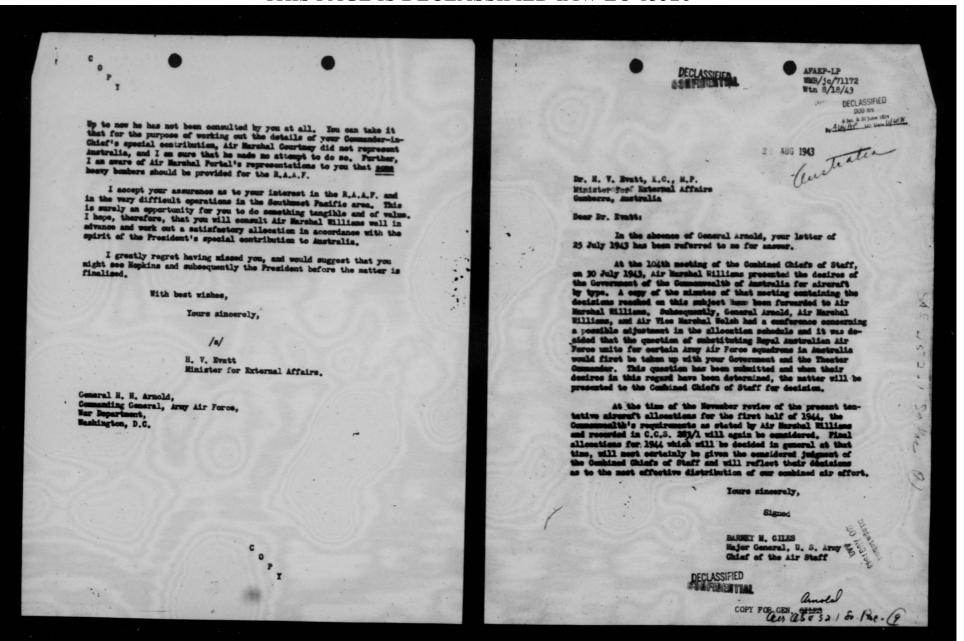
As you know, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, had given a decision directing that airplanes be provided for the Royal Australian Air Force in addition to all existing commitments to Australia. While the working out of details was a matter for the Staffe, it is obvious that one object of the President's decision was to make the R.A.A.F. in the Sourthwest Pacific a more balanced and more effective striking force. Therefore, the question of heavy bembers provided for in Air Marchal Williams' specification was of importance.

On my recent return to Mashington from London, I saw your Deputy who tald me that I should in the first instance discuss any question of types with Mr. Hopkins. Accordingly I did so.

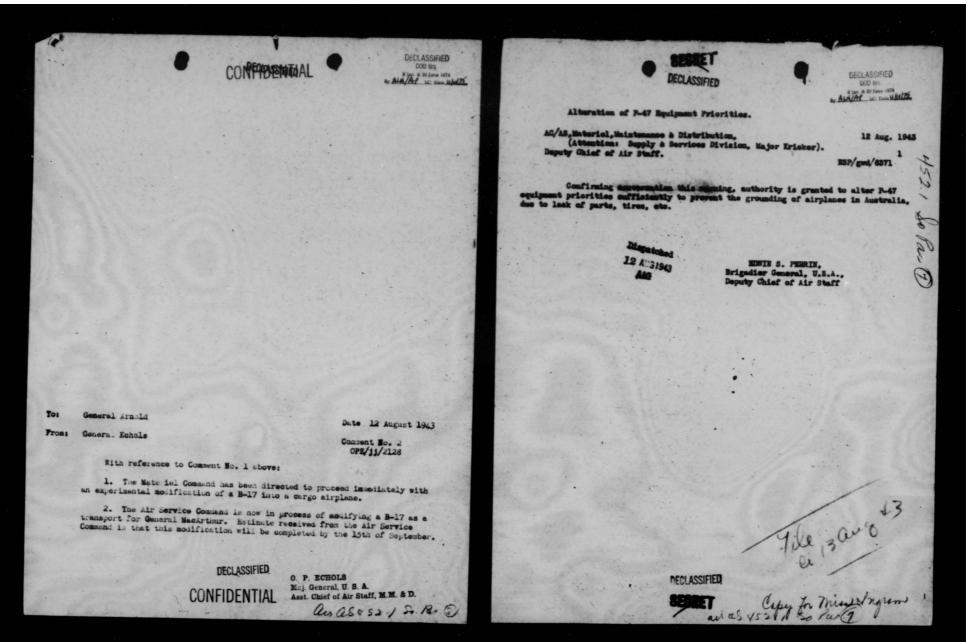
I subsequently saw the President and furnished him with an aide memoire following his intimation that the gift to Australia should not be interpreted in a narrow, but in a broad and liberal spirit.

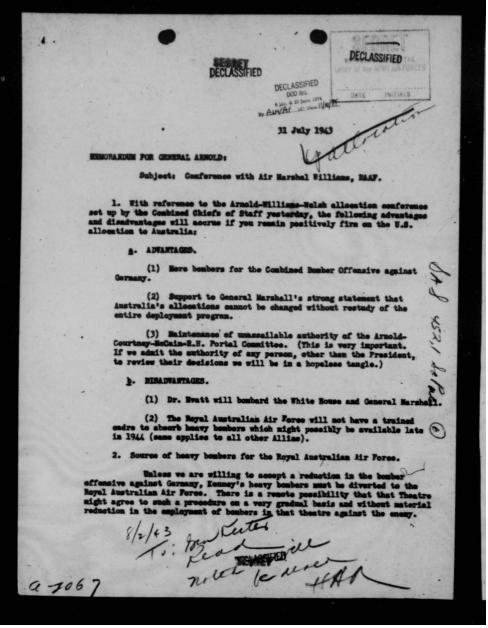
I have no intention of embarking upon any discussion of strategy with yourself. I must say, however, that your letter invites the comment that, at the recent Mashington Conferences, it was decided that unremiting pressure against Japan should be maintained and extended. Accordingly Mr. Churchill announced to the Press in the presence of the President that the war against Japan was to be pursued with the same vigor as the war in Europe. The President's decision to make a special contribution to instralia was in strict accordance with the strategie decisions reached in Mashington which are well known to me.

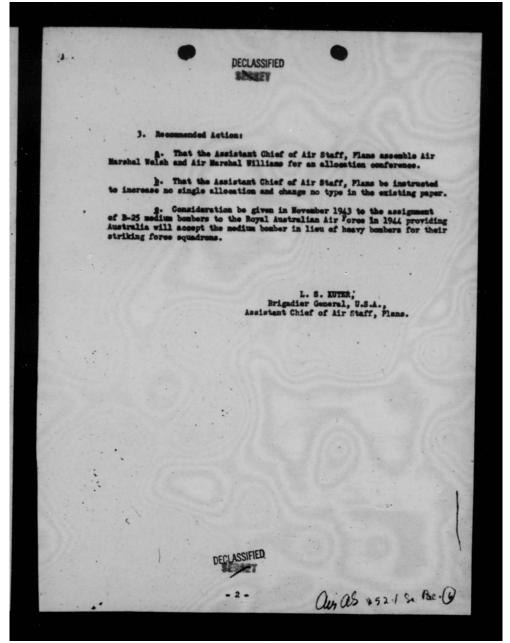
The practical suggestion I now make is that Australia's representative-Air Marshal Williams-should be fully consulted before determining allocations of planes in accordance with the President's special decision.

