

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

1942 - 1945

January 21, 1942

100  
K... 11

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I am told that the Byrd Committee has so well organized the country that the Hill is being flooded with requests that NYA be abandoned. There is also violent pressure that WPA programs should be abandoned to furnish farm labor. It seems evident that if we need skilled labor - and industry seems to think we do - and if the training program is to be used by them and is being constantly asked to produce more trained people, we can not very well afford to give up agencies which are producing eighty to ninety thousand skilled workers every three months.

Would you be willing to give these facts to your press conference if someone asked this question?

E.R.

0

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I am told that the Byrd Committee has so well organized the country, that the Hill is being flooded with ~~correspondence~~ requests that NYA be abandoned. There is also violent pressure that WPA programs should be abandoned to furnish farm labor. It seems evident that if we need skilled labor — and industry seems to think that we do, and the training program is to be used by them and is being constantly asked to produce more trained people, that we can not very well afford to give up agencies which are producing eighty to ninety thousand skilled workers every three months. Would you be willing to give these facts to your press conference if some one asked this question?

E.R.

100  
F. D. Roosevelt

January 26, 1942

Memorandum for the President

I think this would be a nice thing  
to do if you haven't already done so.

E.R.

Mrs. Meloney asks  
that President send  
letter to woman in  
Las Vegas who offered  
her youngest son to  
take the place of son  
killed in crash at  
Las Vegas

+  
via Gen. Belejick  
N. P. ... ..

100  
F.V.I. 11-1

February 9, 1942

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Attached is a letter from Curt Winsor and a suggested statement which he hopes you will sign. He feels that this statement, or a similar one, will be very helpful at this time and I hope you can see your way clear to sign it.

E. R.

PLF/hy

Re: Mr. Curt Winsor  
Council of Defense  
239 Broad Street Station  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Enclosed copy of magazine THE ETUDE, published by the Presser Foundation. States Foundation (a charitable corp. wishes general statement from the President.

100  
F. D. ROOSEVELT

February 21, 1942

For the President

F.D.R.

Shall I send someone  
to see her? Could you get  
a little help from the  
D.C. fund, do you think?

E.R.

0

Miss Lydia  
Stratton

Unsigned letter from  
All States Hotel, about  
an old lady (80) who lives  
there. Has had infantile  
since childhood - survived  
through generosity of  
friends, who have passed  
on, one by one.

MAR 3-1942

File

All States Hotel, Washington, D.C.  
March 2, 1942

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Just by accident I discovered on Saturday that you had interested yourself in Miss Gray.

I know that helping others is often a thankless task, but if you could have seen the contentment you brought to this helpless old lady by your prompt assistance I am sure you would feel well repaid. Incidentally I have just learned that Miss G. is 85 years old, and that her recovery from this attack is very doubtful.

So that you may know your help arrived just at the right time, I am telling you what not even the All States nurse knows, that is, that at 2 o'clock in the morning of the day on which the night nurse (sent through your influence) arrived, Miss Gray had called Miss Ruth Mosley, Chairman of the House Committee at All States, and told her she was so miserable she didn't know what to do. Although this young lady is normally very timid about leaving her room at night, she got up and went down two chilly flights of stairs to bathe Miss Gray's feet and do other little services to make her more comfortable. Miss Gray was afraid the All States nurse would know about it, and asked Miss Mosley to keep it confidential, which she did - it was her roommate who told me.

Miss Mosley, and myself, and several others who knew of Miss Gray's helplessness and terror of the night, are sleeping much more peacefully ourselves since you intervened in her behalf. So you have helped us as well as her.

If Miss Gray recovers from this spell, I think she should be removed from the hotel because of the danger of air raids. She herself told me she had made application recently for the Home for Incurables. This might be the best solution if she can be admitted. But right now, the night nurse is such a blessing to her that I wanted you to know it. Incidentally, she very much enjoyed listening to the President on the 23rd.

Thanks for relieving our minds about Miss G. God will reward you for what you did for her.

Sincerely

The Neighbor

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

100

February 24, 1942

F.D.R.

Have you something warm to give?

E.R.

+  
Mary Armstrong Melvin  
6 Park Street, Boston

+  
Seaman's Friend Society furnishes warm clothing to merchant mariners.  
Need large things, for many men now enlisting are six footers

MARY ARMSTRONG MELVIN

6 PARK STREET • BOSTON, MASS.

*Publicity*

LAFAYETTE 1620

*Free*

MAR 26 1942

March 25, 1942

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

On return from a long week-end away from my desk, I was delighted to find the note telling me that you were sending a knitted sweater and helmet of the President's for addition to the Six-Foot Shelf.

I deeply appreciate your taking the time in your crowded schedule to send just the right thing, and assure you that the superintendent and workers on the staff of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society were overjoyed with the gifts.

Perhaps you will be interested in one or two clippings from the Boston papers. I hope you don't mind the reference to "Milady's Lingerie." In order to heighten the interest for the reporters, I delayed opening the box until they had all arrived, so we all saw the nice, homelike box which showed the woman's touch behind the gift. I assure you that the reference to it was done with no criticism whatever, but only to add more human interest to the story.

Gratefully yours,  
*Mary Armstrong Melvin*  
Mary Armstrong Melvin

mam:w  
encs.



FROM FDR'S WARDROBE came this sweater and helmet being fitted to Martin Jorgensen, Norwegian sailor, at the Boston Seamen's Friend Society quarters. G. E. Thorpe, the society's superintendent, does the fitting.

## ROOSEVELT GIFTS HELP SEAMEN'S FRIENDS HERE

A brown sweater and knitted helmet from the wardrobe of President Roosevelt, wrapped in tissue in a white box labelled "Mildred's Lin-gerte," arrived here last night as Mrs. Roosevelt's contribution to the Boston Seamen's Friend Society's new Six-Foot Shelf.

With a warm sweater, a pair of pants and a suit from Gov. Saltonstall and a neat pin-stripe suit from Mayor Tobin, the Roosevelt gifts were immediately added to the new collection of serviceable clothing for six-foot seamen at the Sailor's Rest, 227 Hanover street.

Though this century-old society has always had cupboards filled with clothing for shipwrecked mariners, recent U-boat activity sent them giant Scandinavians whose shoulders were too broad and whose legs were too long for the average man's clothes.

The Six-Foot Shelf, which in reality will be a series of cupboards, was inaugurated to answer that problem and the wives of big men in public life were asked to start

it with contributions from their husbands' wardrobes.

The difficulty of finding clothes for a big man was demonstrated last night by Martin Jorgensen, a Norwegian who stands well over six feet and weighs about 250 pounds.

President Roosevelt's sweater, largest of those at hand, was much too small for him. Someone remembered, however, that former Gov. Charles F. Hurley was about Jorgensen's size—and the chances are this morning Mrs. Hurley will learn of the new Six-Foot Shelf.

March 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

"F. D. R.

Please read marked part.

E.R."

VDS

+ \*Letter from Molly Dewson - Re:  
L. Metcalf Walling, whom Sec.  
Perkins has at head of Division  
of Public Contracts. She says  
he is a 'weak sister' and Miss  
Perkins has suggested him as head  
of Hours and Wages -etc. Cites  
opposition and mentions as a  
better man Morgan Dooney, a Yale  
man now with the Connecticut Labor  
Department.

March 12, 1942.

100  
F. D. Roosevelt

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

It is undoubtedly the Mrs.  
Delano who was a Miss Acton.

E.R.

VDS

+  
\*Letter from S. B. L. Penrose, Jr.,  
Assistant Director, Near East College  
Association, 50 West 50th Street, N.Y.C.  
wants to know what relation, if any,  
Mrs. Franklin H. Delano, bore to the  
President.

100  
FD Roosevelt

March 17, 1942

Memorandum for the President

This woman seems to have a real  
grievance.

E.R.

+  
Mrs. John C. Packard  
901 N. Gainsborough Drive  
Pasadena, Calif.

162

March 31, 1942

Memo. for the President

F.D.R.

How about the policy for  
employment of older people?

E.R.

T  
Mrs. Roy G. Jones  
1404 Maple, Des Moines, Iowa

Please return to  
Mrs. Roosevelt —  
The President has seen —

V

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1942

Memo. for the President

F.D.R.

How about the policy for  
employment of older people?

E.R.

Des Moines, Ia. Mar. 23, 1942

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt, - During your broadcast on Sunday night Mar. 15 - you mentioned and talked about the letter you received from the elderly couple. Now I disagree very much with your solution of putting everything back on the community where they live.

I have never heard of any place where they have any set-up to help older people find work.

The only consideration they would get, would be told to go on relief.

Now we come in that age group, my husband was 61 in Dec. and I was 59 in Feb. - Our background is different. We are both High School graduates and each of us had a year in college, my husband in business and I normal training. I taught school 5 years previous to our marriage.

My husband held a position as book-keeper in a wholesale Drug Co, also manager of a Dye Co, then manager of a poultry Co, then going into business for himself - was very successful for twenty years or until the depression, when we lost nearly everything except our home.

Then followed tragic <sup>2</sup> years of trying to get work and finally W. P. A. (for which we were very thankful) and he has been asst chief time-keeper for the past 5 years.

But now for more than a year they have been cutting down their quota and very few can stay on unless certified - and he lost three months work this winter. It is hard to meet this higher cost of living on W. P. A. wages, especially if they lose weeks or months each year. Often those not certified need work just as much as those that are certified for relief. I think its a shame to ask people with an educational background and who have been used to a good standard of living to go on relief.

Its a real humiliation to many.

My husband got back as time-keeper about two weeks ago and we are hoping it will last - but feel so insecure as I see they expect to cut the national quota again the first of April.

and in Sunday's paper our state administrator says he wants W. P. A. folded up as soon as possible, and will work to that end and to get people into war industries.

Now that is just fine, and just what we would like, if it could be worked out that way, but the war industries want young men.

3  
My husband has his application in at H. S. Rubber Co. for work at the 'defense plant' near Des Moines but can not get any consideration on account of his age.

That is not right. He is physically well (tho' could not do heavy labor) and mentally alert, and there are dozens of things he could do just as well as the young boys they are taking, even tho' he is not a skilled workman.

But he can not get an interview (and he has the finest of recommendations) and I know it is just his age.

The older men want their chance to work and give to help win this war - but they can't give without work.

Mrs. Roosevelt you don't know what a terrible thing it is for a man not to have work - they get so bitter.

You do so much good in so many ways perhaps you can help solve the older men's problem.

Would appreciate an answer but would also appreciate it if you do not use my name or send my letter elsewhere as this is just a personal appeal to you for the oldsters.

Very truly yours, Mrs. Roy G. Jones,  
1404 Maple.

Would like to have Mrs. Roosevelt  
read this letter personally

MAY 2 1946  
Del to P. about  
Barney for camp  
John Brown

Bill from J. B. Green Plumbing & Equipment, Inc., Sarasota, Fla. for \$202.69

May 4, 1942

100  
F.D. Roosevelt

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:**

**See Mrs. Roosevelt's note:**

"FDR - These things went into the cottages but were never paid for H.H. says. Will you pay or shall I? K.R."

100  
FDK

May 11, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

E. R.

1  
Letter from Mrs. James F. Akin, 704 Franklin Street,  
Ogdensburg, New York. Wants Mrs. R. to intercede  
to get some line of defense work in Ogdensburg to  
open idle factories and keep their people at home.

VDS

100  
May 11, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

"F.D.R. from Lucy Randolph Mason".

E.R.

\*Article from "The Constitution", Atlanta, Georgia.  
by Ralph McGill. About the President.

VDS

May 11, 1942.

100  
FBI

FOR THE PRESIDENT.

E. R.

+

\*Letter from S. Burns Weston, Acting Chairman, National Youth Administration. Says Mr. Taussig talked with Charles Elliott re: possibility of National Resources ~~xxxxxx~~ Planning Board making use of their advisory committee. etc.

VDS

May 13, 1948

100  
PRES. FDR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

See Mrs. Roosevelt's note:

"FDR - Won't you answer. ER."

+ J. Owen Grundy, 54 Park Street, Jersey City, N.J.

Copied May 13, 1942

100  
True Copy

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FIR

Looks like a German handwriting.

ER

Your Excellency!

To win this war, you must beat Japan; it is a false conception, to think it is Europe, not for us. Let England and Russian do there bit over there. For us is, to concentrat on Tokio, Yokohama, Kube.

McArthur would have done it in the Philippine, but: not in Australia. Munition and time so precious waste.

With 100 bombers twice a week, would do the job well. From Hawaiian to Midway from there over to the 3 points. 10 by 10 in a fan like way, you will see succes coming. I written you the same in February.

You won't win otherwise, no matter what you do. Japan has all she wants, in oil iron and so fort, in those island. Easy for them to rig out.

Yours respectful,

/s/ One for USA alone  
To help God.

L. Mattes  
332 E. 54<sup>th</sup> St.  
New York, New York

COPIED AS WRITTEN:y

100

May 23, 1942

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

X Mrs. Shipley could be given other space. Could I talk to her? It is lovely.

ER

Re: W. E. Reynolds  
Commissioner of Public Bldgs.

O:HY

C  
O  
P  
Y

May 23, 1942

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1942

Mr. A. E. Demaray, Associate Director  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Demaray:

This is in acknowledgment of your letter of March 17, 1942, with enclosed communication from Mr. George McAneny, Chairman, Federal Hall Memorial Associates, Inc., requesting the assignment of the lobby area of the Sub-Treasury Building in New York to the Treasury Department, for the sale of Defense bonds and stamps.

This request has been made the subject of a further investigation by a representative of the Public Buildings Administration, who ascertained that as a result of a considerable increase in the personnel and activities of the Passport Agency of the State Department, the first floor lobby area will likely be required by that agency for the duration of the war. The investigation further disclosed that the district in which the Sub-Treasury Building is located is amply equipped with facilities for the sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps.

Accordingly, it is the belief of the Administration that the present use of the lobby area should not be disturbed at this time. This will not affect the decision previously reached, to make this building available in its entirety for use as a National Historic Shrine, as rapidly as the circumstances will permit.

Mr. McAneny's letter is returned herewith, a copy having been retained in our file.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Reynolds  
Commissioner of Public Buildings

HY

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 30, 1942

*J.C.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Information on Judge Casey.

E.R.

May 23, 1942

Eight-Hour Day Law, Public No. 60, Sixty-third Congress

The Eight-Hour Day Law states that no female shall be employed "in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant or telegraph or telephone establishment or office, or by any express or transportation company in the District of Columbia more than eight hours in any one day or more than six days or more than forty-eight hours in any one week."

The decision of Judge Casey upholding the contention of the attorney for Peoples Drug Store that a week as defined in this law means a calendar week instead of 7 consecutive days as it has been interpreted previous to this time will mean:

1. It will be possible for a female to be employed for a period of 12 consecutive days which is generally conceded to be a violation of a health rule.
2. No female working under such a schedule could plan her daily living since she would never know in advance what day she would be required to take off.
3. Section 4 of the above-mentioned act requires the posting of a notice stating the hours each female is required to work on each day of the week. This notice necessarily states the day each female is to be off. Under the interpretation of week as being a calendar week, any day during that week would comply with the prohibition against the employment for more than 6 days in a week, but the posted notice as to the day off might or might not be correct because the employer would be permitted to assign any day.
4. The following establishments are usually open 7 days a week, and the females in these establishments would be particularly affected by Judge Casey's ruling: hotels, restaurants, drug stores, dairy products stores, telephone and telegraph companies, and transportation companies.

There is no assurance, however, that laundries and other types of establishments which are not now ordinarily open for 7 days would not take advantage of this decision because of the press of war work.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HEALTH DEPARTMENT

LAWS  
RELATING TO  
HOURS OF LABOR  
FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES  
AND SEATS FOR FEMALE  
EMPLOYEES



**AN ACT To regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That no female shall be employed in any MANUFACTURING, MECHANICAL or MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT, LAUNDRY, HOTEL or RESTAURANT or TELEGRAPH or TELEPHONE ESTABLISHMENT or OFFICE, or by any EXPRESS or TRANSPORTATION COMPANY in the District of Columbia more than eight hours in any one day or more than six days or more than forty-eight hours in any one week.

SEC. 2. That no female under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or in connection with any of the establishments or occupations named in section 1 of this Act before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning or after the hour of six o'clock in the evening of any one day. (See act of Congress approved May 29, 1928.)

SEC. 3. That no female shall be employed or permitted to work for more than six hours continuously at one time in any establishment or occupation named in section 1 of this Act in which three or more such females are employed without an interval of at least three-quarters of an hour; except that such female may be so employed for not more than six and one-half hours continuously at one time if such employment ends not later than half past one

o'clock in the afternoon and if she is then dismissed for the remainder of the day.

