

1000
March 30, 1945

Memorandum for the President:

The following is from a recent letter from Nancy Cook:

"I am returning you a check for \$40.00 as we did not have to have the snow plough or extra man to shovel the snow this winter. The Army kept the road open. However, we spent about three times as much last summer for keeping the road in repair, but that is something we cannot help with so many cars and trucks."

Can't the Army keep the road in repair since their jeeps cut it up?

E.R.

NANCY COOK
118 EAST 86
NEW YORK CITY

Dear Eleanor,

I have your note and check
for the six months - but there was
no hurry about it.

I had a letter from Clifford today
and he went to work for the De Lard
on Monday. He is broken hearted to have
to leave the cottage - but he felt he would
be drafted in May unless he was working
in a war industry.

It is a great loss to me, I don't know
what I shall do as he was so reliable
and looked after everything, as well, when
I was away as though I were home.

We are going up to Hyde Park today
and stay with Kelly over the week-end. I
will stay on and try and work out
plans for looking after the place.

I guess it will take two men to
replace Clifford - I will have to do much
more myself. That will be hard on
an old lady! I seem to get weary

sooner these days - But we will

Copy from the ... and ...
3-30

Thank
you
very
much
for
the
check
I
will
write
back
to
you
soon

NANCY COOK
115 EAST 86
NEW YORK CITY

just have to plan and keep things up
the best we can for the time being.

We probably won't open the cottage
either until late April or May, as that
will save some oil and I can stay
with Kelly.

I am returning you a check for
40⁰⁰ as we did not have to have the
snowplough or extra men to shovel the
snow this winter. The army kept the
road open. However we spent about
three times as much last summer for
keeping the road in repair, but that
is something we cannot help with so
many cars and trucks.

We shall have to rearrange our
past planned way of doing
things. It will be harder and
probably much more expensive - but
thank goodness we can try to do it
without quaking! We may learn a
lot. Lots of love dear

ATWATER - 9-4043

Nancy -

March 24, 1943

*File
The President*

March 28, 1946

100

Dearest Franklin:

I have a letter from Mr. Creekmore Fath who has been so troubled about the international cartels and what should be done about them from the point of view of the Executive departments.

He says: "I am convinced that the only way we are going to get a firm policy established is through utilizing the friends we have in Congress who are interested and letting them carry the ball for some sort of legislative reform in this field."
** A confidential letter from the President to Senator Bone might get him to reopen the patent hearings which might carry the situation through the next two critical years and in that time we can formulate an aggressive policy to deal with these international policies. "

Incidentally he tells me that Senator Bone has been suffering a great deal from his broken hip but is going on with his work. Mr. Fath does not think your note should be published but should be shown only to the Senate Committee on patents. He thinks Senator Bone is anxious to do this but that your writing would establish for the Senate Committee the feeling that hearings on this subject would be of great benefit to intelligent peace negotiations.

I do not know that you have ever met Mr. Fath, but I have given you some material which he sent me before. Perhaps Grace would let him know (he is with the Board of Economic Warfare) if you think it wise to send this note or not.

I am enclosing a letter from Madame de Mare who is very close to all kinds of French people in New York City and an ardent follower of the New Deal. You will see from it what is the general feeling. People may be wrong, but nevertheless this is their feeling.

March 26, 1943

Sub

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

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

After many months of worrying about what should be done about cartels from the viewpoint of the Executive Departments, I am convinced that the only way we are going to get a firm policy established is through utilizing the friends we have in Congress who are interested and letting them carry the ball for some sort of legislative reform in this field.

I am enclosing, therefore, a suggested "confidential" note from the President to Senator Bone which will, if sent, do the job of reopening the patent hearings and will carry them through the next two critical years. In that time, we can formulate an aggressive policy to deal with these international monopolies.

The function of this note would be to establish for the Senate Committee the fact that hearings on this subject would be of great benefit to intelligent peace negotiations. It would, of course, never be published and would only be seen by the Senators on the Senate Committee on Patents.

I know personally that Senator Bone is most anxious to resume hearings. He does, however, feel it necessary to have some word from the Administration that the hearings would be helpful.

The Senator has not seen this letter. I have taken the liberty of referring to the fact that the Senator is having a great deal of trouble with his broken hip. I think the example of personal courage which he shows in continuing his public services in the face of great bodily pain is most commendable.

If it is possible for this note to be sent, I would appreciate a telephone call, advising me that it is going up.

Sincerely,

Creekmore Fath
CREEKMORE FATH

Enc.

2

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Homer:

I have been looking forward to a resumption of the hearings of the Senate Committee on Patents on international cartels and patent pools. The hearings of the Committee this past summer have been invaluable to many of the Executive Departments in the prosecution of the War. A further study of the many cartels your Committee has not had a chance to examine will be of great service to the Nation.

I am convinced that in the economic negotiations of the peace, the questions raised by the activities of these cartels will be of primary importance in formulating an intelligent world trade policy. It is, therefore, a concern of the Congress to be fully informed on these matters. Don't forget to send me a copy of the hearings and any proposals for solving the problems which cartels create in the free exchange of goods throughout the world.

I understand that hip of yours is giving you trouble. I trust a few hearings on cartels will keep your mind occupied and will make you forget your hip -- a sort of counter-irritant that won't leave you much time to worry about something as simple as a broken hip.

With all best wishes for your good health.

Sincerely,

Honorable Homer T. Bone
The United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

100

April 9, 1945

Memorandum for the President

Keep his name on this
and previous letter confidential.

F.R.

J. J. Loewy
Rt. 3, Box 113
Kirkland, Washington

re inefficiency at Port of
Embarkation

**NAVAL DISPATCH
COMMANDER FOURTH FLEET**

From	F.D.R.	Class/Prec.	SEC/R
Action	ADM OFF AT COMFLT 4	Method.	NSS NR 833
Info.		TOR/Date.	0255 Z MARCH 17-194
		Channel.	4
		CO/Typist.	H.R. DAVIS/W.F.B.
		Released	

DELIVER THIS TO MRS ROOSEVELT IN THE MORNING
OF THE 17TH PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FROM RECIFE
QUOTE MRS ROOSEVELT X DELIGHTED YOUR TRIP SOUNDS
SO SUCCESSFUL X ALL IS WELL HERE X EVER SO MANY
HAPPY RETURNS OF THE ANNIVERSARY X LOVE X SIGNED
FDR X UNQUOTE

AUTHENTICATED
BY *D. McKean*
Env. U.S.N.R.

MRS. ROOSEVELT _____A

Adm	CS	Act	Op	Mat	Sec	Sup	FCI	At	Quin	Inf.	Com	For	C-9	Dia	War Plans	CPAW	16	CTF	64	CFZW	1	Flng

CCR. **7674**

No. **162245**

CWO. _____

100

April 10, 1943

Memorandum for the President

Any chance of doing this?

E.R.

+ James M

+

Ex-Governor Price
writes about desire of
Hon. Watkins G. Hunt to
see Mrs. Roosvelt about
proposed 50 cent memorial
coin commemorating work
of Geo. Wash. Carver

100

April 10, 1943

Memorandum for the President:

This seems a request
which should be considered.

E.R.

+
Dr. F. D. Patterson
Tuskegee

proposal to put Negro
farm agents in counties
of the South, now under
consideration

100
April 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Should this be taken up
with Colonel McCarthy or not?

E. R.

VDS

*Letter from J. Forbes Amory, Jr., Request for Commission was
refused. Understands there are vacancies in Intelligence service
being reserved for certain people. etc.

Gist of letter sent with this.

100

April 14, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

You may remember this woman and our stopping at her place. She has fallen on evil days and the real estate people to whom she has given her place, would like to sell it to the Government as a rehabilitation place for Service men. Will you turn it over to whomever it should go?

E. R.

→ Margaret Aitken

U
MAR 31 1943

601 W 113 St. New York City
March 29, 1943

My dear Mrs Roosevelt,
— Our First Lady,

You will recall
I am certain, a call
you and President
Roosevelt, then our
Governor, made on
Mrs Florence Clarke
at her home on
Schroon Lake, island
of Isola Bella, the
life giving air, the
towering pine trees,
and other lavish
gifts of Mother Nature

Can never be forgotten
if once seen. You
may remember the
furniture too some
of which was your
antiques.

Miss Clarke's business
manager and her
lawyer some time
ago departed for parts
unknown with all
of Miss Clarke's earthly
possessions except
her island estate
which they could not
take.

For years I have
been a business
friend of Miss Clarke's.
I am a Real Estate

Broker. Miss Clarke has given me
exclusive right to sell her island
home which has been in her family
about one hundred years. She was
born there between 80 and 90 years
ago.

Miss Clarke does not know that I
am writing you and might not
approve considering it a breach of
hospitality but it seems to me such
an advantage to my own country
and you are such an understanding
lady that I address you.
The newspaper says "our government

is searching in the Adirondacks for
a camp for rehabilitation for our
Service Men."

Could another such a perfect spot be
found as Iola Bella? Where Mother
Nature at her best has had comforts that
only money can secure.

Miss Clarke is the last of her family.
If she is willing to give you her
home, - 66 to 100 acre island in Schwan
Lake, could you name it the Florence
Clarke Service Men's Camp and allow
her a yearly income for her few remaining
years?

Very truly yours,
Margaret Atwell

P.S. Miss Clarke has long been "rooter" for "F. A. R."

Memo. on problem of conscientious objectors in America today.

May 22, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Given me by a Committee. Not
Clarence Pickett's Quakers.

E.R.

VDS

107
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

file
MRS. ROOSEVELT:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

President

X © Randolph Gilbert



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

With reference to your memorandum of May 4th as to the disposition of patent models by the government, I have received the following information from Mr. Conway Coe, Commissioner of Patents:-

"I have read the release relative to the exhibit and sale of 'United States Patent Models'.

So far as it relates to the general disposition of Patent Office models pursuant to the Act of February 13, 1925, it appears to be substantially accurate.

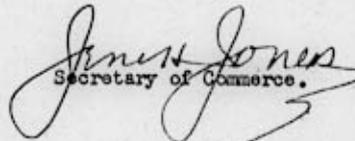
In the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year ended June 30, 1926, it is stated:

'These models, 155,000 in number, had for years been packed away in 7,500 boxes, making them inaccessible. Work was started the first part of October, 1925, and continued until the latter part of June, at which time the unpacking was completed. The National Museum has taken charge of about 50,000 models, retaining those of historical interest and distributing others to various museums and institutions throughout the country; 2,500 models are being returned to the claimants as heirs of the patentees. The rest of the models were sent to the General Supply Committee of the Treasury Department for sale at auction, from which \$6,540 was realized.'

I have not been able to find in the Patent Office any official record of the disposition of the models which were turned over to the General Supply Committee of the Treasury Department for sale at auction, and do not have information as to whom they were sold. In a memorandum from Dr. Carl W. Mitman of the Smithsonian Institution who represented

the Secretary of the National Museum on the Commission appointed for the purpose of disposing of the models, he states that he had heard numerous rumors and unsubstantiated stories linking the name of the late Sir Henry Wellcome as a purchaser. I, of course, can not vouch for the authenticity of the models which are referred to in the release. It is my understanding that those of any particular scientific interest and value had been disposed of before the residue was turned over to the Treasury Department."

If there is any further information you desire or any action you care to suggest, please let me know.


Secretary of Commerce.

C
O
P
Y

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

May 4, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE:

Will you let me have a memorandum
on this?

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The attached came to me with a letter from Mrs. Gilbert in which she says there are some 250,000 of these models which are stored in their barns. Some 2,000 of them have been unpacked and placed on sale.

E. R.

FOR RELEASE RE: UNITED STATES PATENT MODELS EXHIBIT AND SALE

An interesting exhibition and sale will take place April 14th through 20th at the Architectural League, 115 East 40th Street, New York City. It is the first catalogued auction of the original United States Patent Models. These are all working models of inventions which were the basis on which patents were issued up to the year 1880. The historical facts about these models is interesting reading. President Washington established the Patent Office on April 10th, 1790. Each applicant was required to furnish a description and a working model. Up to 1836 no numbers were assigned and, as there was a fire in that year, very few models exist prior to that date.

Patent No. 1 was issued in 1836, and from then until 1880 models came to the Patent Office with each application. The accumulation became so vast that the part of the law requiring a model was repealed. Even so, many inventors continued to send in their models. In 1925 an official Act of Congress, H. R. 8550, authorized the sale or other disposition of these patent models. With the exception of certain models retained by the Government, the National Museum, other museums or institutions, or by the inventors or their representatives, it is believed all models that were sold were purchased by Sir Henry Wellcome.

It was, we believe, the idea of Sir Henry Wellcome to make this most important collection a gift in memoriam to all the people of the United States, and build a vast museum building to properly house and display them. Sir Henry felt that these models were the only visible historical record of early American industry and ingenuity. The death of Sir Henry Wellcome in 1936 made this benefaction impossible. From Sir Henry Wellcome's estate the models have passed through several hands and finally have become the property of a group headed by O. Rundle Gilbert of 506 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The models included in this sale are the best, collected from some 15,000 which have been unpacked to date. They represent almost every phase of human endeavor from snap locks to steam engines.

The exhibit will be open from 10 to 5 each day. It will certainly be interesting and might foment an idea for present day improvement as many items invented in 1875 did not come into common usage until 1925, it being admitted that inventors are from 50 to 75 years ahead of their time.

100

May 27, 1945

Memorandum for the President

This worries me. Is it big business from everywhere getting a firm hold here?

E.R.

Alfred Bergman
Hqrs. Army Service Forces

List of Foreign Industrial
~~Information~~ representatives
in this country - meeting
held on May 21

Copy to Mr. Banach.

INTRODUCTION GIVEN BY MR. ALFRED BERGMAN AT FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SECTION
MEETING ON MAY 21, 1943 AT 10:00 A.M. IN ROOM 4B-592 IN PENTAGON BLDG.

Gentlemen For the first time in our history, many of Europe's leading industrialists, bankers, engineers and scientists of the caliber of Ford, du Pont, Kaiser, etc. are now in this country and at our service. I believe that one of Hitler's greatest mistakes was to drive out these personages, and it would be a great mistake for us not to use them in every possible way for the war effort. To those of you who have been working with the Foreign Industrial Information Section, the work of these gentlemen is well-known. They have been assisting the War Department and other government agencies for about eight months in helping to solve many of our problems.

To those of you here for the first time, I would like to state that the gentlemen present are twenty of the 200 consultants to the War Department on our list. These gentlemen have been brought together today for the purpose of meeting you representatives of the government agencies present in order to increase their value to the War Effort by using them wherever needed. I would like to introduce to you our guests of today. May I ask each gentleman to rise as I introduce him:

Dr. Felix Somary Well-known Swiss banker; Professor of economics at the University of Zurich; advisor to Rothschild and financial representative of the Swiss banks and embassy in America; member of Rehabilitation Board with Sir William Beveridge after the last war.

Dr. Max von der Porten Head of the German Armaments Industry during the last war and continued in this position until 1933 when he went to Turkey as an advisor to the Cabinet on the establishing of the Turkish heavy industry. He also established the aluminum industry in Germany and Italy.

Mr. Leon Gotsdramm French industrialist; member of the International Finance Committee; chairman of Gaty Ltd., England and director of Gaty, Paris; publisher of the newspaper Le Figure in Paris.

Mr. Jakob Goldschmidt One of Germany's four leading bankers; former president of the Deutscher Bank.

Mr. Louis Marliac Expert in aluminum and electricity; member of the Supreme Administrative Tribunal in France; chairman of the Board of the French Aluminum Company (1920-1940); at present, member of the staff of the Brookings Institution, advisor to the Reynolds Metal Company.

Dr. Ernst Merli One of the world's leading industrial chemists for explosives, industrial heavy chemicals; also leading chemical technologist; research professor at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Known as the Fritz Haber of Austria.

Mr. Eilbert Frankl Former president of the Bavarian Nitrogen works; expert on synthetic rubber, explosives and fertilizer and together with Dr. Caro established the Caro-Frank Nitrogen process.

Dr. Herman F. Mark Nobel Prize Candidate and formerly a consultant of the German Dye Trust; specialist for synthetic rubber, carbide and alcohol; now on the faculty of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Mr. Oskar Fedorovi Managing Director of Witkowitz Coal and Steel Corporation, Czechoslovakia's big steel corporation; representative of the Czech President-in-Exile Advisory Committee; chief of the Czech Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Alfred Faltus Advisor to the present Polish Prime Minister; leading Polish industrialist; one of the largest coal, coke, steel and transportation facilities owner in Poland and other countries.

Mr. Linemann Blachl Leading German ore dealer; since 1941 president of the Ore Trading Corporation in New York.