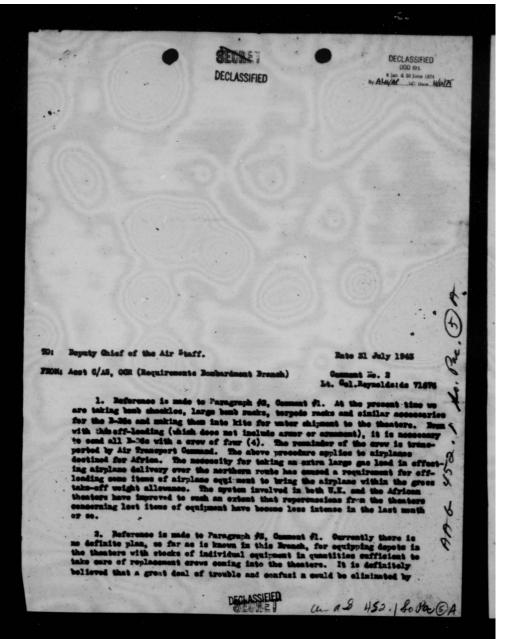


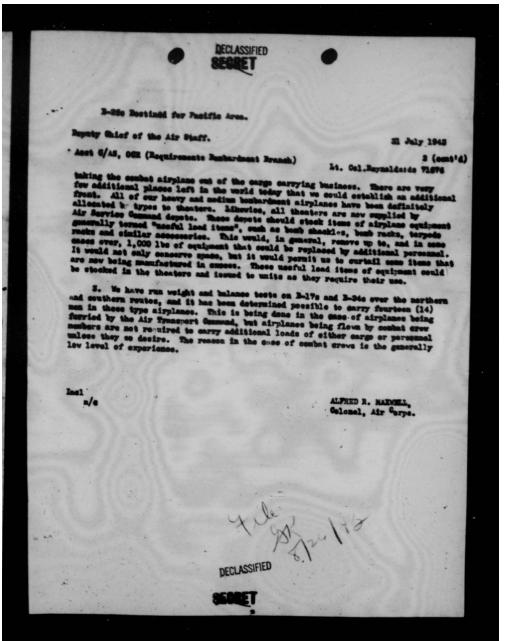
	HEADQUARTERS ARMY AIR FORCES	TALLY
	ROUTING ND RECORD SHEET	DE CASSILIO
	DECLASSIED	8 100 AC.
SUBJEC	Transferming P 12 (and madel) data Transact Til	By ALM/AT 10, Day Epiter
	Transforming B-17 (early model) into Transport Flane	for Gen. MacArthur
TO: (	General Echols	DATE 7/29/43
FROM: (	General arnold	COMMENT NO. 1.
		, i
1	From time to time the question has arisen as to we can be made of our bombing airplanes after the war is cause been received that they be changed into transport	over. Many suggestions
	At this writing, it is impossible to furnish the world with the cargo planes and transports that the 54 type. For instance, General MacArthur recently as request had to be disapproved.	w desire notably of the
0 0 0	With the above in mind, I had as you know North Ambee early B-25's into a light transport for me. Outside etting in and out, it works very satisfactorily. Quit me at Dayton, I don't remember who it was, to take one of the B-17's and see what they could do towards transfort plane to send to General MacArthur.  Will you look into this matter and carry the B-17's; also, take one of the early B-17's, strip all of the	e of the inconvenience of e recently I asked some- of the earlier models orming it into a trans- modification through for
5	ee what we can do towards making a cargo carrying plan	That
To:	General Arnold	Date 12 August 1942
From:	General Echols	Comment No. 2
		OPE/jj/2128
4 12 1	With reference to Comment No. 1 above:	
	1. The Materiel Command has been directed to pr an experimental modification of a B-17 into a cargo a	coceed immediately with
mem Cot	2. The Air Service Command is now in process of transport for General MacArthur. Estimate received for Scommand is that this modification will be completed by for second:  Shamire directed to the CLASSIFIED OP 1.  They sen Arnold Welling Mindle Mail the Government of the Grand Market Mark	rom the Air Service y the 15th of September.  Levels ecchois neral, U. S. A.
no i	IIIIAK PAGE	hief of Air Staff, M.M. & D.
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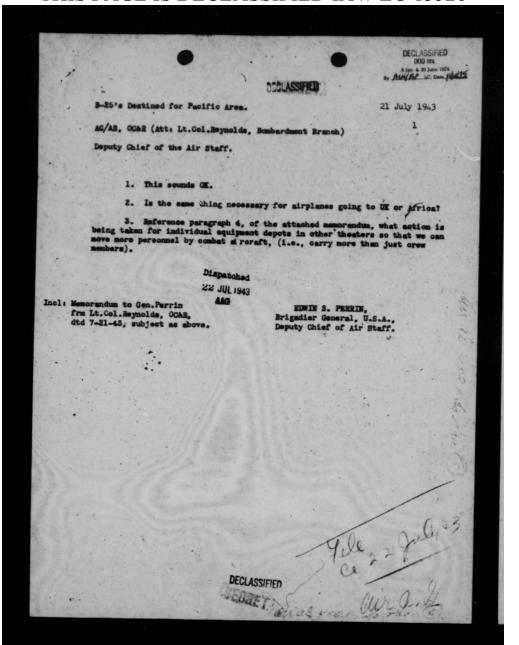








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AFRDB Lt.Col.Reymolds/1s 71676 R. 4E 154

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21 July 1948

MEMORANDUM TO BRIGADI'R GENERAL E. S. PERRIN

Subject: 8-25's Destined for Pacific Area.

1. In an attempt to analyze the existing situation at the west coast, departure point for B-25's and subsequently recommending a workable solution, a number of points must be given consideration.

a. The Air Transport Command requires that the airplane be manned with a minimum erew of four (4), pilot, oc-pilot, celestial navigator (this navigator is furnished by the Air Transport Command) and Radio Operator.

b. A normal 8-25 crew is composed of six members:

Pilot Co-pilot Bombardier-Navigator Radio Operator Top Gunner Side Gunner

Twenty-five per cent of the bombardier-navigators are qualified celestial davigators. The remaining seventy-five per cent are bombardiers that have been given a course in dead reskoning navigation while undergoing operational training in the Third Air Force.

c. To stay within the gross weight figure not to exceed 35,600 lbs. it has in the past been necessary to off-load orew members in excess of four (4), plus other additional items of airplane individual equipment in making the initial flight to Hawaii. The requirement placed by Air Transport Command that each airplane be manned with a celestial navigator has necessitated the off-loading of three (3) combat orew members in seventy-five per cent of the airplanes, and two (2) orew members in the remaining twenty-five per cent





d. In order to transport all members of the combat erow, in accordance with the desires of Asst. G/S,OFD, and to make available to the airplane sufficient gasoline to permit a safe flight to Hawnii, it is necessary to off-lead a major portion of useful lead items, the lower turnet when installed, the upper turnet and builthead armor plate aft of the lower turnet position.

e. A survey of the equipment on hand at the Sacramento Air Depet has indicated that with proper authorisation this area could supply sufficient itsus of equipment to Haunian Air Depet to maintain a stock level of itsus sufficient to equip from seventy-five to one handred B-25s. This stock level is to include those useful load itsus that are now currently being off-leaded at Sacramento for subsequent shipment to Haunii. Hopessary action to accomplish this plan has been put into effect (see inclosure 1)

f. In accomplishing the plan to move all combat personnel in their assigned airplanes and to expedite the delivery of aircraft to the theaters of operation, it would be necessary to maintain a stock level at the Hammian air Depot of all items removed from the airplane. This stock level should include the upper turnet and aft bulkhead armor plate. At the present time, the availability of these two (2) items is fairly critical.

2. The following action is being accomplished in order to transport all 3-25 erow members to destination in their assigned aircraft;

a. The Air Service Command, Sacramento Air Depot and Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distrubution have been directed to remove upper turnet and bulkhead armor plate for shipment to Manuii.

b. The Air Transport Command has been notified that all B-65 combat crew members will be flown from Hamilton Field to destination in their assigned airplanes. In the future, off-leading of personnel will not be authorised.

c. The necessary action has been initiated to immediately remove twenty-five (25) upper turrets and twenty-five (25) pieces of bulkhood armor plate from B-25s in the Flying Training General located at Nather Field. These items are currently being removed by the Secremente Air Depot for subsequent chipment to Haumiian Air Depot toward maintaining a stock level in that depot. In addition to the above, the removal of twenty-five (25) upper turrets and twenty-five (25) pieces of bulkhead armor plate from air-planes in the Third Air Porce will be accomplished at the Warmer-Robins Depot for immediate shipment to Haumiian Air Depot toward maintaining a stock level of these items.

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DECLASSIFIED 3. Until such time as the stock level of the items mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs is obtained at the Maumilian Air Depot, it will be messeary that the airplanes be delayed approximately two (2) weeks in Haumii aumiting arrival of parts shipped by water. 4. Movements and operations in conjunction with the Requirements Division of Operations, Commitments and Requirements, are reviewing the current movement orders to determine where best to accomplish the issue of individual equipment. The plan under consideration is to stock all items of individual issues at the Haumian Air Depot and make individual issues at that station. It is expected that the revision of movement orders and equipment lists codes will be accomplished within ten (10) E. D. REYNOLDS. Lt. Colonel, Air Corps

ADDRESS REPLY TO
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.



WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

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DOG trs.
6 Jan. 4 20 Juno 1974
LC, Dece 11 July 25

8 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL STRATEMEYER:

- Air Marshal Williams is quite insistent that he be advised of the detail allocations of aircraft which are contemplated for Australia under the commitment made by the President to Dr. Evatt.
- 2. I have been equally insistent that no proposals which have been prepared in the Office of the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, can be presented to the Australians for their criticism prior to the submission of those proposals to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Air Marshal Williams indicated that he would appeal to General Armold. I recommended to him that he see you before making his appeal to General Armold.
- 3. The chief point of disagreement between Air Marshal Williams and myself hinges on an interpretation of the intent of the President's letter to Dr. Ewatt which is quoted in part as follows:

"No commitment can be made at this time as to the type of the "balance of the planes that are to be delivered to you ....."

I claim that under the terms of the commitment we are not obliged to prowide the number of heavy bombers called for in the bid. Air Marshal Williams claims that the Air Forces has a choice of selecting the type (B-17 or B-24) but does have no prerogative to substitute a different class of airplane for heavy bombers.

4. It has come to my attention before that the British use the word "class" where we use "type." I feel certain that the President intended to allow the Army Air Forces the privilege of providing dive bombers to hustralia, in lieu of the heavy bombers included in the bid, if our analysis of the strategic situation and production prospects warranted such action. Air Marshal Williams was quite insistent on the prerogative of his Government to submit its requirements for airplanes to the highest political level. He felt that when it had done so the military authorities had no choice but to comply with the agreements reached in the highest political level. I could not agree with his point of view on this matter.

5. In view of the misunderstanding which exists on this matter between Air Marska the mass and myself, and in view of the amount situation which has described as a result of the placement of the bid

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with the President, rather than with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, it may be expedient in this instance to refer the whole matter to the Combined Chiefs of Staff for study by the Combined Staff Planners.

6. In presenting this matter to General Arnold I have prepared two covering sheets:

- a. One which considers the matter closed, and proposes that the data worked up by the Army Air Forces and the United States Navy be presented to the Munitions Assignments Board for its guidance;
- b. One which considers the matter still open for discussion and which recommends that the Combined Chiefs of Staff refer the problem to the Combined Staff Planners.

I will advise you when General Arnold decides which way he elects for sending the Australian case forward.

E. C. LANDERD Colonel, G.S.C.

P.S. gen. amald has made his selection. He considers the matter closed as far as the CES are emerned. He is going to send his decision to the MAB for necessary assignment action.