SEC. 4. That every employer shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room in any establishment or occupation named in section 1 of this Act in which any females are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours such females are required or permitted to work on each day of the week, the hours of beginning and stopping such work, and the hours of beginning and ending the recess allowed for meals. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the inspectors authorized by this Act. The employment of any such female for a longer time in any day than that stated in the printed notice shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section. Where the nature of the business makes it impracticable to fix the recess allowed for meals at the same time for all females employed, the inspectors authorized to enforce this Act may issue a permit dispensing with the posting of the hours when the recess allowed for meals begins and ends, and requiring only the posting of the total number of hours which females are required or permitted to work on each day of the week and the hours of beginning and stopping such work. Such permit shall be kept by such employer upon such premises and exhibited to all inspectors authorized to enforce this Act.

SEC. 5. That every employer shall keep a time book or record for every female employed in any establishment or occupation named in section 1 of this Act, stating the wages paid, the number of hours worked by her on each day of the week, the hours of beginning and stopping such work, and the

hours of beginning and ending the recess allowed for meals. Such time book or record shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the officials authorized to enforce this Act. Any employer who fails to keep such record as required by this section, or makes any false statement therein, or refuses to exhibit such time book or record, or makes any false statement to an official authorized to enforce this Act in reply to any question put in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be liable for a violation thereof.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to appoint three inspectors, two of whom shall be women; to carry out the purposes of this Act at a compensation not exceeding \$1,200 each per annum.

SEC. 7. That the inspectors authorized by this Act may in the discharge of their duties enter any place, building, or room where any labor is being performed by females which is affected by the provisions of this chapter whenever such inspectors may have reasonable cause to believe that any such labor is being performed therein.

SEC. 8. That the inspectors authorized by this Act shall visit and inspect the establishments and places of employment named in section 1 as often as practicable, during reasonable hours, and shall cause the provisions of this Act to be enforced therein and also the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act To provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, or manufactories in the District of Columbia shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

They shall make a daily report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and also report any cases of illegal employment contrary to the provisions of this Act to the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. That any person who violates or does not comply with any of the provisions of this Act shall upon conviction be punished for a first offense by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50; for a second offense, by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200; for a third offense, by a fine of not less than \$250.

Approved, February 24, 1914.

13-1188

[Public, No. 125]

**AN ACT To provide that all persons employing female help in stores, shops, or manufactories in the District of Columbia shall provide seats for the same when not actively employed**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all persons who employ females in stores, shops, offices, or manufactories as clerks, assistants, operatives, or helpers in any business, trade, or occupation carried on or operated by them in the District of Columbia, shall be required to procure and provide proper and suitable seats for all such females and shall permit the use of such seats, rests, or stools, as may be necessary, and shall not make any rules, regulations, or orders preventing the use of such stools or seats when any such female employees are not actively employed in their work in such business or employment.

SEC. 2. That if any employer of female help in the District of Columbia shall neglect or refuse to provide seats, as provided in this Act, or shall make any rules, orders, or regulations in his shop, store or other place of business requiring females to remain standing when not necessarily employed in service of labor therein, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be liable to a fine therefor in a sum not to exceed \$25, with costs in the discretion of the court.

Approved March 2, 1895.

P. 942

(7)

13-1188

○

100

June 6, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

This man seems to feel  
strongly and I agree with him.

E. R.

+  
\*Letter from Maurice Parmelee, 2410 North  
11th Street, Arlington, Virginia. Re:  
his dismissal from the Board of Economic  
Warfare after charges made by the Dies  
Committee.

VDS

100

FD 100

June 10, 1942

Memorandum for the President:

Will you please answer?

E.R.

0

X Helen Alfred, Peace News  
52 Gramercy Park, NYC

asks that let. be relayed  
to the President

100  
FDK

June 11, 1942

Memorandum for the President:

Please read and pass on.

E.R.

Harriet Elliott to  
Molly Dewson - re status  
of Women's Reserve of the  
Navy

100

June 20, 1942

For the President

What do I do?

E.R.

X Steve Kaslov  
427 West Street, NYC

100

June 22, 1942

Memorandum for the President

F.D.R.

Could you say something like the enclosed in a broadcast soon or at a press conference?

E.R.

0

Jonathan Daniels sends statement on civilian mobilization.

100  
FDR Roosevelt

June 24, 1942

Memorandum for the President

I hope you can receive.

E.R.

X Frank Kingdon, Union for  
Democratic Action, asks  
that President receive  
petitions that have been  
prepared, requesting end  
of discrimination against  
Negroes in the Armed Forces

100

June 29, 1942

F.D.R.

Something ought to be done  
for her.

E.R.

0  
Mrs. Cyrus P. Jones  
89 Mansion St., Poughkeepsie

100

June 29, 1942

Memorandum for the President

F.D.R.

Certainly some of these  
people might help him.

E.R.

Percy M. Mulock  
27 William Street, NYC

100

July 3, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

This is a question to be considered.

E.R.

+  
\*Letter from Mrs. M. C. Henderson, 930 Adella Ave.,  
Coronado, Calif. Re: pensions for families of  
scientists skilld in the service of N.D.R.C.

VDS

100  
FDR

July 4, 1942.

For the President:

Is it too late?

E.R.

\*Letter and clippings re destruction of  
Aquarium in New York.

VDS

July 7, 1942

100

FOR THE PRESIDENT

"FDR

This letter is worth  
reading.

ER "

+

Copy of letter from Mr. Frederick B. Sweet, —  
Consumer Division, OPA, to the President re  
his eight weeks' speaking swing thru Ohio,  
Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia in behalf  
of OPA's price program.

100  
FDR

July 7, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

To read marked paragraph.

E.R.

A  
\*Letter from William Jabine  
1200 16th Street, N. W.  
Re: What churches are doing in war effort.

July 9, 1942.

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Could you see him next time  
I am in Washington? Probably the  
16th.

E.R.

\*Letter from ~~Walter~~ Russell, Carnegie Hall,  
Mark Twain Memorial Foundation, Inc.

VDS

100

July 13, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

E.R.

\*Letter from Dana Hogan, Petroleum Bldg.,  
714 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Complains of Mr. Hopkins marriage to Mrs.  
Macy is an affront to the Catholics as both  
have been divorced.

VDS

July 14, 1948

Memorandum for the President:

This bears on the problem of the Charlottesville training school. One is proposed at Columbia and this may be something you will want to have looked into immediately.

E.R.

100  
0  
Clarence Pickett  
sends plan with list of  
July 10

100  
July 15, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

To read last paragraph.

E.R.

\*Letter from Geo. N. Shuster, Hunter College, re; would like to have some mementoes of the President and his mother for placing in house just purchased as inter-Faith Home.

VDS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1942

Memorandum for the President

If a mother is wholly dependent  
shouldn't she get the same as a wife?

E.R.

*E.R.*

*It depends on the  
Mother!*

*Ask Altmyer &  
Sen. Hines*

*TR*

July 19, 1942

Memorandum for the President

If a mother is wholly dependent  
shouldn't she get the same as a wife?

E.R.

100  
X Mrs. F.C. Osterhandt  
Ex 774, Poughkeepsie

July 21, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

E.R.

\*Letter from Henry M. Snevily addressed to  
Geo. Bye. Re; Princess Martha doing a column  
of her experiences. Wants to know what  
Geo. Bye thinks of it.

\*Letter from J. H. White, Principal of the Allen-White High School, Whiteville, Tennessee. School in process of building to replace one burned down. Have \$11,000 worth of materials on ground, etc. and cannot complete without additional funds. etc. etc.

July 31, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Do you know of anyone in Tennessee who would be interested enough to raise \$20,000.?

E. R.

VDS

July 31, 1942.

100

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

E. R.

\*Letter from <sup>X</sup>Olin Dows dated 7/27/42. Re: memorandum of July 9th from Wayne Coy to the President covering a corps of Pictorial War Correspondents. Is afraid Mrs. Roosevelt and the President might think he had worked for more than four months on a program that was as dumb and short sighted as the analysis presented by the budget would lead them to think, etc. etc.

VDS

August 7, 1942.

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

What should I do?

✓  
L

E.R.

+  
\*Letter from Martin Jones - "Television" -  
National Broadcasting Company, Radio City, N.Y.  
Feels that sabotage is being performed on his  
radio program "Lands of the Free", through  
deletion of important points, etc.

*Handwritten notes:*  
see 10-87  
10-1-42  
87  
at 10-1-42

VDS

August 8, 1942

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I know you will be interested  
in the copy of this letter which I  
received.

E. R.

in

Letter dated 8/4 from Laura Tipton, Blount Springs, Ala.  
enclosing money order for \$22.45 to be turned over to Red  
Cross.

August 13, 1942.

100.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

E.R.

\*See letter from James Lewis Hughes, Jr.  
520 First National Bank Building, Birmingham,  
Alabama (dated 8/3/42) copy of which went  
to the President with this memo.

August 15, 1942.

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I think these are good.

E.R.

\*Letter from Walter Russell, (sculptor) Swallowfield, Washington, Conn.  
and photographs of his ~~xxx~~ statues of the President.

VDS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 17, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

E. R.

I have heard of  
Bess in her Banner

August 10, 1942.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
c/o White House  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Madame:

This idea may sound a little screwy but screwy things seem to be getting along so give this some thought. This might make the German soldiers retreat for at least ten minutes.

Suppose we collected as many hornets, bees and wasps as we possibly could get. Keep them in their hives and put them in a plane. Have the plane fly as low as possible and drop them on the enemies lines. I think they will retreat in utter confusion.

Give it some thought.

Sincerely,

*Tom Dugan*

TOM DUGAN

4836 Woodley Avenue  
Encino, California

100

August 15, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

E.R.

+  
\*Letter from Ernest K. Satterlee, 15 East 64th Street, NYC.  
Wants to get work in the war effort. Formerly President of  
the Merchants Bank of Poughkeepsie. Has filed 15 sets of  
applications in various places - Reconstruction Finance -  
Foreign Property Control - Smaller War Plans Corporation.

VDS

100

August 15, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

E. R.

X  
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ \*Letter from Nilla Cram Cook, (headed Teheran, Iran) but mailed in Miami, Florida from the Columbus Hotel. Says she is writing features for the Persian paper IRAN. Speaks of the way Greek ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ press in German ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ and Italian occupied Athens was not refused permission to print part of the news emanating from Berlin etc. Mentions British treatment of persons in Persia. Ordered by British and Russians not to print news originating with the Oriental broadcasts of the London BBC without showing news to be censored. Persian police ordered to stop publica ion of the paper when order was disobeyed, etc etc.

VDS

100  
August 17, 1942. )

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

E. R.

\*Letter from Tom Dugan, 4836 Woodley Avenue, Encino, California. Suggests collection of hornets, bees, and wasps. Keep them in their hives and fly plane as low as possible over enemy lines. He thinks they will retreat in utter confusion.

VDS

100  
August 17, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

What can be done?

E.R.

\*Letter from <sup>V</sup>Lady Nancy Adare, The Pillars,  
Hot Springs, Virginia. Wants place on the  
Clipper for her little boy 2½ years old.  
Certain physical defects are stunting the  
growth of his leg and she wants to have him  
return home as no good can be done for him  
here. etc .

VDS

THE PILLARS

August 14.

HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

Dear Mrs Roosevelt -

I truly hate to bother you about an entirely personal matter. but the President is kind & offers help. I am unable to resist.

I have applied through the Irish Legation for a place in the Clipper for my little boy aged 2 ½ -

(my Priority through  
the Red Cross is in  
order for about Aug. 25<sup>th</sup>)

Through the ordinary  
channels my request  
has been refused.

I am especially anxious  
to take the child home  
as through some slight  
misadjustment of his  
leg cartidges his growth  
is being retarded and the  
Doctor (Dr. Eben of Boston)

THE PILLARS

HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

Dr. Bartlett, the childrens  
Doctor in New York. have  
told me that he will only  
grow to a height considerably  
below average. I have made  
sure that there is nothing  
either by operation - treatment  
or diet that would be of  
benefit to him if he remained  
in this country - and for  
him to grow older away  
from home will make  
everything so much harder  
for him & his Father. I have  
hesitated mentioning

this physical disability  
but know that it will make  
it clear to you why I am so  
anxious to keep him with  
me. When he came to  
America he was 6 mo. old &  
we knew nothing of this.

If you and the President  
saw fit to help me, I would  
be so very grateful.

With sincerest apologies  
for bothering you.

Very sincerely yrs.

Nancy Udare.

THE PILLARS

HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

My son's name is:

Thedy Wyndham-Quin  
he has an Irish Passport.

His age is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yrs.

He weighs 30 lbs.

I would gladly forfeit  
my 50 lb. allowance  
for him.

---

AUG 17 9 41 AM '42

WB12 22 XC

HOTSPRINGS VIR AUG 17 1942 850A

SECRETARY TO MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

RE MY LETTER TO MRS ROOSEVELT AUGUST FOURTEENTH OMITTED TO  
MENTION MY RED CROSS PRIORITY AND RETURN ARRANGED VIA PAN  
AMERICAN AIRWAY

NANCY ADARE

August 19, 1942.

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

A nice story.

E.R.

+  
\*Letter from Jerome Davis, YMCA, 21 Dundas Square, Toronto, Canada. Says he played tennis match with a German General, leader of one of the officers prisoner of war camps. Davis beat him 6-4, 6-0, 3-0. Says when Germans begin to weaken they go fast. Says German made remark "I guess we will be kept here so long we will be eligible for old age pensions when we get back".

VDS

100

August 20, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Where should I send her?

E. R.

+  
\*Letter from Miss Agnes Collinson,  
154 W. 84th Street, N. Y. C. Is hard  
of hearing but perfectly capable of  
working. Suggests that there are  
many jobs in defense plants that hard  
of hearing persons might do. They are  
always turned down because of this  
handicap.

VDS

Letter from Sumner Welles, re: film "Cavalcade of South America",  
taken by Charles Perry Weimer, 122 East 27th Street, N. Y. C.

August 22, 1942.

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Do you want to see?

E.R.

VDS

Letter and report from Lawrence Cramer, Committee on Fair Employment  
Practice re present status of Negro employment in the Federal Government.

August 22, 1942.

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

To glance at report.

E.R.

VDS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*HL*

August 22, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

To glance at report.

E.R.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chairman  
PAUL V. McNUTT  
FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR

AUG 21 1942

August 20, 1942

*Handwritten:*  
J. E. ...  
Gene ...  
...

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

You will perhaps be interested in an analysis of reports made to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice by various departments and agencies of the Federal Government on the number and classification of Negroes employed by them. For your information I transmit herewith a copy of this report which was made to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice by the Committee's staff.

It shows that there has as yet been little progress in modifying the employment practices of most Government agencies, thus making it more difficult for the Committee to demand complete compliance with Executive Order 8802 on the part of private employers.

Sincerely yours,

*Lawrence W. Crater*  
Lawrence W. Crater  
Executive Secretary

Enclosure



PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 17, 1942

MEMORANDUM

To: Heads of all Departments and Independent Establishments  
From: President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice  
Subject: Analysis of present status of Negro employment in the Federal Government.

During the period from April 1 to April 8, 1942 identical letters were sent to eighty-three different government departments and independent establishments requesting a progress report indicating steps taken to open opportunities for employment to Negroes and a statement on the number of Negroes employed, their classifications, the bureaus and offices in which they were employed, and their proportion to the total number of employees. It was further requested that these figures be presented in the form used by the Navy Department in its letter to the Committee of March 4, 1942.

Fourteen departments have not as yet replied to the Committee's letters. These included such important and large employing agencies as the War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, Federal Security Agency, Railroad Retirement Board, Department of Labor and the Department of Justice. The Federal Works Agency acknowledged the letter but submitted no report, promising to prepare a report later. To date the report has not been received.

Several agencies gave indication that serious consideration had been given to the matter. The National Archives seemed to be definitely committed to a change in policy and had made one promotion from CU to CAF (custodial to clerical, administrative and fiscal) and one new appointment (Professional) which may be considered significant for that agency. The director stated:

"We believe that the appointment of a number of particularly well qualified and highly acceptable Negroes to professional and administrative positions will provide a demonstration that will answer objections that cannot successfully be answered in any other way. . . ."

"It is our intention to continue to hire Negroes for custodial positions and to appoint them to higher positions by promotion and from the outside in steadily increasing numbers insofar as that is consonant with our policy of getting the best employees available for all types of positions regardless of race or color."