Mr. Paul Heilmann Former president of the South German Steel Works (Otto-Velf in Eschenberg-Cologne); specialist for alloy and general industrial standardization; has available lists of all German industrial standards; now connected with the Glendale Steel Corporation, Glendale, Long Island.

Mr. Leo Farohheimari Former president of the German company producing 60% of all Europe's ferro-alloys; specialist for ferro-alloys, rare earth, chrome nickel.

Mr. Walter Jacobi German and Norwegian coal liquefaction expert; nitrogen and heavy chemical industrialist; formerly president of the International Nitrogen Association, Limited, London; and vice-president of Norsk Hydro, and connected with the German Dye Trust and Nitrogen Syndicate.

Mr. Adolph Strangerl Former president of the German Wholesale Association; specialist for small ordnance and quartermaster items; former owner of concern with twenty plants; sub-contracting and renegotiation expert; now President of the Associated Commercial Corporation of America, New York.

Mr. Paul Jacobi Former president of the Wolf-Wetter-Jacobi concern which is one of the leading German steel corporations manufacturing special shapes.

Mr. George H. Braasens Luxembourg-Belgian industrialist; president of the Compagnie des Mines et Metaux, Luxembourg; specialist for steel production blast furnaces, knows German and Dutch steel facilities and soking well.

Mr. Maximilian Kaganawski One of the leading members of the Austrian War Department, contributor to the Artillery Journal in Austria, one of the few outstanding artillery publications of Europe.

Professor Fritz Mannl Former professor of economics in the University of Cologne; specialist for German and European fiscal economy; expert for war economy; editor of the magazine Eastern Europe which specialized in Eastern European and Russian economies.

Dr. Hans Nial Former head of a big mining and chemical corporation in Germany; expert in all coal, coke and chemical questions.

Now I would like to introduce the representatives of the government agencies and ask each to stand:

Maj. General Carter, Chief of Finance.
Dr. G. K. Leith, War Production Board.
Lieut. Commander Menke, Office of Strategic Services
Major Compton, Office of Strategic Services
Colonel Beatty, G-2
Dr. Carlson, G-2
Colonel Smith, G-2
Dr. Dean, Department of Interior.
Mr. Cotrow, Department of Treasury.
Major Gunderson, Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Senator Henderson, Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Brig. General Greenbaum, Office of the Under-Secretary of War.
Colonel Sinsberg, Office of the Under-Secretary of War.
Mr. Charles Lamb, Office of War Information.
Mr. Keeney, Governor Lehman's office.
Dr. Gulick, Governor Lehman's office.
Major General Benedict, Dependency Board of War Department.
Major General Franks, Dependency Board of War Department.
Commander Wickwire, Navy Department.
Mr. Vincent, Navy Department.
Major Robinson, School for Military Government.
Colonel Velling, Engineer Corps.
Colonel Gerlinaky, Engineer Corps.
General Sorenson, Army Air Forces
Major Kavanagh, Army Air Forces
Mr. Chandler Morris, Office of Strategic Services.
Mr. Robert Terrill, State Department.

Mr. Smith, Office of Lend-Lease.

Capt. Walton, Quartermaster Corps.

Col. Claybaugh, Civil Affairs Office of War Department.

Lieut. Cottier, Civil Affairs Office of War Department.

Colonel Ritchie, Ordnance Department of War Department.

Mr. Snow, G-2

If there are any gentlemen present whose names haven't been called, will you please rise and introduce yourselves.

You have received this morning a copy of the metals report prepared by this Section with the help of the experts, a copy of the Nitrogen report, and a copy of the German Controlled Materials Plan as of January 17, 1943.

In this connection I would like to pay tribute to the great work which Mr. Bernard Baruch has done in the war effort of this country. Unfortunately, Mr. Baruch owing to other appointments will not be able to attend this meeting and has sent his regrets. In all these studies of the German industrial mobilization, it is of the greatest interest to note that the Germans had their military attache, Colonel Warlimont studying Mr. Baruch's ideas and incorporate the principles and fundamentals advocated therein into their own plans.

I would now like to ask three of the consultants to speak. The first will be Dr. Somary who will speak on finance problems in Europe. He will be followed by Dr. von der Porten who will speak on the armaments industry of Germany. Then Mr. Cotnareanu will speak on the metals industry of France.

Time doesn't permit us to have each of the experts speak, but with the background described above you will be able to ask any questions relating to the problems of your field and I am sure the answers will be of value to you.

Copy of letter addressed to Cordell Hull by William Jennings Bryan, Jr.,
Collector of Customs, Los Angeles. Re educational program to inform
the people of this country on the fundamentals of any peace program etc.

June 2, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

X Floyd Reeves is heading up in
Chicago the American Institute on
Rural Education. Couldn't he get
this going?

E.R.

VDS

100

June 11, 1945

For the President.

ROOSEVELT

E. R.

X Mrs. Albert Luck

2718 India St., San Diego

about her husband in
Marine Corps, who does
not receive promotions:
as the other men do...
was orderly for the
President on the Houston
in '34 and '35.

Served the President as
personal orderly during
summer months of
1934 & 1935.

John P. ?

100

June 25, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

You might be interested to read this.

Some day you might like to see him. He might be a good adviser to National Committee.

E. R.

*Letter from Julius J. Adams, 2340 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York.
(Amsterdam New York Star-News) Re: Negro vote.

VDS

July 2, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Roosevelt

100

Will you note the Judge matter
and pass on to proper people?

E. R.

Letter from Helen Duey Hoffman, Washington
Housing Association, 902 Barr Building,
Washington, D. C. Re: Landlord and Tenant
Court and especially complaints about
Judge Ellen K. Ready.

(Several Attachments to letter)

VDS

*Letter from Dorothy Thompson, Twin Farms, South Pomfret, Vermont. Re: criticism of effect of the Farm Subsidy Bill.

July 19, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

What should I say?

E. R.

VDS

100

July 24, 1945

Memorandum for the President ROOSEVELT

In the meantime George has been promoted by the Navy, with an increase in pay, and he has decided to die on the job!

X Gen. Harvin
June 29

E.R.

100
September 20, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Mrs. Roosevelt saw Mr. John A. McIlhenny, Key West, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Mrs. Roosevelt says:

"Tell Franklin he admires him so much he wants him to know he is doing well".

Malvina C. Thompson

VDS

October 7, 1945

100

Memorandum for the President *Received*

X Lady Gowrie asked me
to see that you received this.

E.R.

X Lady Gordon's letter enclosing
a sealed let. for the President

100

October 9, 1945

Memorandum for the President

Roosevelt

Please let me know what I can
write Nan Honeyman on this.

E.R.

✓ Mrs. Honeyman's let.
9/29 on Oregon Judgeship

*Letter from Mrs. S. W. Rosenberger, wife of the Minister of Riverdale Methodist Church, 52 Warden Street, Dayton, Ohio. She is ill and can not live. Had serious operation is going to Mayo Clinic for another. Son is 34 years old and went overseas in Sept. 1942. He has been married 13 years. Has had no furlough since enlistment in April 1942. Asks if she might see him once more.

October 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Rosenberger*

Would this be possible?

E.R.

VDS

100

October 15, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: Roosevelt

Can I say you approve?

E. R.

VDS

*Letter from Vachel Davis, Eldorado, Ill. Is coal miner artist. Asks that if his efforts in the past have the approval of Mrs. Roosevelt and the President. If so would like a personal message of approval.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1943

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Mr. Edwin Smith, formerly a member of the National Labor Relations Board, and now working with the National Council of American Soviet Friendship came to see me.

He wants to know if you are going to exchange messages with Mr. Stalin at the meeting on Nov. 8 in Madison Square Garden, or whether you are going to send a message to be read.

Mr. Smith is terribly upset about Drew Pearson's broadcast and thinks that it has made a difficult situation with the Embassy. He is very anxious that I should speak at the meeting on the 8th. Do you think as neither Mr. Hull nor Mr. Stettinius are going, and only Mr. Ickes is going, that I should go? It will mean going up to New York for the meeting and coming back here.

E.R.

ER
NO —
7/11

Miss Luels -

pl

Mrs. Praveski would like
an answer in this as
soon as possible

met

Hotel 240°
C) 720°
Room 204

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Memorandum on Tenth Anniversary Celebrations of American-Soviet Friendship

Ten years ago next November 16, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, with wise foresight, brought this country into formal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The wisdom of this step amply appears in the present magnificent fight against Hitler which Russia is waging as our ally. It also appears in the prospect of postwar collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other United Nations in order to achieve a stabilized world from which international aggression will be successfully outlawed.

Last year a great Congress was held in Madison Square Garden to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The slogan of this Congress was "Salute to our Russian Ally". Among notable persons participating as speakers were Vice-President Wallace, Ambassador Litvinov and former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies.

This November, in addition to a Congress in New York, there will be countrywide meetings. "Congress" activities will be carried on in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. In other areas, we will have less elaborate programs but meetings fully representative of all phases of community life will be held, we expect, in more than a hundred localities. The theme of all of these meetings, as of the Congresses in New York and the other major cities, will be friendship with Russia, now and in the future, stressing the tenth anniversary of diplomatic relations.

Our major meeting in New York will be held on November 8. The actual anniversary date of the commencement of diplomatic relations is November 16, but we were unable to secure Madison Square Garden at any other time.

Besides these projected meetings, we hope to stimulate during the

mid-November period the passing of resolutions and sending of greetings to the Soviet Union by all sorts of organizations. We are arranging for special radio programs commemorating the event. In the public school system we are seeking to have appropriate exercises marking the anniversary of recognition of the Soviet Union. We will ask for special proclamations by governors and by mayors. In short, our objective is to utilize the period between November 8 and November 16 for manifestations on a mass scale of approval by the American people of President Roosevelt's action in bringing about diplomatic relations between our country and our Soviet ally.

Justice Stanley Reed has agreed to act as chairman of the New York meeting. We are hoping to have Secretary Hull as a speaker and he will let us know later. The project has been discussed with Secretary Hull at length and he has given his approval. Secretary Morgenthau has been approached and will speak if possible. Secretary Ickes has agreed to speak at one of our meetings. The Soviet Ambassador will be asked to speak.

In addition to the Madison Square Garden meeting in New York we will have a luncheon, a concert in which noted artists will participate, and panels on Education, Women, Nationalities, Trade Unions, with speakers who will present the war-time experience of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. In conjunction with the Congress there will be special scientific sessions on the Physical Sciences and Technology, Medicine and Public Health and Problems of Reconstruction in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. The honorary chairmen of this Scientific Congress are Professors Cannon, Lawrence and Lewis, the three

American scientists who are honorary members of the Soviet Academy of Science.

Dr. Koussevitzky, chairman of our Musicians Committee, is playing a special program of American and Russian music in November and is urging leading conductors throughout the country to do likewise.

The Artists Committee and the Architects Committee of the Council are planning special events. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York will have an exhibit of photographs from the Soviet Union on Culture in Wartime. The exhibit will be opened by a reception to Ambassador Gromyko.

We think it of the greatest importance that the President should participate in some way in these occasions. We have thought that he might be willing to speak over the telephone to our Madison Square meeting and at the same time have his speech broadcast on a nation-wide radio hook-up.

We have also thought that an exchange of greetings between himself and Stalin perhaps by telephone could be arranged and broadcast not only to our meeting but to the country at large.

We believe that these tenth anniversary meetings can be of very important significance to American-Soviet relations and also to the Administration. To have them achieve such importance we regard participation by the President as well as the Secretary of State as most necessary.

100

October 23, 1945

Memorandum for the President: ROOSEVELT

Could not more leeway
be granted? This seems too severe.

E.R.

Let. from ~~Blanche R.~~
Jacobson

Type + give the President
ask if he can't have
greater ~~leverage~~
grants. This second
two ~~years~~

ER

47 Engineering Ave
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt
OCT 13, 1973

OCT 15 REC'D

I know that you have more than enough work, worry, and care of your own, but as one mother to another, I use you to kindly give me enough of your time to read this letter -

I have one son, a member of the U.S. Army who is at present a Cadet at Georgia Institute as a member of the A.S.T. Unit stationed there -

He and two other boys falsified a report

to the extent that my case
and another was reported
as present in camp who was
L. N. O. L. for a few hours only -
The ordinary penalty for this
offence has been the suspension
of all privileges for a few days.
The newly appointed Colonel at
Georgetown has recommended
to the War Department that these
three boys be dismissed from
the school as an example
to the other boys -

My husband appeared
to the Colonel personally on
the grounds that the penalty
was too severe especially in
view of the extreme youth
of the boys involved. My son
is only eighteen.

Colonel Dougherty and
several other high ranking
officers agree that the penalty
was extremely severe, but

the Colonel refuses any clemency and the other officers of equal and higher rank, altho sympathetic and agreeing that my cause was just, would not countermand the order. My only hope is in our Commander In Chief.

My husband's family hold the unique distinction of having had more sons in active service during the last world war than any other American family - four of his brothers, all six of whom served our Country with honor, were wounded in action - one died as the result of his disabilities incurred in action - We feel that a dismissal from school under these circumstances

would completely ruin the morale of my Son and stain an otherwise unblemished family record of which we are all so proud.

Please I beg of you, convince your husband, our beloved leader and president to intercede in my behalf and grant my plea that these three boys be given one more chance, before they are disgraced. The boys names are Cadet Jacobson, Cadet Diamond, and Cadet Hofstadel, and they are attached to Co. A, 3rd Plat., 2516 S. U. A. S. T., Georgetown U. Wash. D. C.

I deeply appreciate the extreme courtesy you have shown in reading this letter and the cooperation which I hope you will grant me.

Respectfully yours
Blanche K. Jacobson

100

October 26, 1945

Memorandum for the President

ROOSEVELT

May Falls do this"

E.R.

X Chas. Marshall, 30 Broad St. NYC
asks if ~~Herbert Haseltine~~ may
make a silver head of Falls -
let. sent in by Major Hooker

1070

November 1, 1943

Memorandum for the President

What are you doing?

E.R.

X Abe Fortas let. Oct. 18
on Richard Beverall's let.

100

November 4, 1943

For the President

Roosevelt

E. R.

0

X E. J. Elbury
410 N. Rowan Ave., Los Angeles

State Guard discriminates
against Mexicans - encloses
file

1 Tell ^{1. 2. 3.} her what she
proves possible to make

a statement. ^{It is}
Send to Army authorities

Copy of all to
Gen. Gullion

Copy to Mrs. ^{Watt}
letter so she can

check names.

Sent to the President

Roosevelt

11/5/43

100

To see before Mrs. Roosevelt takes action.

Letter from ^X Dr. W. Green, Austro American Tribune, 236 West 55th Street, Room 710, New York (19), New York. Plan to enlist support of all peoples who have fled Austrial and come to this country, back in Austria or wherever they may be to defeat the Axis. Ask for statement from Mrs. Roosevelt.

November 11, 1943.

The Austro-American Tribune is the organ of the Austro-American Association, which was organized in July, 1943 as the result of a merger of the Austrian Social Club and part, at least, of the Assembly for a Democratic Austrian Republic. Affiliated with the Association also is the Austro-American Youth Council.

When the name of the paper was changed in July, 1943 from Freiheit fuer Oesterreich to the Austro-American Tribune, as a result of the above-mentioned merger, it was stated that henceforth the policy of the paper would be to emphasize the American war effort rather than to concern itself with purely emigré and "free movement" matters as it had formerly.

Following the merger, it has been noted that the paper has gone more to the left and now represents what might be called a "popular front" line. Although the Communist line is not followed in an obvious way, there are believed to be Communist influences in the new Austro-American Association and in the paper itself. Tass Agency and other Russian reports are often quoted and emphasis is placed on Russian War Relief work.

Other evidences of possible Communist influence are the following:

(1) The Tribune gives considerable publicity to the Austro-American Trade Union Committee for Victory and to the Austrian and Hungarian Trade Union Committee for Victory. Both of these organizations are suspected of being Communist and both have the same address as the Austro-American Tribune.

(2) While news of other organizations of various complexions is reported in the Tribune, it has been noted that the majority of such news concerns organizations of a known or suspected Communist nature such as the German-American Natur Freunde, Freies Deutschland in Mexico, the paper Zeitspiegel in London, etc.

Who the

Who the leading individuals on the paper or in the organization are is not definitely known. Nothing is known of Mr. Green except that he is the editor of the Tribune. Due to the fact that both the Austro-American Association and its organ, the Austro-American Tribune are only several months old, it is not possible to give a very specific report on them. My own rather vague impression was that they represented a definite move to the left and this has been borne out by the above information, obtained from the Department of Justice.

AUSTRO AMERICAN Tribune
ANTI-NAZI MONTHLY

formerly
FREIHEIT FUER OESTERREICH

The Young Austro American

Published by Austro American Youth Council

236 WEST 55 STREET, ROOM 710, CIRCLE 2-9056, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

OCT 27 1943

Admission stamp
What is the date of the issue?
10/20/43

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

Knowing your keen interest in world affairs and convinced that the manner in which we conduct the war will determine the peace, and that actions rather than proclamations will secure it, we of the Austro-American Tribune want to draw your attention to the problems of Austria insofar as they are a key to a quicker victory and a better peace.

