

Mona-Monr

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

*Monahan, E.*

15 April 1947  
*JW*

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

General Eisenhower is away from Washington on an extended trip, but I know he would want me to thank you for your interest in inquiring about conditions in Korea.

General Hodge, our commander in Korea, was in Washington during March and discussed with General Eisenhower the various problems met in that country. Living conditions in any occupied area vary in direct relation to the development of the particular country's economy and the resultant standard of living. Our troops have had to undergo a certain amount of psychological adjustment in adapting themselves to occupational duties in Korea, and the virtual non-existence of modern housing, heating, plumbing and sanitary facilities has been most trying.

Basic troop construction in Korea has been completed, with housing for dependents and "luxury" construction still under way. Native buildings are generally inadequate for occupancy by our troops.

You may be sure that our officials are exerting every possible effort to improve conditions in Korea. If your correspondent can provide more specific information, I know that General Eisenhower will be happy to forward it to Korea for complete investigation and appropriate corrective action.

Sincerely yours,

*J. W. Bowen*  
J. W. BOWEN  
Colonel, GSC

Secretary, General Staff

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Apartment 6A  
29 Washington Square West  
New York 11, New York

WASHINGTON  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF  
NAVY DEPARTMENT

April 8, 1947

Dear General Eisenhower:

I have received a letter from a soldier in Camp Skipworth, Taegu, Korea complaining about the food, lack of clothing and equipment, etc.

He states that conditions are pretty bad in their camp. Is this situation true?

With many thanks for your consideration,

Very sincerely yours,

Camp Spigworth

Taegu, Korea

March 16, 1948

Int. of the International  
Camp + same etc.

Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt  
Hyde Park, New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

As a mother whose own sons have served their country and a Woman of great influence in American life who has in time past wielded this influence to the benefit of men in uniform we appeal to you.

As members of the Army of Occupation in Korea we feel that we are playing an important role in the overall plan for securing world peace. However, this is not a world at war, as it was a few short months ago, gone are the problems of global logistics, of convoy attacks, of bombings of our supply lines. We are members of a peace time Army and yet these are

conditions under which we live.

First of all our food supply is entirely inadequate. What food we get is palatable and no doubt contains sufficient calories and vitamins. What a shame that calories and vitamins do not fill our stomachs or improve the nature or quality, not to mention the quantity of our meager rations.

Is clothing so scarce that men can not turn in clothing for salvage due to the fact that there is none to replace that which has been worn out. Is it so scarce that men must wash their own uniform at night, then put it on still damp the next morning for lack of another.

Why is it that Infantry men in a line company cannot wear steel helmets because they have no helmet liners, that they have no bayonets for there are not enough to go around, and yet we are held in constant readiness?

any eventuality and have calls  
armed at regular intervals in the  
event it is necessary for us to disperse  
large mobs of armed and rioting  
Korean agitators.

Is there any reason why we have  
not even adequate facilities for keeping  
our persons clean. It is even impossible  
to buy a towel or wash cloth.

What of all those promises of  
education, opportunity, a good job that  
were made when our Army was  
begging for enlistees during the greatest  
recruiting drive in its history?

Where are the 40,000 good jobs a month  
which are so widely advertised?

Does the Army really need men  
when it has no use for trained,  
experienced, and qualified tradesman,  
yes, and college graduates other than  
their employment as riflemen. What  
of the hundreds of teen agers with no  
previous experience? How many of  
them are learning a trade as they  
were promised?

lot of men with the ability to fill a position of responsibility and be of benefit not only to the service but to themselves, who will never have the chance to demonstrate their abilities nor employ their talents.

Many of the sacrificed comforts of home might be overlooked, if only the feeling of personal achievement, the feeling of being an important & vitally needed part could be achieved.

What of Congress or of our President or even of the people in the street? What do they know of Korea or of the conditions under which we who are here must live? If we were laboring under the difficulties of an Army at war little could be said. But under present conditions why cannot we have at least the essentials of clean healthy living, the bare necessities for maintaining our proud reputation of being the best dressed, best equipped, best fed, best trained Army in the world.