The Department of Commerce which had been called before the Committee for its first governmental hearing stated: "a real effort has been initiated

through the various bureaus to employ an additional number of Negroes. There is no doubt that progress has been made." Draftsmen, statistical clerks and scientific aids had already been appointed and were given as definite examples of progress. The department employed 412 Negroes with 281 in custodial classifications.

The State Department declared: "This matter has been the subject of considerable study by the Division of Personnel Supervision and Management of the Department....."

"For those Negroes who are now employed by the Department a comprehensive qualification record is maintained so that consideration may be given them for advancement in accordance with the Department's policy of promotion from within. In certain instances they have been afforded opportunities to perform duties of a higher grade in order that they might qualify for promotion after a satisfactory period of service."

The International Boundary Commission (U. S. and Mexico) employed a Negro draftsman in February, 1942, the first colored employee in a personnel total of 562. It is interesting, if not significant, that he was employed in San Benito, Texas.

Some agencies, though not specifically giving progress reports on steps taken did show considerable increases in Negro employment.

The Department of Agriculture showed an increase in Negro personnel during the six month period of 39.5 per cent. This occurred, significantly, while the total departmental personnel decreased by 7.5 per cent. The number of Negroes employed were still only 3.8 per cent of a total of 12,207 persons.

The Navy Department showed an increase of 105 per cent among Negroes while whites only increased 35.6 per cent.

The War Department reported that Negroes provided 15.8 per cent of the total departmental increase during the period from October, 1941 through March, 1942.

The United States Government Printing Office increased its Negro personnel by 2 per cent bringing its Negro employees up to 1,472 or 18.7 per cent of the total.

Other agencies reported only statistics on the employment of Negroes. Many of these gave only departmental figures, excluding field offices. The War Department, for example, gave only statistics on increases in its Washington Office and not for the field offices, camps, depots, etc., where the overwhelming majority of its civilian workers are employed. Thus, employment figures submitted to the Committee cover but a small proportion of total civilian personnel in the Government. It was possible to summarize in tabular form figures presented by thirty-eight departments. These included both war and non-war agencies and covered a total

personnel of 171,103 of whom 15,718 or 9.1 per cent were colored. Only one-fourth of the Negroes employed were in CAF, P, or SP classifications and this number made up only 2.3 per cent of the total personnel of the agencies.

There were included in the thirty-eight departments some of the largest employers of Negroes in the Government and it is believed that the sample was representative of the status of Negroes in the Government as a whole. The proportion of service employees to the total personnel in the Government is roughly about seven per cent. Sixty-two per cent of the Negro employees in the above sample were in custodial classifications - an extremely disproportionate ratio.

The disproportionate concentration of Negro employees in custodial classifications is shown by an examination of figures presented by several of the larger agencies:

The Civil Service Commission employed 265 Negroes who were 4 per cent of a total force of 6,113. Of the colored employees, 167 were CAF and one was in the professional class. The others were in custodial classifications.

The Bureau of the Budget employed only 17 Negroes, and all of those in custodial positions. A total of 422 persons is employed by the Bureau.

The Civilian Aeronautics Administration employed 46 Negroes, less than one per cent of a total personnel of 7,567. Only two of these were in CAF classifications.

The Federal Housing Administration employed 22 Negroes or 1.4 per cent of its total personnel. 18 of these were CU.

The Department of Interior employed 693 Negroes or 1.6 per cent of a total personnel of 42,126. Of the Negro employees only 166 were in CAF classifications.

The National Labor Relations Board had 12 Negroes or 1.3 per cent of 897 persons employed.

The Office of Education had 32 Negro employees out of 693 persons. Only 12 of these were above CU.

The Securities and Exchange Commission had 12 Negro employees only one of whom was above custodial rank out of a total personnel of 1,499 - less than 1 per cent.

The Selective Service System in its Washington office employed 11 Negroes or 2.9 per cent of a total of 455.

The U. S. Maritime Commission in its Washington office employed 39 Negroes or 1.9 per cent of a total personnel of 2,089.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation employed 98 Negroes out of 5,073.

The Federal Communication Commission employed 34 Negroes or 1.8 per cent of its total personnel.

Ten branches of the Office for Emergency Management with a total personnel of 5,283 reported 493 Negroes employed. Only 38 of these, however, were in APS (Administrative, Professional and Supervisory) positions.

The Department of Commerce employed 412 Negroes, 281 of whom were in CU Classifications. Total employment figures of the department were not given.

Some governmental agencies appeared to have progressed much farther than others in employing Negro personnel:

Of 192 employees, the Alley Dwelling Authority has 85 Negroes, 20 per cent of whom were in CAF positions.

The Library of Congress employed 183 Negroes or 11 per cent of its personnel. Fifty-five of these were above CU classifications.

The Washington office of the Postmaster General employed 212 Negroes or 11.7 per cent of its personnel.

Forty-seven per cent of the Public Building's Administration employees were colored although only a few were in CAF classifications.

The Social Security Board employed 1,050 or 11 per cent Negroes, 872 of whom were in CAF classifications. This agency approached the expected distribution of Negroes more than any other.

Several branches of the Treasury Department have employed considerable numbers of Negroes. Of the department's 24,426 total personnel, 15.4 per cent is Negro. These are concentrated largely in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving (2174), the Bureau of Internal Revenue with 261 Negroes and 103 of these CAF, and the Bureau of the Public Debt with 303 Negro CAF and 164 Negro CU employees.

100

August 24, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

E. R.

VDS

\*Copy of "In Fact" containing article  
by ~~Upton Sinclair~~, with note of trans-  
mittal from Sinclair to Mrs. Roosevelt.

100

August 18, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Is it wise for me to  
write anything about this?

E. R.

\*Copy of letter from Flora ~~(blank)~~ McPherson (blank)  
with its attachment (See original in files)

VDS

100

August 19, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

What do I say?

E.R.

+  
\*Letter from Neil Vanderbilt enclosing copy of letter written to Secretary Stimson by General A.W.W. Woodcock. Re: reduction in rank or removal of Woodcock from his command - Metropolitan Military District. N.V. states Gen. Alan Gullion, Provost Marshall and his group of plotters become more powerful and should be careful watched.

VDS

111

August 28, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

To read marked paragraph.

E. R.

\* Letter from L. H. Hubbard, President,  
Texas State College for Women. Suggests  
that special day be set aside each year as  
Citizenship Day and the President could  
designate such a day each spring, probably  
on Sunday, young people to be invited to chances  
to hear addresses on subject of citizenship.  
Also suggest radio address by President. etc.

VDS

RETURN TO MRS. ROOSEVELT

(THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN)

*file*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 28, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

To read marked paragraph.

E. R.

0.

TEXAS STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

DENTON, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 17, 1942  
*Handwritten: August 17, 1942*  
*Handwritten: Mrs. Roosevelt*

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt  
White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

*T - 8 - 20 - 42*  
We were very much interested in reading, "My Day" published in the Dallas Times Herald on Friday, August 14, in which you acknowledge Jan Struther's letter regarding the statue to the Pioneer Women of Texas with its inscription and giving your opinion of its most significant idea. You will be interested in knowing that this inscription was written by a woman, Miss Jessie H. Humphries, Associate Dean of the Texas State College for Women, a woman of deep spiritual insight. She has made a great contribution to the education of the young women of the Southwest. She is a member of the Committee on Standards of the American Association of University Women and meets with the Committee in Washington about twice a year.

May I take this opportunity of saying something to you that has been on my mind for a long time. We have developed as a tradition here on our campus the idea of devoting one day each spring to Citizenship Day, when we honor all the members of our student-body who have reached the age of twenty-one during the year in a special Assembly program. For this occasion we secure an outstanding speaker to impress on them the importance of their having reached their majority and of the new duties they must assume as citizens of their nation.

At the same time we invite one boy and one girl from each of the first-class high schools of the county who have been elected by their classmates and teachers the best citizens of their respective schools. These young boys and girls sit upon the stage where you may remember having spoken on several occasions. Afterwards the Rotary Club invites them as honor guests of their luncheon and presents them with citizenship diplomas.

*J. J. P.*  
I have thought for a long time that we ought to do more with the idea of setting aside a special day each year as Citizenship Day and have thought it would be very helpful if the President could designate such a day each spring, probably on Sunday, on which these young people would be invited to the churches of their communities to hear addresses by their pastors on the subject of citizenship with special programs to be arranged, where possible, in the afternoon. A radio address by the President would really make this plan effective.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt  
August 17, 1942  
Page No. 2

This day, honoring their assumption of citizenship, should be one of the most sacred of the entire year in the calendars of these young people. It would help them, I am sure, to realize the significance of their new responsibilities.

I hope you will think well of this suggestion.

Yours very truly,



L. H. Hubbard, President

LHH:rl

100

September 7, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

This woman writes what I  
often fear and what seems to me  
to be growing.

E. R.

\*Letter from <sup>+</sup>Katharine Hayden Salter, 1610 Adams  
Street, Madison, Wisconsin. Says President spoke  
of those who sneer at the four freedoms as a  
"handful" and that he has always spoken of them  
as such. Cites that we have an Army by a vote  
of 202-203 and that we got back on the ocean by a  
vote of 18.

VDS

X  
Letter from Mrs. Cornelia Brice Pinchot re: having Vice President  
speak at meeting for passage of resolution asking that the British  
resume negotiations with India.

September 8, 1942.

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Are you willing for the  
Vice President to speak?

Will you see Pinchots for  
a few minutes regarding Pennsylvania  
situation?

E. R.

100

September 7, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

What do you think each of  
us should give?

E. R.

+  
\* Letter from Community War Fund.  
J. Russell Young, District Commissioner  
E. C. Graham, Chairman, General Committee  
for the Community War Fund.

VDS

101  
September 8, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I think this violates  
your order?

E. R.

\*Letter from Mervyn Rathborne, Secretary-Treasurer  
California State Industrial Union Council, C.I.O.  
Building, San Francisco, Calif. Encloses copy of  
a letter which sets forth the position of the Calif.  
State C.I.O. Council on the rules and regulations of the  
U. S. Employment Service. Re; discrimination. etc.

VDS

180

September 16, 1942

Memorandum for the President:

I am getting many of these letters, and it does seem unfair.

E.R.

0  
/ Leon I. Kappelman, 1303 Hearst Bldg., Baltimore.

Thinks he is rejected from Army and Navy because he is Jewish

100

September 27, 1942

Memorandum for the President:

What do you think of this suggestion? It seems to me a good idea.

E.R.

O

Richard Pilant

Note: Ask FDR - Then  
I'll write him - ER

100

October 9, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT.

E.R.

\*Letter from Corp. James Lawry, 41st A.B. Sq. 2nd,  
A.F. Base Command, Geiger Field, Washington.  
Plan for winning war by use of heavy cargo  
bombers of present and future in surprise attacks  
on all fronts. Idea is for use of Great Circle  
Courses over earths surface but with use of  
radio aids. etc.

VDS

October 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

"F.D.R. read. It is horrible.  
When can we move?"

E.R.

+  
\*Letter from Ambassador John Winant. Transmitting  
article appearing in News Chronicle, London, by  
Russian Correspondent Paul Winterton. Describing  
conditions in Russia. Cold and hunger, etc.

VDS

100.

October 16, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: Roosevelt

For the President to read.

E. R.

\*Letter Mrs. Mrs. Caroline O'Day  
Farley tell her not to resign from  
Congress as it would necessitate  
an expensive State election etc.

VDS

1110

November 23, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt*

May I accept?

E. R.

\*Letter from Catharine Oglesby, Castleton China, Inc., 212 Fifth Ave. New York City. Requests the privilege of presenting to Mrs. Roosevelt a set of service plates made by Castleton China which is made in America by American potters etc.

VDS

File  
1

NOV 10 1942



# CASTLETON CHINA INCORPORATED

149 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK  
L. B. Hellmann, President

MADE IN U.S.A.

Also known as

NEW ADDRESS: 212 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK • MURRAY HILL 3-8948

November 12, 1942

*[Handwritten signature and initials]*

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Though you have frequently welcomed me to the White House among members of the Women's Press Club, I would not presume to write you today unless I was encouraged to do so by Kathleen McLaughlin of the New York Times.

My purpose in writing is to request the privilege of presenting to you a set of service plates made by Castleton China.

Castleton China is made in America by American potters. It is the first deluxe china to be made in this country since the founding of the Trenton Pottery fifty years ago. It comes from the world's largest pottery in New Castle, Pennsylvania, which is now almost entirely given over to supplying our armed forces.

For decades the ambition of the potter, James M. Smith, now eighty years old, has been to create a really fine china of American materials and made by American potters. His dream was realized only two years ago and now Castleton is being exhibited in important stores and museums throughout America with decorations painted by fifteen contemporary artists of eight nationalities, all living in America. Artists whose works are in the greatest museums of the world.

Last year Mr. Morgenthau requested our magazines to show an American Flag on their July covers. The prize was awarded to House and Garden for a painting by Allen Saalburg. This painting now hangs in Mount Vernon and has been reproduced on twelve service plates. The director of the Flag Association declared them "a work of art."

When I told Kathleen that Castleton wished to present these plates to you for the White House she encouraged me to write you my request. Will you accept this service and if so when may I bring it to you? It is so beautiful you and Mr. Roosevelt will surely enjoy using it.

Your acceptance will delight young Mr. Smith and encourage other American potters to create fine china with decorations by Americans who, given the opportunity, can contribute to this industry that was born centuries ago in some unknown city in the country of our honored ally - China - but whose production has too

long been dominated by German and Japanese wares.

When, dear Mrs. Roosevelt, may I have an appointment?

*Caroline Oglesby*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Mrs. Roosevelt*

November 23, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

May I accept?

E. R.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT

O. K.

F. D. R.

*See how to  
bring to Mrs. E. at 7:50  
Better personal  
write*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1942

MEMO FOR MR. CLEM:  
MRS. HELM:  
MR. TOLLEY:  
MISS THOMPSON:

Mrs. Roosevelt will receive  
some china from Miss Catherine Oglesby  
of the ~~the~~ Castleton China, Inc. on  
November 30th, at 2:30 p.m.

M.T.L.

The White House  
Washington

NOV 27 11 41 PM 1942

WB27 13

WA NEWYORK NY NOV 27 1942 1236P

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

THANK YOU FOR THE APPOINTMENT MONDAY I PROMISE TO BE PROMPT  
AND BRIEF

CATHARINE OGLESBY.

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A  
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT  
MARCH 10, 1925

# TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM

The White House  
Washington

...

November 26, 1942

Miss Catherine Oglesby  
Castleton China Inc.  
212 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

Mrs. Roosevelt very glad to accept china here at the White House  
on November thirtieth at two thirty p.m.

Malvina C. Thompson  
secretary

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MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Russell*

+ Mrs. John Milton - 1437  
Girard Street, N. W. called about  
her husband who has died in England.  
She is very anxious to get permission  
to have his body brought back here.  
She says the War Department told her  
that only the President could give  
her this permission.

E.R.

\*Letter signed "Bob". (Robert Enz, 2941 Gay Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Now with the U.S. Army Signal Corps - Pigeon Section. as Private. 280th Signal Pigeon Company, Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Needed badly at home. Asks that he be sent back to Bear Field at Ft. Wayne or to Army Engineers Camp joining the city limits.

December 5, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt*

"Look at signature"

E.R.

VDS

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December 5, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Roosevelt

E.R.

+  
\* Letter from Congressman John H. Tolan, California, transmitting photostat copies of correspondence re: Edward Lester Roberts, 707 35th Street, Oakland, Calif. who desires to enlist in the Marines. He is colored and is having difficulty in getting in and be sent to New River, N.C. where a composite defense battalion of Negroes is now being formed.

VDS

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December 5, 1942.

FOR THE PRESIDENT: R.

E. R.

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\*Letter from Thomas F. Moloney, 79 St. Pauls Road North, Hempstead, N. Y.  
Re; upheaval of the Democratic voters in "putting the skids" under the  
Democratic Party as it is now constituted, etc.

VDS

Return to  
Mrs. Roosevelt  
The President has seen

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FOR THE PRESIDENT:

N

E. R.

THOMAS F. MOLONEY

79 St. Pauls Road North,  
Hempstead, New York,  
November 29th, 1942

Dear Miss Thompson:

It is nice and good to know that you are once again at home safe and sound.

Refrained from writing on the cataclysmic upheaval of the Democratic voters in putting the skids under the Democratic Party, as it is presently constituted, to give you a chance to get oriented in your customary busy, effective, day.

While you were observing the devastating effect of war - - I was putting the finishing touches on a book, on a most vital subject and one that I know "Aviation" it is written for the plain ordinary every day citizen and tells him the good and bad points of our and our Allies air forces, and what we should do to improve ours.