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COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON, D. C.

# WAR DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 9, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL PERRIN:

Subject: Information for Air Marshal Williams,

l. Air Marshal Williams has been pressing General Arnold to secure advance information on the detail of aircraft allocations which we have proposed to the C.C.S. to satisfy the commitment made, in very general terms, by the President to Dr. Ewatt. General Arnold has indicated that he does not feel privileged to release the detailed information to Air Marshal Williams until the C.C.S. have formally indicated their approval of our proposal by transmitting the proposal to the Munitions Assignments Board for necessary action. He has therefore directed that this data be not furnished to Air Marshal Williams until the C.C.S. have handed the data down to the Munitions Assignments Board. Colonel York, of the Munitions Assignments Board Secretafiat, has promised to call me immediately upon receipt of the data from the C.C.S. It will then be your privilege to hand this paper to Air Marshal Williams and convince him that we have done for Australia allthat can be expected under the circumstances.

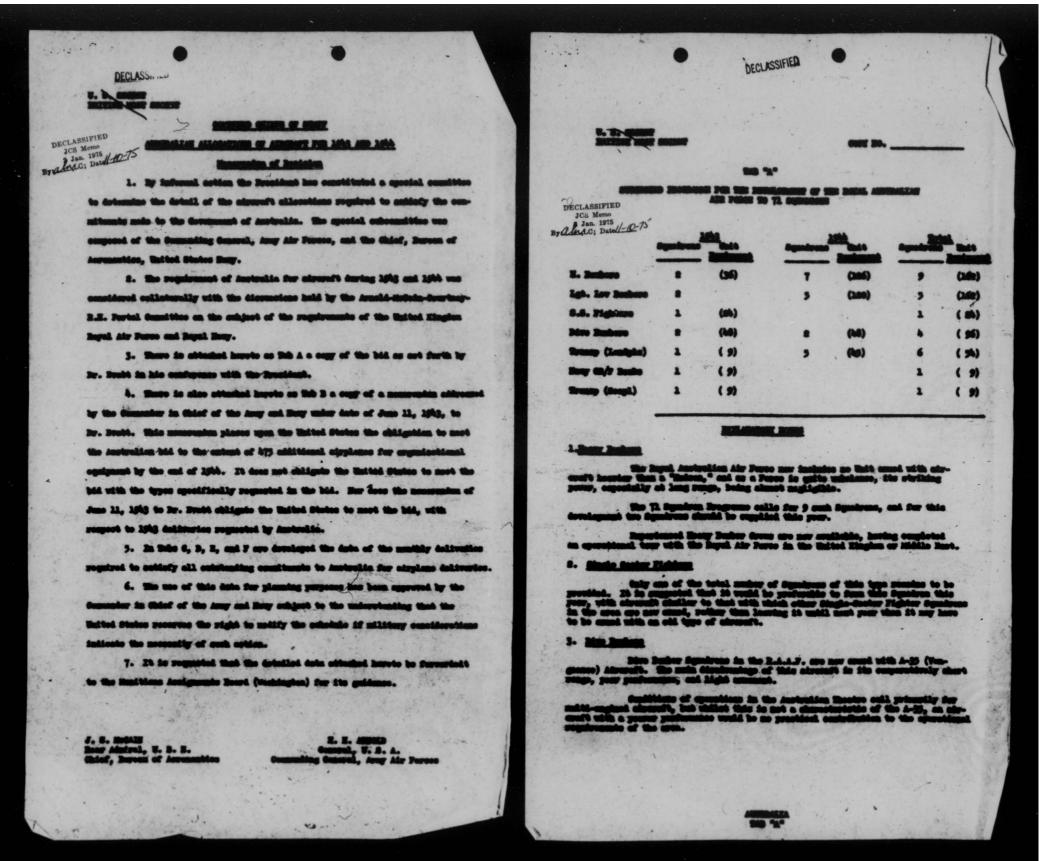
L. S. KUTER.

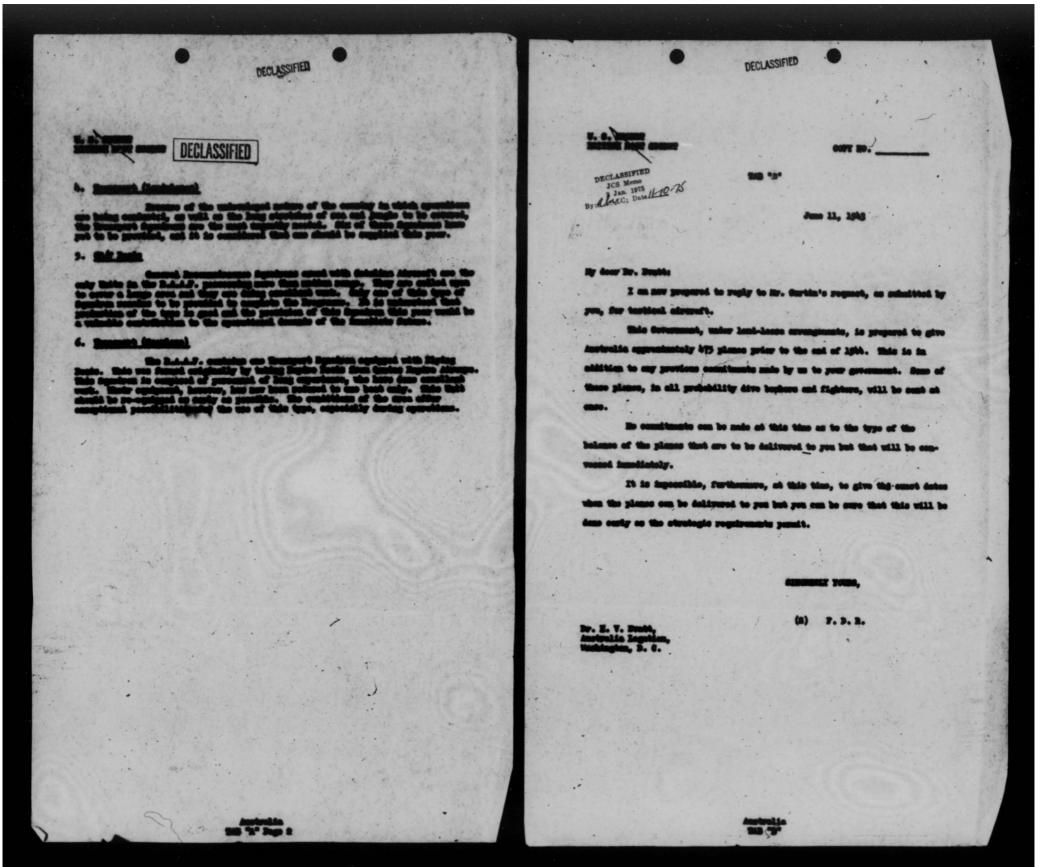
Brigadier General, U.S.A. Actg. Asst. Chief of Air Staff, Plans.