Is there anything you can do for us?  
If so you can be certain that it would be  
deeply appreciated. If only we could  
have logical answers to some of these  
questions? If there is nothing else  
you can do please at least make  
public the conditions which exist over  
here.

Thanking you in advance,  
I remain,

Very truly yours,  
Pvt. Eugene J. Monahan  
R.A. 1622/1082  
Company K. 3<sup>rd</sup> Bn.  
1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regt.  
A.P.C. 6-1  
% Postmaster  
San Francisco, Calif.

[Monica]

Libary

23 Rue Joseph  
Luxembourg, Lux

Feb. 14, 1947

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

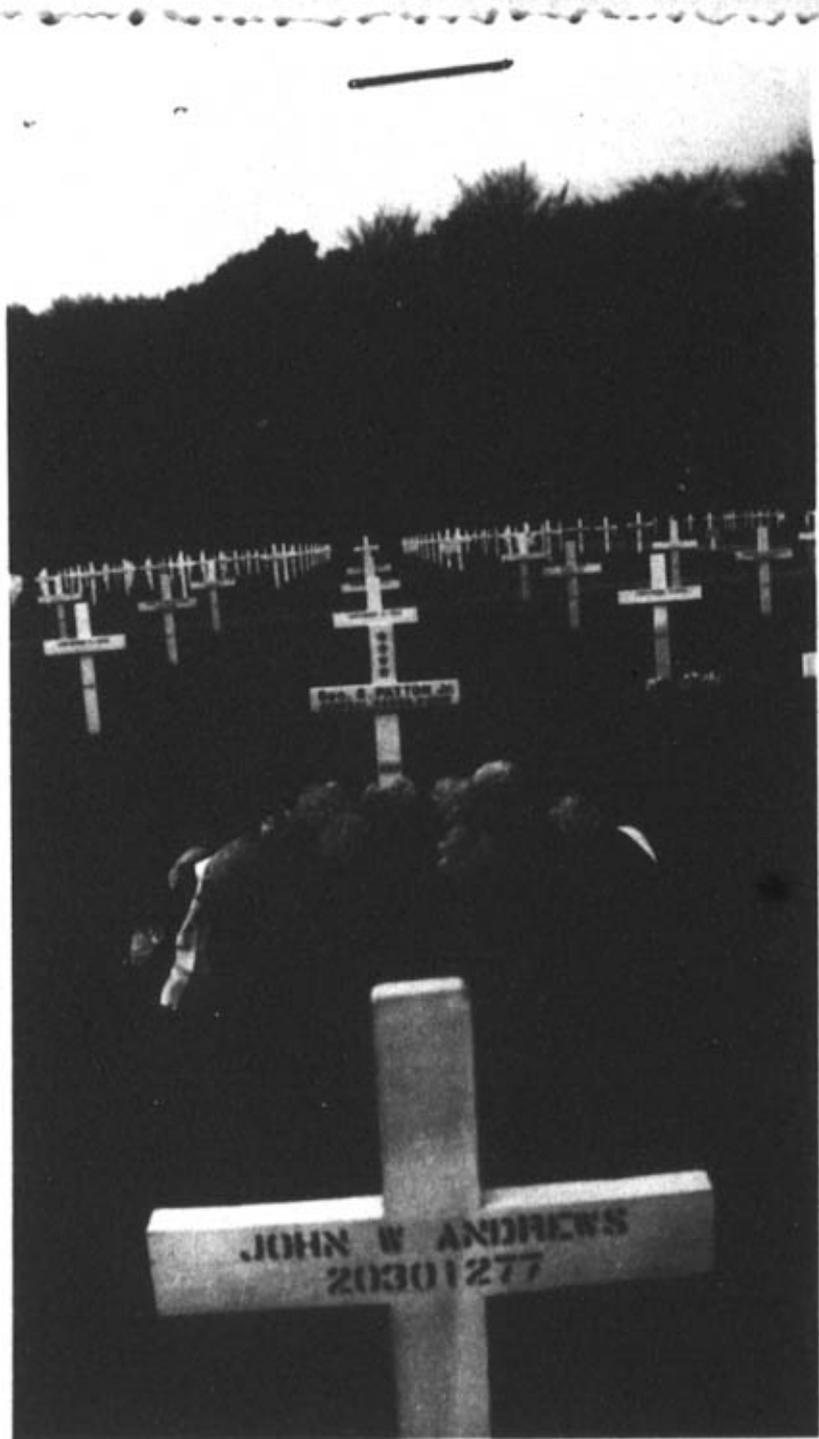
I am a girl thirteen years of age and I hope you don't mind my writing to you since you don't know me at all. I know you very much though as everyone does I guess. I have a book with pictures of you and the President as I loved and admired him very much. I spent all my school years in New York, but a few months ago my Dad had to go to Europe on business and he took me with him