Never has Mrs. Roosevelt had a greater opportunity to be of sterling service to her Country and the President, than at the present time. With the present spirit of the people - - a few deaths in Congress - - just what is normal; and control of that house will go to the Republicans.

The mood and temper of the plain ordinary people is such that the President must get the real facts of things - no matter whose toes are trod on - for if he does not have accurate knowledge - he cannot keep in touch with the Country. No person is better fitted than Mrs. Roosevelt to keep him in touch with matters as they are.

Being close to the people (I put in 16 hours a day actual work) I can reflect pretty accurately their feelings - - and now they are disturbed. Thanking you for the real great service your are doing for your Country by your unselfish loyalty to Mrs. Roosevelt and trusting that we are "One Day nearer Victory, I am

To:  
Miss Malvina C Thompson,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

*Thomas F. Moloney*

## THOMAS F. MOLONEY

79 St. Pauls Road North,  
Hempstead, New York,  
November 29th, 1942

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Now thanks to the privilege you had of a royally conducted "COOKS TOUR" of Great Britain and Ireland and you have had an opportunity of seeing first hand the worst of man's destructiveness, and also to observe the nobility of those carrying on and enduring almost unbelievable conditions that their Country might be preserved.

In a real sense, however, all that you saw or observed was of little consequence - - material damage is soon replaced - - oft times in a better way, the Regent Street of London of 1905 was an ordinary street, after the bombing of 1918, it became a wide stately highway. Then too, Nature has provided us with an escape mechanism that soon banishes pain and its memory. The real tragedy is here at home.

All disasters are not caused by warfare or nature in an upheaval. While you were "Over There" the plain ordinary voters "Over Here" went on a rampage and put the skids under the Democratic Party - - all because the President and your own good self lost contact with the plain ordinary people. You refused to see or believe the warnings that the forces of privilege and greed had moved in and taken over. Today, they are more strongly entrenched than they were in 1920 to 1932.

Their formula was simplicity itself - - "If you cannot lick them - - join them." What debauchery and dishonesty accomplished in the "Teapot Dome Scandal" in the destruction of faith in our Government, was with greater skill and finesse brought about in the sabotage of the Democratic Party by flattery of the "Coattail Cowboys" while they as unwitting pawns of the "War's Plutocratic Brigands" made the moves that caused the people to lose faith in their President. The plain truth is a good bit like castor oil, unpleasant to take.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD: Here you find concentrated with the "Coattail Cowboys" the cause of the debacle at the polls. All the people know is that from it emanates a gospel of confusion and a most desperate attempt on the part of its leaders to dominate the economic life of the Country after the war - - by now obtaining control of its manufacturing and distribution forces. This they have achieved by their complete control of the War Production Board. They fight among themselves as to who shall head the War Production Board - - A "Stooge" of the Banking Clique that controls Military and Civilian Aviation - - or a "Stooge" of the Automobile Crowd and its particular Banking Group.

November 29th, 1942

The excesses of the "Big Business Barons" of the period 1926-1932 caused the pendulum to swing in the direction of the policies advocated by the President, with the result that the most inspiring speech of modern times was made by him at his inauguration in 1933. They sniped at his policies until May 1940 - - then with the War Program in the offing they came out in the open. Now the forces of "Concentrated Greed" are in the saddle and by clever propoganda have the plain ordinary people convinced that in them lies there only salvation.

The President really should clean up the "AEGEAN STABLES" of the War Production Board which have been created by "Big Business" and the "Bankers Military Clique" to control the "Golden Flood" of profits on War Contracts to their favored groups, and by this method control the financing of the Republican Party for its supreme effort in 1944.

The present 'scrap' between the Bankers Military Clique and Donald M. Nelson as to who shall control Aviation is a point to be focused on. The nub of the whole matter is that neither Nelson, Wilson or the Military Clique know what it is all about - - that is why there is so much fumbling. That is why we still today do not have a single Pursuit Airplane to equal the performances of the Hurricane or Spitfires you saw in England. I am talking of actual performances - - not press agents dreams. The only reliable "In Line-Liquid Cooled Engine we have is the Rolls Royce which the President cut red tape to allow it to be made in 1939 - - but the "Bankers Military Clique" was able to prevent its manufacture for a year and a half.

Owing to the swing of the pendulum so far to the right in the last election our Country is unbalanced - - that it will be a most easy task to start a Third Party within the Democratic Party and thereby insure a Republican Victory in 1944. THERE IS ONE SURE WAY IN WHICH A CHECKMATE CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED - - and that is take the PROFIT out of Aviation. Whether or no you agree with my theories - - every one that knows me agrees that I know Aviation and its finances American and International. In 1938 the entire capitalization of all MAJOR COMPANIES in American Aviation did not total \$250,000,000.00. Yet into the laps of these "small business men" have been dropped Billions upon Billions of Dollars of Airplane Orders - - All this business created by "Mar's Murderous Trade."

To take over and NATIONALIZE the Aviation industry on the basis of its Capitalization as of 1938 is a step that should be done at the earliest possible moment - - then all squabbling will soon subside. THIS SHOULD BE DONE BY A CIVILIAN - - The history of Aviation since 1926, both Army and Navy is too putrid for further authority in that direction.

In line with the foregoing I have written a book on Aviation and in it I frankly advocate two things - - Nationalization of the Aviation and Munitions Industry and as a protection for the People and its President - - A Cabinet Form of Government - - that would be responsible to the People. In the matter of Aviation I spare no one friend or foe, their shortcomings if motivated by deliberate greed for the dollar are spotlighted and illuminated so that no shadow is provided for them to hide.

This because I name names and also the motive behind the action. Now there would be no need for a book, such as mine, if those close to the President did their duty to him and their Country, and investigated the information given to them to help them to get things right from the beginning -- to Sameul Rosenman, to Thomas Corcoran, to Felix Frankfurter, etc., was given a life time's knowledge of the inside of Aviation from one who knows it -- yet has been able to keep clear of entangling strings. A direct investigation would have proved everything as stated.

Philip Murray was the only person to use advantageously the information supplied to him on Aviation -- His advisor, Mr. Larkin, stated to me in Pittsburgh in Mr. Murray's Office that the brief I prepared for Mr. Murray on the weak points of the "Reuther Plan" was the finest he ever read and complimented me on its common sense. Mr. Murray agreed for he embalmed the "Reuther Plan" and its 500 Airplanes a day.

The President has a man killing job -- likewise a very lonely one -- but there is one person he can rely on, and that is your own good self. To you he does not have to be on his guard as to whether or no you are looking for a favor. Therefore the greatest good that you can do for him and your Country is to see that he gets the plain truth about conditions, as they are, and not through rose colored glasses. Frankly he is now weakest where he once was strongest, he no longer controls the votes of the plain ordinary citizens. If the Republicans in New York State turned out to vote as they do in Presidential Elections -- we would still be counting Dewey's votes in New York State. From 20 to 30 percent of the normal Republican Vote in Nassau County did not trouble to turn out to vote. The votes that defeated the Democratic Party came from within the liberal voters of that party voting for the Republican Candidate as a demonstrable protest against the flub-dubbing by "Coattail Cowboys."

The formula of Theodore Roosevelt when he was President for keeping the Republican Party in POWER was perfect. He saw to it that only REPUBLICANS responsible to their party were appointed to positions of responsibility and policy. Joseph's Coat of Many Colors, I'll vow did not contain by half the shades of Political Faiths that have been imposed on the poor old Democratic Party at its top -- no wonder like the old one hoss shay it creaked and broke down on November 2nd.

With the hope that "LIGHTNING" will stike in Washington and that at least 500 of the totally unnecessary "Dollar-a-year-men" (\$27.50 a day expense men) will be cleared out and that a small compact civilian group possessing the requisite "know how" directly responsible to the President will handle the procurement direction. Closing this with the wish that we are, "One Day nearer Victory", I am

Very sincerely yours,

*Thomas F. Moloney*  
Thomas F. Moloney

December 5, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

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Rosenvelt

"Show F.D.R."

E.R.

↓  
\* Letter from Robert R. Graham, Duffy Construction Corporation, 230 Park Avenue, New York City. enclosing Brochure entitled "Construction Management Service". Has filed his qualifications with the Army Engineers and Bureau of Yards and Docks, USN, for consideration as Architect on work for these Departments. Now associated with above named company. Believes savings of time and cost would be made by Government if construction work was handled by combined Architect-Engineer Contractor firm., etc.

VDS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 9, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The following are excerpts from a letter received from Helen Cahagan:

"Tell the President we sent him back a stronger delegation than ever before. Dr. George Outland from the new 11th Congressional District, I think is going to be a second Tom Elliott. There is so much I want to talk to you about but I guess it will just have to wait. I wish the National Committee on the male side would more truly represent the President and the Vice-President. There has been unbelievable confusion out in the states, on the part of sincere, earnest, idealistic Liberals, because they have lacked confidence in the political leadership of the country. I mean by that party machinery leadership.

"By the way Jim Farley has key people in this state out campaigning for him as the next Democratic nominee for President. Many of the men who have been contacted have come to me and told me of their conversations."

E.R.

Write on a slip of paper the parts  
marked in this letter and write a  
memo and send to the President. Say  
these are extracts from a letter from  
Helen Gahagan which Mrs. R. thinks he  
ought to see.

E.R.

(In regard to the P.S. - Miss Hickok  
has been told that Mrs. Roosevelt would  
see Mrs. Bronson and she should arrange  
to bring her over)

(This letter has not been answered - I  
Suppose Mrs. R. wants to wait until she  
hears what the President has to say.)

DD

HELEN GAHAGAN

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN

December 4, 1942

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

First let me say how we all followed every moment of your trip. I went over a good many reports that came back to us. How proud we all were to have you as our representative. And yet we were very relieved when we knew you and Tommy were safely back on this side of the ocean again.

I had hoped to come on to Washington before Christmas - but alas I am afraid it is not going to work out. Melvyn just telephoned and it looks as though he will be in the Army within the next few days. I am so happy for him because I know that it is the only thing that will put his mind at rest.

If he does go into the Army immediately I would not be able to see him if I came on now, so it seems wisest because of the fact that Christmas is practically upon us - and I must be here with the children for that - for me to wait and come around the middle or the end of February. At which time, I hope to be able to see Melvyn. - and my dearest Eleanor Roosevelt. Thank you for your note asking me to visit you for a few days. I cherish your friendship but then you know that.

This is certainly a war household. I cook, scrub and take care of the children. Peter is in boarding school, and Greg is at Occidental College, but they come home most weekends. Mary Helen goes to a kindergarten school and the rest of the time she spends with mother. It's wonderful to see what you can do. You kind of get to watch yourself, the way you watch your clock tick. It's all so little. Walter Pick's out there somewhere, either in Africa or the Solomons. If I could bring him back whole, I'd be willing to even try to carry the house on my shoulders.

Tell the President we sent him back a stronger delegation than ever before. Dr. George Outland from the new 11th Congressional District, I think is going to be a second Tom Elliott. There is so much I want to talk to you about but I guess it will just have to wait. I wish the National Committee on the male side would more truly represent the President and the Vice President. There has been unbelievable confusion out in the states, on the part of sincere, earnest, idealistic Liberals, because they have lack confidence in the political leadership of the country. I mean by that party machinery leadership.

HELEN GAHAGAN

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN

Do you know of the meeting that is to be held in Pittsburg, called by the Union for Democratic Action? Liberals are meeting from all over the country, December 13 to discuss where we go from here. The meeting is to be unpublicized and off the record. There will be no resolutions. I am terribly sorry I am not going to be able to attend.

Milton Shubert is out here and we are going tomorrow to San Francisco for a day to see about opening a stage door canteen. I'll let you know how it progresses.

By the way Jim Farley has key people in this state out campaigning for him as the next Democratic nominee for President. Many of the men who have been contacted have come to me and told me of their conversations.

My love to you and Tommy, and I am terribly disappointed that I am not going to see you in the next few days.

*Affectionately*  
*Helen*

P. S. Leisa Bronson, who was my Assistant Chairman for Southern California is now in Washington. She has given unbelievable devotion and service to the party out here, and is a truly lovely person. I do wish, if you have a few moments you could see her and talk with her. It would mean so much to her. She can be reached through Jerry Voorhis office.

*He*

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December 10, 1942

Memorandum for the President Roosevelt

I am disturbed by rumors that teachers can't be held, and in New Mexico and Wyoming whole counties are already without primary schools.

E.R.

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J. L. Williamson  
Charlotte, N.C.

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December 16, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt*

Do you want to glance  
at this?

E.R.

+  
\*Letter from Fred M. Davenport, Council of  
Personnel Administration, U.S. Civil Service  
Commission, ~~xxxxxx~~ 1626 K Street, N. W.,  
transmitting copy of Holdridge report on  
training of 18 and 19 year old selectees.

VDS

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\*Letter from T. A. Rowelstad, 5306 Kansas Avenue, N. W. Wash., D. C.  
Re; going ahead with "Pioneer Memorial".

December 17, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt*

Mrs. Roosevelt says:

"Ask F.D.R."

MCT

VDS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

100  
December 17, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: Roosevelt

Is there any chance of accepting  
this?

✓ Brooks B. Harding

E.R.

MCT: This man has called several times to see if he could get an appointment with Mrs. Roosevelt to explain his Four-Freedoms flag. They also called from the Chamber of Commerce. I told him to write and here it is. I think he would like Mrs. Roosevelt's opinion on the flag and her assistance in getting it generally adopted.

DD

12/17/42

Washington, D.C.  
December 3, 1942.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Enclosed is a clipping  
which accurately tells of the work I have  
been doing here in Washington.

It was suggested by  
the United States Chamber of Commerce that  
you might like to know of my work and they  
called you today but you were not in town.  
Your secretary asked me to write to you  
for an appointment at your earliest con-  
venience.

I shall call Miss Dow  
on the phone Saturday noon to learn your  
wishes in this matter.

Very truly yours,

*Brooks Bridgford Harding*  
Brooks Bridgford Harding

BBH:IB  
Enc.

P.O. Box 6027  
Washington, D.C.

*I am enclosing a copy of ...  
I will be in the truck for ...  
I suggested to ...  
I am ...*

S

### His Flag of Victory



**SYMBOL OF FOUR FREEDOMS**—Bridgford Harding of Gloverville, N. Y., a former pilot, displays his victory flag, a symbol of the four freedoms, which he hopes will fly from the flagstaves of the United Nations. (See story)

### Flier Designs Victory Banner For All United Nations' Forces

A single symbol of humanity's aspirations—the four freedoms—may some day soon wave its inspiring message of hope and faith from the flag staves of the 29 United Nations.

If and when that day comes, it'll be a dream come true for a one-time pilot who barnstormed all over the Midwest in the early days of flying and then went on into the business of manufacturing planes, and whose brainchild ever since January 1, 1942—the day on which the United Nations signed their declaration—has been a visual portrayal of the United Nations as a single entity, a portrayal which would encompass everything they stand for, everything they fight for.

He is Brooks Bridgford Harding of Gloverville, N. Y., and after much personal sacrifice of time and effort, he believes he now has what he's been seeking for almost a year.

It's a small white and red flag—four upright red bars, symbolizing the four freedoms, emblazoned against a white background of peace and purity.

Back in Gloverville he spent many hours working on flags of various patterns, trying to work out a design which would catch the popular imagination.

He came to Washington, started making the rounds of the various embassies and legations to get their reaction to his idea and his designs. One he called the "flag of equality"—it was made of six colors, red, white, blue, gold, black and green—but it looked too much like Manchuria's banner.

Another he called the "flag of unity," but diplomats and attaches regarded its design as too radical a departure from accepted patterns. Still another was the "V" flag, but it was suggested that after the war the "V" might cause resentment in the conquered nations at a time when resentment is the last thing desired.

And then there was the "flag of the four freedoms." It was of the same design as the American flag. In the field—where appear the 48 stars—he had substituted a white background with the four upright red bars, and where our flag has the red and white stripes, he placed stripes of the six colors listed above. At least one of the six colors, incidentally, appears in the flag of each United Nation.

But this flag, too, met with objection until someone folded it up to suit nothing was visible but the field—the white background and the four red bars—and asked, "How

about this?"

It caught on. Harding again made the rounds of embassies and legations, and more than any of the other flags it met with widespread approval. The State Department, the British and Chinese Embassies and others have evidenced keen interest in the banner and the idea behind it.

The flag bears no resemblance to any other banner. It can be cheaply and quickly manufactured, and its colors—adopted by the Red Cross—already are internationally recognized.