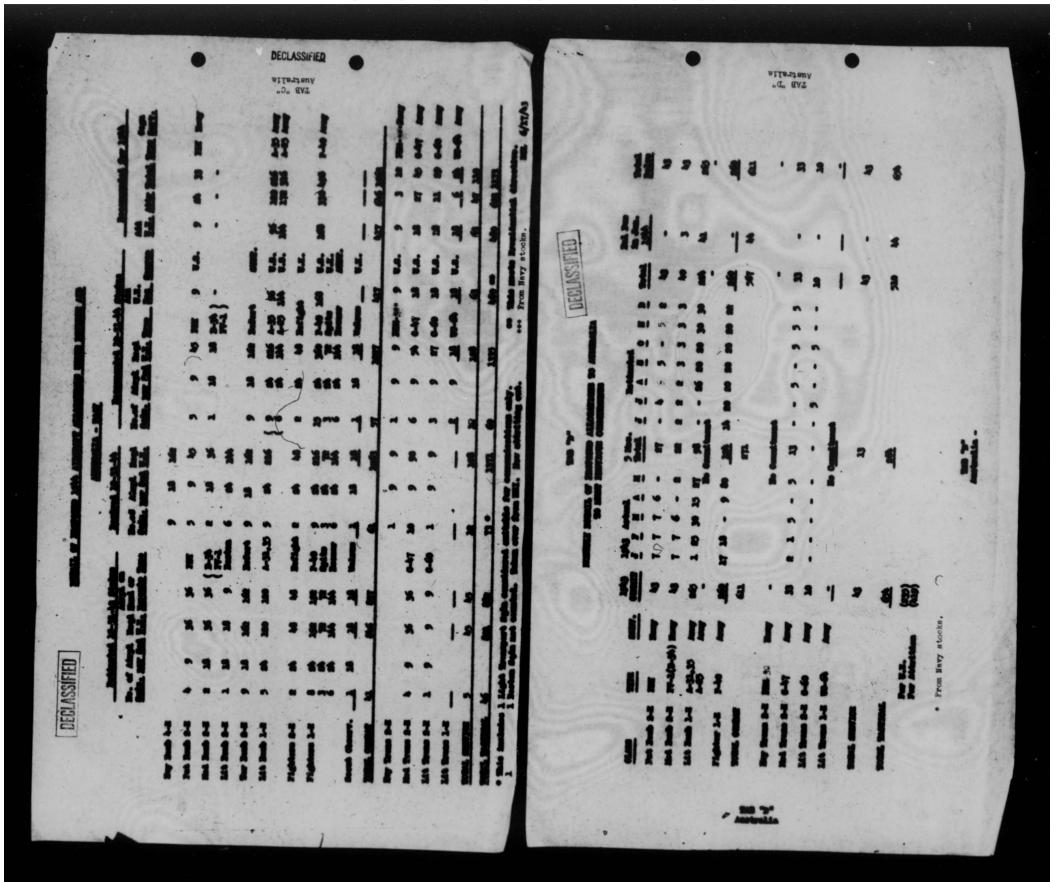


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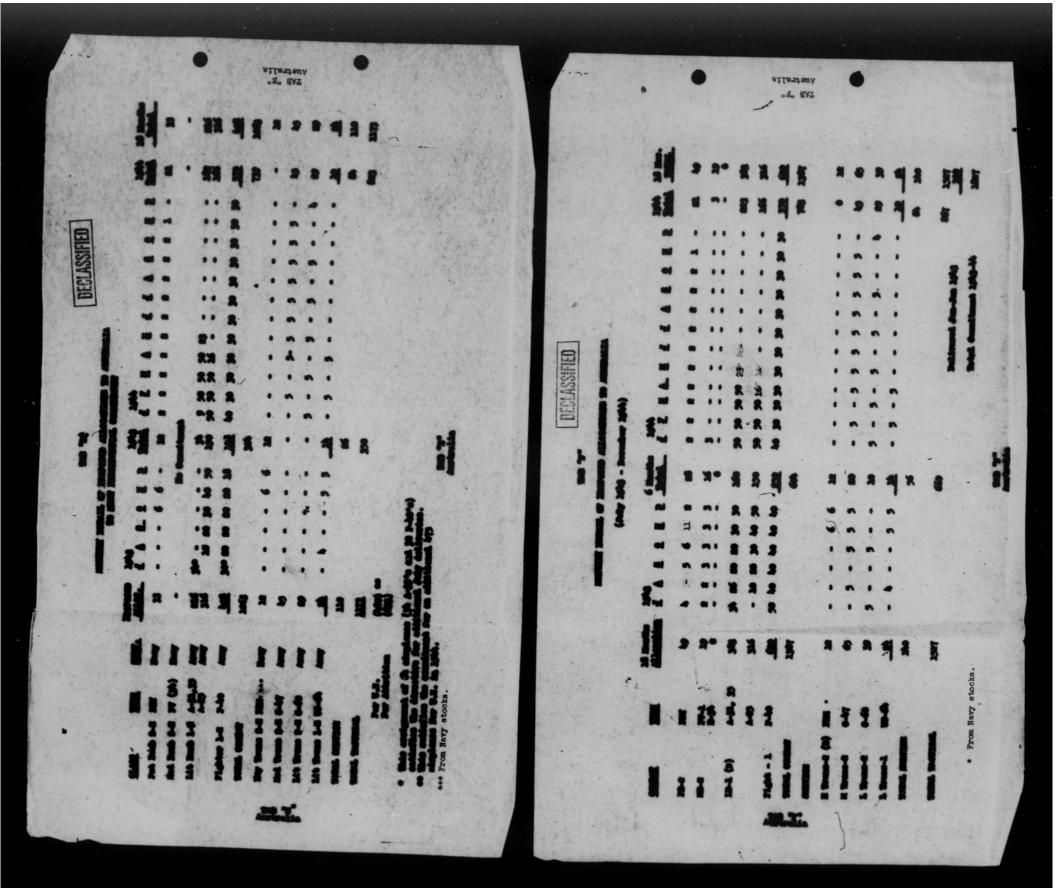
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5 Jan. 6 20 June 1974

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MESSAGE TO GENERAL H. H. ARNOLD FROM SIR CHARLES PORTAL.

Dr. Evatt tells me that under the President's recent decision approving the 71 squadrons plan for the R.A.A.F. he is asking for two heavy bomber squadrons this year. In view of the great Australian contribution to the Bomber Offensive in this country, not only by Australian squadrons but also by large numbers of Australian air crews in R.A.F. squadrons and their big contribution to the R.A.F. in other ways, I feel a strong obligation on both moral and service grounds to ask you to consider favourably this Australian request. You will appreciate their need for laying the foundations of the four-engined daylight bombing technique in the R.A.A.F. in order that they may have a balanced force for the war against Japan, and if you can see your way to giving them the two squadrons this year I shall be extremely grateful.

PORTAL.

Sen. amolds Ofice

"6/26/43 Gen. Kuter:
Prepare reply in
accordance with our
agreement with the Pres.

H.H.A."

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8 Jan & 20 June 1974
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#### MESSAGE TO SIR CHARLES PORTAL FROM GENERAL H. H. ARNOLD

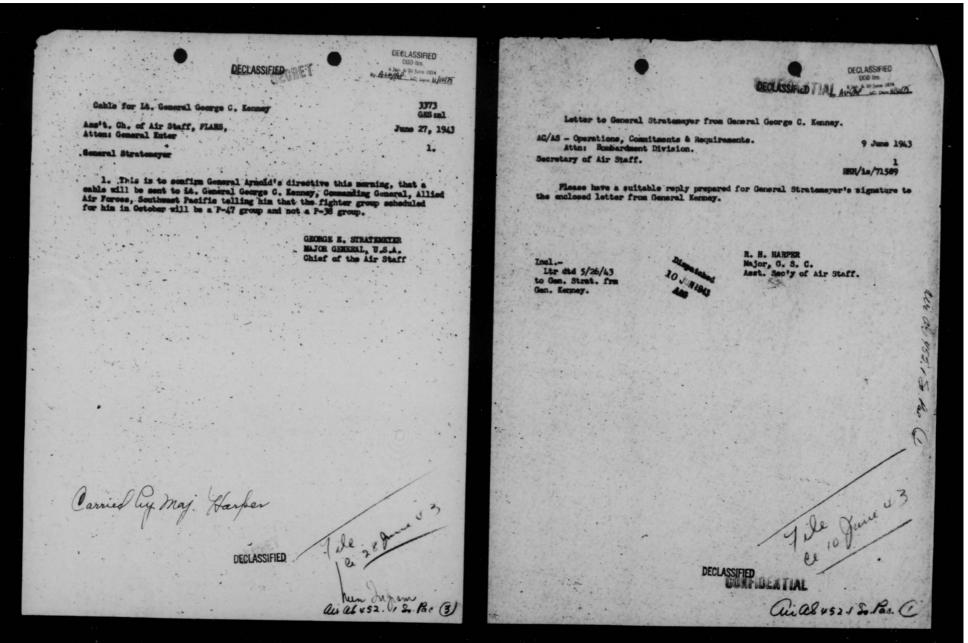
The commitments made to Dr. Evatt for airplanes from United
States production were for an additional 475 airplanes for unit equipment. Attrition allowances thereon will be provided. No specific
commitment was made to provide for 71 squadrons in the RAAF, nor was
a specific commitment made to provide for two heavy bomber squadrons
for the RAAF.

I cannot accept, for the United States Army Air Forces, the responsibility of manning the coastal defenses of Australia, nor can I justify the diversion of striking force aircraft from the forward areas to the coastal defense of Australia.

These two factors lead me to the conclusion that defense of the rear areas must be manned by Australians and equipped with short range aircraft of the types not required in the forward areas.

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a Jan 3 20 June 1889 116/75

25 June 1943

Lt. General George C. Kenney United States Army Air Porces A. P. O. 925 c/o Postmaster San Francisco, California

Dear George:

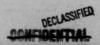
It seems to take some time to answer your letter of May 26th regarding Major Scott, Lt. Hlair and Colonel Pitchford, but after my extended trip I am just beginning to get on top of the heap again.

Both Major Scott and Lt. Blair have gone to Langley Field where they have flown with and operated the radar blind bombing equipment. From the first information received, they both seem to have been quite well pleased with it and have stated that they believe this equipment will fit in wall with operations in your theatre.

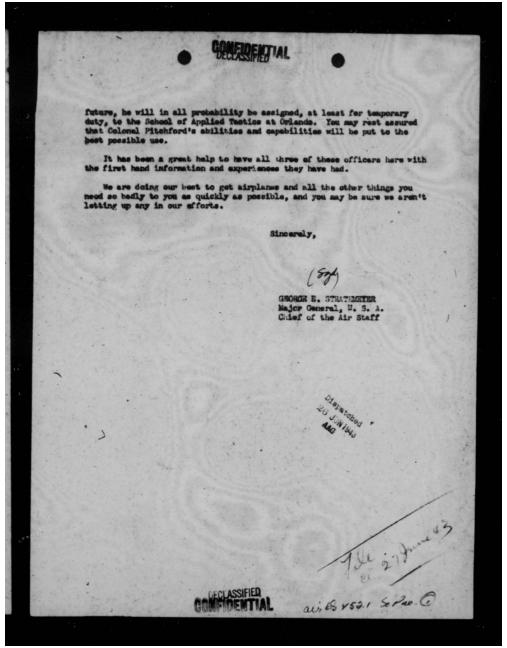
We are proceeding with the plans for the introduction of this equipment to your theatre as arranged by cable. According to these, it is our understanding that Major Scott will be Project Officer and Commanding. Officer of a unit of twelve (12) aircraft with this equipment to move to your theatre in September. It is considered quite important by us to send all twelve (12) aircraft together so that we can provide special maintenance and operational training in this country under the guidance of the people who developed the equipment. In addition, with a complete unit we can send a special engineer from the manufacturer as well as a large quantity of sparse.

In this manner, we hope to make the maintenance of the special equipment independent of normal base facilities since some time will probably elapse before mintenance facilities are fully set up for the new equipment. Prior to the establishment of normal base facilities and to the completion of new training programs, it will be very important, for maintenance reasons, that the aircraft with this equipment be kept together.