to see my relatives in Luxembourg.  
Now I am to go to school in  
Switzerland for a year and only  
then can I come back to America.  
I'm terribly homesick for the  
U. S. A. and when I'm thinking  
of America I always think  
of President Roosevelt because  
he is all that America stands  
for, and the two can never  
be separated. My love for our  
great President and my longing  
to be back in America  
give me the courage to write

to you, who is carrying on his  
great work. I hope you are  
not angry, when I enclose a  
picture of Gen. George S. Patton's  
grave which I took on the U. S.  
Military cemetery here in Luxembourg.

All my Love and  
admiration,

Monica



*Monier*

July 17, 1947

My dear Madame Monier:

Many thanks for your kind letter which I enjoyed. I do not know Mr. Daniel V. Delano.

If I have to go to Geneva for the meeting of the Human Rights Commission, I shall fly over and only stop in France to change planes and I shall do the same on the way home, as I have too much to do at home to be away any longer than is absolutely necessary. If it should be decided to hold the meeting here, I shall not be coming to Europe this summer.

Very sincerely yours,

Il y a quelque chose de  
à la Ph. of the R.P. for  
if it were in Geneva Lang  
I will try to get it for  
Madame  
L'usage plus. M. de la

Pardonnez-moi la liberté grande  
à l'usage de la liberté grande  
qui se prend de nous car il le  
moyen employé pour vous faire  
Personne ma lettre: c'est l'association  
France. U.S.A. 9-11. Au Brandon Roosevelt  
qui me s'a indigné et je m'en  
excuse. Mon petit fils en fait partie.

Voici le sujet: il m'est tombé dans  
les yeux un entrefilet dans un  
Figaro déjà ancien dont voici l'exci  
Un parent de Roosevelt vient en  
France visiter le berceau de la famille  
Lille 12 octobre. M. Daniel W. Dolans  
Roosevelt, proche parent du Président  
vient d'écrire au maître de Lannoy  
prie de Lille, pour lui annoncer

Thank you for the letter. I enjoyed  
I shall return Mr. Daniel W. Dolans

ORIGINAL RETRIED FOR PRESERVATION

qu'il espérait lui rendre une  
prochaine visite et exprimait  
tout le plaisir qu'il aurait  
à le rencontrer et le peuple de  
Lannoy.))

La famille de l'Ancien Président  
des Etats Unis est en effet originaire  
de Lannoy. Les ancêtres de Franklin  
Delano Roosevelt apparentés à la  
famille de Jean et Marie de Lannoy  
quitterent la région à la suite  
des guerres de religion et s'établirent  
d'abord en Hollande puis en  
Amérique vers 1687.

J'ai été très touchée de cette  
renseignement, mon Grand Père portait  
ce nom et était philatéliste à Lannoy  
ma mère s'appelait Estelle j'avais  
aussi un oncle Jean de ce nom.  
Je sais bien des choses de nos

ceux qui peut être vous intéresse  
Je suis allée au Congrès des Mères  
Il y a quelques jours et j'y ai  
appris que vous deviez venir en  
France le mois prochain. Serait ce  
abus de votre temps en vous  
demandant un instant d'entretien  
Je serais ravie de faire votre  
connaissance. Mais je suis venue  
de Médecin.

J'espère que vous voudrez  
bien me faire l'amabilité de  
me répondre et lorsque vous  
seriez à Paris vous me  
fixeriez un rendez vous ou  
je me rendrais avec le plus  
grand plaisir.