A mouthpiece of Austro-Americans and Austrians who have fled to this country after the Hitler invasion, the editors of the Tribune consider it their peculiar task in the promotion of the United Nations war effort to encourage and facilitate "above and beyond the call of duty" the contributions of this group of people -- back in Austria, here, or wherever they may be -- to the defeat of the Axis.

Little is known of the fight of Austria against the German invaders and for independence. Few Americans have ever heard of the Manifesto of the Austrian Freedom Front, a clandestine anti-Nazi front of all parties in Austria, which has declared that "the Austrian people are in a state of war against the Nazi-Prussians."

Within the last few years, Austria has been converted by the Nazis into a major armament center for Greater Germany. Within the last few weeks it has become the nearest point of Greater Germany to Allied operations and the most probable point of entry into the Reich by Anglo-American forces.

Although German speaking, the Austrian people do not consider themselves Germans. History and cultural differences as well as national disposition bear out this claim. Only some 75 years ago, Austria was at war with Prussia.

Despite this, the Nazis have incorporated Austria in their state and have claimed her for Greater Germany, the ideological backbone of the entire Nazi movement. Austrians must serve in the German army and can move through the Nazi Reich as Germans. These facts, of course, make them more valuable in the struggle against Nazism than any other suppressed group of people. Their mobilization against the Nazis, particularly at this stage of the war, becomes a question of major strategic importance.

The struggle of the Austrians against Hitler does not have to be organized from the outside. Advices from neutral capitals tell us of the increasing wave of sabotage in the country, once called by Foreign Correspondent John Gunther the "most pleasant country in Europe." Austrian guerillas have joined Yugoslav troops in the mountains. The execution of hundreds of Austrians have been announced by German papers and the death toll is rising steadily. The only German division ever to surrender as a whole was an Austrian division before Stalingrad. Correspondents from North Africa have reported that Austrians were always the first troops to give up during the Tunisian campaign. The fraternization of Austrian soldiers in Norway with the population goes so far, it has been reported, that some Gestapo agents actually pretend to be Austrians in order to win the confidence of the Norwegians.

In the face of all this, it appears to us, everything in our power should be done to support the following statement in the Austrian freedom manifesto.

"The Nazis are lying when they assert that a defeat of Hitler Germany would be a catastrophe for the Austrian people, and that the victors would force us to pay for the war. The contrary is true. The war against Hitler is a war of liberation of the peoples, and the victors will not place any burdens upon the Austrian people, but will free them from their terrible present burdens. There is great sympathy for Austria all over the world.

"The great democratic powers will not hold Austria responsible, but will support her in every way, if we extricate ourselves from Hitler Germany in time, by our own actions."

An excellent and powerful incentive for "actions . . . to extricate Austria from Hitler Germany in time", we submit, would be the separation of Austrian and German prisoners of war. We believe that this step would only be a logical consequence of the exemption of Austrians in this country from the status of enemy aliens. If the War Department follows the policy of the Justice Department, the first important result would be the removal of Austrian prisoners of war from the indoctrination and "discipline" of the German Nazi officers. The internment of all German-speaking prisoners of war in the same camp, on the other hand, serves to intensify Nazi propaganda. The segregation of the Austrian prisoners of war would give the lie to this propaganda and serve as a tremendous stimulus for all who are fighting for Austrian freedom.

The Austrian Freedom Front is fighting our battle. To give them support is in the best interests of our boys whose sacrifice will diminish ~~at~~ the ratio that the effectiveness of the oppressed peoples' struggle grows. Right here, in the prisoners camps of the U.S., we can lend the valiant Austrians support in their fight against Hitler by making the distinction between Austrians and Germans. We believe that our cause and our arguments are worthwhile. A statement from you in the matter would greatly strengthen us.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. W. Green
Dr. W. Green

The PRESIDENT: ROOSEVELT

11/6/43

100
✓

Sent to the President correspondence concerning a painting which Recorder of Deeds is anxious to have painted for his office. The subject is the Dedicatory Ceremony of the Building at which the President spoke. Colored painter of Chicago, Mr. Edouard Scott to do work.

Asks if President has any objection.

Attached: Letter from Edward R. Rowan
Memo from Miss Tully.
X Gilmore D. Clarke letter.etc.

See Miss Grace Tully

VDS

November 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

ROOSEVELT

150

V V

How can one?

E. R.

*Letter from J. J. Singh, President of India League of America, 40 East 49th Street, New York (17), New York. Tells of people of India dying of famine and states this is happening to one of the members of the United Nations. Asks Mrs. R. to raise voice to help remedy this condition.

VDS

100
Sent to THE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT 11/1/43

Letter from Gladys Tillett Coddington, Muskogee, Oklahoma.
Thanking the President and Mrs. Roosevelt for gift of salad
bowl, etc.

VDS

12-11-45

100

Memorandum for the President, Roosevelt

What should this poor old
man do?

E.R.

✓ ~~Edmondson Robinson~~
~~with file~~
from ~~Helen C. Griffin~~
about ~~property in Cobb~~ County
given to Robinson by
Roosevelt family

100

December 17, 1943

Memorandum for the President:

Roosevelt

Please read and advise
Sam. Return envelopes to me with
material.

E.R.

Till + Claynes

FILE

100.

R

Given to THE PRESIDENT

12/17/43

Letter from ~~X~~George Marvin, P. O. Box 270, Staunton,
Virginia. Written from sanitorium expressing
Christmas greetings, etc.

VBS

*Letter from ~~Rev. J. Berry Cox, Rector, Saint Paul's Episcopal Church,
Weston, West Virginia.~~ Writing in behalf of men in Armed Forces in
that area. Wants Mrs. Roosevelt to visit the Camps near there, etc.

December 20, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt*

Is it O. K. to go?

E. R.

VDS

December 20, 1943

Memorandum for the President: *Presented* 100

This is from a letter from
Mr. Alan T. Baibert, Adviser to Foreign
Students, George Washington University,
who brought his group of students to
the White House on December 16:

"Especially at this critical
period in the world's history, I feel that
it is important to bring the people of the
earth to a better understanding of one
another, and I think that these annual teas
do much to foster good will. I know that
my students always look forward to them and
enjoy them.

"May I send my greetings and
best wishes for Christmas to you and the
President."

E.R.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADVISER TO STUDENTS
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

December 17, 1943

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

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:-

On behalf of
my students from foreign
countries, I should like
to thank you again for
so graciously receiving
them at your Christmas
party yesterday afternoon.
That was a graceful gesture.

Especially at this
critical period in the
world's history, I feel that
it is important to bring
the people of the earth to
a better understanding
of one another, and I think
that these annual teas
do much to foster good-will.
I know that my students
always look forward to
them and enjoy them.

May I send my
greetings and best wishes
for Christmas to you and
the President.

Sincerely yours,
Alan J. Deibert

*Letter from ~~Mr. Curtis Bok~~, President Judge, Court of Common Pleas No 6,
Re ~~Mrs. Russell Duval~~ who was Secretary of John B. Kelly, Is excellent
secretary, has ability as executive and director of Personnel. Wants to
work at White House. Salary unimportant just wants hard job without reference
to clock etc.

December 24, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

ROOSEVELT

Do you need her? We don't!

E. R.

VDS

FOR THE PRESIDENT;

Reprint from Editorial Page of the San Francisco Examiner.
"Peace Conference Site" - State Redwood Grove Proposed as Ideal.

VDS

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Orientation School, Lexington, Va.

There is a rule that even if you pass among the four top which is all that can be recommended for OCS from there, you may not be sent if you are lacking in basic training.

In this particular case in which we are interested, during the period of basic training in Miami, in the reclassification, a boy, because of his educational qualifications, was put into weather training before his basic training period was finished. Since then he has become a T/Sgt, been 18 months in the Pacific.

When the orientation program was started in weather group, he began an informal discussion group, was taken then to New Caledonia to help with the course for weather men in that area. He applied and was returned here to school. He has a chance for OCS, but will be lacking in basic training.

Is it possible that experience in weather and overseas could take the place of basic training in a consideration of the Army?

E.R.

156

January 7, 1944

Memorandum for the President

A young woman would have to go with her and a man would have to go on a tour such as was planned by Walter White, but I think it would be very good.

E. R.

On let. to the President from National Council of Negro Women, suggesting that Mrs. Bethune be sent to battle fronts as a morale builder for Negro soldiers.

110

January 22, 1944

Memorandum for the President: Roosevelt

This man is an old porter
and wants a job in the Library:

✓ C. L. Perdin^{see}
R.F.D. 1
Hyde Park
Dutchess County
New York.

F.R.

0

C. L. Gardner
R. F. D. #1. Hyde Park
Dutchess Co
New York

Lyke:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Memo for the Pres -

C. L. PERDIN

R 7 D # 1

Hyde Park

Dulchens Co

ny

*is an old porter who
wants a job in
the library*

SENT TO THE PRESIDENT /

1/24/44

Letter from Mrs. Harry Freeman
518 W. Madison Avenue
Mahoningtown, Pa.

(Husband works on railroad. Cannot understand the raise in hourly rates etc, granted employees. Wants to be patriotic and would gladly return increase rather than submit to criticism being attached to railroad men as a whole)

(Sent to President with notation "How would you answer?" E.R.)

VDS

January 28, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Please read.

E.R.

*Letter from Malcolm Ross, Chairman, President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Re: Negroes supporting Warm Springs Foundation but regret the fact that there is no place there for Negro victims of infantile paralysis. Thought the President might want to consider whether some facilities for Negro children might be established there.

VDS

*Letter from ^X Mr. Joseph F. Albright, Room 367, Carver Hall, 211 Elm Street, N. J.
Washington, D. C. Re: Negro political thought. Thinks President should
appoint a member of Negro group to his personal staff.

January 29, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt*) 100
✓
✓
✓

You should read and do
something.

E. R.

VDS

File

Miss Thompson: This man called and wants to know whether any action has been taken on the letter he wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt. He says something very urgent has come up and he is anxious to know what Mrs. Roosevelt has to say in reply to his letter.

DD

Adams 9802

Let him write to the War.

Planned
2/19/44
AD

Include what I think any thing
let get down to it. He can
go to see Sen. but in if he can't

*Letter and enclosures from Mrs. Lily Hona re discovery of magnetic current by Professor Ehrenhaft.

February 3, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Please read and send to
whomever you think wise.

E. R.

VDS

*Letter from Mrs. Afton Dill Nance, 355 N. El Molino Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.
"e: an area in the City of Needles, Calif., which for small scale squalor
and degradation was unequalled by any refugee camps which writer observed
in China in 1940/ Seems to be able to get no action to clear it up although
reported to several sources.

February 3, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

What could one do?

E. R.

VDS

February 16, 1944

Memorandum for the President: *Roosevelt*

Would four o'clock on
March 2d be a suitable time for you
to receive this token of gratitude
from Mr. Adams and his committee?

E. R.

man ✓ / 00
—

X John Henry Adams
1243 Railroad Ave. Augusta, Ga.

100

February 24, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Roosevelt

The following is from a letter
from Sidney Sherwood:

"You may be interested to know that Justice Byrnes recently asked me to transfer into Foreign Economic Administration to help Mr. Crowley. I am working directly with him and I feel confident that he will eventually make a success of this most important enterprise, newspaper reports to the contrary. You may assure the President that I will give him every assistance."

E. R.

February 25, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt*

I suggest that you might some-
time ask Mr. Conant to see Professor
E. Wigner, Dr. L. Szilard, and Pro-
fessor E. Fermi, who are with the
Metallurgical Laboratories, Univer-
sity of Chicago, to tell about their
work which has such important implica-
tions for the future.

E. R.

REFERRED TO THE PRESIDENT (RER)

Revised
3/2/44

100 ✓

Letter from Mrs. J. J. Grady, 600 Bryn Mawr Blvd., Springfield, Ill. Has 12 children - 8 under 17 - all of them in school. Husband died - left some insurance which is practically gone paying debts. Daughters serious ill. Has just had operation. Will be long recovering. Several boys in service. Asks for release of oldest two to help carry on.

3/8/44 Letter from Mrs. Grady dated Mar. 3 enclosing letter certifying to dependency on son, sent to Office.

100

March 24, 1944.

FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt*

She is fairly important and
case is worthy!

E. R.

*Letter in Spanish from ~~X~~ Helena de Perez, Caracas, dated
18 de marzo de 1944 . Wants Penicillin.

VDS

100

You have no idea how much you encouraged Miss Till and Mr. Pajus the other day when you had me relay to them the information that the President has some sort of action on the cartel problem under consideration. I have felt sorry for them for months because they've had mighty tough sledding in this outfit. The cartel question is a very hot potato that no one is much interested in juggling because at this point it offers all grief and no glory. They have had difficulty in even being permitted to work on cartels -- let alone recommend action. I got interested in what they were doing, chiefly from conversations I heard while working in the same room with them. M. Pajus' machine-gun French-English is difficult to ignore and he is constantly finding new evidences of international chicanery that call for voluble diatribes against "those bastards". The neighbors complain constantly. There seems to be no adequate staff working on the problems involved anywhere in town. Justice touches on it in monopoly investigations but has limited itself to the national scene; State fusses around a little but tends to view the issue rather as a burglar under the bed which it hopes will go away quietly -- with or without the family jewels -- just so it goes away with a minimum of fuss; Crowley knows nothing of cartels and has said so quite frankly and seems a little puzzled that they enter into economic warfare. Mr. Crowley may be someone's delight as an administrator -- Lord knows why -- but his lack of imagination in economic warfare is horrible to behold. I've been working with the staff group which is supposed to advise the administrator and get a lot of backstairs gossip. Just now the whole damn agency -- to put it kindly -- is in low gear -- we wait daily for the last shudders that will indicate it is falling apart, and there would be certain advantages to its doing so. Blockade actions and preemptive buying are continuing but a lot of boys are beating it back to the export-import business to be first in line for those luscious post-war orders. Our post-war economic policy is getting no coherent organized consideration and whatever remnants of groups were doing any post-war thinking are now concentrating on doing battle with the State Department's shiny new divisions on economics and post-war policy. Some few have deserted to the enemy, figuring that the staying power of the State Department as a going concern will be more than a match for FEA in a prolonged contest.

There are mostly hacks left in a good many spots here and the enthusiasm that was apparent under Wallace and Perkins has pretty thoroughly been dissipated.

/ 11 /

It really isn't as bad as I picture it, I guess, I'm just getting fed up with the rudderless drifting we've been doing for three months. It's a hell of a way to wage economic warfare. If the President expects to get anything done on cartels he's going to have to be very firm indeed. It is appalling the way heads of agencies can bury requests for information and advice. I feel awfully sorry for the President most of the time -- his administrative agencies far more than his enemies can beat him soft.

Before I forget -- rather belatedly - that was one of the best speeches he's made in the last three years -- that address to Congress. And that attack of flu that gave him a 9:00 p.m. audience instead of a 12:00 noon audience, was a plenty good break. If he hadn't looked so sick in the newsreels I might have suspected a deliberate bit of Roosevelt strategy. And the guy that let him appear before the newsreel cameras looking as haggard as he did the other night should be suspected of sabotage. I saw the shorts in three different theatres and the shock of the audience at his appearance was audible. You couldn't hear what he said for thinking how tired and drawn and old he looked. Considering that occasional newsreel shots are the only opportunity the public has to see him these days -- a little more care might be taken in the lights focussed on him, at least.

(Excerpts from letter sent to Mrs. Roosevelt by Mrs. Betty Hight)

W
100
April 1, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

(Copy to Mrs. Roosevelt).

I talked this morning to ~~Sir Shuldham Redfern~~ and explained to him how terribly disappointed you were that you had to postpone, on the advice of your doctors, the date of the visit to Washington of the Governor General and the Princess Alice. I emphasized that nothing ~~except~~ such orders would have caused you to do this, but that the doctors insist that you take two or three weeks rest in the South. I stated that you hoped sometime around April 28th would be convenient for the visit. Sir Shuldham assured me that the Governor General understood perfectly, and that he and the Princess Alice hoped the President would take a good rest and get thoroughly well.

Sir Shuldham informed me, however, that they had a commitment to make a long trip through Canada that would not terminate until the latter part of May. He stated that the Governor General was writing the President today, and that they all felt it much better to postpone the visit to Washington until the early summer. He promised at that time to find out what date was most convenient for the President.

In conclusion, Sir Shuldham said that the Governor General and the Princess Alice wished the President to be assured that they fully understood the circumstances which necessitated this postponement.

