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BRETTON WOODS LEGISLATION
FEDERAL RESERVE LEGISLATION

Present: Mr. White
Mr. O'Connell
Mr. Blough
Mr. DuBois
Mr. Haas
Mr. Luxford
Mr. D. W. Bell
Mr. C. S. Bell
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Pehle
Mrs. Klotz

H.M.JR: Where do we stand on Bretton Woods?

MR. O'CONNELL: Right where we did yesterday, sir.

H.M.JR: Something better happen between now and noon!

MR. LUXFORD: Mr. Secretary, Joe and I talked about this, and I think that we are both agreed that the question is one of Congressional strategy in the final analysis, and under the circumstances--

H.M.JR: Who's this?

MR. LUXFORD: ...Mr. Secretary--

MR. WHITE: Well, now. (Laughter)

MR. LUXFORD: He is not on his good behavior any more.

MR. WHITE: This reminds me--

H.M.JR: He said, "I will be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during my working hours." He does it under oath, too.
Mr. WHITE: During the working hours, I am going to deserve the honor. I will be on my own after working hours.

MR. HAAS: Eight hours, Harry?

MR. WHITE: Eight or nine.

MR. LUXFORD: To continue on Bretton Woods, the question is one of Congressional strategy and it is the most appropriate form of question to submit to the group that will be here today, because no one is seeking to do anything more than anticipated, which is the preferable approach from the point of view of Congress, and to submit that to this group would be, in my mind, the appropriate thing to do.

MR. O'CONNELL: I think it is perfectly proper to submit it to this group as one of the problems, but thinking of what Mr. Wolcott said at Mr. Abram's office, he made it clear he didn't want any understanding other than that Congress was going to write this legislation and they would be happy to have our suggestions, but he did not want anyone to think the Executive Branch was responsible, either for the form or content of the legislation.

I think it could be mentioned to this group this noon. In the final analysis I think the decision as to the form of legislation with respect to the matter we have been discussing as to what kind of face you put on the legislation, it is best to avoid a long discussion over whether or not this should be a treaty. It's the same sort of problem—it shouldn't be so acute a problem—as in connection with the St. Lawrence waterways, because in that case they set it up as a treaty first, and when it was turned out they changed the form of the thing from a treaty to an agreement and sent it up again for legislation.

That made Dean Acheson very concerned about the sort of face we put on the legislation. Dean feels one way is better.
MR. LUXFORD: And the men that have been working on it from our point of view for months feel that that will look a little bit devious, and the straightforward way to do it is to have Congress authorize the execution of the treaty. We cannot come to an agreement with Dean, and if we did, it would be subject to what the Congressional people would decide.

H.M.JR: Let's put it up to them.

MR. LUXFORD: That's appropriate.

MR. O'CONNELL: We can't get a decision that would be binding. I think it would be a mistake to expect the Delegates to make a decision with respect to a matter, which in the final analysis, is up to the Senate.

H.M.JR: Suppose you give me a memo I could read as to what the point is, because I haven't had time.

MR. O'CONNELL: I would be glad to.

MR. WHITE: Couldn't we meet that by getting an expression of their views, with an understanding among the group, that it's up to the Congressional people?

MR. O'CONNELL: I wouldn't want to go so far as to have it appear that this group is going to decide the form of legislation. It might be mentioned as one of the problems which go down to the Congressional people.

MR. WHITE: Do you plan to raise the question before Appropriations?

MR. BELL: I think it is all right to raise the question today, but you ought to keep in back of your minds that finances come first in all matters in the Treasury today, and if this discussion of the ratio and the extension of authority to pledge Government securities behind Federal Reserve notes, then, is going to extend into the next War Loan, I think you have a problem on your hands, and it ought to be considered from that standpoint right now.
MR. O'CONNELL: You weren't thinking of that, were you, Harry?

MR. D.W. BELL: You were going to discuss which takes precedence.

H.M.JR.: This is something between State as to the form of Bretton Woods legislation. When I was up there Monday, I mentioned the fact about Federal Reserve coming up.

MR. D.W. BELL: I thought it was a question of going to Congress.

MR. O'CONNELL: That's not going to come up this afternoon. I'll tell you about my meeting yesterday.

H.M.JR.: Go ahead. I agree with what Bell said. My first job is revenue and borrowing.