I was not here at the time Lt. Colonel Pitchford returned, but he is at precent assigned to the First Air Porce at Mitchel Field. In the near



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Reassignment of Lt. Colonel Pitchford

Secretary of Air Staff, Attention: Major Harper June 24, 1943

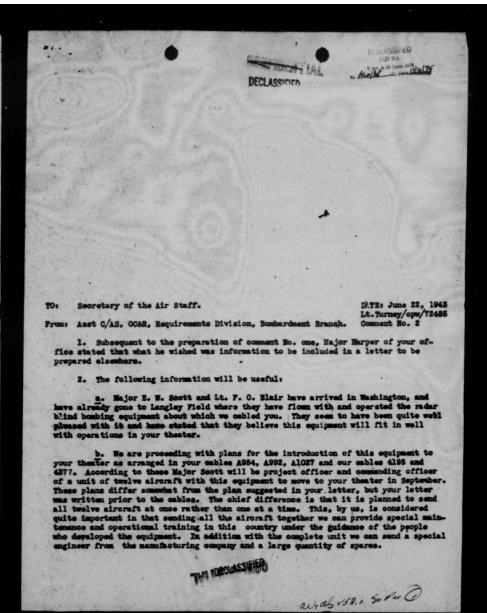
AC/AS, Personnel, Mil. Pers. Div., Theater Branch

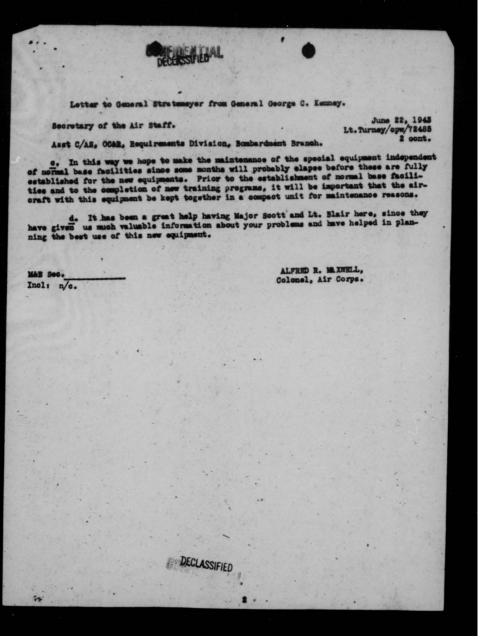
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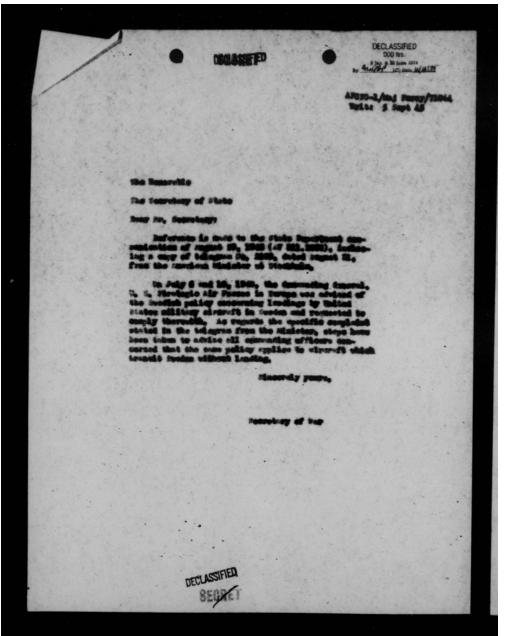
- In compliance with your telephone request the present status of Lt. Colonel John C. Pitchford, 0-21210, has been investigated by this office.
- 2. Upon return to the United States, Lt. Colonel Pitchford was assigned to the First Air Force and is now with that Command at Mitchel Field, New York. It is revealed that correspondence is now in process with the First Air Force for the possible reassignment, at least on a temporary duty basis, of Lt. Colonel Pitchford to AFSAT at Orlando.
- 3. The recommendations made by General Kenney are being passed on to the Officers' Branch, Military Personnel Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel, to follow in so far as it is practicable to do so.
- 4. If it is your desire that Lt. Colonel Pitchford be brought to Washington, D.C. to see General Armold, orders can be issued by this Headquarters to affect such temporary duty.

LLOYD P. HOPWOOD Lt. Colonel, Air Corps

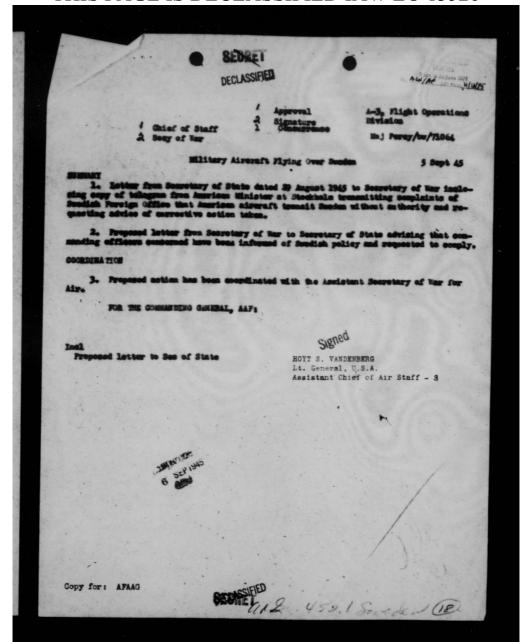
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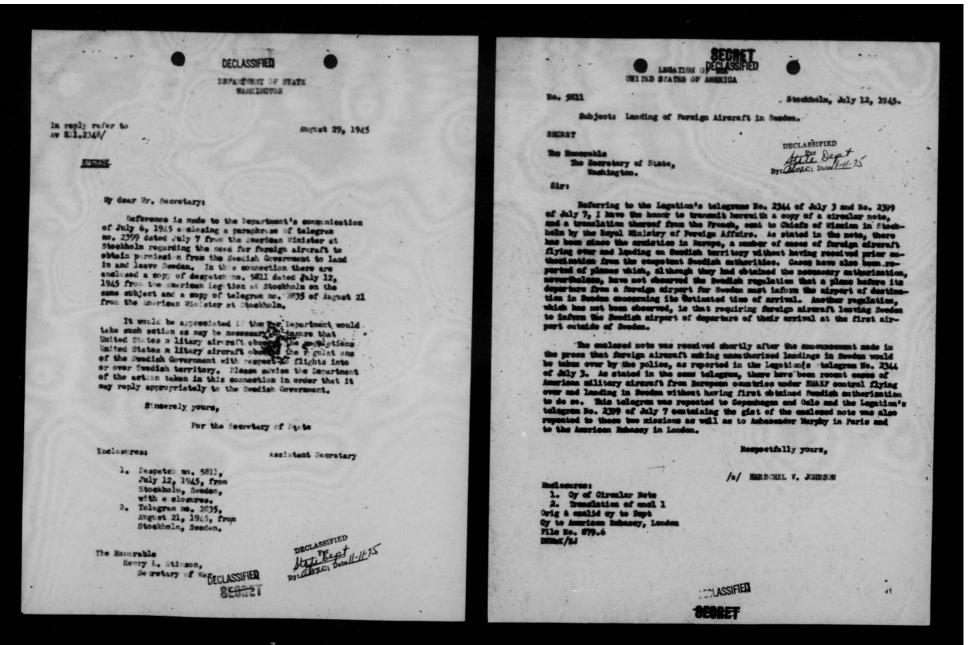




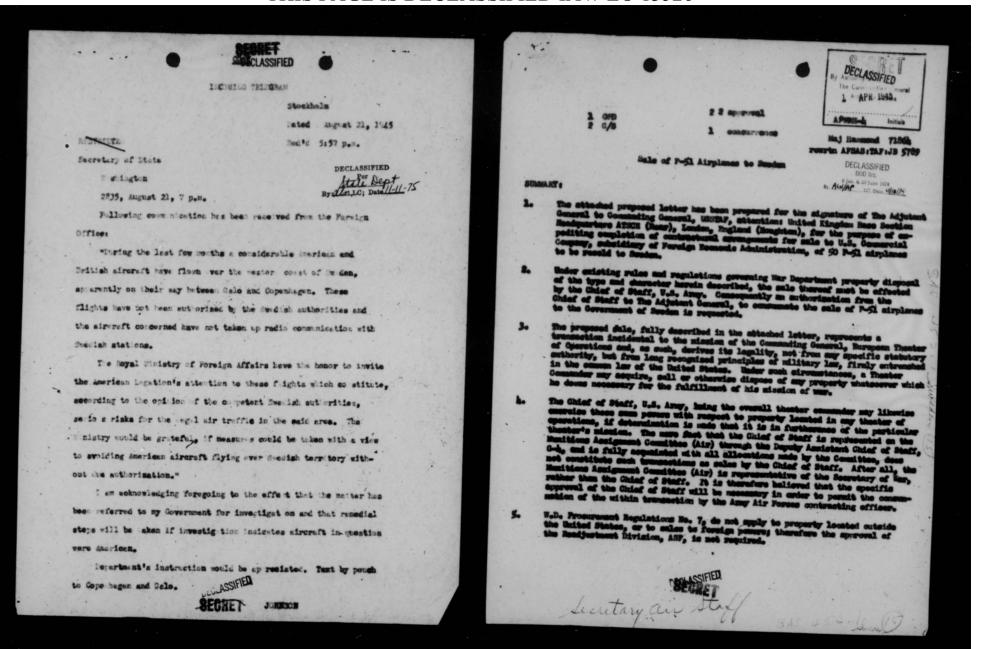
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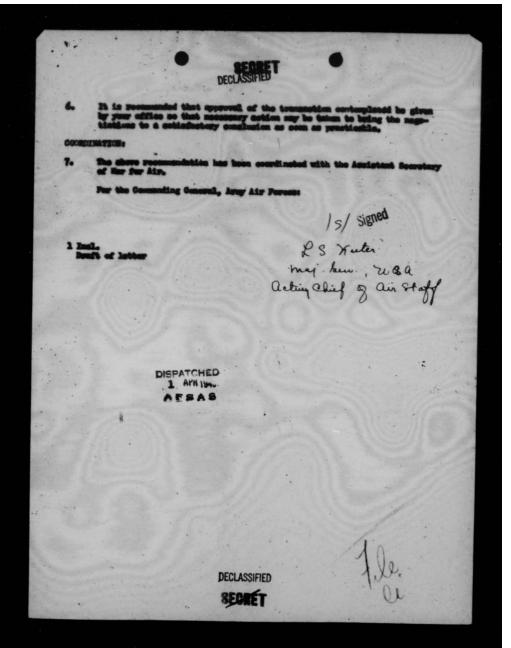