E. M. W.
E. M. W.

100

April 7, 1944

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt*

~~Mr. Hung Wai Ching~~ of Hawaii, came to see me this afternoon and he wants you to know that the Hawaiians, both Democrats and Republicans, are extremely anxious to have ~~Mr. Shivers~~ of the F.B.U. appointed to a position which has been vacant for a year in the Customs Service in Hawaii. Everyone out there is in agreement on this.

The difficulty apparently is that Mr. Shivers is in the FBI and this is a Treasury appointment.

Mr. Shivers story seems to be rather unique. He is a Tennessean by birth and has served for many years in Hawaii for the FBI. He had the complete confidence of the Army and Navy and after the Pearl Harbor attack, they gave him complete control of the picking up of suspect people. He has the confidence of labor and the employers. The people of mixed backgrounds all trust him and they would like to have him in the post-war period as their soldiers come home. He will be glad to spend his remaining years in Hawaii. He has been twenty-three years with the FBI.

Governor Stainbeck and Rep. Farrington are for him. They beg you to talk to Henry Morgenthau and make this appointment now.

E.R.

5

Telegra, from ^XMrs. A. C. Tilton, Knoxville, Tennessee suggesting a Presidential Proclamation ordering a paryer service to take place simultaneously with the invasion. People to be notified by siren and every churchh in the nation opened etc.

May 3, 1944. 100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Robert*

What do you think?

E. R.

VDS

Letter from Miss Helen McShane, 1815 Davidson Avenue, New York (53), N. Y.
Encloses clipping from Manchester Guardian re young R.N.V.R. officer who
transferred from a British destroyer to a merchant ship to save the life
of an American. Officer was Surgeon Lt. Maurice H. Hood (25) of Glasgow.
He saved the life of Seaman Harold C. Hazard of Syracuse, New York.

May 16, 1944. / 100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Could he not be awarded
something? Perhaps you could
write his parents a note.

E. R.

May 24, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

It might be good now.

E.R.

*Letter from E. B. Henderson, 410 S. Lee Highway,
Falls Church, Virginia. Encloses copy of letter
he sent to the President expressing his opinion
that there should be several colored boys appointed
annually from the District to West Point, etc.

VDS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

100

May 25, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

PRESIDENT:

Roosevelt

You may want to see this.
There has been no acknowledgement
of my former letter.

E. R.

X J. E. Crossland

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File

May 31, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT:

I think I would show this to
Jesse Jones in a moment when he feels
expansive!

F.D.R.

Enclose clipping, copy
written name of org. & cash
I will look for find the office.
Please mention since I saw
the J. J.!

Congress of Industrial Organizations

TEXAS REGIONAL OFFICE

1001 UNION NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

Houston 2, Texas

CHARTER 4-2585

MAY 10 1944

May 16, 1944

*Hand Clippings
from Houston Post*

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Enclosed you will find clippings from the Houston Press the day of the Harris County Democratic Convention. In a previous letter, I described briefly to you the policy of the Houston Post of long standing. The results of the County Convention loudly bespeaks of the results of the Houston Post and Chronicle in their campaign against the administration.

You will note in the news items that George A. Butler, nephew of Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, is the dominating figure behind the scenes in Harris County and officially in leadership in the State Democratic Party. If you could have witnessed or heard the speeches at the Convention after the Jones interests, oil interests, Christian American group and Committee for Constitutional Government group had combined their forces to take over, you probably would have wondered if there was a war on, or if the President had done anything worthwhile.

We, particularly here in Harris County, do not like the representatives of Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones running our politics, especially when there are such undemocratic methods used and people being misled in the shaping of party policy in the State of Texas.

This may not serve any particular purpose except we would like you and the President to know that these people are not speaking for the majority.

Sincerely,

J. E. Crossland
J. E. Crossland
CIO Sub-Regional Director

JEC/z

Enc.

C
O
P
Y

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON.

January 13, 1944.

My dear Mrs. Hobby:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to
send you the enclosed copy of a let-
ter from which the signature has been
omitted, and a number of clippings
which accompanied the writer's letter.

Very sincerely yours,

MALVINA C. THOMPSON

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby
The Westchester
Washington, D. C.

*Letter from Helen Gahagan. Re Churchill Murray, representative of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Is West Coast Director for Rockefeller Department of U.S. Activities. Settled zoot suit riots etc. He has just received word that his job is being eliminated. She is disturbed because of the important work he has done and because he and his wife have been very important in the President's fight. Thinks his removal is attack against the President in political fight.

May 29, 1944. 106

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Will you see if anything can
be done for Mr. Murray or shall I?

E. R.

VDS

Sent to THE PRESIDENT: *Rosen*

100

Letter from *X* Paul Kellogg, Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19th Street,
New York, New York. Re: possibility and effect of Mayor LaGuardia
being sent to Italy, etc.

*Letter from Dr. Richard H. Hungerford re Mr. De Prospo. Sends file ~~xxx~~ of relevant materials on DeProspo and says he cannot be replaced at this time. (Other correspondence in files)

100

May 29, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: /

Is there any chance?

E. R.

VDS

100

May 30, 1944

✓

Memorandum for the President: Roosevelt

What do you think about this?

F.R.

X H. Gale Atwater's letter, July 9, 1943

Dear Miss Thompson:

This letter which I had copied in my first enthusiasm is so unsatisfactory that I should appreciate much, word directly from the lady herself, ^{so} that I may enclose with other appeals that I am sending out.

Respectfully,

J. H. Gale

Hotel City
an act of
1/11

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 17, 1941

My dear Dr. Atwater:

Mrs. Roosevelt has read your letter and thanks you for sending her a copy of your letter to Secretary Ickes. However, she says she does not feel qualified to give an opinion on how such a plan as you suggest would work out, and she feels sure the Secretary will get in touch with you if he thinks the plan is at all feasible.

Very sincerely yours,

Melvin C. Thompson
Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Dr. H. Gale Atwater
Story Building
1401 Avon Park Terrace
Los Angeles, California

H. GALE ATWATER
STORY BUILDING
LOS ANGELES

May 20, 1944.

Miss Malvina C. Thompson,
Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Lady:

"I shall bring your letter to Mrs. Roosevelt's attention when she returns", a quotation from your last letter, dated July 16th, 1943.

Your assumption of Mrs. Roosevelt's reaction is surely logical and within reason of your relationship with her, but I still insist that the First lady of the Land and the one we love so dearly for her many noble and forward-looking attitudes will not and should not dodge expressing herself in relation to her feeling for security of homes to the American people by any plan, not necessarily mine, but by any plan, and she is surely free, as our State Governor Warren who has just expressed himself so emphatically, for security of homes is the one great need for America's future.

Please fulfill the assertion, and bring to Mrs. Roosevelt's attention my letter and last appeal. It is very difficult to break through the barrage of Secretaries to any public soul, but we never have felt so with Mrs. Roosevelt and yourself.

I am enclosing copy of a letter from John Anson Ford, who, I am sure Mrs. Roosevelt will remember, and the note from Jerry Voorhis, who of course as our outspoken Representative is quite on her acquaintance list.

Very respectfully,

HGA:S

Dr. H. Gale Atwater.

H. Gale Atwater

P.S. You have my consent to show this letter to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Enc.



JOHN ANSON FORD
SUPERVISOR THIRD DISTRICT

County of Los Angeles
Board of Supervisors
Los Angeles 12

MEMBERS - BOARD
ROGER W. JESSUP
Chairman
WILLIAM A. SMITH
GORDON L. McDONOUGH
JOHN ANSON FORD
OSCAR HAUGE

July 26, 1943

Honorable Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ickes:

Knowing the very large war-time burdens that are resting on your shoulders, I have refrained from writing you as I occasionally did in past years, even though your forthright services for the administration have frequently elicited my admiration.

Today I break my rule to urge that you renew your consideration of the Grand Coulee project and the best methods of its development.

Specifically, this letter is a follow-up of a letter written you October 2nd, 1940 by an extraordinarily keen and public-spirited fellow townsman, Dr. H. Gale Atwater, for many years one of California's dentists, dental instructors, dental professors, and - what is even more important - an unselfish crusader for a good many good causes.

Dr. Atwater's letter of October 2nd, 1940 urged upon you and the government the feasibility of making farm lands around Grand Coulee available on a lease basis which will forever preserve them for the benefit of the farmers themselves.

It would seem that in these hundred of thousands of acres a program might be developed which would pioneer this field of joint relationship between the farmer and the government in such a way as to set an example for many other sections.

Dr. Atwater with rare discernment sees the futility of all other social efforts if we do not establish a firm and permanent foundation for self-supporting family units. Rightly he feels that no family is more secure or in a more normal position than one engaged in tilling its own soil and acquiring home surroundings of its own making.

Very cordially,
John Anson Ford
JOHN ANSON FORD

JERRY VOORHIS
1874 East California
HOME ADDRESS
R. F. D. No. 1
San Diego, California
CAPTION SET
PLANS COMING
PUBLIC VETERANS LEGISLATION
PUBLIC LIVES
PUBLISHED BY HARRIS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

November 12, 1943

V. R. LONG
FIELD SECRETARY
ADDRESS
MADISON PARK, CALIFORNIA
HAROLD HERIN
OFFICE SECRETARY
ADDRESS
132 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. H. Gale Atwater
1401 Avon Park Terrace
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dr. Atwater:

I want to thank you for your fine letter of October 26th and the splendid spirit which it reveals.

I have read your letter to Secretary Icken and am 100% in favor of the plan you suggest for the Government to continue to hold title to the land in the reclamation projects and leasing them out on long-term leases. I believe the tenure of the people would, as a matter of fact, be much more secure that way and it would make certain that the land would be continuously held by people who are actual farmers.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Voorhis
JERRY VOORHIS

*A facsimile copy of
letter received from
Congressman Voorhis.
H. Gale Atwater*

*Letter from Mr. Jerome Davis, War Correspondent, Hotel Metropole, Moscow, U.S.S.R. Thought President might be interested to see the Postage Stamp cartoons from one of Moscow's humorous journalism which he encloses. Tells various places he has visited.

June 2, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: / 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Please return letter so I can
thank Mr. Davis.

E.R.

VDS

*Letter from ~~Harry Pendleton Stephenson~~, Room 1215-B, Railroad Retirement Building (War Production Board). Asks Mrs. Roosevelt to request Marury Laverick to place him in his set-up. Claims association with Mrs. R. and the President when President was Governor.

June 21, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I do not remember him. Do you
and do you want to do anything about
it?

E. R.

VDS

700
✓
June 22, 1944

Memorandum for the President

F.D.R.

Read. It sounds sincere and
this game of turning complaints over
to men complained about is stupid.

E.R.

Letter ~~X~~ from M. H. Cootes
13116 Pichurst Ave.
Detroit, Michigan

100
June 27, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *100*

Should I now send to Mr. Hull?

E. R.

X *Letter from Secretary Stimson returning Paul Kellogg's letter re Mayor LaGuardia being sent to Italy. Suggests that Rome now has more political significance than military and that he might be more useful to State Department.

VDS

*Attached letter from Dr. Homer P. Rainey, re political situation in Texas.

June 30, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Letter, etc.* 100

I saw Aubrey Williams and he
thinks the people of Texas will vote
for you if you run.

E.R.

WDS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I saw Aubrey Williams and he
thinks the people of Texas will vote
for you if you run.

E.R.



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

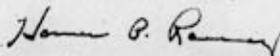
Page Two

June 21, 1944

There is a great opportunity here with ten or eleven thousand students a year to render a real service to the future of Texas. I confess, however, that at times, especially when I observe some of the activities of our junior senator, it is very difficult for me to wait on the sidelines and be inarticulate. The period in which we are living is certainly a dynamic one. It is especially so, in the South and in Texas, and I think it is a time that calls for positive leadership. There are such great potentialities for the future in all that is taking place now that I feel it is necessary for all of us to exert whatever influence we are capable of. As I am sure you know very well, it is a difficult time to be a liberal in this part of the country. It is so easy for the opposition to drag out all the old emotional shibboleths that the South has been subject to for so many years. I think, however, that we are making some progress, for I find that some of those old red herrings do not carry their former weight. I think many of the people are thinking far more intelligently about these problems than they have done formerly.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,



Homer P. Rainey, President

HPR/eh

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

100

June 30, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: Roosevelt

I told her you would speak to
the new Chairman.

E.R.



Thu 10/11

I told her you would speak to the Gen. Secretary

Dear Mrs Roosevelt:

It seemed to me as I rode home from Syracuse that I could never, in all the world, begin to tell you of my great appreciation. I didn't even attempt to ^{do} there as we had our little talk. There wasn't any use. I couldn't have begun to express my feelings. I think, though, that you do know.

Please tell the President how very much Bernard and I appreciate his message. Of course his wish is lay to all of us who believe in him and so I came away feeling that Bernard will get the nomination for the President will have only to ask, I am sure.

It was so good to have that

little glimpse of you. I was
impressed with the enthusiasm
of the women at the meeting
and those whom I saw up
in Miss Beazley's room. All are
ready to work and there is
certainly much work to be
done. The truth is the blue
Buick and its occupants
have been sadly missed in
New York State these past
few years.

Thank you again, my dear
friend. The words seem
most inadequate; they are
inadequate.

Best love
Harriet

Albion, New York
June 23rd 1944.

150
Copy for the President *Roosevelt*

..We had a letter from Melvyn today telling of a crash landing in the middle of nowhere in India. Due to the skill of the pilot no one was hurt and even the plane came through without being very badly damaged. They sat for eight hours and then found some Indian sheep herders who were about ready to guide them back to civilization when a plane came along and picked them up. He said the winds have started and that flying is somewhat of an adventure.

It doesn't seem possible that we are going to enter a National campaign. Just at the moment the second front has begun! How can anyone say anything unkind about anybody when there is so much expenditure of life? But, of course, we must campaign and for the very reason that there is expenditure of life.

Enclosed is a letter which I thought you might enjoy. It's written by a minister who is a rarely beautiful person. Everyone out here was moved by the President's prayer.

X (Helen Cahagan)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For the President

E.R.

A handwritten signature or set of initials, possibly "ER", written in dark ink. The signature is stylized and appears to be written over the typed name "E.R.".

Letter from Sec. Hull in reply to Mrs. Roosevelt's letter enclosing letter
Mr. Paul Kellogg re Mayor LaGuardia's serving in Italy. Secretary Hull
says he has no objection and believes he would be of real service. However
decision properly lies with President and Hull would concur in any move
he makes.

August 1, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Memorandum 100*

I sent this to Secretary
Hull at your suggestion.

E. R.

VLS

Miss Steffon:

There is still a small quantity of wood left from the original roof over the White House. However in 2040 it has been ticked over so many, many times that what remains is hardly presentable and quite difficult indeed to reconstruct to a picture frame, being mostly knots, badly eaten by worms and full of hand wrought nails.

OMM

7/28/44

V.H. Jackson Company 206 in. 10 in.
board. Is that the amount of wood in
all things but me.

*Letter from Mrs. Barry Bingham of The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. Paper was supporting Wallace. Comparison of methods employed at the Convention to assure the nomination of Truman. Has supported the President and feels that an explanation of this procedure should be given.

August 3, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt* 1070

I think it is very important that you answer this letter because the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times are about the most liberal of southern papers. They have supported you almost consistently and I think it is important that they have an answer from you or from someone you designate.

E. R.

VDS

RETURN TO MISS THOMPSON

(The President has seen)

file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Grace:

Mrs. Roosevelt asked me
to send this to the President so
he may have a chance to read it
before he leaves.

m.o.t.

President Roosevelt

108
July 8, 1944

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

I have been spending the past two days in Washington checking into the general political situation before the Democratic convention. They have been two interesting days. The general situation reminds me of what I read about the "block Roosevelt" movement in 1932 in Chicago -- one liberal against the field. But to be more specific --

Senator Guffey has asked to see Wallace immediately on arrival. He said: "Pennsylvania is not under the Unit Rule, but it should have sixty out of the seventy-six for Wallace with Barkley next." He was told that Ickes and Roseman were seeking a date for lunch Monday with Wallace. Guffey remarked that certainly Wallace could not see anyone before he reported to the President. I understand he told Wallace's secretary that.

All this happened at luncheon today between Guffey and a friend of mine. Just as Guffey left the luncheon, he said: "I think we have been talking about nothing. I have never seen Roosevelt told anything by anybody. He listens to everybody. He wants Wallace. He will pick the man he thinks will be best for winning, and that is right because he has to see the whole world this time. He won't let anybody tell him or blackmail him -- not even Jesse. He would not trade Texas for the whole world. I will bet he names the name the night before the Vice Presidential ballot and that it will stick because Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania with the 200 or 250 scattered votes are enough. No, they have got to lick Henry with one man finally. Who is he?"