Harding says it would be inadvisable, perhaps, to make an effort to have the flag adopted as an official banner. He prefers that it be adopted by "common consent," preferably by a committee representing the United Nations, which might be drawn up through the Inter-Allied Information Center in New York. He's now working toward this end.

"The flag," he believes, "should be flown directly under the national colors of each member of the United Nations. It should be smaller and would represent the 29 missing flags of the other nations.

"It would symbolize the fact that the present global struggle is not that of any one nation, but the battle of a brotherhood of nations of which the country whose flag flies above is a member. The United Nations flag would represent and pay homage to all others who fight and die for the same cause."

He hopes that the flag may be selected before January 1, 1943.

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 Oticon of Washington  
 One Market Square Bldg.  
 Vermont at L. St. N.W.

**PIANOS for RENT**  
 Grands or Spinets  
 Phone NA. 3223  
**JORDAN'S** 1013-1015 7th St. N.W.

the first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations' declaration, so that it may wave on that day "as visual evidence to the world of United Nations unity and confidence of victory."

The flag represents Harding's contribution to victory—with no strings attached. There's nothing commercial about it, he explains, "just something I had to get out of me."

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MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY:

Mr. Hassett says that the President cannot become involved in this -- that it is for the State Department.

Alice Winegar

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
MISS THOMPSON

Will you please show Mrs.  
Roosevelt the enclosed memo?

G. G. T.

100

December 31, 1942.

For the President: Roosevelt

\*Letter from Louise P. Sheppard, 287 Mill Street,  
Poughkeepsie, New York. Notifies that Helen W. Reynolds,  
is seriously ill at Mrs. Hoyer's Nursing Home,  
7 North Randolph Avenue, Poughkeepsie, New York. Doctors  
say she has only one chance in 1000 of recovering.

Flowers sent this date - both cards.

VDS

MEMO FOR MISS THOMPSON

At the President's request, I phoned Mrs. Hover 12/31/42 to inquire about Miss Reynolds. She reports that Miss Reynolds is very low - they hold out no hope - she is conscious at times only - strep infection, as a result of her eye operation, has spread all through her system.

TOI

*YJC*

J.P.M.

Hand of Francis

DONE  
12/31/42  
287 MILL STREET  
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

December 28, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

As friends of Helen W. Reynolds I am sure that you and the President will want to know that she is critically ill at Mrs. Haver's Nursing Home, 7 North Randolph Avenue, Poughkeepsie.

I am writing with Mrs. Haver's approval, and at her suggestion quoting the physician in charge who says that she has only one chance of recovery in a thousand. Every thing possible is being done for her by her loving friend Mrs. Haver, and this afternoon she seems just a trifle better than at this time yesterday.

Sincerely yours,  
Laurie P. Sheppard.

1111

January 1, 1943

Memorandum for the President

I think this is a wonderful  
achievement and hope you will push  
it as far as you possibly can.

E.R.

Maury Maverick Dec. 24

re prison industries in  
the war effort

January 1, 1943. 100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: Re: Tesla

Please do this and I'll try  
to go and see him.

E. R.

Letter from Louis Adams, Milford, New Jersey.  
(Temporary address: Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.)  
Re: Nikola Tesla, a Serbian immigrant who came to  
this country some 60 years ago and became an American.  
Is inventor. Now about 90 years old. In financial  
difficulties. Now lives in meagre room at the  
New Yorker Hotel where he has lived for years. Tries  
to live on small pension from Yugoslav government  
etc. Not enough owes rent. Bitter against U.S. VDS  
etc. Feels that beneficiaries of fortunes  
created from his inventions have forgotten him.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1943

For the President

F.D.R.

Where is this to be?

E.R.

Edmond Beach is now dead & Ed  
Hornum is carrying value of \$1500

W.

Is Ed Hornum if he is carrying  
the ink?

THE SECTION OF FINE ARTS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

My dear Mrs Roosevelt:

Here are the letters  
Mr Bruce had prepared for  
you. The things he mentions  
have been taken care of.

Mr Winslow comes over  
to-morrow to make the first  
selection of the group of  
mural designs for the East  
Wing.

It was most gratifying  
seeing you yesterday and

I share the appreciation of  
the O'Hara's at your  
graciousness in braving  
such weather in order to  
be there.

Very sincerely

Ed Rowan

Jan 11, 1943.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1943

F.D.R.

On return please talk over.

E.R.

*Yli*

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY  
U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION  
WASHINGTON

*J. W. Sandbacher*  
*Please call 514*  
*500*

January 16, 1943.

Memorandum on the Present Critical Condition of Schools

A very serious situation is developing in the public schools of the country. Approximately 10,000 teaching vacancies were reported in October to the Office of Education. At least one-fifth of the school systems throughout the country need additional teachers. More than half of the States are issuing teachers' emergency certificates, in which the requirements have been lowered to the level of those of a generation ago.

Partial consequences of neglected schooling are lack of availability for military service, of more than three-quarters of a million illiterates or near illiterates; the necessity for uncounted millions of extra man-hours of training for workers in the armed forces, in industry, and in Government; and low morale and lack of effective cooperation in the war and the post-war efforts.

The chief cause of the growing emergency in the schools is the inability of the financially poorer school systems to pay salaries necessary to attract and to hold teachers. Certain States report more than double the number of children per teacher, and less than half the income per teacher as reported by certain other States. One-fourth of the States pay an average salary of less than \$950 to their teachers. The average for some 10,000 Negro teachers in Mississippi is no more than \$260 per year. Further, since the pre-war year of 1938-39, teachers' salaries have risen an estimated 7 percent only, whereas living costs have risen roughly 20 percent. Rural school teaching can no longer compete with other occupations for workers. Since January 1941, weekly earnings of factory workers have increased 39 percent or more, and farm wage rates 50 percent or more.

For the foregoing reasons, most educators now agree:

1. That immediate legislation should be enacted to provide Federal funds for the purpose of assisting States and local schools in which emergency conditions exist, to keep classrooms open; to protect future American adult citizens from the very poor teaching they now experience under the direction of demonstrably incompetent teachers; and to raise teachers' salaries to levels nearer those of living costs and of occupations comparable to teaching.
  - a. Aid should be extended as nearly as practicable, in proportion to the financial needs and educational efforts of the several States.
  - b. The funds should be made available to the schools through the Office of Education and the State boards of education.
  - c. The funds should be available for the preparation of emergency teachers.



*J. W. Sandbacher*  
Commissioner of Education.

(A tentative and confidential draft for purposes of discussion and study, not intended for public distribution.)

A BILL

To authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in more adequately financing their systems of public education especially during the war emergency.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Emergency Educational Finance Act of 1943."

State Control of Public Schools

SECTION 1. No department, agency, or officer of the United States shall exercise any supervision or control over any school or State educational agency with respect to which any funds are expended pursuant to this Act, nor shall any term or condition of any agreement under this Act relating to any contribution made under this Act to or on behalf of any school or State educational agency authorize any agency or officer of the United States to control the administration, personnel, curriculum, instruction, methods of instruction, or materials of instruction.

Appropriation Authorized

SEC. 2 (A) For the purposes of enabling States and their local public school jurisdictions to meet emergencies during the war in financing their public elementary and secondary schools by providing funds to keep schools open, to employ additional teachers to relieve overcrowded classes, to raise sub-standard salaries of teachers, and to adjust the salaries of teachers to meet the increased cost of living, there is hereby authorized to be apportioned for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for each year thereafter

until the end of the fiscal year beginning after fiscal year in which the President declares that the national emergency has ceased, \$200,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be apportioned to the States as hereinafter provided.

(B) For the purpose of more nearly equalizing public elementary and secondary school opportunities in the United States, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for each year thereafter until the end of the fiscal year beginning after the fiscal year in which the President declares that the emergency has ceased, \$100,000,000, to be apportioned to the States as hereinafter provided.

Apportionment

SEC. 3. The funds appropriated under Section 2 of this Act shall be apportioned to the respective States by the United States Commissioner of Education (hereinafter called the "Commissioner"), under the direction and supervision of the Federal Security Administrator, in the following manner:

(A) The amount apportioned to each State from the funds appropriated under the authorization of Section 2(A) shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount made available as the average daily attendance (for the latest year for which data are available in the Office of the Commissioner) of pupils attending all types of public elementary schools (including kindergarten and nursery school classes) and secondary schools (including through the fourteenth grade) in that State bears to the total of such average daily attendance for all the States.

(B) From not less than 98 1/3 per centum of the funds appropriated under Section 2(B) the amount apportioned to each State shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount made available as the index of financial need of such State bears to the sum of the indexes of financial need of all the States. The index of financial need of the respective States shall be computed as follows: (1) For each State the Commissioner shall compute the percentage that the number of inhabitants five to seventeen years of age, inclusive, in that State is of the number of such inhabitants in the United States, excluding Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. (2) For each State the Commissioner shall compute the percentage that the total estimated income payments in that State is of the total estimated income payments in the United States, excluding Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. (3) For each State the Commissioner shall compute the excess, if any, of the first mentioned percentage over 65 per centum of the second mentioned percentage. This excess, if any, for each of the respective States shall be the index of financial need: Provided, That as soon as feasible after the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter at such time as shall be agreed upon, the Director of the Bureau of the Census shall certify to the Commissioner the estimated number of inhabitants five to seventeen years of age in each State, and the Secretary of Commerce or his designated agent shall certify to the Commissioner the total estimated income payments in each State in the latest year for which estimates have been made: Provided further, That the first three annual apportionments shall be based on the indexes of financial need first determined and thereafter the apportionment for each year shall be based on the indexes of financial need determined the third preceding fiscal year.

From not to exceed 1.66 2/3 per centum of the funds appropriated under Section 2(B) such sums as may be necessary shall be apportioned by the Commissioner to Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and Guam according to their respective needs for additional funds for public elementary and secondary schools upon the basis of joint agreements made with their respective Governors.

Certification and Payment

SEC. 4. The Commissioner shall certify regularly the amounts allotted under this Act to each State that has accepted the provisions of this Act to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the treasurer or corresponding official of such State the amount certified for each fiscal year in four equal installments, as soon after the first day of each quarter as may be feasible, beginning with the first quarter of the fiscal year for which appropriations made under the authorization of this Act are available. Each such treasurer shall account for the moneys received as a trustee of funds of the United States, and shall pay out such funds only on the requisition of the State educational authority.

Availability of Appropriations

SEC. 5.(A) The funds paid to a State from the funds appropriated under Section 2(A) of this Act shall be available for disbursement by that State to local public school jurisdictions or other State public education agencies for the payment of salaries of teachers in public elementary schools (which may include kindergarten and nursery school classes) and secondary schools (which may include through the fourteenth grade) for any or all of the following purposes: (1) to keep public schools open for a term of not less than 180 days or to make suitable

provisions for the education of the pupils affected by closed schools, (2) to raise sub-standard salaries, (3) to reduce overcrowded classes by the employment of additional teachers, (4) to adjust the salaries of teachers to meet the increased cost of living during the war emergency.

(B) The funds paid to a State from the funds appropriated under Section 2(B) of this Act shall be available for disbursement by that State to local public school jurisdictions, or other State public education agencies, for all types of expenses of public elementary schools (which may include kindergarten and nursery school classes) and secondary schools (which may include through the fourteenth grade), including the purchase of land and the construction, improvement, and equipment of such public school buildings as the State educational authority finds to be in the interest of greater efficiency and economy, not to exceed 20 per centum of the funds received herefrom.

(C) A State may use not to exceed one percentum of the funds received by it under this Act to pay the expenses of the State department of education necessary for the efficient administration of the funds received under this Act.

State Acceptance Provisions

SEC. 6 (A) In order to qualify for receiving funds appropriated under this Act, a State -

(1) through its legislature, shall (a) accept the provisions of this Act and provide for the administration of funds to be received; (b) provide that the State treasurer, or corresponding official in that State, shall serve as trustee for the funds paid to

the State under this Act; (c) provide that its State educational authority shall represent the State in the administration of funds received; (d) provide for an adequate system of auditing by the State educational authority of the expenditure of funds received and apportioned to local school jurisdictions, or other State public educational agencies, and for an adequate system of reports from local school jurisdictions and other public educational agencies of the State to such authority; (e) provide that the State educational authority shall make such reports to the Commissioner with respect to the expenditure of funds received and the progress of education generally in such form and containing such information as the Commissioner may require; (f) in States where separate public schools are maintained for separate races, provide for a just and equitable apportionment of such funds for the benefit of public schools maintained for minority races, without reduction of the proportion of State and local moneys expended for educational purposes during the fiscal year ended in 1942 for public schools for minority races: Provided, That in any State in which the legislature has not taken action as herein specified, the chief executive of such State may, until such action has been taken or until six months after the adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature in such State following the date of the enactment of this Act whichever first occurs, take such action for such period as is required by this Act to be taken by legislative enactment:

(2) either through its legislature, or through its State educational authority if the legislature so directs, provide a State plan of apportioning the funds received under this

Act in such manner as to provide for the purposes specified in Section 5 of this Act: Provided, That each such plan may be revised or amended by giving notice to the Commissioner; and

(3) shall transmit through its State educational authority to the Commissioner official notice of acceptance and certified copies of the enactments and apportionment plans required herein in connection with such funds. Any amendments of such enactments and revisions of such apportionment plans shall in like manner be promptly transmitted to the Commissioner.

(B) The funds appropriated under the authorization of this Act shall be allotted only to those States which, during the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the apportionment is made, have provided from State revenues for all public elementary and secondary school purposes an amount not less than the total amount spent for such purposes in the fiscal year ended in 1942. Provided, That if the State fails during any year to comply with the conditions specified in this paragraph due to acts of God, or other circumstances over which the State has no control, and if such failure is not due to actions of the legislative or executive authorities of that State, the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply.

(C) The funds allotted to any State from the funds appropriated under Section 2(A) of this Act shall be paid by the State educational authority only to those local school jurisdictions that from State and local funds (which shall not be interpreted to include funds made available under this Act) pay annual salaries to their teachers not less than the annual salaries paid as of February 1, 1942, or the nearest prior date when school was in session: Provided, That if any local school jurisdiction fails to comply with the provisions specified

in this paragraph due to acts of God, or other circumstances over which such local school jurisdiction has no control, and if such failure is not due to actions of State or local tax assessing, levying or appropriating bodies or officials, the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply. The State educational authority shall not make payment to any local school jurisdiction that fails to comply with the requirements of this paragraph until after investigation he has determined that there are extenuating circumstances as set forth above and has notified the Commissioner in writing that he is making such payment, stating the reasons for his action.

Auditing

SEC. 7. The Commissioner shall cause an audit to be made of the expenditure of funds under this Act by each State educational authority and each State educational authority shall cause an audit to be made of the expenditure of funds received under this Act by the local school jurisdictions in the State, which audit shall be reviewed by the Commissioner. If the Commissioner, after notice and hearing, finds that any portion of such funds is expended by any State or its local school jurisdictions in a manner contrary to any provision of this Act, or shall otherwise be lost or unlawfully used, an equal amount shall, after reasonable notice, be withheld from the next ensuing payment to any such State unless such amount is replaced by such State and expended for the purposes originally intended. All funds expended under the provisions of this Act shall be expended only for public agencies under public control.

SEC. 8. In auditing the expenditure of funds allotted under this Act to the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam, as provided in this Act, the Commissioner is authorized to utilize the services of employees of any Federal department or agency by agreement with the

head of such department or agency.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend payments under this Act to any State whenever the Commissioner, after notice and hearing, certifies that any such State has failed to replace funds received under this Act which are lost, or unlawfully used, or expended in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Act or has failed to make required reports with reasonable promptness. Upon certification of the Commissioner that any such State has rectified such failure, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit to such State the amounts so suspended. The sums authorized to be allotted to any State under this Act shall, when certified for payment, remain available for not to exceed one fiscal year after the fiscal year for which such certification was made.

Authorization for Administration and Research

SEC. 10. (A) For services and other expenses necessary to the administration of this Act, and for the making of necessary surveys and other studies in connection with the best utilization of the grants to States authorized in this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year an amount not to exceed one-half of 1 per centum of the total amount authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year under the provisions of Section 2 of this Act. Any of the funds appropriated under the authorization of this section may be allocated by the Commissioner to State departments of education for surveys or other studies pertinent to the best uses of the funds received under this Act. Such allocations shall be made by joint agreement between the Commissioner and the chief State educational authority. The amounts thus allocated shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, <sup>by the Commissioner,</sup> and shall thereupon be paid to the cooper-

ating State departments of education. Suitable provision for audits, reports, and repayment to the United States of amounts unexpended, lost, or misapplied shall be incorporated into the joint agreement.