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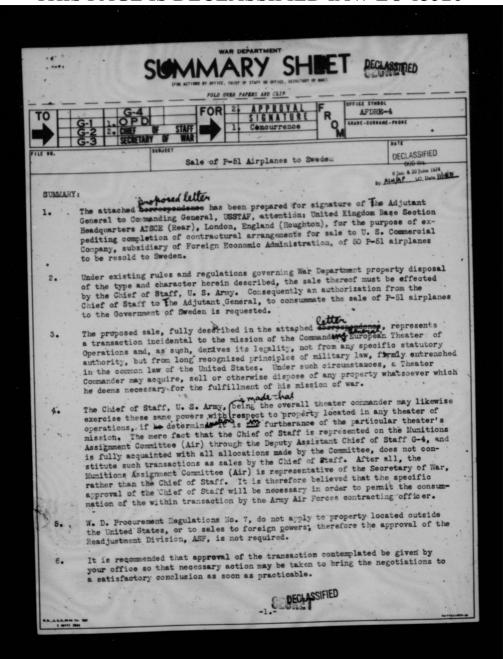


MANUSCRIPT DIVISION CLASSIFIED ITEMS REMOVED The following item(s) have been removed from the collections because they contain security classified information: Folder Title: HSZ. 1 Swider Item(s) and Security Classification: 1. Circular Note, Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Chiefs of Mission, 7/12/45, 1p. S. FGI; Sweden 1994 85-57 (rev 4/90

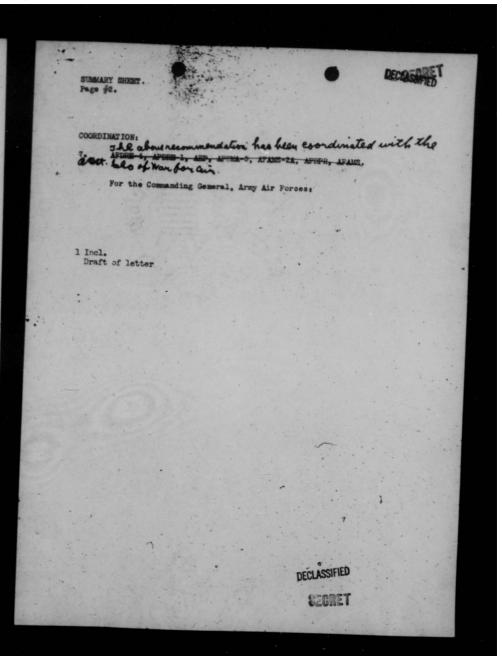


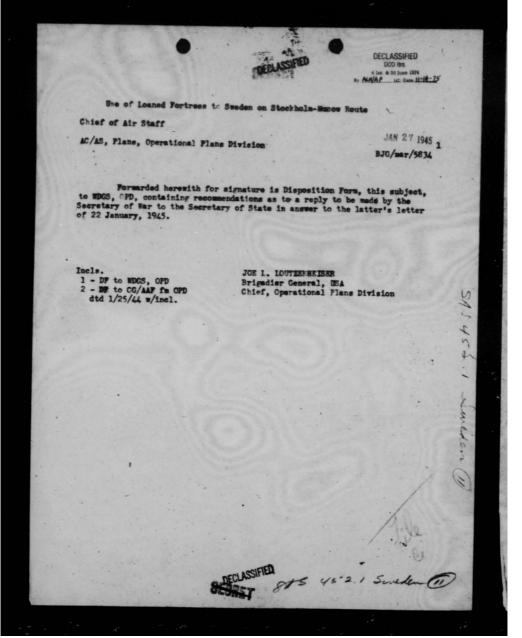


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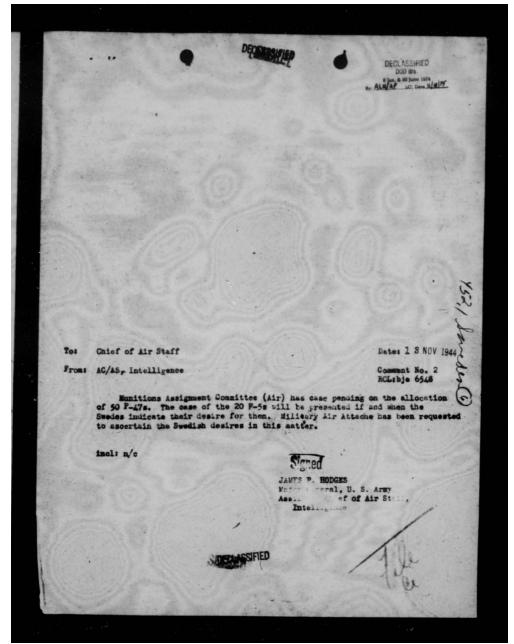


#### 1. PURPOSE. Surmary Sheet functions as means of furnishing Office, Chief of Staff and Office, Secretary of War with brief or summary and necessary background information on matters for action or signature in these offices. 2. USE. In general, use of Summary Sheet is limited to following: a. As brief for long Memorandum for Chief of Staff (three pages or more). This brief should be short enough to be contained on face of Summary Sheet. Carbon copies of Sheet are not necessary. b. As brief or summary for letter to be signed in Office, Chief of Staff or Office, Secretary of War. Although this brief should include necessary background information, it also should be short enough to be contained on face of Summary Sheet. Carbon copy of Sheet is prepared for Office, this of Staff. c. In place of short Memorandum for Chief of Staff (2 pages or less). Second page (if any) of Summary Sheet used for this purpose is typed on plain bond, and same number of carbon copies of Sheet are made as for Memorandum for Chief of Staff. ROUTING. Routing information and action requested are indicated by "x," check 5. ROUTING. Routing information and action requested are indicated by (V), or number in appropriate box. As Summary Sheet clears each office, abbreviation of that office in routing box is lined out, and papers are forwarded to next office indicated on Sheet. 4. IDENTIFICATION. Summary Sheet is filled out in Major Command or General Staff Division office where recommended action or paper for signature is prepared. Symbol or abbreviation of this office and grade, surname, and telephone number of dictator are typed in appropriate boxes. File number and subject should be as brief as possible consistent with clarity. 5. COMPOSITION. Brief and background of recommended action or paper for signature are prepared in body of Summary Sheet under heading SUMMARY. Second part of body is filled out under heading COORDINATION and contains names of organizations and individual officers with whom coordination has been effected by office of preparation and from whom concurrences or nonconcurrences have been obtained. In event of unresolved nonconcurrences, consideration is given them in this section. 6. INCLOSURES. Inclosures are listed according to military practice and begin not more than three or four line spaces below last line of COORDINATION section. 7. APPROVAL. When prepared in Major Command, Summary Sheet requires approval of commanding general of Command or authorized representative; when prepared in General Staff Division, that of head of Division or authorized representative. Such approval is indicated on face of Sheet by initials of approving officer above stamped sig ture or approval stamp.