MR. O'CONNELL: Well, it was pretty clear after the meeting that Mr. Eccles and I had yesterday with Spence and Wolcott that there is little to worry about with regard to any definite conflict between Reserve Ratio Legislation and Bretton Woods Legislation. We talked with the Congressmen for a couple of hours, and it was made perfectly clear to them that everything else being equal or not, the Secretary is very anxious that Bretton Woods be given as much a right of way as possible. Neither Spence nor Wolcott seemed to think, after we had discussed Federal Reserve legislation with them, that that legislation was going to take very much time. They were talking in terms of possibly one or two hearings in the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees. There are three or four items which may come up before Bretton Woods, and they seem to feel we could cross the bridge insofar as any conflict, for example, on Commodity Credit, is concerned.

(Mrs. Klotz leaves the conference.)
MR. O'CONNELL: The committee hasn't been organized yet because the new Republican members have not been approved by the House, and they probably won't be approved until next week. The first thing they will take up is Commodity Credit legislation.

(Mrs. Klotz re-enters conference.)

MR. O'CONNELL: After Commodity Credit legislation, as of yesterday, it looked to them as though they could take up and get out of the way very quickly the Federal Reserve legislation. As of this morning, I find that Mr. Crawford's resolution, which is the counter-part of the George resolution, separating the lending function from the Department of Commerce, has always been referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. I am merely mentioning this to illustrate that the Federal Reserve legislation isn't the only legislation. It may go into a half-dozen things more that will come up. They may be considered and got out of the way, and nothing that happened yesterday, it seemed to me, should cause us to be at all concerned about the Federal Reserve legislation putting any obstacle in our way with regard to Bretton Woods. The bill has not been introduced yet. Wolcott and Spence will not introduce the bill until we have talked to Wagner, because they would like to have an identical bill introduced in the Senate and House. It may be they will consider it in the Senate first, and if so, and it is our plan to handle Bretton Woods in the House first, there are so many different possibilities. It seems we are still in pretty good shape.

Neither Spence nor Wolcott seemed to have any doubt the Federal Reserve legislation would go through, as far as their committee is concerned, within a minimum of time with only such debate as would be involved by having Dr. Smith at one extreme making a couple of speeches and Wright Patman arguing at the other extreme on the general question.

MR. WHITE: They didn't think there was danger of a complete examination of our monetary system?
MR. O'CONNELL: They did not, other than as Wright Patman and Smith might do. Every year they make the same type of suggestions and proposals. I think if it should develop, and there absolutely is no way of guaranteeing it won't, if it should start to develop into something like that, it might be possible to cut the thing off, although Spence is not a very effective chairman in cutting off a debate or reducing the length of a hearing. But as of the moment they seem to be not at all concerned over difficulties involved in that legislation. They are non-controversial. The only suggestion Wolcott made was it might be that Eccles might think after discussing the bill that it might be good judgment to compromise on the provisions, making permanent the authority to pledge Government organization as collateral for Federal Reserve notes.

Now, if that is the biggest point Wolcott can think of, it seems to me we haven't anything to worry about now. That is all I have to report.

H.M.JR: Do you want to say anything? Are you satisfied?

Mr. D.W. BELL: Yes, very.

H.M.JR: Are you satisfied?

Mr. WHITE: Yes. I am not completely satisfied with the procedure, but that is--

Mr. O'CONNELL: What do you mean?

MR. WHITE: I thought first we were going to discuss it with Federal Reserve, because there is some difference of opinion as to the urgency of the legislation among us, but that is over.

H.M.JR: I want to say in defense, not that it needs any defense, but O'Connell's hand was forced on it. He didn't have time.
MR. O'CONNELL: I didn't ever talk to Eccles except over the phone, and we couldn't get together at all, and he called me the night before and said he had an appointment at eleven with Mr. Spence.

H.M.JR: I wanted to give O'Connell enough leeway. If he calls me up every five minutes on the phone and says can I do this and can I do that--

MR. WHITE: I didn't realize that was the situation.

H.M.JR: He just had to move. I mean he had to go up.

MR. D.W. BELL: It seems to me you might get this legislation completely out of the House before you get Bretton Woods started.

MR. O'CONNELL: I think so. There was no way of suggesting that Mr. Eccles should not talk to them or the bill should not be introduced. The sole question is the order in which those things are considered in the Committee, and it seems to me we are in as good shape as we can expect to be in in that matter.