The radio people are blowing hot and cold. Tommy Corcoran is doing a swell job. Pearson and Henderson, for instance, are both for Wallace, but have been frightened by the pressure and they tip them to the effect that Henry is weakening and that the President is weakening under the pressure. Henderson and Pearson got together yesterday to talk it over before their week-end broadcasts. I am sure that Winchell also talks with Pearson for the same reason -- they want to be right. Henderson said today that he was going to report to the folks that Henry was not as strong as he was a week ago. He said that he and Pearson agreed that last Thursday Hannegan or somebody had made some hat at the White House because all sources Friday reported confidence in stopping Henry. Henderson said he thought it happened Thursday afternoon and Pearson said he thought it happened Thursday night, but the whole gang around Truman, Rayburn and Barkley were smiling yesterday.

The dark horse is Winant. The boys sense that the President will have his arm around Winant and lots of wire-photos will break in the American press during the convention. Some even state that the President is going abroad at this time for that very purpose. The British people here are leaking Winant, saying he knows world labor and is a lovely person.

The "block Wallace" crowd say no news is good news. They say that the President met Hull at the airport but he won't meet Wallace. They say that Wallace may not see him at all before he goes away, or if he does it will be just a brush-off. One near the Ickes corner is quoted as saying that Douglas and youth is the answer, as the old man sees it and that he bets that the President won't even give Wallace a boost by telephone-call or a wire after his Seattle speech over the radio tomorrow. They really are cocky around here.

The thing that makes my blood boil is not that a lot of folks want to be Vice President but the arrogance of the way they are looking and speaking. The main talk of the little boys I see who get it from the big boys like Jones and Ickes, runs something like this: "The President can't get away with Henry. We will stop him with Barkley and the allied Senators with Rayburn and Jones pushing."

I am going to stay over here Monday until Henry gets in to see if there are any errands I can run or political commando work I can do. We can't all be on Saipan but some of the battles here at home are almost as important.

I am looking forward to seeing you again sometime soon and exchanging some views generally.

My best regards to Miss Thompson,

*Letter from Mrs. Virginia T. Steinburger, 501 Mariposa Avenue, Sierra Madre, Calif. Son at Great Lakes Trainin Station. States that there has been developed a Radio controlled Aircraft Range Finder. It is 99% accurate. Ford Co. and Sperry Co. who furnish mechanical devices are suppressing this now invention. Boy was student of engineering at California Inst. of Tech.

August 4, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Room 7110

I sent a copy of this to
Secretary Forrestal.

E. R.

VDS

100

August 9, 1944

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT: Roosevelt

A conference on rural education is to be held at the White House, October 4th and 5th. X Charl Williams is organizing it and she is very anxious that you should speak during this conference, for fifteen minutes over the radio. She thinks the audience would be valuable for the campaign and it would give you an opportunity to elaborate on the plank on education in the Democratic Platform and perhaps reach an audience that you might want to reach.

E.R.

Sent to the President. Roosevelt

8/18/44

100

Letter from ~~Walter White~~, National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People with which he encloses a copy
of a letter from ~~Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee~~, Hq. European Theatre of
Operations. Political/

*Excerpt from Memo written by Churchill on September 15, 1919,
quoted in "The World Crisis The Aftermath" by Winston Churchill,
Vol. IV, 1929, pp 256, 259.

August 21, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

It is not surprising if Mr. Stalin
is slow to forget!

E. R.

400
VDS

Sent to the PRESIDENT;

8/21/44

Copy of telegram from ~~X~~ Pearl Buck, Perkassie, Pennsylvania.

X "Albizu Campos will be taken from hospital to San Juan and resentenced August 22nd by Judge Coopers orders unless executive intervention. Campos was released Atlanta despite the written statement declaring inability to comply probation. Report now demanded by Cooper. Will you urge President act prevent tragedy and embarrassment to administration and our American relations".

August 26, 1944.

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: Roosevelt

What do you think?

E.R.

*Letter from ~~X~~ John Ripley Forbes, Convalescent Center, NAAC Section G, Nashville, Tennessee. Asks about leaving the Army to resume his work with ~~X~~ William T. Hornaday Memorial Foundation. Visiting school houses in rural districts with travelling rural museum. Thinks this important with juvenile delinquency as it is.

VDS

SENT TO THE PRESIDENT:

Roosevelt

8/2/44

100

Two telegrams of thanks to President on liberation of France.

From XGenevieve Tabouis and XHenry Torres.

REFERRED TO THE PRESIDENT

Received 9/4/44

100

Letter from ~~X~~ Father John J. Harney, Regina Coeli Rectory, Hyde Park, New York
Re fuel oil for Rectory. Has appealed his case to the Petroleum
Administration for War.

(See former correspondence)

Sent to THE PRESIDENT:

Roosevelt

9/25/44

100

A typwritten article "S.K.F. Introduction and Summary"
(No indication of who sent it)

Letter from Miss Nancy Hoyt Wiborg asking Mrs. Roosevelt to
make direct appeal to Elmer Davis O.I. as she has been offered
appointment as "Senior Expert" on French conditions. Needs
direct appeal so she could be sent at once to France.
(Sent to President with notation "What about this?" E.R.

100

September 29, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Re: Pension*

What is the answer?

E. R.

Letter from *✓* Mrs L. E. Jackson, P.O.Box 63, Sherman, Texas. Is head of Townsend group in Texas. . Republicans are lecturing on adverse attitude of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt toward national pensions. Asks if this is true. Want word to be read or spoken saying they would not oppose national pension if it were the wish of the law making bodies of the U.S.

VDS

September 29, 1944.

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Resistant*

What is your feeling about
this?

E. R.

Letter from Madame Genevieve Tabouis, "pour la Victoire",
535 Fifth Avenue, New York (17), New York. Has made
a request of General Eisenhower for permission to spend
a few weeks in France. Her husband and children who are
there are well but husband has been having hard time
escaping the Gestapo. Anxious to see him and daughter
who is not well. Also wants to find French correspondent
for her paper.

VDS

100

September 30, 1944

For the President: Wesley H.

Will you take up or shall I?

E.R.

[Handwritten scribble]

X Choctaw Indian People
of Oklahoma, Atoka, Okla

*Letter from ~~X~~ Kent E. Keller, Rose Cottage, Ava, Illinois.

Is running for Congress etc. and needs financial help. Some promised him from P.A.C. but can not get it, etc.

October 3, 1944.

100

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Kennett*

Can you get someone to give him
some money?

E. R.

VDS

1070

October 3, 1944

For the President. Rosenfeld

E. R.

X Jerome Davis's letter, Aug. 18 recommending a Commission to formulate rules for labor battalions in Russia and other countries after the war.

150

October 3, 1944

For the President *Murray*

E.R.

✓ Pauli Murray, Sept. 20

Copy of her letter to
the President, asking
that ~~that~~ Prof. J.A. Ransom
of Howard University be
appointed to Federal
District Court of D.C.

October 31, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

100

The following suggestion has been made by Mr. Arthur D. Frisby, 5055 Vesper Avenue, Van Nuys, California:

*Willkie rendered a great service to his country and the whole world and no man in his generation, with the exception of President Roosevelt ever made a greater contribution to his fellowman. Taking all the above into consideration, I believe it would be a mighty nice gesture for President Roosevelt to order a Willkie postage stamp to be printed in his honor. Not only would it be a nice gesture, but RIGHT NOW, it would be a mighty good campaign move! * * * *

E. R.

VDS

100

November 1, 1944

Memo. for the President *Reisen*

The following is from a letter
from Dr. Reasen Bird, Occidental College,
Los Angeles:

"I am very much moved by the
desire to have some part in the settling
of the peace. I have said to myself
through this time of storm that I
wanted very much, even if I were only
an onlooker, to be at the peace table.
I think I have my life and circumstances
worked out so that I could be there if
it were possible."

E.R.

Bx 17411

100

November 4, 1944

Memorandum for the President: Roosvelt (X)

Please read because I
do think something might be done to
make it a little bit easier.

F.R.

X Pauli Murray sends let.
from Mrs. H. Seixas
about trial of Negro
Seamen

Sent to THE PRESIDENT: 11/11/44 / 100

Letter from ~~Nan Wood Honeyman~~ enclosing copy of her letter to ~~Hon. James F. Byrnes~~, Commenting on Republican Convention. Her letter to Byrnes deals with disposition of industrial area housing units and facilities after the war, etc.

Letter from ~~F. E. Ollinger~~, 3026 Nicol Avenue, Oakland, Calif. States that California will go Republican if to judge by defeat of Gov. Olson. Says if will send F.B.I. man there he will give him facts that will end at once and for all the interests that fought the President while he is in office. etc.

November 30, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosevelt*

✓
Esther Lape says:

✓
"Curtis' candidacy for the new judgeship in the Circuit Court of Appeals is at a critical stage. F.D.R. understands, now has before him for signature, the bill creating the job - bill duly passed.

"Since Biddle gave Curtis so marked an endorsement, I'm hoping Curtis gets the job.

"There will as a matter of fact be two vacancies in the Circuit Court of Appeals because one of the present members ran for the Penna. State Supreme Court and won. But he won't resign from the Circuit Court until January, probably.

"So its the newly created place Curtis wants * * * * He is really judicial material - competent and devoted to the law. * * * *"

E. R.

To go in pouch.

100
VDS

type for first
of letter fact
I read by pencil

← JONE
11/30/44.

SALT MEADOW

J. J. Jones -

W. J. Jones -

Curtis's candidacy for
the new judgeship in the Circuit Court of
Appeals is at a critical stage -

J. J. R., I understand, now
has before him for signature, the bill
creating the job - bill duly passed -

Since Biddle gave Curtis 50
marked an endorsement, I'm hoping
Curtis gets the job -

There will be a matter of fact
be two vacancies in the Circuit Court
of Appeals because one of the present
members runs for the Penn. State
Supreme Court and won. But he

Went resign from the Circuit Court until
January, promptly —

So its the newly created
place Curtis wants —

Ym said ym would be
glad to remind TDR — If it
is in order, will ym. He is really
judicial material — Competent
and devoted to the law. And a
person of parts besides —

This in great haste —

But with devils love —

I know ym will come here when you can —

I rest on that
Estes

December 1, 1944

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Reservist*

Mr. Baruch sent me this letter, asking that I send it to you in the hope that you would send something approximating the enclosed draft to the Secretary of War.

I talked to Colonel Rusk and he also talked to Mr. Baruch. They feel we run a risk of having a great many boys who are really not fitted to go on with their jobs if we do not keep tabs on them longer in our regular hospitalization plans. That does not mean they can not go home on furlough and it does not mean they might not even be allowed to take a job and report back, but so far they find that a number of boys who go out have a history of constant job changing, etc., and a final breakdown. After that nothing can be done and this would not cost any more in the long run.

E.R.

December 2, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Rossvelt*

100

To whom should this be referred?

Obviously it should be looked into.

E. R.

*Letter from ~~X~~ Mr. H. L. Dieterich, Brooklyn, Iowa. States large radio station in Iowa said over air after election that now President was elected he should do a little housecleaning especially in the Department of Agriculture. He agrees with this. States that one reason farm vote has not gone to New Deal is because of lack of confidence in Washington leaders of the program. Encloses letters, etc. substituting his believe,

VDS

Bx 1741

1000

December 4, 1944

For the President

E.R.

Letters from Josephine T. Adams dated:

Nov. 23

Nov. 23

Nov. 30

11-23-44

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Here are the two articles from the London Economist which point up so sharply how the warning given last May has become altogether too correct. The settlement of the British Internal tension is the next most important thing in the world picture. Also in our relationship with the British it is true that the statement I sent you last May concerning the strained relations in the Economic Field and broader Fields between Britain and America followed closely on Eric Johnston's speech in London and had a great fear of "free Enterprise" in the American sense as the base of it. The only way to overcome it is suggested on Page 51 of the dismembered book which I enclosed.

If Mr. Hillman could create any confidence there that the future does not mean the collapse of Britain economically because such a plan could be worked it would save the day in many spots in Europe where the British are stubbornly trying to set up fantastic monarchies, etc. It all harks back to my main thesis that Churchill's harm comes not intrinsically from himself as P.M. paints it but from the fact that he is a prisoner of the Tories because of a confused situation in Labor and Progressive movement which gives him no unified left wing support.

It is as tho the President were faced with Norman Thomas many times multiplied in Labor leadership here. England has no one comparable to either Hillman or Browder different as they are. I do not share the Dewey theory of them being part of the same group. They are distinctly different but the success of P.A.C. showed how all those forces worked together when a basic problem had been solved by the program presented last May in the C. P.A.

I know no one with an equal ability for handling Labor and varied groups by diplomatic conversations. If the eternal passport difficulties had not been built into such scandalous proportions some of the good work which was accomplished with the Australian who visited here who returned and built up in six weeks a new program for cooperation between capital and labor and with the Canadians through Tim Bucks visit to this country, might have been done through visits to England. Marxism itself is beside the point except in the very broad sense that its disciples might claim this behavior itself marxist. It seems to me plain "horse-sense." The lack of strong leadership in British Labor is the whirlpool which could sink our hopes. How do we bridge it? Not by vague "Liberal" statements about doing away with cartels. Not by pointing out as does the "Nation" that now that the election is over we fight the reactionaries and the President equally. Britain must be offered a raft to cling to if Imperialism is to go down. She is naturally afraid of unlimited Free enterprise competition in world market as she cannot for long compete with either America or the U.S.S.R. "A guaranteed proportionate share must be offered to the economically weaker power" because this suggestion came first from a Marxist is no reason for turning it down. We do not stop for instance drinking water because Marxists also drink water I am sure the building up of Breton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks depends on this. Do not think I speak here from a personal bias. I have just emerged victorious from a staff argument here at the school in which I succeeded in having a course given by a tuition drawing and popular instructor Kasekeyitch dropped from the New Catalogue because I knew he was cynical about Teheran Dumbarton Oaks, etc. He has complete admiration of U.S.S.R. but doubted sincerity of Teheran or possibility of carrying it out with the "Big Three." He is an example that the Lone Wolf leftist is more dangerous than the C.P.A. as E.B. opposes this line as

extreme leftism. Anyhow he will not give the money and banking course in which he is considered a brilliant expert because I clung doggedly to my point in staff meeting. Also I have prevented them from giving their February banquet in honor of Wallace as I considered it a hare brained scheme which would do Wallace more harm than good and also ourselves, giving Mr. Woltman on the World Telegram a new crusade. It seems to me that the larger issue is holding up Mr. Churchill's hand by some hard studied plan to relieve internal tension in England so that he may not have to waste his energy or power for good on setting up pulling Monarch's bound soon to fall in the Balkans in Italy or even in Spain, so that he may enter whole heartedly into the building of a better world.

Sincerely yours

(signed) Josephine Truslow Adams

Concerning Internal Situation in England which makes it difficult to carry out broad Program for Teheran. Also affects us in Latin America. Put together after long session with Arthur Horner now here as delegate to A.F.L. in New Orleans. He is head of British mine workers and a member of central committee British C.P.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1944

For the President

E.R.

Letters from Josephine T. Adams dated:

Nov. 23
Nov. 23
Nov. 30

*Return to Mrs Roosevelt
The President has seen*

441 West 21st
New York City
November 23

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Sincerely yours

Josephine Lusk Adams

"Britain and Argentina", The Economist, August 5, 1944, pp. 174-175.

In recent weeks the relations between the United States and Argentina have taken a turn for the worse. Ambassadors have been recalled, and formal statements of indictment and rebuttal have been issued in Washington and Buenos Aires. There, for the moment, the official exchanges rest, but indignation is rising on both sides, and a school of thought that is strongly represented both in Washington and in the American Press is urging economic sanctions, in which Great Britain would undoubtedly be pressed to join.

Hitherto the British Government has closely followed the lead of the United States, Sir David Kelly, the British Ambassador, was recalled soon after Mr. Armour. As the Prime Minister made clear on Wednesday, London deplores the political trends of the Farrell Government no less keenly than Washington. Indeed, the British have special reasons of their own for disliking the Farrell regime which, ever since its seizure of power in January, has adopted a hostile and provocative attitude towards British-owned enterprises in Argentina. On the score both of its domestic and of its international policies, the Farrell Government has made itself obnoxious. There is no cause for surprise in the fact that economic counter-measures have come up for discussion.

But the desirability of such measures cannot be judged simply by the merits or defects of General Farrell and his crew of colonels. There are a number of other reasons which should give pause. The simplest and most compelling argument is that economic measures would be far more likely to confirm the Farrell regime in power than to remove it. There is quite enough evidence already to show that overt pressure from foreign countries has given General Farrell a popularity that he would probably otherwise not enjoy. Indeed, this would be the natural reaction

in any country and national pride is certainly no less in Argentina than elsewhere.