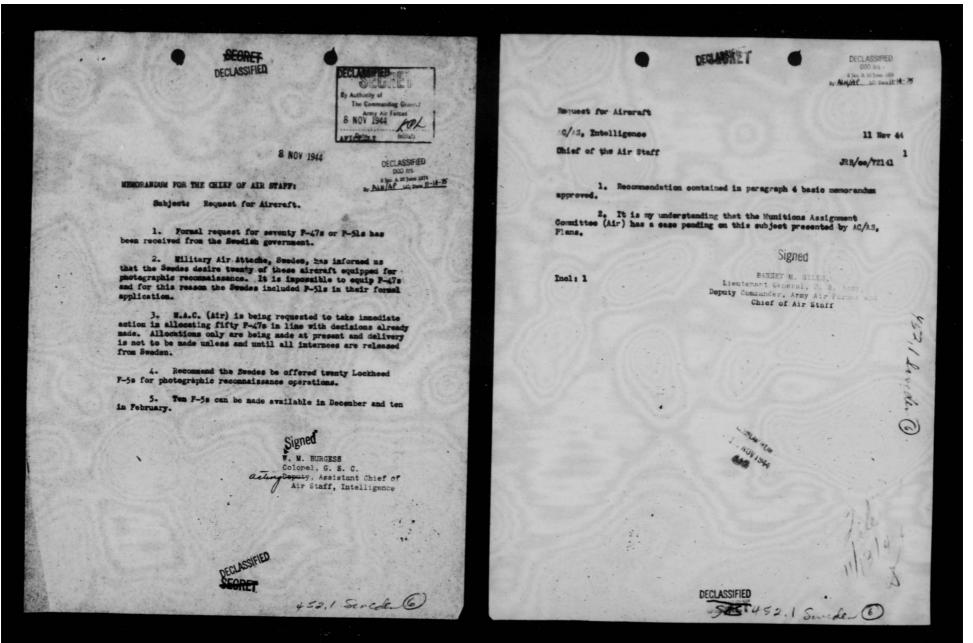




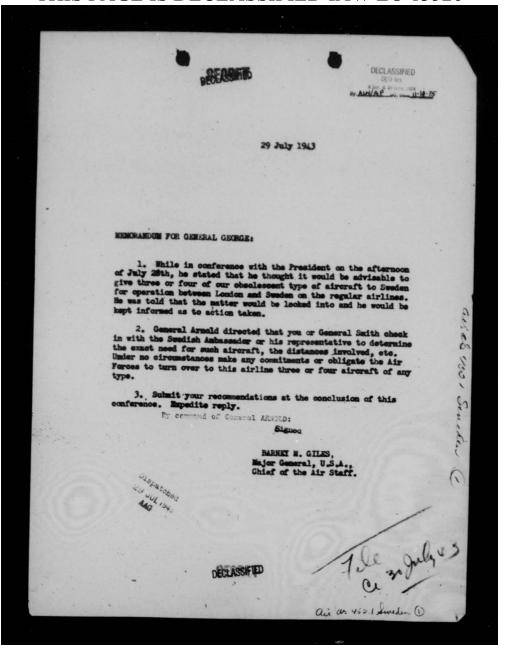
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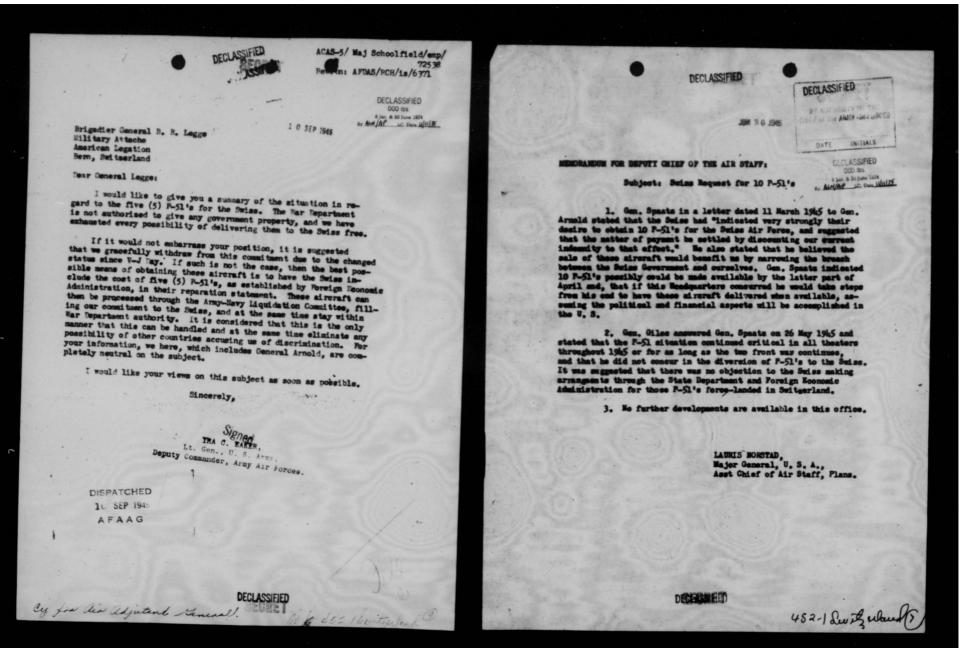


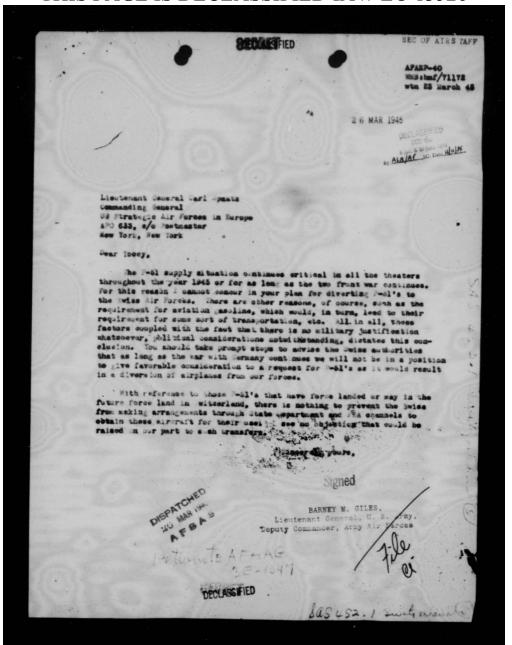
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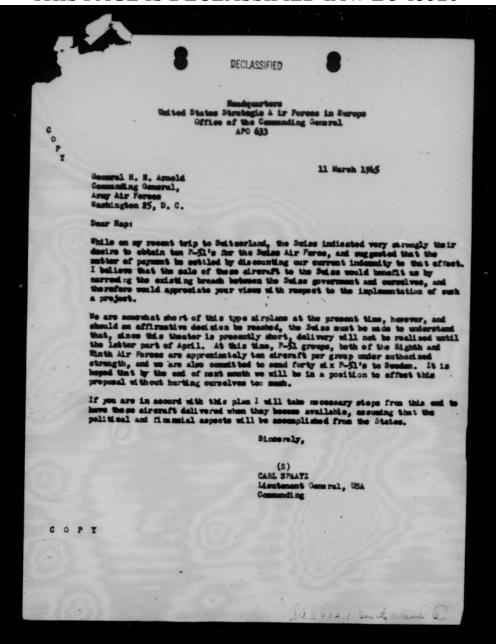
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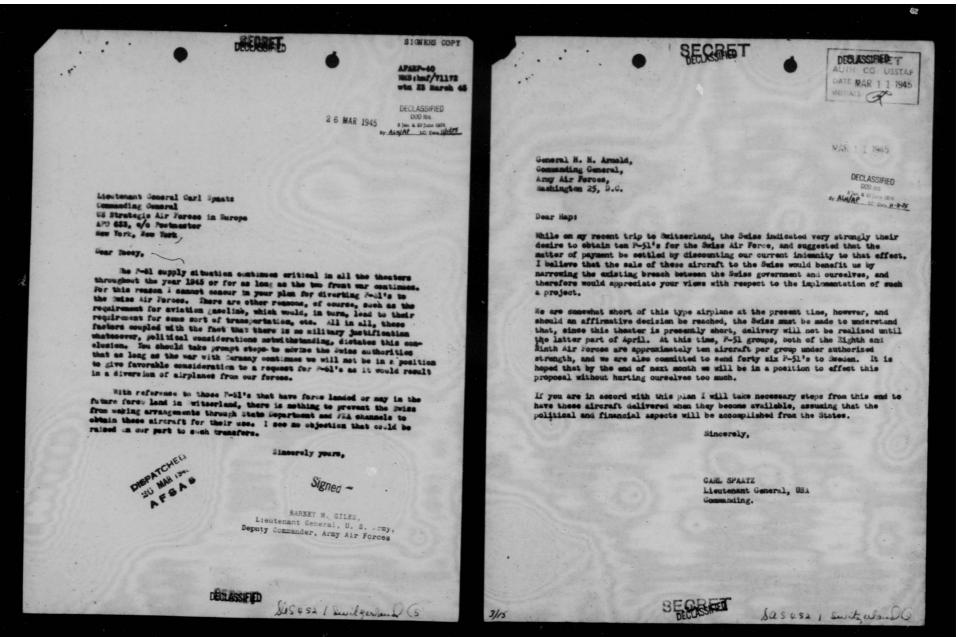


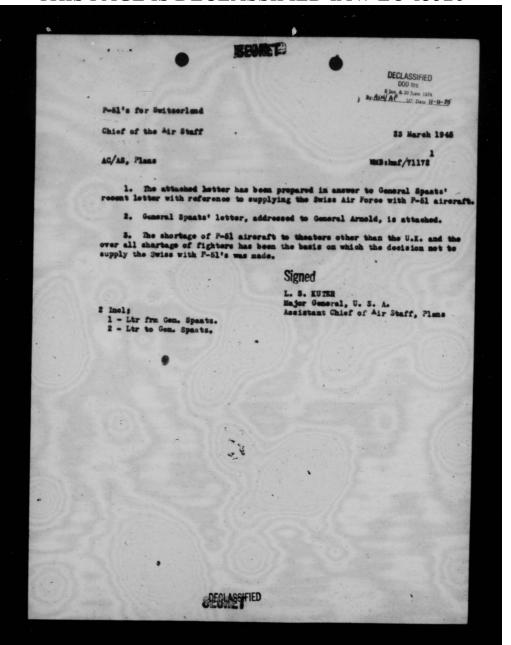




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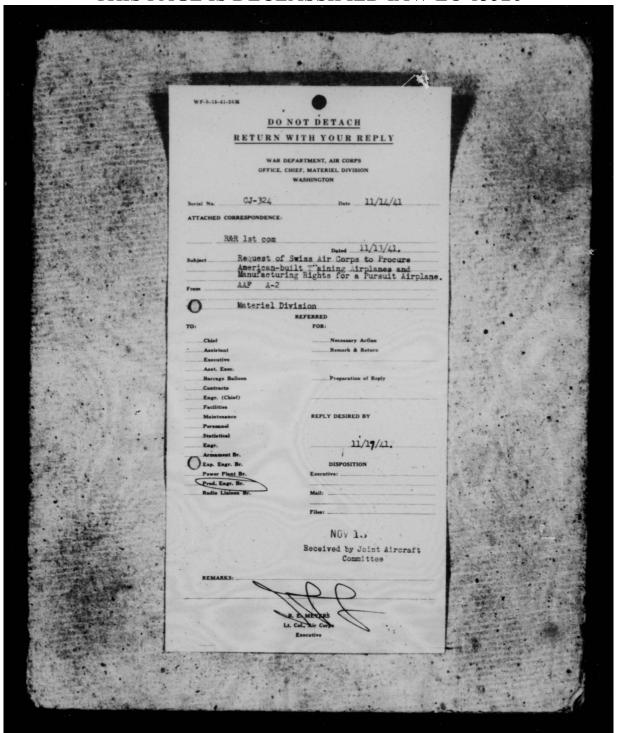