H.M.JR: May I say something in the room here--extra confidential--if you people know what is going on you may have some idea. I am walking down every morning with Wallace, so I know what is going on. He made up his mind--he evidently had a counting of noses. He said he couldn't get Commerce and RFC. They have had enough votes to put the George bill through.

MR. GASTON: Over a veto?

H.M.JR: I didn't ask him that, but he said he had a count made and he said it was hopeless.

MR. GASTON: Maybe he can't get a veto.

H.M.JR: No, he doesn't know. Nobody has been left by the President in charge to see this thing gets through. I am talking very frankly, and please don't anybody talk.
I am telling you that you may hear things to tell me that I can help Wallace with. He has made up his mind he is going to take the attitude that it's a good thing to have RFC an independent agency, and the thing to do is clean it up and have an audit made, and he is going to give it a good send-off, so while they are doing it they might as well do a good job, see? So if anybody, particularly Dan, has any suggestions--he will be testifying tomorrow--I can get them to Wallace, see?

MR. GASTON: Doesn't he testify today at two-thirty?

H.M.JR: Tomorrow.

MR. D.W. BELL: It was set for today, wasn't it?

MR. WHITE: When has an independent audit been made of RFC?

MR. D.W. BELL: They have one made every year, generally.

H.M.JR: If there are any suggestions as to what you think, or anybody else, what ours should be under a good setup, if I can pass it on to Wallace--

MR. D.W. BELL: We have been asked by Senator Byrd to furnish him a number of statements on RFC. We have done that, you know, since about 1936.

H.M.JR: Statements?

MR. D.W. BELL: Statements on RFC. We get out certain financial statements on all of the Corporation organizations, and we have submitted them to the Byrd Committee right along, some of which have been published, and he has asked us for a number of statements or all of the statements we can get up in the course of last night and this morning, so he can have them for the two-thirty meeting this afternoon. I think most of the stuff we would give him is published data and is probably in a little different form, but published. Now, do you think we have to do that? I think we do, don't you?
H.M.JR: Well, just keep it in mind. If there is anything we should get to Wallace to help him answer tomorrow, I wish you men would be thinking about it. I told him on any statistical stuff to call George Haas direct. He doesn't have anything. He doesn't even have a stenographer. I told him we would help in any way we could, so if you think of anything, anybody, during the day, which could be useful to me, if you just get it to me, I will stop what I am doing.

MR. D. W. BELL: In response to Resolution 150 of the Senate we sent up a voluminous report on all credit agencies in the Government, and the windup of that report contained a number of recommendations, one of which says they should be under the control of the Comptroller General. He should make an annual audit. There are a number of recommendations in there you might make. We get out those recommendations and--

H.M.JR: If there is something springing, if you won't mind dropping up to see him to explain them yourself, Dannie--you will be glad to do it.

MR. D. W. BELL: I would be glad to.

H.M.JR: You might be thinking about what Wallace wants. He is going to dig himself out, but you might have something also to show how active he was in the lending business when all of those agricultural lending agencies were under Agriculture, Commodity Credit, and Farm Credit; and he was a big lender himself.

MR. D. W. BELL: I think they were pretty well out of Agriculture when he was there.

H.M.JR: I don't think so. Farm Credit wasn't.

MR. GASTON: He took over Farm Credit while he was Secretary of Agriculture.

H.M.JR: Commodity Credit. He took Commodity Credit over from RFC.
MR. D.W. BELL: I thought it was under Wickard, but maybe it was Wallace.

MR. GASTON: It was Wallace. He had to fight to get Farm Credit.

H.M.JR: Have somebody look that up, and I want especially to get it to him this afternoon.

MR. D.W. BELL: I will do it right away.

H.M.JR: I would like to help him.

MR. HAAS: He had Rural Electrification and the Farm Security Organization. He had a big fight over it.

MR. O'CONNELL: If my time would permit, I would like to go down and listen to Mr. Jones this afternoon, because something in that might be helpful, and I think I can--

H.M.JR: When he gets to swinging you don't know, he may swing one at my jaw.

MR. O'CONNELL: I better bring a bludgeon with me.

H.M.JR: If, during the day, anybody wants to see me, let me know.

MR. WHITE: There is one thing. Did you speak to Stettinius about the French matter?