Moreover, it is very probable that economic war would, at this stage, damage the United Nations more than it would hurt Argentina. Argentine meat and leather, not to mention such minor items as quebracho and linseed, are vital for Great Britain. On the other hand, Argentine could hardly be brought to its knees by restrictions either on imports or exports. Argentine exports are, admittedly, vulnerable, but there are already complaints that they are paid for only in pounds and dollars that cannot be spent. Imports are already greatly reduced; domestic industries have been developed to meet many of the most urgent needs; and other South American countries -- not all of which could be induced effectively to join in the embargo -- ~~now~~ already supply more of Argentina's imports than either the British Empire or the United States. Argentina has reserves and can wait until the not too distant end of the war in Europe, when all the hungry nations of that shattered continent will look to its vast stocks of food.

Furthermore, there is the political objection that far-reaching economic sanctions against Argentina would be a flagrant departure from the practice of Britain and America in their dealings with non-belligerents. No economic war has been declared on Sweden, Switzerland, Eire, Portugal or Turkey, and only a specific ban on one item, imposed for a special purpose, on Spain. The United States has only very late in the day made even a diplomatic move against Finland, which is actually at war with America's allies. If so striking a discrimination were to be made against Argentina, the nationalist reaction in favour of General Farrell would be all the stronger.

Thus on an analysis of strictly immediate considerations, any proposal for coercive measures, if it were to be made, should be rejected. But it would be idle to deny that there are more far-reaching arguments. There is no reason why anybody in Great Britain should hesitate to admit that British long-term trading interests enter into the matter. No other country in the world has freely sacrificed its commercial interests on the altar of war as lavishly or as unconcernedly as Great Britain, and no commercial interests would be allowed to stand in the way of economic pressure at this stage of the war if it had any chance of success and was essential for the triumph of the common cause. But if the purpose of exerting pressure on Argentina is not only to aid the war but also to attain some other doubtless desirable, but hardly imperative, object such as "hemispheric solidarity," then the sacrifice, on top of so many others already made, may seem too great. For decades, Argentina has been one of the main suppliers of cheap food for Britain's industrial population. In return, it has been a valuable market for British goods, and a fertile ground for British capital --to the great benefit of both countries. Stable trading and investment relations are generally admitted to be an important factor in world peace. It is not in the interest of either Britain, Argentina or the larger Atlantic community that one of the most successful partnerships in economic history should be broken up. Britain is no longer one of those rich nations that can afford fits of uncalculated ill temper. The gain must be counted against the loss; and in this case there would be an enormous loss for a very questionable gain.

All this should be said, and said firmly. But, admittedly, it is at this point that the Americans tend to see the cloven hoof. Argentina is one of the tenderest spots in Anglo-American relations. To put ~~it~~

the matter bluntly, each country finds it difficult to avoid suspecting the other's motives. In American eyes, the British influence in Argentina is suspected of being reactionary and anti-democratic, and British policy of being designed to exclude American trade, not by fair competition, but by bilateral discriminations. In British eyes, American policy in Argentina is suspected of being moved less by the desire to defeat Hitler than by the desire to extend the influence of Washington from the northern half of South America to Cape Horn -- in short, by a doubtless beneficent but none the less real imperialism.

These British suspicions would no doubt, and no doubt correctly, be resented and disproved in Washington. But it is no less important that the American suspicions, some outspoken and some implied, should be brought into the open and dispelled. It may be that the social contacts of the British colony in Buenos Aires have been too exclusively with the loaded and conservative interests -- if so, it is British trade that has probably suffered most. There is certainly no ground for suspecting any British intervention in Argentine politics, and the conservative General Farrell is assuredly no lover of Britain.

The more serious charge is that British policy forces Argentina to discriminate against American goods; it is chiefly based on the Runciman-Roca Agreement of 1933. But the circumstances of that Agreement should be remembered. It was made at the bottom of the Great Depression, in the same year that the dollar was arbitrarily devalued and that Mr. Roosevelt broke the World Economic Conference. It is to be hoped that such circumstances will not recur and that such strong-arm methods will not again be necessary. But it would be the height of illusion to ignore manifest facts such as that Argentina is dependent on the British market, that Britain cannot buy without selling, and that Argentina, if it wishes to keep its markets, must play its part in making it possible for Bri-

tain to pay. The more valid criticism of the Runciman-Roca Agreement is not that it took such steps as were necessary in those desperate times to underline this simple logic, but that it put Britain's bargaining position to unprogressive ends -- for example, to the limiting of road competition with British-owned railways and to the pushing of goods without much regard to their competitive merits. It is right that the plain argument of the facts should be brought home -- although, let us hope, by gentler methods; it is wrong that it should be used for the protection of inefficiency.

In any case, if the charge is discrimination, let it lie against both sides. The President of the American Import-Export Bank has explained the terms on which loans are made to South American countries in these words:

When technical assistance is required, it is a normal condition of our credits that the borrower shall first make satisfactory arrangements for the employment of American engineers or other technicians qualified to see that the work is properly carried out. Our credits also provide that all machinery and materials not available in the country of the borrower shall be purchased or leased in the United States, and that such machinery and materials shall be transported in American ships.

When Britain makes pounds available by the purchase of goods and claims a voice in the spending of these pounds, that is bilateralism and discrimination. When the United States makes dollars available by giving credits and claims a voice in the spending of those dollars, that is legitimate.

This is the heart of the matter. The British are no enemies to the Pan-American idea. On the contrary, they were midwives to the

Monroe Doctrine and, until recent decades, its main material support. It is only to the exclusive perversions of the Pan-American ideal which sometimes emerge that the British -- and incidentally the Argentines -- object. Pan-America is, like the British Commonwealth of Nations, a co-operative association resting on consent. Within the Commonwealth, Canada resists the desire of other members to tighten the machinery of association, partly because it wishes to preserve untrammelled its special relation to the United States. Similarly, Argentina is not a complete adherent of Pan-America, partly because it wishes to preserve its special relationship with Europe and with Britain. (There is not, of course, any other parallel between the positions of Canada and Argentina.) Nobody in Great Britain would argue that the United States should be asked to put pressure on Canada in the interests of Commonwealth solidarity. Similarly, it would be unprofitable to expect Great Britain to join in compelling Argentina to take a different view of its Pan-American obligations.

Special security arrangements and regionalisms of all kinds exist, in a democratic world, only if they are voluntary. Of their nature, they cannot be exclusive and will tend to be untidy. It would be a tragedy if the "untidiness" of Argentina were to inhibit cordial Anglo-American relations, or if joint attempts to tidy up the situation were to result in Argentina's violent self-exclusion from the general community of Atlantic states or to delay its return to a democratic and liberal form of government.

"Freedom to Comment," The Economist, October 21, 1944, p. 539.

The Economist of August 5th contained an article entitled "Britain and Argentina," in which comments were made on the policy of the United Kingdom and the United States towards Argentina. Some of these comments were critical of American policy, and therefore distasteful to Americans. What is of relevance to the rest of the story is not whether the views expressed were correct, but that they were the honest views of The Economist, arrived at after some study and thought and reflecting (as has since become apparent) the opinions of a large section of the informed British public. Reuters cabled the article to its clients overseas, among them the newspapers of Argentina, who printed extracts from it. For this action Reuters received a protest from the American Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires, not on the ground that the text was inaccurate but that it was objectionable to them. And, to cap all, the Buenos Aires manager of one of the American news agencies has undertaken that his news service to Argentina shall no longer be polluted with extracts from The Economist. No further comment need be made upon this remarkable episode than to hope that it is not ^atypical example of what the American Congress meant by its demand (usually thought to be directed against the British) for an international guarantee of the "world-wide right of interchange of news by news-gathering and news distributing agencies, ... by any means, without discrimination as to sources, distribution, rates or charges."

Counts group in the New York American Labor Party denounce Sidney Hillman and his associates in that party as "Communists."

Fortunately, at least so far as Toledano is concerned, there are increasing signs that the real leaders of our government have called a halt to this insanity carried on by their underlings for so long. But we are still a long way from recognizing our friends and our enemies, and treating them appropriately, in the various countries of Latin America. Our country is still mentally entangled in the web of Hitler's "Antikomintern" propaganda in dealing with our neighbors.

The third deeply disturbing factor in the growth of good neighborly relations is the sharpening rivalry between Britain and the United States in relation to Latin America. It is a fact that forces itself upon the attention of all students of the Argentinian mess that the Anglo-American rivalry is a damaging factor second in importance only to Nazi penetration and dominance. The Nazi agents could never have come to power if Britain and the United States had not been at loggerheads, bidding for the adherence of the same pro-Nazi groups to their own separate "spheres of influence," and agreed only in rebuffing the democratic and labor groups that really represent the Argentinian people.

These are some of the unpleasant facts of life, about which we are supposed to keep discreetly silent and to refrain from public discussion. Since the hush-hush policy has failed so disastrously in relation to Argentina, perhaps it is about time the whole business of British-American rivalry in Latin America is sanitized by the fresh air of some open discussion, to see how destructive it is to the best interests of all concerned.

The British are apprehensive of losing their hold on the Latin American markets to the United States; they are particularly indignant at the American efforts to force them to dispose of their Argentine investments to the United States to help finance their war needs. United States interests look upon Latin America as their own special preserve, in which their poorer British cousins are but interlopers who must be squeezed out to make way for the great American post-war drive for

The main reason why the British cling so stubbornly to their obsolete colonial system is not to be found in the supposed innate conservatism or incapacity for change in the British character. Rather it must be seen in the fact that the British can see available no other instrument to avoid being overwhelmed by the gigantic forces of American capitalism. In a world of free markets as between nations, and bereft of their former colonial monopoly, British capitalists cannot envisage successful competition with their American rivals. This is an old fear of the British, but it has been multiplied a hundredfold by the spectacular expansion of the American productive plant dur-

The British Labor Party is going all alone in the next election seeking unity with none and hoping to capture the Government. The New Statesman and Nation anticipates this point saying certain sections of Communist could go along.

Printed last May

pulously guarding their national independence, while rapidly raising their standards of economic well-being, and tending toward a balanced economy in each country, avoiding the evils of the old colonial system of monoculture, of extreme specialization. For Anglo-American capital it must provide a huge and sure market, in which a reasonable profit and amortization schedule is assured of fulfillment. Between the British and Americans there must be the dissolution of their unrestrained rivalry by the apportionment to each side of its share in the common project in some agreed relationship to past expectations and present abilities.

Unquestionably all the material prerequisites for such a program exist, as well as the technical ability to bring it into the blueprint stage of readiness for execution. What is still missing from the picture are the factors of moral and political preparedness. These must be created before the detailed blueprints can be brought into existence.

The possible fruits of such a program for all concerned are truly of immense proportions. For Latin America it opens the door for an immense leap ahead in progress, which in five or ten years would surpass that of the previous century. For Britain and the United States it provides the neutralization of their disastrous rivalry, by an unprecedented expansion of the available market. For the United States especially it contributes a large part of the answer to that all-important question as to whether we shall be able to keep our national economy in operation after the war in something like the scale achieved in wartime.

It requires an entirely new scale of thinking for American economists and statesmen. Instead of hundreds of millions of dollars in industrial exports to Latin America, we must plan for the thousands of millions annually. Nothing else can measure up to American needs for markets, or Latin American potentialities of development.

The United States will either meet the challenge of this historical moment with a breadth of vision and boldness of spirit that can encompass such huge perspectives or else our country will spend a generation finding a new road.

ing the war. Unless this well-founded fear of British capital can in some way be allayed there is not the slightest prospect of the formulation of a long-time joint policy for Asia.

A joint British-American political line looking toward the stabilization of Asia must, therefore, be founded upon an economic concord which will limit the play of free competition between them on the world market, within the framework of a certain guaranteed proportionate share to the economically weaker power. Without such a guarantee, that weaker power will under no circumstances voluntarily surrender its historical claims to colonial monopoly, and without such surrender there is not the slightest possibility of any prolonged period of peace.

It was because of this situation that the Vatican and Churchill found themselves in such agreement!

11-23-44

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I was delighted to see that you had been out to the opening of the U.I.O. convention. It seems most important that these conventions should take place now. It is good to see people rise up and start working hard again after the last few rather dreadful weeks of the campaign. I am left rather numb myself. The sigh of relief that went up all over the world was so great that you felt it could be heard.

I noticed in yesterday's P.M. the name of Carl Byoir which still makes me shiver a little since he was the person named as supposedly responsible for the bad literature like the cartoon distributed in Philadelphia and for the planning of a fraudulent incident of a Reichstag fire nature which was prevented only by such advance publicity as was given it by columnists and radio programs like the Gunther Quentin Reynolds discussion which was very cleverly handled. This "and P" incident of course has no connection with the campaign affair but it seems to me this man would bear watching in the future especially if his activities in the campaign were financed by big corporation people.

I am sending you under separate cover two articles from the London Economist which are of great importance as a light on the great necessity for a solution of our South American relations with the British in view of the good feeling that is necessary for the support of the Teheran agreement, and the carrying out of its purpose everywhere. I remember hearing and reading predictions of this situation last May and one rather complete analysis of the situation, copy of which I sent to Washington which later became the chapter of a book on Teheran. The brilliance and usefulness of this book particularly on the solution of the economic obstacles to

British relations has been attested to by people like Supreme Court Judge Rutledge and the Rev. Wm. Howard Meliser whose article of Religion in the Soviet Union I sent you. It seems to me we can never accomplish anything by simply calling Mr. Churchill an Imperialist. Mr. Churchill is also a prisoner of the Tories because even tho the British people as a whole are more progressive and aware of the war than we are by its very nearness the Labor leadership and left wing leadership is far more broken up, confused and hopeless than our own. They have no one of the stature of Sidney Hillman, altho the masses of ship yard workers, railroad workers, etc are very good. All the groups which should unite to uphold Churchill's hand in carrying out Teheran are weak and divided in leadership. The British Communists are frozen in a typically British fashion to an old quarrel between workers and intellectuals as typefied by Arthur Horner, mine leader and Palm Dutt. Horner is in this country for the A.E.L. convention. I should judge that they are able to see the policy of unity upheld by the American Party as good in theory but impossible in practice for the British who take long to change. If Churchill had had either a Browder or a Hillman or better both tho they are so different he would be in a vastly different position. If E. B. were in a position to talk British Party Leaders into the same self sacrificing and intelligent position that he took himself in making possible a P.A.C. Churchill would be better off. When he has no united Progressives support to whom can he turn but the Tories. I witnessed Browder doing a job to M. Arthur Horner that was masterly. To you who suffered so much from the fact th t he was made the Butt of the G.O.P. campaign this may seem like a fantastic argument. It is none the less true. I wish that circumstances were different and that he could have gone to London at the period of the Labor conference as Editor of his paper. just as Mr. orner came here. If the devilish publicity did not follow him he

could do a piece of work behind the scenes in Britain similiar to what he accomplished in Canada thro his influence on Tim Buck of Toronto. What unity of Labor and the C.P. has done for MacKenzie King in overcoming the Commonwealth Federation, Norman Thomas type of menace has been admitted by Mr. King himself for instance in his conversation with Gov. Lehman at the reception to Lehman recently. At which time he introduced the Governor to young Ralph Rolles C.P. delegate as someone whose plans had been practical and helpful and that he had not been afraid to use. Gov. Lehman would remember this. All of it has nothing to do with acceptance of Communist Doctrine but the ironing out of obstacles to unity and the overcoming of socialist isolationism which was strong in the C.C.F. and the French Canadians. So long as Churchill is a prisoner of the Tories it makes the internal situation in Italy, Yugoslavia and Argentina really critical. .

The British are going to insist on the most cold blooded struggle for Economic survival in Brazil and Argentina unless they are assured of an allocation of markets by which they can survive which does not mean the old unfortunate Cartels. Sen. Kilgore who is so remarkable in his report starts magnificently and falls short at this point which cannot proceed against such a deadlock but will be able to proceed from here only if we substitute a compromise for the loss of the Imperialist control. Right now in Brazil they are engaging in arrangements with German Capital on a very large scale and Anti-Yankee. It cannot be ended by simply calling them names. Neither can we support the old cartels. I consider C.B.'s solution as brought out in his book Teheran far better than the extreme slam-bang leftish position of P.M. whch is not constructive or thought through to the end but starts from a good Liberal premist. I have plenty of Non-Communist support in this as the country wide favorable reviews and the piling up of the historical justification of his predictions takes place.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Josephine Adams

W.P. Rogers
J.A.P.