(B) The Commissioner shall, so far as feasible, lend such advice and counsel as the States may request in working out legislative or administrative plans for expenditure of funds received through this Act so as best to accomplish the purposes for which funds are made available as specified in Section 5.

#### Reporting

SEC. 11. The Commissioner shall publish annually a full and complete report showing accurately the status of education in the United States. Each such report shall include an analysis and summary of the legislative and administrative provisions adopted by each State for the expenditure of funds received through this Act, and also statistical information showing the degree to which each of the States has accomplished the purposes for which funds are made available under this Act. In all such reports relating to the status of education in States where separate educational facilities are maintained by law for any minority racial group, data relating to such separate educational facilities shall be separately reported. The Commissioner shall also make an annual report in writing to the Congress, giving an account of all money received and allocated by him under this Act.

#### Miscellaneous

SEC. 12. (a) The Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, is authorized to make such

rules and regulations in conformity to the provisions of this Act, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Definitions

SEC. 13. As used in this Act --

(a) The term "State" shall include the several States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

(b) The term "legislature" means the State or Territorial legislature or other comparable body, except that in the District of Columbia it shall mean the Board of Education, and in American Samoa and the Virgin Islands it shall mean the Governor.

(c) The term "minority race" or "minority racial group" shall mean any race or racial group that constitutes a minority of the population of the continental United States.

(d) A just and equitable apportionment, allotment, or distribution of the funds provided under this Act for the benefit of a minority racial group in a State which maintains by law separate educational facilities for such minority racial group, means any plan of apportionment, allotment, or distribution which results in the expenditure, for the benefit of such minority racial group, of a proportion of said funds not less than the proportion that each such minority racial group in such State bears to the total population of that State.

(e) The term "State educational authority" means, as the State legislature may determine, (1) the chief State school officer (such as the State superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of education, or similar officer), or (2) a board

of education controlling the State department of education; except that in the District of Columbia it shall mean the Board of Education, and in American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, it shall mean the Governor.

Separability

SEC. 14. If any provision of this Act or application thereof to any State, person, or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provisions to other States, persons, or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

January 20, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Report*

To read. What is the answer?  
It bothers me as I find teachers for  
schools, good ones, are fast going.

E.R.

\*Bulletin by Dr. Alvin Johnson re: provision not being made in the  
drafting of men for the exemption of students training themselves  
for teaching and research positions. etc.

VDS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT

Remember, that in time of a war for survival it is not only school teachers who are going, it is also doctors and dentists and nurses, etc.

○  
F.D.R.

*JL*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

To read. What is the answer?  
It bothers me as I find teachers for  
schools, good ones, are fast going.

E.R.

BULLETIN NO. 7

*Y. H. P.  
Wash. - 6.1.42  
if the necessary  
of the Bulletin  
has been  
1.6.42  
J.R.*

In time of desperate war society can grant no grace to private luxuries. All available energies must necessarily be focussed upon victory. This every good citizen admits. Differences of opinion nevertheless arise, and as always, they root in differences in definition.

Is education a luxury, to be relegated to the scrap heap? For the youth under military age education, it is universally agreed, must go on. Anyway, school children, and most school teachers, are not material for war service. College students, with certain exceptions for physical disability, are suitable for war service, the army for boys, war industry for girls.

Yet the army recognizes that certain forms of education are indispensable. It does not wish to take men away from the schools of medicine and engineering. It contemplates release from active military service of youth preparing for medicine and engineering, even though professional competence can not be attained until long after fighting ceases. The liberal arts, on the other hand, are treated as dispensable luxuries. No provision is being made for the exemption of students training themselves for teaching and research positions in the social sciences and the humanities. In those fields the war represents a lost academic generation.

Too bad; but can't we mend the situation by extra efforts in liberal education when peace returns? This is not sure. The forces that draw young men and women to college are subtle and fluctuating. The national judgment that in time of crisis the humanities and social sciences do not count may work powerfully to turn the youth away from college. Technical education has obvious meaning. What, after all do the humanities and social sciences mean?

We are fighting, it is constantly repeated, to preserve our "way of life." What then is our way of life? Fundamentally, it turns on the recognition of the worth of the individual human being, his right to guide his own life, under the rules of the road, his duties to his fellowman and to the state under whose protection he lives. Under Fascism, Nazism, Japanism, there can be no individual with rights and duties, but only cogs in the governmental machine. We do not choose to be cogs; therefore we will fight to the bitter end.

But we can not be free individuals, capable of maintaining our rights and executing our duties, without enlightenment. That is why liberal education has assumed so important a role in our American social policy. Not all can afford it; not all, indeed, are capable of it. But we have felt that our civilization was safe if the liberally educated were distributed widely through our society.

No doubt we have made many failures. In the days when it was safe to parade Fascist sympathies, there were many college graduates who did parade them. On the whole, however, America remained soundly liberal. On the whole our educational system worked well.

The struggle with Fascism will not end with the laying down of arms. We shall need to strengthen our liberal educational system, if we are to cope satisfactorily with the totalitarian ideas that will outlive the totalitarian armies.

ALVIN JOHNSON

100

January 21, 1913

Memorandum for the President Roosevelt

I think I can help this situation.  
Will you consider my going now?

E.R.

Lester Gottlieb  
Mutual Broadcasting Co.  
NYC 1-18

This just came to me  
from the Executive  
Office files, are  
you through with it?

JL

Mr. Mage: Do you want  
this or shall we file it?

File Room

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*file*

January 21, 1945

Memorandum for the President

I think I can help this situation.  
Will you consider my going now?

E.R.



MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 1440 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

January 16, 1943

*help later  
you decide  
for R  
I think  
education  
any program  
TRP*

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Frank J. Cuhel, Mutual network foreign correspondent just returned from Australia, was the guest speaker at a luncheon held in his honor in New York yesterday.

I thought you would be interested in some of Cuhel's comments stressing the need for better understanding between the United Nations, and am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith a few of his statements.

Respectfully,

*Lester Gottlieb*

LESTER GOTTLIEB  
Publicity Director

LG:mk

FROM: LESTER GOTTLIEB  
PUBLICITY DIRECTOR  
MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Wiping the Japs out of the Pacific and constantly improving relations between our country and Australia are the two vital jobs being done and American fighting forces are winning both of them, Frank J. Cuhel said here today (Jan. 15) upon his arrival from Sydney, where he was overseas correspondent for the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"Just as we need the best weapons that roll off our assembly lines to beat Tojo's forces so do we need a liberal censorship and a vigorous press and radio to help our boys and the Australians to work harmoniously side by side today and tomorrow," Cuhel said.

The radio reporter, former University of Iowa track star, who broadcast from Australia for eight months, spoke at a luncheon tendered him by Miller McClintock, Mutual network president, at which David H. Bailey, Director of the Australian News and Information Bureau in the U.S., was an honored guest.

Cuhel praised the conduct of American troops in Australia. "Not only are they a fine representation of the cross section of America's fighting power but in all their actions it is evident that the job of licking the Japs is constantly in their minds. In the forward areas, particularly, you see a marvelous demonstration of real determination and fighting spirit towards cleaning up the Japs as soon as possible.

"I believe," Cuhel continued, "I can speak for every U.S. correspondent when I say that we are all mighty proud to be able to accompany the type of boys who are engaged in the dirtiest war this world has ever seen."

(MORE)

1/15/43

2...

Cuhel, however, lashed out at certain reports in American newspapers which finally turn up in Australia that praise only the efforts of our troops and do not give the Australians their share of credit for victories.

"I saw the Australian peoples' reactions to these reports" Cuhel said, "and it certainly did not help strengthen a mutual trust. After all, it doesn't matter so much which one of us happens to capture a hill from the Japs, just so we make darned sure it's our side that wins."

Cuhel urged that in every lend-lease shipment to our Allies there also be a cargo of human understanding of the "other fellow's problems."

Cuhel said Australia furnished a good example of what happens when American ways are tossed upon another nation overnight, "under circumstances that have not permitted it to digest all the newness we have precipitated on it."

"We expected the Australian to change overnight. We were used to drawing on a vast store of supplies that Australia did not have. We forgot that Australia lost almost a complete generation of men in the last war, and has lost in killed and captured, almost another generation in this one, all of which has left her short handed in man-power."

Cuhel pointed out that Australian defeats at Crete, Libya, Greece, Hong King, and Singapore left them groggy while our fresh forces, eager to avenge Bataan and Pearl Harbor, were fighting mad.

(MORE)

1/15/43

3...

"We must remember we did not come to Australia specifically to save that country but to eliminate the Japs," Cuhel said, "This 'American Saviours' theme should be dissipated for the benefit of both countries."

Cuhel said he saw a danger to the harmony of the world, if the United States got ahead too far without sharing with other Allies.

"We are a rich nation, getting richer. Some plan must be devised whereby countries that have fallen behind, or never had a chance to catch up on the various outstanding advances that have been made here, can be given a helping hand."

---000---

FROM: LESTER GOTTLIEB  
PUBLICITY DIRECTOR  
MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM

BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON FRANK J. CUHEL

Frank J. Cuhel, who was the Mutual Broadcasting System's foreign correspondent in Australia from March 14 to December 3, 1942, and prior to that the network representative in the Dutch East Indies, is a native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He is thirty-eight years old, unmarried. A graduate of the University of Iowa, he was on the university's varsity track team, and a member of the U. S. Olympics squad in 1928.

Prior to his radio reporting work for Mutual, Cuhel was connected with the export firm of Dodge and Seymour, Ltd., visited thirty-five nations in Europe, Asia and Africa. He was also advisor to the prominent Chinese exporting firm, Oei Tjiong Ham, in Java.

When Mutual's correspondent in Batavia, Elizabeth Wayne, left the Dutch East Indies she asked Cuhel to take over the broadcasting post. A hurried telephone call from Batavia to New York headquarters of the network confirmed the appointment. Cuhel was willing to try the job although he had no previous newspaper or radio experience.

Cuhel stayed in Batavia until March 2, 1942 and then with the few remaining correspondents, moved to Bandoeng. From there he escaped by auto to a Dutch island steamer, the Janssens, last ship to leave the beleaguered Indies before the Jap invasion became complete. Other correspondents escaping with Cuhel were George Weller of the Chicago Daily News, Bill Dunn of CBS, and Winslow Turner of the Australian Associated Press.

(MORE)

1/15/43

2....

The Janssens' trip from the Indies to Australia was one of the most thrilling adventures of the Pacific war. Normally, the ship could hold forty passengers. There were 700 on board, all escaping the on-rushing Japs, including Commander Bill Goggins and crew members who survived the sinking of the U.S.S. Marblehead.

Not many hours had elapsed when a squadron of Jap zeros caught the ship strafing and cannonading until they shot themselves out of ammunition. Although the tiny vessel had eleven casualties, she didn't sink, managed to slip into a cove close to shore.

"There's one chance in ten of getting through," said the skipper, "anyone who wants to get off and make for shore may do so. Those who stay must sign on for duty."

About 350 decided to leave the ship, Cuhel said. However, he and the other correspondents remained on board. Though the slow-moving Janssens could make but six knots an hour, she finally reached Fremantle, Australia, March 14.

The Janssen had one other narrow escape. A submarine trailed her for several days but did not open fire. The underwater craft did not reveal its identity. A friendly Catalina flying boat sighted the ship and the mysterious U-boat, flashed both the ship and sub, and then directed the Janssens to continue its journey.

"The sub was Dutch and off her course," said Cuhel, "so she just followed us right into the Australian port."

Cuhel explained that both ship and sub were afraid to contact each other.

Cuhel returned to the U.S. from Australia, arriving in San Francisco December 24. Stanley Quinn is now representing Mutual in Australia.

---000---

1/15/43

JANUARY 15, 1943

TEXT OF REMARKS MADE BY DAVID H. BAILEY, DIRECTOR OF THE AUSTRALIAN NEWS AND INFORMATION BUREAU IN THE U.S., AT A LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF FRANK J. CUHEL, MUTUAL'S RADIO REPORTER JUST RETURNED FROM AUSTRALIA

I agree that the press and radio of our respective countries have a very great responsibility now, and one that will increase immeasurably in helping in planning for the post-war world period.

Newspapermen and radio newsmen such as Mr. Cuhel, who have traveled widely and have got something of the other man's point of view, must play an important part in the educational process that will be necessary in all countries. Australians, like Americans, are a strongly individualistic people, yet they have a capacity for cooperation and for adaptation that might, and occasionally does, surprise other people. They like to find the best way and the quickest way of doing a job, and then they make that their way. This capacity for cooperation must be used, but Australians must be allowed to cooperate in their own way. You can't pour Australian individualism into a mold - an American mold or an English mold - and expect it to set without something cracking. And I would be prepared to lay odds that it would be the mold that would crack.

We have found that your way of doing some things is better than ours, and you have found that our way of doing some things is better than yours. By combining our methods and choosing the best from each, we have done something in New Guinea that nobody else has been able to do. I hope, and I believe, that this process will continue, and that your arms and ours will march up the Pacific together to victory as they did in France in 1918.

(MORE)

2...

But once we have victory there and in Europe, I believe that our problems have only begun. The liberties our countries are fighting now to preserve and restore can have no permanency except in a framework of general freedom. That is our immediate problem, the problem which people of international experience will be so valuable in attacking. We have seen the difficulties of cooperation in time of war. The difficulties in time of peace will be much greater, but the result of failure to cooperate will be the same as if we failed to cooperate now. It will be the job of the press and radio to sell to our respective peoples the importance of preserving the freedom of our neighbors.

I believe that Mr. Cuhel in Australia has done a good job both for his own country and for Australia, and I hope he will continue to do it here. If he can get over to the people of America that Australia is a proud country, a young country looking into the future and one that feels it has earned the right to play a part in planning the post-war world; to have its views heard at the world council tables,- he will have done a further service not only to Australia but to the United States as well.

---000---

1/15/43

February 24, 1943

Memorandum for the President *Roosevelt*

Now that Edward Bruce is dead  
is Ed Rowan to carry on? Where is this  
Gallery to be?

E.R.

Mr. Bruce's letter of  
Nov. 10

*Then write to  
Mr. Rowan*

February 24, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt*

Please read last paragraph.

Will you do this?

E. R.

+

Letter from Dr. F. M. Davenport. Re: plan for regular selection of young persons of potential administrative talent each year by the Government. Report on this gone to the President. Asks that President look at their findings and if he approves plan that it be put into operation at once by the Council.

VDS

February 25, 1945

Memorandum for the President *Roosevelt*

F.D.R.

He is right.

E.R.

0

+ R.E.Clement, President of  
Atlanta University, Georgia

appointment of Negroes  
to planning boards at  
present and to conferences  
after the war

100

January 26, 1945

Memorandum for the President

F.D.R.

This is from a letter from  
John Cutter, who is in the hospital  
with a heart attack:

"Please tell Franklin I think  
his address on the "state of the nation"  
compares favorably with the great speeches  
of all history. My most sincere regards  
to you both!"

E.R.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

PHILLIPS HOUSE  
265 CHARLES STREET  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Eleanor - Just a word to  
thank you for the lovely note and  
also to say that you should be  
justly proud of your boys - two  
of them decorated. You and Franklin  
must be very happy about them.  
May they return safely and soundly  
to you when the hour has led.  
Please tell Franklin I am sure  
his address on the "date of the  
note," can find formally  
with the great "pieces of all  
history. My most sincere  
regards to you both.

Sincerely  
John Bertha

Copied from staff  
files in the room in England

Jan 26/43.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

26  
March 1, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT

- Ed Brown*  
*What is it*  
*any*
- No. 1 Yes  
No. 2 The Gallery, I believe,  
is in the East Wing of the  
White House.

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 24, 1943

Memorandum for the President

Now that Edward Bruce is dead  
is Ed Rowan to carry on? Where is this  
Gallery to be?

E.R.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

IN REPLYING, QUOTE THE ABOVE SUB-  
JECT, BUILDING, AND THESE LETTERS

November 10, 1942

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

My secretary was visiting us in Westhampton when I dictated the attached letter. However, on her return to Washington I found that you were doing that grand job in England so the letter was not sent. I am asking Ed Rowan to deliver this letter on your return.

*John H. ...*

My doctors feel that if I have a winter in Florida I can be entirely cured and can carry out the program in detail.

I hope that our Gallery in the White House will be a worthy record of the Four Freedoms which I have had in mind for the whole program and to which the artists have responded with such enthusiasm.

Ed Rowan, the Assistant Chief of the Section, and I are completely in agreement and he will work out the decoration of the Gallery in the White House with Mr. Winslow I hope to your entire satisfaction. I like to think of the Gallery as a picture of the Four Freedoms and dedicated to the most liberal art patronage a nation ever had in you and the President.