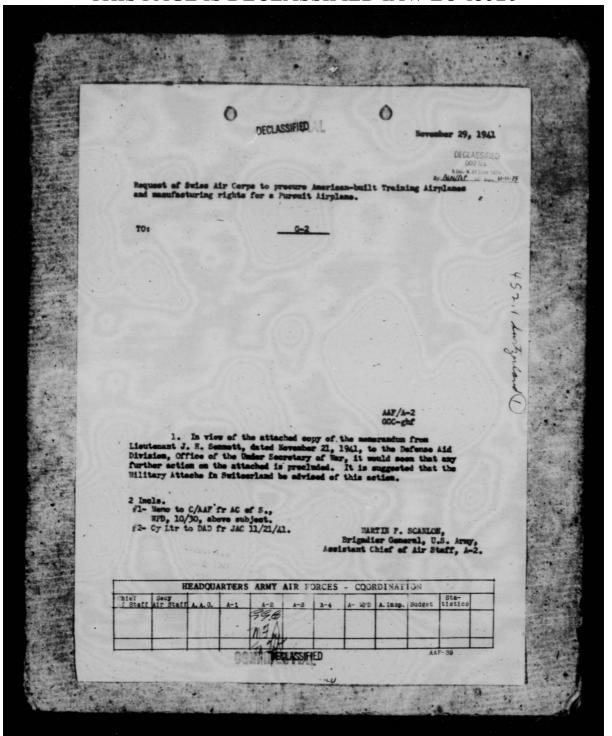
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AG		WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF DISPOSITION FORM	DECLASSIFIED DOO ITS
G- NID SUBJECT	400.3295 Switzerland 11-29-41 (9-18-41) Request of Swiss Air nz Airplanes and Mar	Corps to procure American built page unacturing Rights for a Pursuit Date	December 3, 1941
Tolinora	TAGWPDBLP	G-2 G-3 G-4 USW ASW ASWA BOWD ExRA NGB	CG Army Corps CG CA
	ORD — FA ORD — QMG GHQ — JAG	CAVCACENGR	CG Dept.
FOR:	S/W directs Draft of reply Direct reply Approved	Comment or concurrence Remark and recommendation Inviting attention to See notation of	Necessary action Information for reply Ind. approved Primary interest
	Disapproved File	Information Consult	Notation and return S
By:	S, cl Msgr   Radi	o  Air Mail   Immed Action Ltr	Letter
	November 26	able was sent to the Military Attache stating that this request was not favor For the Acting A. C. of S.,	orably considered.
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		W. M. Odaus	0
		Captain, N. I., Acting Chief, Military Attache Regue	Section.
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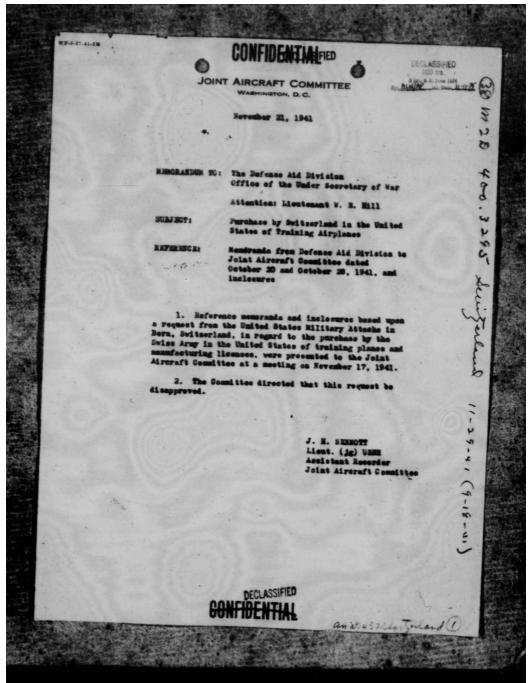
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WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
WAR FLANS DIVISION

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WPD 4605

OCT 3 0 1941

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES:

DOD Itrs.
8 Jan. & 20 June 1924
Nr. ALM/Af uc Dave 11-11-75

Subject: Request of Swiss Air Corps to Procure American-built Training Airplanes and Manufacturing Rights for a Pursuit Airplane.

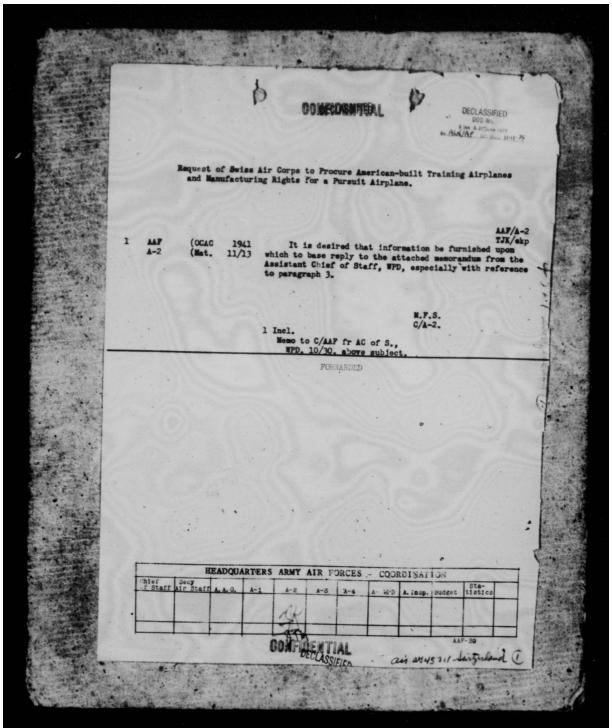
- 1. War Plans Division considers the release of training airplanes to the Swiss Government an unjustifiable deterrent to our own training output. It is felt that Switzerland must operate under suffrance of Germany and no amount of concessions made by the United States can change this situation in the near future. This view is concurred in informally by G-2 (Lt. Col. Fortier).
- 2. It is understood from the Recorder, Joint Aircraft Committee (Major P. W. Timberlake) that the former request for Army basic training airplanes has been changed by the Swiss to the Navy model SNC-1. The attitude expressed in paragraph 1 above applies as well to the release of U. S. Navy airplanes.
- 3. War Plans Division has no objection to the release of manufacturing rights provided such release is confined to equipment on which the need for secrecy has been removed. This matter, as well as the desirability for a Swiss Commission to make test flights in the United States, is of primary interest to the Army Air Forces.
- 4. It is requested that with your concurrence the attitude expressed in paragraphs 1 and 2 above be brought to the attention of the Joint Aircraft Committee and that the matters covered in paragraph 3 above be handled direct with the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

L. T. GEROW,
Brigadier General,
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff.

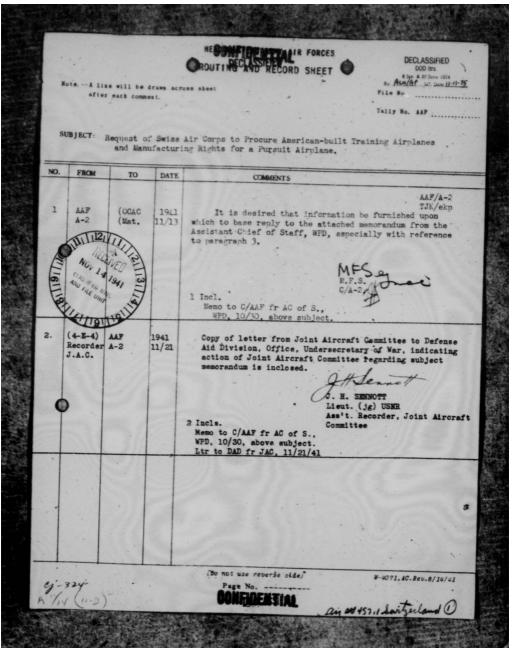
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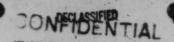


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SUBJECT: Request of Swiss Air Corps to Procure American-built Training Airplanes and Manufacturing Rights for a Pursuit Airplane.

- 1 AAF (OCAC 1941 A-2 (Mat. 11/13
- 2. (4-E-4) AAF 1941 Recorder A-2 11/21 J.A.C.

Copy of letter from Joint Aircraft Committee to Defense Aid Division, Office, Undersecretary of War, indicating action of Joint Aircraft Committee regarding subject

(Sgd.) J. H. Sennott
J. H. SENNOTT
Lieut. (jg) USNR
Ass't. Recorder, Joint Aircraft
Committee

2 Incls.

Memo to C/AAF fr AC of S.,

WPD, 10/30, above subject.

Ltr to DAD fr JAC, 11/21/41

# END

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