441 West 21st Street
New York City.

NOV 28 1944

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Mr. Churchill is also a prisoner of the Tories because even tho the British people as a whole are more progressive and aware of the war than we are by its very nearness the Labor leadership and left wing leadership is far more broken up, confused and hopeless than our own. They have no one of the stature of Sidney Hillman, altho the masses of ship yard workers, railroad workers etc are very good. All the groups which should unite to uphold Churchills brand in carrying out Teheran are weak and divided in leadership. The British Communists are frozen in a typically British fashion to an old quarrel between workers and intellectuals as typified by Arthur Horner mine leader and Palm Dutt. Horner is in the country for the A.F.L. Convention. I should judge that they are able to see the policy of unity upheld by the American Party as good in theory but impossible in practice for the British who take long to change. If Churchill had had either a Browder or a Hillman or better both of them they are so different he would be in a

4

type of menace has been admitted by Mr. King himself for instance in his conversation with Governor Lehman at the reception to Lehman recently. At which time he introduced the Governor to young Ralph Rolles P. P. delegate as someone whose plans had been practical and helpful and that he had not been afraid to use. Governor Lehman would remember this. All of it has nothing to do with acceptance of Communist Doctrine but the moving out of obstacles to unity and the overcoming of socialist isolationism which was strong all the C. C. F. and the French Canadians. So long as Churchill is a Prisoner of the Tories it makes the internal situation in Italy, Yugoslavia and Argentina really critical.

The British are going to insist on the most cold blooded struggle for Economic survival in Brazil and Argentina unless they are assured of an allocation of markets by which they can survive which does not mean the old unfortunate Cartels. Senator Helges who is so remarkable

5

vastly different position. If E. B. were in a position to talk British Party leaders into the same self sacrificing and intelligent position that he took himself in making possible a P. A. C. Churchill would be better off. When he has no united Progressives support to whom can he turn but the Tories. I witnessed Browder doing a job to Mr. Allen Hornum that was masterly. So you who suffered so much from the fact that he was made the Bull of the G. O. P. Campaign this may seem like a fantastic argument. It is none the less true. I wish that circumstances were different and that he could have gone to London at the period of the Labor Conference as Editor of his paper just as Mr. Hornum came here. If the devilish publicity did not follow him he could do a piece of work behind the scenes in Britain similar to what he accomplished in Canada thus his influence on Jim Buch of Toronto. What unity of Labor and the C. P. has done for Mackenzie King in overcoming the Commonwealth Federation, Norman Thomas

6

in his report starts magnificently and falls short at this point, which cannot proceed against such a deadlock but will be able to proceed from here only if we substitute a compromise for the loss of their Imperialist control. Right now in Brazil they are engaging in arrangements with German Capital on a very large scale and anti-Yankee. It cannot be ended by simply calling them names. Neither can we support the old cartels. I consider E. B.'s solution as brought out in his book Teheran far better than the extreme slam-bang leftist position of P. M. which is not constructive or thought through to the end but starts from a good Liberal premise. I have plenty of Non-Communist support in this as the country wide favorable reviews and the piling up of the historical justification of his predictions takes place.

Sincerely yours
Josephine Adams.

Byoir Seized In Trust Case

Carl Byoir, big-time corporation press agent, was locked up yesterday, in a friendly sort of way, by a deputy U. S. marshal. Three hours later he was freed in the custody of his lawyer.

The Government is anxious to get Byoir out to Danville, Ill., where he and a client, the A&P, have been named in an information charging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Byoir is charged in the affidavit with helping the A&P get "control of large volumes of fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate commerce by secretly organizing and dominating the operations of supposedly independent co-operative associations of growers and shippers, and by inducing outside growers and shippers to join such associations."

Mervin C. Pollak, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney, said Byoir's arrest "was technically necessary," explaining:

"If Mr. Byoir were to appear voluntarily, he would automatically waive the right to raise the objection that his constitutional rights under the Fourth Amendment were being violated."

Byoir's lawyer, Otto C. Sommerich, applied immediately to Judge Knox for a writ of habeas corpus. It was assigned to Judge Leibell to hear. There will be a decision next week.

When Sommerich asked for a postponement to next Monday he explained that Thursday was Thanksgiving and "I would like to enjoy my turkey."

"Can you get turkey?" the court clerk interjected incredulously.

"He ought to," Judge Leibell observed, "his client is connected with the A & P."

11-30-44

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I think the Stettinius appointment was wonderful. I cannot agree with the editorials and P.M. of either I.F. Stone or Lerner. Stone used very bad taste and a tower of unnecessary cruelty in saying Hull had so little time to live and would want to do something at the end. Lerner also was gauche and politically off key, (so anxious to prove themselves "Liberals" with both feet planted squarely in the middle of the air). In emergency times like this I would trust an honest conservative more so long as he was not a reactionary, more anyway than a cockeyed "Liberal."

As to the arguments over P.M'ism I have seen them coming for a long time. You remember I disagreed with the Jimmy Wehler support of John L Lewis strike, the P.M. mourning over Wallace which became not only a little ridiculous but a weapon for the Republicans. They tried to use Wallace as a splitting wedge against the A.L.P. I am glad they failed to get him to endorse a third Party. It proved him too big for a Trotskyite game. P.M. also attacked Harry Bridges for not supporting the Montgomery Ward strike after it was found to have been started by Huessler Trotsky's friend and the lawyer for the local P.M. has many times betrayed the no strike pledge thereby in the name of Liberalism endangering the country. It is no different or even less excusable than the old "A.P.M." attitude. It now attacks the Stettinius appointment and slurs Hull when it knows there should be no chix in the armor. Yes the Daily Worker has a line. A line which has been praised highly by real Liberals like Rep. Sabbath and Sen. Thomas and Mayor LaGuardia. It has since the entrance of the Soviet Union made sure that the war would not collapse into a British grab all

supported the war better than any other paper in the country. I know you object to the start of the last sentence but after all it becomes clearer every day that Britain would never surrender her Imperialism except under moral pressure from two sides plus very practical trade agreements from the assurance of economic survival. While I never supported the anti-war period of the Left I believe now they had a point. That until the day Germany attacked Russia the U.S.A. alone was not strong enough to determine the direction the British would take. Look at the Sforza affair now?

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Josephine T. Adams

I have that uneasy feeling that I get when the greatest Friends
of the people are far away. Often a bundle without foundation

441 West 21st Street
New York Nov. 30th.

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The
Nation

The Future of the P. A. C.

BY I. F. STONE

Washington, November 12

THOUGH the election is less than a week old, the need for continued political action by the labor movement, progressive farm groups, and their middle-class liberal allies is painfully evident. The President, unless stopped by protests now going to the White House, is prepared to nominate a surplus-property board which will be dominated by Jesse Jones and Will Clayton. The industrial plants, commodity surpluses, and farm lands accumulated by the government in the prosecution of the war represent our most powerful instrument in shaping our economy toward that goal of 60,000,000 jobs to which Mr. Roosevelt but recently pledged himself. On the advice of Director of War Mobilization James F. Byrnes, the President is ready to hand the mighty social fulcrum of war surpluses over to a board which would be the faithful servant of the big-business and big-farmer point of view. This is exactly what we could have expected of Dewey, and it dramatizes the fact that progressives have a double task ahead. One is to support the President; the other is to fight him. Both call for organized political action all the way down to the grass roots.

Mr. Randolph's reasoning was that he favors a permanent FEPC, that is, if you oppose job discrimination, you shouldn't have voted in the elections. (What compound confusion!) Apparently, this so-called reason was only for the purpose of raising political cowardice up to the level of principle.

Here were the Negro people and the whole nation fighting for their lives in the most crucial election of our history, deciding the fate of human beings for generations to come, and Mr. Randolph, the leader, is off in a corner sulking and disfranchising himself. In effect, his advice was that Negroes should have isolated themselves and had nothing to do with the "nasty" elections. They should have accepted any old candidate,

(even Dewey!)—handed down to them, instead of trying to determine, to some extent, who and what they would get.

MR. ROOSEVELT set up the FEPC, upheld it in Philadelphia with the armed forces and defied the white supremacy section

New Times

THE spectacular political maturity of the Negro people in the elections—they voted from 2 to 1 to 8 to 1 for President; Roosevelt—registered not only the advanced stage of their alliance with the labor movement, particularly with the CIO. It indicated the high level of their thinking about their own deep and pressing problems.

First, it showed that they were thinking more in terms of the solution of these problems, and that, merely shouting about them, however recklessly, without solving them and with no perspective of solving them, leaves the Negro people pretty cold. Secondly, it showed that the Negro people conceive of the solution of their problem as a part of the total picture of winning victory and establishing a secure, better world. For Franklin D. Roosevelt is one of the world leaders of the United Nations; and because of this, he has been the architect of historic and fundamental gains in the status of Negroes, and other common people here and elsewhere.

Dewey's Negro emissaries, although few and far between, shouted their threats of about discrimination, particularly in the armed forces, but it didn't make much impression. Negroes and the great majority of their leaders of all political persuasions, while deeply concerned about Army Jim Crow, saw through the demagogic to the sinister reaction concealed by Mr. Dewey's youthful, untired



Fearful Leadership! by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

Basic grievances of the Negro people accumulated over the years are still unsatisfactorily solved even under the Roosevelt administration. But the Negroes saw the concrete record of the President against discrimination. They understood that only through the coalition of labor, themselves and other democratic forces, symbolized by the President, would the Jim Crow system be

oullowed. They joined with the majority of the nation to give the President a mandate to that effect. It will be fulfilled if the President's hand is strengthened with an even broader movement in support of his policies.

WOULD that this crystal clarity of the Negro people had penetrated into every recess of their leadership and knocked the confusion and muddle-headedness out of their minds—especially since one or two of these leaders tried to influence the Negroes with their own mental confusion.

For example, as sorry and tragic spectacle was A. Phillip Randolph. He could not bring himself to support any candidate whatsoever. Just before Nov. 7, he issued a statement that he was supporting neither Dewey nor Roosevelt nor Norman Thomas, (although he is a Thomas Socialist). Give him full credit for not supporting the fifth column propagandist Norman Thomas; even if he had it would have been just one more vote for Thomas. But the credit is then cancelled out by his false neutrality between Roosevelt and Dewey—a "neutrality" which aided Dewey.

of his own party by campaigning for it. But Mr. Randolph advised the Negroes, in effect, not to eat the bread of the FEPC, because it wasn't sliced with the knife he personally invented. The first requisite of a leader is to lead, to point the correct path to the people. Mr. Randolph revealed an utter bankruptcy, an inability to take a position in the face of the biggest war crisis ever confronting labor, the Negro and the nation.

Negro voters, however, declared themselves. They did a grand job on election day for a permanent FEPC, full employment, and for other campaign issues in which Mr. Randolph displayed no apparent interest. He should thank the Negro people for rejecting his example in the elections. The pass to which Mr. Randolph has come is the logical result, sequence of his political imprisonment by the professional factionalist and red-baiter David Dubinsky who has now drawn him into the "Liberal" Party to disrupt the united Negro and progressive movement.

Doesn't Mr. Randolph understand the profound changes that are taking place in the world about him—changes that are favorably affecting the whole course of the Negro liberation struggle? Or is he deliberately placing his partisan prejudices above the unity and general good of the people? Hiding little picket lines played up by PM and the Post for their own factional ends—dead nowhere, when one has no effective program and is unwilling to stand up and be counted in a crisis that determines everybody's future. For the big postwar task of jobs, we shall need not fearful leadership, but bold champions, who will not falter in crises and who place nothing above the unity needed for success.

Dubinsky Connivings Menace Unity of Labor and of Nation

By LOUIS BUDENZ

Mounting events make it essential to show fully the damaging job which David Dubinsky and his type of Social Democrat are trying to pull off against labor and national unity. Their connivings at defeatism and division are becoming even more of a menace.

The thick coat of camouflage which Dubinsky and his allies throw over their maneuvers makes their game particularly deceptive. The Norman Thomas specimen of openly pro-Hitler pacifist group is getting to be pretty well known by now, although too many people still collaborate with them. The Dubinsky Social Democrat has still the advantage that he parades as one who "supported" Roosevelt and as being therefore in the camp of victory and international amity. In reality, he is working in diametrically the opposite direction. That has to be brought forward clearly, so that labor will understand just what such people are shooting at.

We run across this phenomenon of the Dubinsky Social Democrat in many other countries than the United States.

POLISH "SOCIALIST"

In the Polish picture at the present moment there is the "Socialist" Jan Kwapinski, doing the chore commonly done everywhere by the Dubinsky types. Even the New York Post had to admit Tuesday that this outfit gathered around Kwapinski is in active alliance with the gang who flogged Jews in the universities and seized Teschen in a deal with the Nazis. It was not chance, you can be sure, which caused this Kwapinski to be a close friend of David Dubinsky when the former was a resident of the United States. They were in frequent association and consultation at that period.

Another Dubinsky type of Social Democrat is V. Tanner, the Finnish Social Democrat who has out-Mannerhelmed Mannerheim in hatred toward the Soviet Union. Thoroughly responsive to the Tanner tune, the Dubinsky group and their paper the New Leader have carried on a disgusting campaign against the Soviet Union on the Finnish question.



DUBINSKY

These things are worth recalling and re-emphasizing because they underline the current news concerning Dubinsky's activities. On Monday the Scripps-Howard special writer Fred Perkins reported in the World-Telegram of Dubinsky's labors at New Orleans to get John L. Lewis into the AFL. Said Dubinsky quite openly to Perkins: "Mr. Lewis has too much talent and force to be isolated in the labor movement."

Dubinsky, the alleged supporter of Roosevelt, says this of the man who has devoted his every bitter hour to tearing down the President and his war policies. The September convention of the United Mine Workers, one of the most autocratically run and reactionary in American labor history, gives plenty of cues as to what Lewis would do if admitted to the AFL. He would line up with Bruiser Bill Hutchison and Matthew Wall to control the AFL, definitely for the Hoover-Hearst-America First gang of defeatists. There are too many people of that type in the leading posts of the federation as it is.

Within the AFL, as the records of the UMW convention prove, Lewis would block any genuine reconversion program such as is being proposed by the Roosevelt Administration and would fight labor unity both here and internationally. And yet Dubinsky is busy at New Orleans, trying to put such a man in a position where he can do the most damage to the President and the people's objectives of security and permanent peace.

ANTI-SEMITISM

The anti-Semitism which Lewis has so blatantly promoted in the United Mine Workers Journal and at the UMW convention doesn't prevent Dubinsky from making common cause with him. That is not surprising. The particular assignment of Dubinsky and his pals is that of diverting the Jewish people from full unity against anti-Semitism. The anti-Soviet and "anti-Communist" stuff is the means applied to that end.

At the notable War Emergency Conference at Atlantic City, called by the World Jewish Congress, a strong voice was heard last Monday bringing that very indictment against the Dubinsky crowd. The speaker was Dr. N. Barou, noted delegate from Great Britain, himself a Socialist and a leader in the

Workers Circle. As such he condemned the splitting stand of the World Bund and Jewish Socialist labor leaders in America, saying that their red-baiting was harmful to the Jewish people.

That is, of course, in keeping with the whole Dubinsky procedure. Through the defunct IPTU he is maneuvering to prevent international labor unity. Through the Matthew Wolf fund he is striving to bribe refugees into taking paths of division and anti-Semitism. In Poland he has spent time and money to aid those who oppose United Nations unity and help the greedy Polish landlords. In Italy he and his colleagues have tried actively to promote splits. In regard to Spain, they are playing around with Prieto and his plots. All of these destructive activities have been carried on in collusion with Raphael Abramovitch, that chief of Soviet-baiters, with the object of breeding suspicion in the United Nations camp.

Every place they are found, in a word, working with those reactionary forces which threaten peace and democracy. Their platform is not unlike that of Hearst and McCorduck, those men and agencies against whom former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies warned as enemies of the peace.

And yet, Dubinsky and his friends are circulating among liberals through the so-called Liberal Party and are using it as a means to further their evil work. That is why their connivings have to be brought out into the light of the day. The labor movement has a distinct duty to make sure that these things are recognized for what they are.

Earl Browder Speaks on PM

Here is the text of the section of Earl Browder's speech last week which referred to PM:

We have such papers as PM—I should not say "such papers as PM"; PM is unique; there is nothing else like it in the world. I am sorry I cannot say that in praise, because PM is becoming a very grave point of danger to the democratic front, because it has developed the fine art of supporting every hesitation and deviation within the camp of progress and at the same time doing it in such a charming and innocent and interesting fashion that even the members of our own Association, I am sorry to say, often prefer to read PM rather than the *Worker*.

That is a very serious problem for us because it demonstrates to us that strong as we are ideologically as a trend and an organization within the labor-democratic movement of America, we still have our own points of weakness and we still often fall into the classical role of a Samson who allows Delilah to come along and clip off the locks which are the source of his strength. We allow ourselves to be cajoled and petted and led away from our objective.