Very sincerely yours,  
*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House

FOR DEFENSE



"REMEMBER  
PEARL HARBOR"

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

IN REPLYING, QUOTE THE ABOVE SUB-  
JECT, BUILDING, AND THESE LETTERS

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

My last stroke in May which interfered with the conference which you had planned paralyzed my throat and vocal cords. As soon as I came to, Mrs. Bruce arranged for me to be sent in an ambulance to the train and I spent the summer in the wonderful air of Westhampton. It was within a hundred yards of the C' Connor house where the President convalesced after his illness. It probably was a very good experience for me not to be able to talk as my friends tell me I talk too much anyway.

The net result of it has been that I am much better and am convinced more than ever that the President is the hope of the world and I have an overwhelming wish in a small way to be able to devote myself to his service.

You and the President have been so extremely kind to me that I have nothing to worry about in the Section of Fine Arts because of your kindness in planning the Gallery in the new White House wing. The only thing that has not been carried out, which, as you know, I still hope to do in working with the plans which Mrs. Bethune has in mind to develop a cultural center for negroes, is the dedication of the Marian Anderson Mural.

We are planning to be in Washington in a few days and it is my hope that I will have an opportunity to talk to you of my plans. I think your motherly instincts will enable you to understand my baby talk.

I have in mind a program which I hope will be agreeable and interesting to you.

Very sincerely yours,  
*Eleanor Roosevelt*

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House

*This has been  
done very  
successfully  
Jan 6 11  
Dept of Interior  
ERoman*

FOR DEFENSE



"REMEMBER  
PEARL HARBOR"

March 12, 1943

Memorandum for the President *Roosevelt*

The above gentleman came to see me and said he thought you should know the enclosed facts but he could not give them to you officially, so I transmit them. Please do not give anyone else.

L.R.

0  
+  
Cragmore Fath  
Phone BEW Ext 2597

Note and summary of major problems involved in disposition of Axis trademarks and patents in Latin America

Article in PM "War Dept. Trains Propagandists to Agitate for Army  
Control of Nation's Civilian life" - by James a Wechsler. In issue  
of March 9, 1943.

March 12, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *R - secret 100*

Please read this.

E. R.

VDS

100

March 13, 1943

Memorandum for the President

Isn't the Marine Corps part of  
the Navy?

E.R.

Mrs. Yorke Allen  
375 Park Ave. NYC

en. let from Mrs. Allan K.  
Chalmers, concerning appoint-  
ment of Negro women to the  
Marine Corps

Sykes  
Memo for Pres. Grant

Is not the  
Naval Corps part  
of the Army?

EP

*Jib.*  
MRS. YORKE ALLEN

375 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

April 7, 1943

APR 6 1943

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Mrs. Yorke Allen has requested that I send you  
the enclosed copy of her letter to Secretary of the  
Navy Knox and copy of Mr. Knox's letter to Mrs. Allan  
Chalmers.

Very sincerely yours,

*Shirley Freeman*  
*Secretary for*  
*(Mrs. Yorke Allen)*

C O P Y

P-25-GW

Prepared March 25, 1943

My dear Mrs. Chalmers:

Your letter of February 25, 1943, directed to the President of the United States, has been referred to me for reply.

I appreciate very much your interest and the interest of your Committee in the questions relating to the enrollment of Negro women in the Women's Reserve of the United States Marine Corps. Under the Congressional Act establishing the Women's Reserve, Negro women may not be enlisted to replace Civil Service personnel employed in the Naval or Marine Corps establishment. They may be enlisted only for the specific purpose of releasing personnel for duty at sea. Therefore, you will appreciate that these questions are part of the larger problem of providing personnel for all Naval and Marine Corps activities.

On June 1 of last year, both the Navy and the Marine Corps commenced the enlistment of members of the Negro race in general service. Prior to that date Negroes were enlisted in the Navy in messman ratings only. Under this program, several thousand Negroes have been enlisted in the Navy and Marine Corps and placed in training. I am sure it will be helpful if the salient features of this program are briefly reviewed.

Upon enlistment, all Negro recruits in the Navy are forwarded for preliminary training to the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes. They undergo the same training given white recruits at the same Station and for the same period. At this Station, they are given the opportunity of qualifying for selection to the Navy's service schools. Qualified applicants undergo specialized training over a period ranging from 16 to 26 weeks. Attendance at the service schools serves to qualify the men for promotion to higher ratings.

In the Marine Corps all recruits go through an extensive period of training at Camp Lejeune, New River, North Carolina. They have been enlisted and trained to form a Composite Defense Battalion. In this preliminary period many of the recruits are trained to man anti-aircraft, coast defense and field artillery batteries. Others are formed into machine gun groups and still others into a headquarters and service battery. The purpose of the program has been to form a complete defense unit able to operate effectively in any area.

The Navy Department has established service schools at Hampton Institute for Negro machinist's mates, motor machinist's mates, electrician's mates, shipfitters, metalsmiths, and carpenters. While these schools are operated for Naval personnel, they are open as well to any Marine recruits whose duties require training along these lines. At the Great Lakes Station, the department has established schools for gunner's mates, quartermasters, yeomen, aviation machinist's mates, and aviation metalsmiths. The instruction, curricula, and length of courses in these schools are the same as those prescribed for all service schools established by the Navy Department.

Upon their graduation from service schools, the Negro Naval recruits are sent to various Naval districts for service aboard defense and harbor craft. In addition, some of the recruits who have not qualified for service schools are forwarded directly from the Great Lakes Station for service aboard such craft. It is expected that ultimately these Negroes will qualify for higher ratings which will enable many of the craft to be manned entirely by Negro personnel. Until that time arrives, they will serve with white petty officers aboard the various craft.

As may have been indicated above, the Marine Corps recruits heretofore trained at Camp Lejeune, New River, North Carolina, will form an integrated Defense Battalion, and when fully trained, will be available for duty in a combat area.

The Women's Reserve of both the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve was established under the provisions of Public Law 689 - 77th Congress (Chapter 538 - 2nd Section.) Under Section 505 of that law, it is provided that members of the Women's Reserve shall be composed of women trained and qualified for duty in the shore establishment "to release male officers and enlisted men of the Naval Service for duty at sea." As appears from the foregoing statement of the program, the Navy and the Marine Corps are carrying out an extensive program to train Negro recruits for general service. But a large proportion of the Naval recruits, enlisted since this program commenced, are still at the Training Station or in Class A schools established for their specialized instruction. Similarly, all of the Negro recruits enlisted in the Marine Corps are still engaged in completing the extensive training required for duty in combat areas.

At this time neither the Marine Corps nor the Navy has any substantial body of Negro men available or qualified for general service at sea. There are, therefore no large numbers of Negro recruits who could be released for sea duty through enlistment of Negro women in the Women's Reserve. We have under consideration, however, a plan to substantially increase the numbers of Negro men enlisted in both the Navy and Marine Corps. For this reason, the Department now has under advisement the particular problems involved in extending the Negro program to include the enlistment of Negro women.

I can assure you that we are glad to give the fullest consideration to the entire question of enlisting Negro women in the Women's Reserve of both the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve. And we will not hesitate to take affirmative action in this regard whenever such action is necessary to provide necessary personnel for the prosecution of the war effort.

I have gone into the matter at considerable length. But, particularly under war conditions, I think that no misapprehension should be permitted to exist with reference to the program and policy of the Department in this regard. This program is not discriminatory and it has received the approval of many Negro organizations and the Negro press generally.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Frank Knox

Mrs. Allan K. Chalmers,  
Chairman, Interracial Committee,  
The Greater New York Federation of Churches,  
71 West 23rd Street,  
New York, N. Y.

C O P Y

Mrs. Yorke Allen

375 Park Avenue, New York City

April 6, 1943

Hon. Frank Knox  
Secretary of the Navy  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Replying to your letter of March 27, 1943, relative to the enlistment of Negro women in the Women's Reserve of the Navy, and Marine Corps Reserve, and in which you enclosed a copy of your letter to Mrs. Allan Chalmers, I would like to point out:

1. Section 505 of Public Law 689 in providing that members of the Women's Reserve shall be trained "to release male officers and enlisted men of the Naval Service for duty at sea" does not specify that white officers and men shall be replaced solely by white women; they may be replaced by black or white women.

2. Assuming that all of the Negro men now enlisted in the Navy and Marine Corps are presently engaged in training or in actual combat, how does this militate in any way against the enlistment of Negro women to be trained for duty in the shore establishment?

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mrs. Roosevelt as she was kind enough to forward my letter to you.

Awaiting your reply with keen interest as this matter is fast becoming one of national concern, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

100

March 15, 1945

Memorandum for the President *Roosevelt*

The General Manager of the Eastern Aircraft Division, General Motors Corporation, has sent me the film, "The End of the Beginning", which, I told him, I thought you would be interested to see.

When would you like to see the film?

E.R.

*P. C. Good*

Mr Nolan has the  
film

MP

all the  
blue to  
A. Lee

# EASTERN AIRCRAFT DIVISION

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

LINDEN, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER

March 1, 1943

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

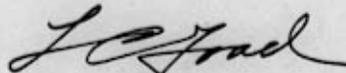
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I want to thank you very much for the visit you paid us last Thursday since we all appreciated it so highly. It was indeed a pleasure talking with you about many things which are facing us, and particularly about the problem of absenteeism which is plaguing many industries.

I especially enjoyed reading "My Day" on Saturday, and it reminded me of the fact that you had said that you were sure the President would be interested in seeing the film, "The End of The Beginning". We are taking the liberty of sending it to the White House, where it should arrive Tuesday.

Again let me thank you for your graciousness in spending so much time with us.

Sincerely yours,



L. C. Goad,  
General Manager.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
MRS. ROOSEVELT

100

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

F. D. R.

March 18, 1943.

My dear Mr. Chairman-

Recently there has been a revival of the discussion of discriminatory freight rates against the Southern area. As you know, a respectable body of public opinion believes that we should act at least to lessen the discrimination, and I have no doubt that the ICC will not object to my calling this subject once more to their attention.

The fact remains that there are all kinds of pin-pricks -- in addition to the more serious matters of bulk freight. For instance, it costs less for me to send a package to my daughter-in-law in Fort Worth, Texas, than for her to send an identical package to me in Washington from Fort Worth.

Incidentally, I think my impression is correct that the Southern railroads have been making relatively much higher profits during the last two years than the Northern roads.

I wonder if there is some way in which the Commission can re-examine the whole subject.

Very sincerely yours,

Hon. J. Haden Alldredge,  
Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission,  
Twelfth Street & Constitution Avenue,  
Washington, D. C.

March 22, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Are you going to do this?  
If not, why not?

E. R.

Letter from Henry S. Curtis, 1100 Hill Street,  
Ann Arbor, Michigan. States his group has written to  
the President urging him to call an international  
conference on post-war education that will prepare  
for peace instead of war etc. - Also attached VDS  
"A Plan of International Education".

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
MRS. ROOSEVELT

Will you speak to me  
about this?

F.D.R.

*Miss Dow*  
*Give Mrs R*  
*where she returns*

*Speak to JOT about this*

*Physician James*  
*W. Kelly*

*King of Liberia*  
*not to be taken*

*file*

*100*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

This makes sense to  
me and I'd like your conclusions.

E.R.

(Not printed at Government expense)



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

## How Can We Win in the Pacific?

SPEECH  
OF

HON. WALTER H. JUDD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1943

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, if those Americans who have been privileged to live for some years in the Far East have any particular contribution to make to our country's thinking in a time like this, it is, I believe, primarily because of the simple fact that they have had the opportunity to come to know something of the psychology of the peoples who live there and with whom we must, whether we like it or not, be dealing in this war and after the war.

It is apparent that in the last 20 years of diplomatic dealings with certain oriental nations, and in our military relations thus far in the war, we have, with the best of intentions, made some grievous errors. I believe that the chief reason for such errors has been because we have tended to project our own ideas and our own reactions over into the minds of people who have not had our background and who, therefore, naturally do not have many of our ideas and our reactions.

After the last war our country went through a great period of disillusionment and debunking and cynicism. We denounced communism by name. Nevertheless, I think it can be maintained that, without quite realizing it, a great many Americans took over in their thinking one of its fundamental theses, economic determinism—the doctrine that no man or nation ever does anything except on the basis of what he or it expects to get in immediate material gain.

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It became popular to try to explain all of human behavior and motivation by the simple device of dividing all human beings into two groups—"haves" and "have not." Now, I think it was right to divide nations into "haves" and "have not"; I suspect the error was in assuming that the only things which a nation can "have" or "have not" are those things which can be counted or measured or weighed. Japan went to war against terrific odds to try to get some things she did not have; Indians are on the brink of plunging their people into physical disaster in the attempt to get some things they do not have—but the chief things they are after are not among those which one can weigh or measure or count. They are certain intangible things, certain things of the spirit, if you will—what the orientals call "face."

On the whole we have tried as well as any nation in history to live by the Golden Rule. And it is a good rule, if only we understand it. We did to Japan in the pre-war years what we would like to have had Japan do to us. It did not work, because the Golden Rule in its ordinary interpretation is not effective when dealing with people who have different backgrounds from ours and who do not necessarily want to have done unto them just the things which we want to have done unto us. We have to read it this way, when we are dealing with people of different cultures: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you, if you were they. And that is quite a different thing.

Let us give an illustration or two. You remember a year ago, before the President made one of his Nation-wide broadcasts, he suggested that we have at hand a map or a globe or an atlas so we could follow his discussion of America's great strategic problems.

He said that to understand this war we must study geography. Surely that is true, but it is only part of the truth. More important than the geography itself is to know what the other fellow thinks when he studies the geography. It is at this point that we have not yet got down to bedrock, I believe.

Another illustration is taken from the Roberts report on Pearl Harbor. You remember it describes in considerable detail how General Short and his staff and Admiral Kimmel and his staff had met on several occasions, as was their duty, to discuss all possible methods by which an enemy might attack the Hawaiian Islands, and to make plans to repel such possible attacks. And then in two places it says that "without exception" they believed that there would be no attack by air against Hawaii. They were reasoning, in effect: "Now, if we were in Japan's place we would not attack by air. We are pretty sure that the British General Staff if planning an attack would not do it by air. Therefore, the Japanese will not attack by air." But you remember the attack came by air. Here were our greatest experts; some of them had spent their lives studying the Pacific and its geography. They knew everything about the Pacific—except the Japanese.

We find the same sort of thing in our diplomatic dealings. In the summer and fall of 1941 the State Department spent many months working out a comprehensive plan to try to resolve our differences with Japan without having to go to war. Americans did not want to go to war. We could not see any problem either Japan or we faced which would require or be usefully served by our going to war. The plan was eminently fair and magnanimous—from any western point of view. You remember some of the pro-

visions of it. It showed Japan in ways she could not possibly refute, even if she had been interested in refuting them, how it was enormously to her own economic advantage to pull away from the Axis and to go along with us; indicated how her economy did not fit in with those of Germany and Italy, and did fit in with those of China, the Philippines, Australia, America, and the other nations around the Pacific basin.

It offered to let Japan's great export silk come into our country permanently on a duty-free basis; offered to loan, perhaps, billions of American dollars to Japan, without much thought of ever getting it back, to help Japan shift from a war to a peace economy, because, if she had been willing to do it, it would have been a cheap price to pay. You see, we marshaled all the arguments that appealed most to us and naively supposed that those were the arguments that would appeal most to Japan.

Well, the dollar may have become God Almighty to many Americans, unfortunately; but there still are some peoples in the world to whom the dollar is not God Almighty. There still are some peoples who operate primarily on a basis of spirit. And you will find the Japanese are among them and the Chinese are among them and the Indians are among them. They are carrying on a policy right today that from any western standpoint is sheer suicide, but they do it in order to try to get that thing which they do not have and which they want most of all to have—standing, equality, recognition, "face."

It does not make any difference what we think the Orientals ought to think, or what we wish they thought, or what we thought they thought. If we are going to win this war and try to work out a decent peace afterward we must deal with them utterly realistically, on the basis of what it is they really want, what they think, what they feel, what they are after. Unfortunately, we cannot find that out from the Department of Commerce reports or even from the World Almanac. We can find that out, as a rule, only from those peoples themselves, or from persons who have been privileged

to live there long and intimately, and have dealt with them and discussed these things with them over a period of years.

It is only because of such a background that I presume to stand before you for a little while this afternoon to try to discuss our situation in the Pacific exactly as a doctor studies the body of a patient at the autopsy table.