Recevez Madame l'expression  
de mes sentiments très distingués

M. Monier  
29 Boulevard Murat  
Paris 16<sup>e</sup>.

le 19 mai  
1947

Inouische

My dear Mrs Roosevelt

I am now going to Rockefeller Foundation, and if you telephone Fordick about an appointment I trust I will get one.

I forgot to show you this letter. If you would write: I trust Herbert Macchies could be helped and send the letter on to Mr. Birley as air mail, I should be very grateful.

I get many requests of that kind, and the only one shown you for your help, is this one.

Yours very sincerely  
Peter Macchies

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION  
Two West Forty-Fifth Street  
New York 19, N. Y.

November 23, 1947.

Mr. R. Birley,  
Educational Adviser,  
Office of the Educational Adviser, Headquarters,  
Central Commission for Germany (British Element)  
Berlin, B.A.O.R.,  
Germany;

Dear Mr. Birley:

Yesterday, we had a meeting of the American Committee, at which the Danish-American banker, Mr. Sonne, 96 Wall Street, New York, became very much interested in the plans for helping young Germans come to Denmark. He wanted to approach as soon as possible persons and institutions likely to help, and we are preparing a letter, a copy of which I will enclose in this. As I wrote you in my last letter, Dr. Harold Snyder will send out a similar appeal.

I hope to complete arrangements shortly after my return to Denmark, which will be about December 12th, as I will spend a week at least in England on my way home, to get the first group of students from Germany for the five-month course, beginning January 7th, or as soon as possible after that date. Mr. Nevrup, the Supervisor of the Danish Folk High Schools, has definitely got the consent of the Minister of Justice to admit a small group of Germans to the School and the College.

There is a particular student whom I would like to have in this first group, not least because I have become acquainted with his family here in America. He is Herbert Nachschefes, Hammerschmidtstr. 4, c/o Steuzenthal, Krefeld (22 A), Germany, (British Zone). The family was forced to leave Germany about 9 years ago, but the son was unable to accompany them because he was of age. He had applied for an American visa but his quota number had not been reached when the war came and he was drifted into the German army. There he served two years, was discharged in 1942 as a part non-Aryan, and for two years he worked on a farm. In 1944 he was returned to the Army, presumably because of the manpower shortage, and in September of that year, he was taken prisoner by the Belgians and turned over to the British. He spent the period from September 1944 to September 1946 as a prisoner of war in England, doing a considerable amount of work on farms during that period. In England he was thoroughly examined and was officially graded as anti-Nazi, a letter to that effect being sent to his parents in America by the Director of Prisoners of War, Curson House, London.

This young man is anxious to join his family in America, who are American citizens, and they are just as anxious to have him. It is a source of constant grief to him and his family that they have been separated for nine years and that every possibility of joining them here seems closed to him. He was denied a visa recently on the score that his knowledge of agriculture was not yet sufficient.

I should be very glad to have him among the first group of students and to have him long enough to give him training to get his visa upon his next application as a skilled agriculturist. It would be easier for him to complete his preparation in Denmark than in Germany. His expenses will be taken care of by his family in America. He has introduced himself to Mr. Trevelyan who, I understand, is trying to help him and who has advised him to write to the authorities in Berlin. The present Danish Minister of Agriculture is a member of a committee, of which I am Secretary, for helping people from Germany and other war devastated countries to the School, as well as to Danish farms.

Before closing this letter, I feel it right to add that a few days ago I got a letter from Denmark telling me that the Danish Red Cross wanted to arrange transportation for twenty young Germans selected by them to go to the Continuation School at Elsinore. I am endeavoring to secure living expenses and tuition for them which will amount to about \$175. each for the term of five months. The Danish authorities are not inclined at present to introduce large groups of Germans into Denmark but they are willing to experiment with a small number at a small cost to them. Therefore we are obliged to apply elsewhere for their living expenses and tuition and that is the subject of the enclosed letter.

My address until December 3rd will be that given at the head of this letter, and after that, until December 10th it will be in care of Professor Fleure, 375 Church Road, London, S.E. 19. Thereafter The International People's College, Elsinore,

With kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

*Robert M. Manuche*

Enclosure