I will be the first one to admit that the *Daily Worker* does not have the command of such an array of artists in pleasing people as the PM has. As a matter of fact, we don't build the staff of the *Worker* from the

point of view of gathering together people who know how to please you, and if you want to be pleased in that superficial way of being tickled and placated and soothed, you are going to the wrong place when you go to the *Worker*, because the *Worker* is going to stir you up; the *Worker* is going to make you feel uncomfortable; the *Worker* is going to place heavy tasks before you; the *Worker* is not going to give you any soft and easy and plausible answers which are fundamentally false. The *Worker* is going to continue to be a barb, a burr which prevents you from going to sleep feeling complacent, from taking the easy and false answers.

And precisely because it is that kind of a paper, we want to make you and this whole movement and the people around it understand that we must be on guard against the influence, the infiltration of the ideology of PM-ism into our movement.

You know PM is a liberal paper, that is, it is liberal in the p.m. but p.m. is only half the day; in the a.m. it is reactionary, damaging. And in the p.m., when it is liberal, it is dealing with the surface; in the a.m., when it is reactionary, it is dealing with the decisive questions. And one of our tasks is to make sure that that kind of cheap, surface liberalism doesn't pass for the genuine currency and doesn't become the basis of the exchange of thought in the democratic progressive movement.

The interesting fact, however, is not that Browder finds it necessary to make this attack and this lament publicly. It is that this is essentially not any different from the attacks and laments by the organs and leaders of other factions in the liberal field.

This is what the Trotskyites say when they attack PM for "betraying the workers" and lament that so many people are nevertheless "PM-minded." It is what the

PM, THURSDAY

Social Democrats mean when they attack PM as "Stalinoid," and when the *New Leader* finds itself with a neurotic compulsion to mention PM in every issue. It is what the LaFollette crowd means by often devoting its columnists and its editorial energies in the *Progressive* to "exposing" PM as an "Administration stooge." It is what the McDonaldites mean—or (should I say?) the only living McDonaldite, Dwight McD., when he hurls his "Jovian" thunderbolts month after month in the direction of PM.

The fact that PM has made these diverse enemies does not in itself prove PM right. That would be a cheap and easy kind of logic. But it does lead to a more meaningful conclusion—that PM has hit these papers and parties where it hurts most. Dare we say that it has undermined the vested interests of a faction-ridden liberalism in America? It would be too much to say we have wholly succeeded, but we have made a dent. And we have made a dent also in our effort to put out a liberal paper, which would be neither Olympian nor esoteric, neither dogma-ridden nor faction-dominated.

Shouts of Agony

That is why there are so many shouts of agony. It is why the aesthetes attack PM because its style is popular and intelligible. It is why Browder speaks of PM as "cajoling, petting, and leading away" the people at whom he is aiming. It is why he warns his followers against being "tickled, placated, and soothed" by the PM sirens, when like determined miners they should be hugging the rocks so that they may come home to the grim haven of the *Daily Worker* and to the angular and graceless bliss that awaits them there.

Browder is echoing here the belief that every faction on the liberal side has cherished for years. One of the prevailing myths of professional liberalism has been that liberalism and success are incompatible. The old liberalism subsisted on failure. It fled success like the very Devil. It was deeply rooted in the ascetic tradition that God shows His grace only to the jobs and the penitents of this world, by visiting them with afflictions and solitude; and that if the intellectual boils and sores and privations are relieved, it means that God has averted His face and that they must therefore detach themselves from the life of humanity and go off to seek Him elsewhere.

The real count against PM has become that it has proved itself strong enough and clear enough to get a mass support. To paraphrase Chesterton, our sins may be scarlet, but our words are read.

No "Party Line"

PM does not pretend to be what it is not. It has no "party line." It cannot by its very nature be allied with, or an organ of, any party—whether Democrat or Republican, Liberal or American Labor, Progressive or Communist. Nor can it be an organ of any trade-union organization, any church, any pressure group. It must seek its support and its influence among the ordinary people who want to know what is happening, and who want to form some conclusions about it.

PM is no pioneer in ideas or in social philosophy. It cannot explore new and experimental reaches of thought. We have the utmost respect for the craft and professional journals that attack knotty problems and discuss technical matters in a difficult way. But that is not our area. There have been ideas enough and dogmas enough projected into the American scene in the past half-century. Our task is to sift those ideas, explode the dogmas, apply our thinking to the daily events that we report, draw from the experience of the actual world, working programs for a better America and a less

Given the rabidness, hatreds, and factionalisms that infest our American landscape—and particularly New York—this is no easy task. It is a thorny path, and anyone who travels it is bound to get pretty lacerated in the process. But we find it fun, and exciting, and rewarding.

If that is treason to liberalism, make the most of it.

—MAX IREYER

This is a valentine on the wrong day, since this is not February, but November. Yet I mean it as a valentine. And I address it to the whole fearful crowd of our PM ill-wishers who are in a panic because PM has won a firm base of readers and adherents.

I address it, for example, to Earl Browder, head of the Communist Political Assn. He made a speech last week at a conference held by the *Daily Worker*, the Communist paper. In it he paid his respects to various New York papers, including PM. (See Columns 3 and 4.) His remarks about PM were partly an attack and partly a lament. Both attack and lament are best summed up in the key sentence of the speech: "PM," says Browder, "is unique. And why?"

"Because it has developed the fine art of supporting every hesitation and deviation within the camp of progress, and at the same time doing it in such a charming and innocent and interesting fashion that even the members of our own Association, I am sorry to say, often prefer PM rather than the *Worker*."

What It Means

The attack is that we support deviations within the camp of progress—which, translated from the tortured ambiguities that are now required from a Communist leader of some respectable means that we don't take the Communist line. True, and again true. The lament is that we are "charming, innocent and interesting," and that even the Communists—equipped though they are with a newspaper of their own—still find PM better meat and better bread, and better cake. True again.

President's Health 'Satisfactory'; Unique Report Made by McIntire

By JOHN H. CRIDER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 4—President Roosevelt's health was reported "satisfactory" today by his personal physician, Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, in an unprecedented report to the press on the physical check-up the President underwent a week ago in the Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md.

It had been known that Mr. Roosevelt had been suffering for about a month from a head cold and bronchitis, but Dr. McIntire said that he also had influenza, or "respiratory infection" and a sinus disturbance. At one point he referred to "this acute flare-up of his sinus, and chest."

"When we got through," Dr. McIntire said of the check-up "we decided that for a man of 62-plus we had very little to argue about, with

the exception that we have had to combat the influenza plus the respiratory complications that came along after."

Admiral McIntire said that the President had been put on a vitamin-rich diet and left the impression that about all he needed now was some sunshine and "more exercise. If he could add sunshine to the measures already being taken, he said, "then I wouldn't complain."

"Can't you make him get some sunshine, Doctor?" the admiral was asked.

"Well, it isn't because I'm not going to try," he replied. "I can

Continued on Page Twelve.

UNIONPORT MIXING COMPASSION IS
BASED FOR YOUR FLEET AND 300-ADVL

ROOSEVELT HEALTH IS 'SATISFACTORY'

Continued From Page One

tell you that we are doing everything, of course, that we can."

President Roosevelt, who previously was seen by correspondents a week ago on his return to the White House from the check-up at the hospital, canceled his news conference today and continued to be confined to his quarters under physician's orders.

"I have been completely responsible for holding him up these last three or four days," Admiral McIntire told newspaper men. "The bronchitis had made him a little hoarse, and I felt if we could hold him in his study for his work, and not run him from room to room where temperature changes occur, we would clean this thing up."

The health report was not offered voluntarily by White House officials, but was requested by correspondents in view of widespread rumors concerning the Chief Executive's physical condition.

Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, said that he was sure he could get word from Admiral McIntire. The President's physician came into Mr. Early's office at the secretary's regular press conference this morning to make his report verbally and answer questions.

Dr. McIntire began his recital by stating that the physical check-up was a yearly event, and that it was "very complete," like those given to senior officers in the military service.

"They put me through the jumps the other day," the admiral said. "And it's quite comprehensive. You don't miss a thing."

The physician said the check-up

was delayed and strung out longer than usual because the President contracted his head cold and bronchitis in the middle of it. Although he said that Mr. Roosevelt made only the one trip to the hospital, he left the impression that other aspects of the check-up had been carried on some weeks at the White House.

More Sunshine Needed

"I can say to you," he declared, "that the check-up is satisfactory. The only thing that we need to finish up on is just the residuals of this bronchitis and one of his sinuses, and they are clearing very rapidly. He is feeling quite well this morning. In fact, I think he will be getting out today."

"The greatest criticism we can have," the physician continued, "is the fact that we haven't been able to provide him with enough exercise and sunshine. Now that is something we have lacked right along in this press of things. So that would be my criticism of myself and all the rest of us who have to run this establishment around here, that we haven't been able to provide him with the right kind of routine."

In reply to a question about the President's weight, Dr. McIntire replied:

"We weighed him ten days ago and he was 187 and a fraction. But we have him on a pretty good regime now and we have decreased his food just a little, so he weighed 184 1/2 the day before yesterday."

Reminded that it had been announced that the President lost ten pounds during his attack of grippe at the first of the year, the physician replied that Mr. Early had "guessed" at that and his own guess was that it was nearer to an eight-pound loss.

Dr. McIntire said that through the years he had regarded the range of 184 to 188 pounds as an "ideal weight for him." Checks of his weight through the years

showed, he added, that the lowest he has ever been was 182 and a half, and the highest close to 191 and a half.

A "Well Balanced" Diet

As to the new diet, Dr. McIntire said that the President was on what you would call a "well balanced diet" rather than a "strict diet."

"We have got him on a pretty good vitamin boost at this time," he declared. "We want to get him over the respiratory infection, and that is what you would usually do, of course. If I could add sunshine to that then I wouldn't complain."

Asked how much the President had been swimming lately in the White House pool, Dr. McIntire replied:

"Before he had this acute flare-up of his sinuses and chest, he had started his routine exercise. In fact, he was swimming there with the family on an average of—say, three times one week, twice in another week and I think three in another. We had the hard luck to get this infection and his head cold, plus his bronchitis, and we stopped everything we had under way."



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Roosevelt
FD

December 4, 1944

Dearest Franklin:

Madame Tabouis came to see me today. She is hoping to go to France very soon.

On the 25th of this month, the contract will expire which has run for two years and which you arranged for her with Nelson Rockefeller. The Coordinator has bought 10,000 copies of her paper for distribution in South America. Her paper has interviewed various South Americans in this country and has worked apparently to counteract other French papers which have been on the opposite side. She says the Coordinator is very well pleased with all that has been done. This was arranged by Sumner Welles who felt it would be of great value. Madame Tabouis has been to see him and he promised to write to you. She has also talked the whole thing over with Jimmy Dunne who told her that while he thought it would be possible to continue the contract for six months which is what she wants, as she wants everything in connection with the paper to continue as it is while she is abroad. It would require considerable changes to do without this extra circulation for the coming six months, and she thinks she should be here when those changes are being undertaken.

Jimmy Dunne told her she would have to see Mr. MacLeish now and that he could do nothing for her, but if you asked him to do it, of course, it could be arranged at once.

I told her I would transmit her message to you and you would send your answer.

December 4, 1944

Dearest Franklin:

I realize very well that I do not know the reasons why certain things may be necessary, nor whether you intend to do them or do not intend to do them.

It does, however, make me rather nervous for you to say that you do not care what Jimmy Dunne thinks because he will do what you tell him to do and that for three years you have carried the State Department and you expect to go on doing so. I am quite sure that Jimmy Dunne is clever enough to you that he will do what you want and to allow his subordinates to accomplish things which will get by and which will pretty well gume up in the long time results of what you actually want to do.

to he
In addition, it seems to me pretty poor administration to have a man in whom you know you can not put any trust, to carry out the things which you tell him to do. The reason I feel we can not trust Dunne is that we know he backed Franco and his regime in Spain. We know that now he is arguing with Mr. Winant and the War Department in favor of using German industries to rehabilitate Germany because he belongs to the group which Will Clayton represents, plus others, which believed we must have business going in Germany for the sake of business here.

I sent you a memo on Yugoslavia, not because I want it sent to Mr. Stettinius because he has a duplicate, but just because I want you to read it while you have the time. This does not look as though Tito refused to send for things which would relieve his civilian population.

One of the young officers who worked for Gen. Donovan in Yugoslavia and who is now on leave, came to see me and said he had written a report which they promised to send you. He is afraid you have never seen it. In it he tells certain things which are gradually turning most of the people against us and towards Russia. He said that at first, Europeans everywhere thought America would help them but if we really want Russian influence to be paramount, we are going about it in the best possible way.

I know the arguments that we do not want to send

soldiers in and keep them anywhere in Europe, but isn't it possible, if we have better men in the State Department, to use a little moral^{is} persuasion on the British and be a little more wide awake to realities than we are? He insists that in Donovan's outfit the report of our man whom they sent there and who has been in Madrid, who says the revolutionary forces are not going to amount to anything and can be easily crushed, is believed and this officer insists that we are not getting truthful reports as to those that are assembling in France today. The British have representatives with them and we do not.

Neither you nor I can, of course, tell Bill Donovan that this young man told me these things, but you might ask whether there are any conflicting reports on the situation in Spain. The fine Catholic hand is visible in Europe and in our St. Dept

With Dunne, Clayton and Acheson under Secretary Stettinius, I can hardly see that the set-up will be very much different from what it might have been under Dewey.

I hope the weather will be warmer and that you are getting some swimming and I am glad you are going to stay a little bit longer.

(copy of handwriting)
I suppose I should trust blindly when I can't know and be neither worried or scared and yet I am both and when Harry Hopkins tells me he is for Clayton, etc. I'm even more worried. I hate to irritate you and I won't speak of any of this again but I wouldn't feel honest if I didn't tell you now.

Much love,
e.r.

*Letter from ~~Mr.~~ D. K. Shipley, 4527 Walnut Street, Philadelphia (39), Penna.
(Copy of letter retained in files)

December 5, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Roosvelt*

I think this a good idea.

E. R.

100
✓
✓
VDS

December 6, 1944

Dearest Franklin:

I like the statement on Sforza and our attitude toward the other governments very much indeed. But, are we going to use any real pressure on Winston? I am afraid words will not have much affect.

All of the newspapers which were agin you and all the people who were agin you in the election are now loudly praising the State Department set-up. It does make me nervous and perhaps it is all right if you can make them all behave like reformed characters so the rest of us who have been doubting Thomases will have to take our hats off to them.

Anna heard that John may be home any day since his work is finished. That really is exciting. Harry Hooker says he feels like a new man. Perhaps several weeks in bed is what we all need to improve our dispositions! Marquis Childs wrote a very nice column about the way you always retire and think through your problems rather carefully and then come back ready for action. Ernest Lindley wrote a column completely upholding all your State Department today. So!

6
100
December 14, 1944

Memorandum for the President: Roosevelt ✓

XMrs. Bernie Babcock, of Little Rock, Arkansas, is writing a book, of which this ms. is the beginning. She wrote a "Life of Lincoln".

I like the style, but you might like to make some changes.

v.R.

0

Hold letter until the President answers

Museum of Natural History and Antiquities

MACARTHUR PARK
Birthplace of General Douglas MacArthur

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
November 25 1944

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Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs Roosevelt:

Many thanks for you prompt
reply to my recent note of enquiry about the
ms. Little Boy Franklin.

I am sending the chapters I have outlined. They
are subject to changes if such seem advisable.
Suggestions will also be much appreciated.

The idea that a man must be no longer in this
earth stage before it is proper to write a
story of his life, does not go far with me. I
want to write this story. My subject may be
here years after I have joined the angel band.
How then can I write of him? I do not think
much of human reincarnation.

I am planning a trip to New York and Washington
early in January, 1945. I would be happy to see
you. There are several problems of wide interest
for the new era we are entering. ~~What~~ your opinion
would be worth much.

As soon as you can take of your busy minutes to
look over the chapters I send you, let me know
your reaction. I expect to follow the story with
notes which will give more information about the
leading characters than I can put in a juvenile
book. I am sure you can help me when it comes
to your wonderful life.

I want to write a nice story because I love you
and your husband. I can do better work when I
have a personal interest in the characters I
put in my stories.

Again thanking you and with all good wishes,

I am, sincerely,

Bernie Babcock

*Hold this
Send manuscript of the book
Say it's the big money of the year
The reaction to it is
John (off to school)
Ch. I wish to see
Ch. 5/4*

*("A Report of Activities ~~National Non Partisan League~~ and "Suggested Program 1945-1946" submitted by ~~John H. Sengstacke~~, Chairman, Publisher of Chicago Defender, etc.

December 13, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT: *Review 1* *100*

Mr. Sengstacke wants to see you on your return. Their work showed in election.

E. R.

VDS

Memorandum
from the Desk of

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Send letter to V. S. of

I & James Long
at Long & Co. 100 N. 4th St.
To him on his return
This with Howard's letter

ELL

Memorandum

from the Desk of

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Send Kate to Top
I received copy
of Longstack's letter to
be her on his return.
This work should include
-EP