Somebody may say, "Well, that is water gone over the dam; forget about yesterday; get on with tomorrow." But every experienced physician knows that practically all the progress we ever made in medicine came from this humble studying at the autopsy table, trying to see why and where we went astray; not to condemn, not to recriminate—I am not interested in that—but only to discover how in the world we could have failed to see or could have so misinterpreted the findings that were there as plain as day. This patient is dead. That is true. We cannot bring him back. We cannot bring back pre-Pearl Harbor days; but we can learn something from ruthless examination of our mistakes so that when, please God, we have another chance, we will not make those same mistakes again.

The autopsy is almost always very unflattering to doctors. We may have been perfectly convinced on the basis of the most careful study and conscientious examination that the trouble was, for example, in the stomach. We may have called in expert consultants and most of them agreed that the trouble was in the stomach. We may even have had a propaganda agency to try to convince all the relatives that the trouble was in the stomach. But if when the man is opened up the trouble turns out to have been in the liver, then, you know, it was in the liver; and it does not make any difference whether you are a Republican or a Democrat, it was in the liver.

We are facing the kind of situation in the Pacific, it seems to me, where such an autopsy study, or at least an exploratory operation, can be of great value. The first thing that is necessary is to disabuse our minds of any preconceived notions and deal with facts and people

as they are, as events are proving them to be.

To begin with, if we are to understand our enemy, Japan, there are three simple observations to make. First, is this: The Japanese are a people of small stature, and like many people of small stature, or with physical disabilities, have had a terrific inferiority complex. My, what the world has suffered from men like Napoleon and Caesar with epilepsy; or the Kaiser with his withered arm; or Mussolini with his 5 feet 5 inches; or Mr. Hitler with his inability to make good at any ordinary activity.

If he had been a little more successful as an artist or a musician, if he had been a little more successful in his love affairs and had had a good home with children, a normal ordinary living, if he had even been a better corporal, the world might have been spared a lot that we are going through today. The chances are he would have been a law-abiding, respectable, honest, hard-working citizen, just as most other Germans have been. But everything he touched was a flat failure.

And so he did the thing that any man would do who is worth his salt, he resolved to surpass in something. The whole trouble was that the way in which he determined to surpass was vicious and destructive.

On the other hand, look what the world has profited from people whose reaction to their disability or sense of inferiority took a constructive, socially useful trend. Steinmetz, with his deformity; persons who were blind but yet created exquisitely beautiful things; or went deaf and still composed symphonies. Robert Louis Stevenson or Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and many others afflicted with tuberculosis, unable to go out and do ordinary work like other people, yet in their sick beds writing things surpassingly beautiful, and without which the world would be infinitely poorer. St. Paul, with his "thorn in the flesh" driving him on to the ends of the earth.

Unfortunately the Japanese urge, like Hitler's, took the form of trying to conquer the world, not so much to show the

world as to reassure themselves that they were not inferior men just because of their smallness of stature.

The Japanese lived for centuries alongside the Chinese, who were much more impressive physically. For almost a hundred years the Japanese have been in close contact with the western nations of America and Europe, whose people are even more impressive physically. So you see the Japanese officer, riding the tallest horse possible, or carrying a sword so long it clanks on the ground, trying to bolster up his own ego, to inflate himself into something more important than subconsciously he knows he is. We may not like this, we may think it is infantile, but it is a dominant factor in Japanese psychology nevertheless.

The second observation is this: The Japanese are a singularly unimaginative, uncreative people. They are efficient, determined, disciplined, capable, and as resolute as any people in the world, but, strangely enough, they never yet produced a single major basic invention. For centuries they lived alongside the Chinese, who are one of the most imaginative peoples in the world. Look at the basic inventions which came from China, the compass, gunpowder, silk, paper and, as a result printing, long before it was dreamed of in Europe, porcelain—on and on you could go. Never to this day has one such come from the Japanese. They are one of the few peoples that never succeeded even in inventing a way to write down that which they spoke; had to take over the Chinese written language.

Then in recent decades the Japanese have been in contact with western peoples who are by all odds the most inventive world has ever known. Of course, Japan smarted because of the contrast.

This lack of creativeness is not a congenital thing. It is the result of centuries of regimentation. You put Japanese in our environment with similar rewards and stimuli, and I think you will find that they will become as original as the Chinese or we are.

But in Japan everything was settled, ordained by heaven, which they believe

has given them the way for all the world. A premium is placed upon blind obedience and conforming. A penalty is put upon varying from the prescribed way. The Japanese until we forced them open wanted stability, not change.

The great crime still is to have dangerous thoughts. Because if men have new thoughts in science or invention, then the first thing you know they will be having new thoughts in politics or religion. They may even begin to develop concepts like liberty, or that man can be self-governing, instead of being wholly directed by the son of heaven.

In short, the unrealities of the people of Japan was the inevitable result of complete control of all life and thinking by the government, if you want to put it that way. Sometimes I wish some Americans would take note from Japan of the result of complete control of life by the government and not try to impose the system on us.

So it was perfectly natural that the Japanese, suffering because of the contrast between themselves and other peoples, would seek to compensate by trying to out-invent, out-fight, out-guess the Chinese and us; that they would invent a two-man submarine, or a zero fighter which could at least outclimb and outmaneuver anything we had been able to produce. Surely we can understand that reaction.

Then there is a third thing: Even nature has always been against Japan. She has been subject to typhoons, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, almost every year. All these factors have operated upon the Japanese psychology until as a nation they have developed a true persecution psychosis. They have brooded over their troubles, real and imaginary, until they have become the most moody, self-pitying, and morbidly introspective people in the world. Their suicide rate in times of peace is several times higher than that of any other country that keeps vital statistics.

I have seen Japanese officers in China, the conquerors, sit at my desk and say, "Why doesn't the world think more of us," and put their heads down on their arms and weep—because nobody loved

them. But that does not mean they will not go doggedly on. They never had what we would call a break. They never expect to get a break. Everything they have they got the hard way, wrested it from an unfriendly nature by sheer determination and unrelenting struggle. They have believed that the very hardships of their existence had prepared them to conquer us who grew rich in a land which had incredible wealth and resources, and they believed that therefore we had become soft and too pleasure-loving to be able to "take it."

A Japanese general, after Pearl Harbor, announced: "We can defeat America because Americans have a spoiled-baby complex." They are finding out, the hard way as usual, how wrong they were when they assumed our love of comforts and conveniences meant that we cared more about things than about great principles. Perhaps we are just finding it out ourselves.

Now, when you take a nation with such a psychological background and suddenly liberate it from its inferiority complex, you have a situation that is loaded with dynamite. About 1853 Japan took over from the West universal military service. Up until that time a man could not be a soldier in Japan unless he were born a Samurai or did some great deed for which he was rewarded by being elevated to the Samurai class. The most coveted honor was to have a chance to bear arms for the Emperor, and the Emperor was also God. Their patriotism and their religion coincided; the Emperor has a double hold on every Japanese heart. That is, everything in Japan centralized, unified, pulled together around the Emperor.

In contrast, the basic religion in China was ancestor reverence; one's own family was the unit. That is, most everything in China decentralized, disunited, pulled apart.

So when Japan took over conscription she had the urge and was able to build herself up rapidly in military strength, whereas China with her tradition of regarding the military as not the highest but the lowest level of society had no

psychological urge to become a great military nation.

In 1894 Japan picked a quarrel with China over Korea, and defeated China. Little Japan had overcome the great colossus of Asia.

Ten years later she treacherously assaulted Russia, and defeated her. I was studying in the Imperial University in Tokyo in the summer of 1931, and one morning a Japanese professor said to us:

Future historians will attach more importance to the Russo-Japanese War than they do at the present time. A hundred years from now they, too, will see what we Japanese already know, that the Russo-Japanese War was one of the greatest turning points in all human history, if not the greatest. It was the first time that white men went out against a colored people—and were turned back.

And if you will notice, the Japanese are still turning the white man back in many places.

Little, despised Japan, he believed, had reversed the whole current of human history. She had sounded the death knell of the white man's dominance. That is heady wine.

Then in 1914-15 the Japanese defeated the German garrison in Shantung—another white nation. Then there was the Anglo-Japanese alliance. In 20 years Japan moved from an insignificant group of volcanic islands to an alliance with the greatest empire of all times. For centuries she had been at the bottom; now she was at the top, suddenly released from her inferiority complex. Of course, it went to her head. Of course, the pendulum swung too far. Of course, she was a little arrogant, browbeating, self-conscious, and strutting, lest people not notice how important she suddenly had become.

And then at the time of Japan's greatest psychological overcompensation, two terrible things happened to her. One was at the peace conference after the war. The one thing the Japanese asked for more than anything else was that there be included in the League of Nations covenant recognition of the principle of equality of races. And England committed, with our acquiescence, if not support, one of the three incredible blun-

ders from which her Empire crumbles today—not the commonwealth but the Empire. An Anglo-Japanese alliance—yes; but not a 18-word clause in the covenant recognizing the principle of racial equality. Japan in her new pride was slapped down. The Japanese grit their teeth and waited, waited and worked for the day when in Tientsin they could strip Englishmen publicly before the "inferior races." What could be more humiliating? Perhaps we can begin to understand what satisfaction the Japanese derived from witnessing Sir Mark Young, representative of the proud white men who had swaggered through the Orient for so long, come down from the heights of Hong Kong, cross on the ferry, and walk up as a humble suppliant before his Japanese conquerors. Where? In the grand ballroom of the Peninsula Hotel into which previously no oriental had been permitted to set foot.

The second blow to Japan came from this Congress in 1924. America was having labor troubles on the Pacific coast. Oriental immigrants had lower wage levels, and they were able to undercut our wage and living standards. There was a real problem. Nobody denies that. If we had given as the reason for our excluding orientals the economic reason, which in most cases was the real reason, there would not have been a murmur of protest from any oriental people. They know we are a sovereign country and have a perfect right to regulate our own immigration. But, we do not have a right to insult friendly peoples because of their race or color, at least not if we expect to avoid war with them. Unfortunately, the basis on which we excluded them was one of race, that non-Caucasians are ineligible for American citizenship. No matter what a man's or a woman's ability may be, or education, or culture, or charm, or professional skill, if the pigment in his or her skin is different from ours, he or she is because of that fact automatically and inescapably branded as inferior, forever condemned to a level below us—officially stigmatized. Gentlemen, that day we made war between ourselves and Japan

inevitable—if and when Japan could manage to get sufficient military strength to attack us.

Americans spent many months gravely and at times heatedly debating whether the repeal of the Neutrality Act or the passage of the Lend-Lease Act or the Selective Service Act, and so forth, might lead us into war with Japan. I suspect the autopsy demonstrates that they were all shadow boxing. They were not causes; they were consequences. They were the inevitable sequelae of our own act in excluding orientals on a basis of race. Other peoples were hurt as badly as Japan. But the Chinese were too proud and too correct to snipe back and thereby lower themselves to our level. Japan in her new-found power resolved to avenge, to make us eat our words. We are reaping today in bloodshed what we sowed then in arrogance and in the belief that somehow we were above the laws of human community. Did we get enough from it to be worth all the American boys now being killed or tortured?

Perhaps a good case could be made out for passing the Exclusion Act. On the other hand, perhaps a good case could be made out for selling war supplies to Japan to help her conquer China and build up her own military strength. But surely no mind that can add up two and two and get four can ever make out a case for doing those two things at the same time. If you are going to insult Japan and make her hate you, then you had better not arm her. If you are going to arm her, then you had better not insult her.

If a man walks up and slaps you in the face and calls you a vile name, he does not hand you a revolver at the same time, or if he does, you know what is wrong with him—he is crazy. Yet this was for years the deliberate policy of a nation of 130,000,000 free Americans in the land with the finest press and radio service, greatest universities, greatest number of organizations for discussing public problems, to help us make wise decisions. It would be incredible if not so tragically true.

I do not like to say such things. Yet those are the autopsy findings. I never

yet liked to tell a man that he had tuberculosis or cancer. Yet it is no kindness to him to pretend that he does not have it if he does. It was no kindness to our country all those years, and it is no kindness now for any man to close his eyes to the situation which exists. I wish it did not exist, but wishing does no good. We must deal with it as it is.

What I have already said, it seems to me, gives us some clues as to how to deal with Japan as an enemy. I can illustrate by a little story. After the Japanese seized the Chinese city in which our hospital was located, I negotiated on repeated occasions with Japanese officers trying to get permission to reopen in temporary quarters our schools which they had shelled out of existence. One day in the midst of discussion with the chief of staff of the Yamaoka Division which had its headquarters in our city, I chanced to say to him something about having served in the United States Army in the World War. He looked at me for a moment hesitantly and then his face beamed. Up until that time I was his potential enemy, but when he discovered I had once been a soldier, I was almost his buddy. Apparently he believed that anybody who had ever served in any army would, of course, think exactly as the Japanese did. He said, "You had a hard time licking the Germans, but your task was nothing compared to ours in trying to lick the Chinese." I said, "I do not understand that. The Germans are supposed to have one of the best, if not the best military machine in the world."

He said, "That is right. That is why it is easier to fight them. It is harder to fight the Chinese because they don't know how to fight." I was still puzzled.

He said, "Well, military science is the same all around the world. But the Chinese don't understand it." As I pondered that I began to see his meaning. The law of gravity works just the same in Asia and in America. The laws of chemical affinity work at the North Pole the same as at the South Pole, or the Equator. The drill regulations of the French Army, the Germany Army, the Japanese Army, and the American Army,

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et cetera, are almost exactly the same. Yes; military science has been essentially the same all around the world. Therefore, people who understand it would presumably fight alike. He went on, "When you fought the Germans, you could look at a map and tell from the terrain where they would put their artillery. You could tell where their infantry would come. Therefore, you could make plans to repel them. But the Chinese, they do not understand military science. They never put their infantry or their artillery in the right place."

I suppose that is what the Japanese mean when they accuse the Chinese of being insincere.

He said, "We have defeated them and defeated them. When did they ever win a real victory? But they still won't sue for peace." Yes; that was not the way western nations carried out wars. When the French were defeated in 1871 they sued for peace. When the Germans were defeated in 1918 they sued for peace. When the French were defeated in 1940 they sued for peace. But these confounded Chinese have been licked for 5 years and still they will not sue for peace. He said, "You have no idea how hard it is to fight the Chinese." Surely, that gives us insight into how to fight Japan, or at least how not to fight her. Do not fight according to the book.

Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt a year ago last Christmas decided the basic strategy by which we were to carry on this war. It was to hold defensively in the Pacific while attacking in Europe. It was based on two assumptions. If the assumptions are sound, it is good strategy. If they are unsound it is poor strategy. Nobody knows yet for sure. The assumptions were first that we could hold defensively in the Pacific. Second, that we could dispose of Hitler and Mussolini with sufficient rapidity that Japan could not get her gains consolidated and organized and exploited to the point where she would be practically impregnable, or where it would cost us a million men and hundreds of billions of dollars and years of time to defeat her. Japan gambled we would not pay that

price, that we would say, "What are we in this trouble for? We have no obligation to the Philippines which justifies such a sacrifice. Let us get our boys back home and have peace." Japan would give anything to get us to accept a Munich-type of peace now—so that she can build up to the place where she can surely defeat us and enslave us militarily and economically. Let him who thinks that fantastic be prepared to accept responsibility for the destruction of our Nation.

Now, I do not know much about the European end of the task, except that our success there depends on our ability to hold in the Pacific just as much as ultimate victory over Japan depends on our ability to knock out the Axis in Europe fairly speedily. But I do want to apply to the Pacific end of the task some of the things I have said.

There is no evidence thus far that we can hold defensively in the Pacific. Every time we have tried to hold defensively we have been licked; whenever we let Japan plan and initiate moves at her own choice and time we are playing her game, and she will strike here in force and then there in force and with every detail worked out with the most meticulous care. If we just resist her offensives, they will be as efficient and precise and disastrous as at Pearl Harbor and Manila. But if we will meet her offensives, not with defense but by taking the offensive ourselves, her military machine can be thrown out of stride relatively easily. China has proved that repeatedly. Centuries of regimentation have left Japan's men, especially her officers, no match for China's or our own men, once a plan goes awry. The white man's record in the Pacific has been one of repeated defeats, except for the three times we have taken the offensive. Each time we have won when we have upset Japan's strategy; she was not able to adjust herself, could not make the necessary changes quickly. The Chinese discovered that long ago, and so they ceased to adhere to old methods. They hit and run, developed the night attack, infiltration. Practically all the unortho-

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*for*

March 24, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

March 24th, 1943.

Memorandum for the President:

The short course for civilians at the General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth will be closed on April 8th. That is the end of the session now being held, and no further sessions will be given.

Robert F. Patterson,  
Under Secretary of War.

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