H.M.JR: It is on the machine, a memo to Mrs. Klotz to do it. She has a note on her desk on what to do about that. I had it very much in mind, and she has the procedure.
Meeting in Secretary's Office
January 24, 1945
11:00 a.m.

Present: Secretary Morgenthau
Mr. Monnet
Mr. Oscar Cox
Mr. White

Mr. Monnet called at his request. He said that he had asked to see the Secretary because he was planning to return to Paris the following Sunday. He said that he had no intentions of putting any pressure in one direction or another in the shaping of the final arrangements but wanted to emphasize how important it was that there should be no misunderstanding between the two governments. He said that his people would have a difficult time understanding why they should be treated differently than the British or the Russians in lend-lease arrangements and that he wanted to make certain that they fully appreciated our point of view and our difficulties. He was going to discuss the lend-lease negotiations with people in his government because he thought it was important that there should be no misunderstanding in Paris on the subject. He believed that the long-run relationship between the United States Government and France was more important than any of the immediate questions which were being considered under lend-lease and he wished to make certain that people back home had a clear understanding of our problems here in attempting to shape the lend-lease negotiations.

The Secretary expressed his regret that the negotiations hadn't been completed before but indicated that they could not have been completed prior to this date inasmuch as the policy was crystallized at the highest level within the week which would permit going ahead definitively with negotiations. He spoke of a meeting which had taken place the previous Saturday with Clayton, Cox and myself and said that he had high hopes that we would be able to give him a definitive statement of this Government's position to take with him to Paris. He thought it might be worthwhile for Monnet to wait over a day or two so that he could take such a document back with him.

Mr. Monnet expressed his pleasure that such action was being taken and said that he would, of course, wait over.

The Secretary was very pleasant and it appeared that Mr. Monnet got the impression from the Secretary's remark — an impression which was in part justified — that the document which he would take back with him to Paris was one that would be favorable.

Copies to: Mr. Glasser,
Mr. Aarons
Mr. DuBois

H. D. White

Regraded Unclassified
Hello.

Mr. Grew.

Hello.

Hello, Mr. Secretary.

How are you?

Fine, thank you.

I want to compliment you on the promptness of answering my letter on the French Lend-Lease.

Well, was that satisfactory?

Yes. I forgot to date it. Do you mind just dating it as of yesterday?

As of yesterday.

Yes.

Your letter?

If you don't mind.

I will do that.

Because instead of going out through my regular office, I handed it to Yost and it wasn't dated.

All right, I'll have that done.

Please. Now, the thing -- I spoke to Stettinius yesterday -- as you know, the President set up this committee on legislative matters.

Yes.

Of State, Treasury, Budget and then he added Wallace's name. And Stettinius and I sort of thought that -- I talked to Stettinius yesterday -- and we didn't know whether the President wanted any publicity on it or not but we thought that we'd go ahead and act.
G: Yes.

HMJr: And Stettinius suggested that I call the first meeting and that he would have liked you and Acheson to come, and after that, well, people like Acheson and O'Connell for me, could go ahead and operate; then they could report to us whenever necessary. But there's an awful lot of legislative matters which are breaking very rapidly.

G: There are?

HMJr: Now, I wondered when would be a good time for you and I to start the ball to rolling.

G: Well, you think there ought to be a meeting pretty quickly, do you?

HMJr: I think there should be a meeting either Thursday or Friday.

G: Yes.

HMJr: To get this thing started.

G: Well, where do you think the meeting should take place?

HMJr: When?

G: Where?

HMJr: Well, Stettinius suggested that I call the first one. Hello?

G: Yes.

HMJr: So I would say the Treasury if that's agreeable.

G: To have it at the Treasury?

HMJr: The first one, yes.

G: Yeah.

HMJr: Is that all right with you?

G: It's all right with me.
HMJr: That's what Stettinius suggested and I don't -- I don't care where it is.
G: That's all right.
HMJr: I don't care where it's held.
G: No. I see. Well, let me talk to Dean Acheson because he's right in these things.
HMJr: Well, the trouble is I'm booking myself up and -- for the next two days ....
G: Yes.
HMJr: Are you free either Thursday or Friday afternoon?
G: Let me see -- either Thursday or Friday afternoon -- how long would we have to count on, about an hour?
HMJr: Oh, no, thirty minutes would be ....
G: Thirty minutes. Just a minute and I'll look. Will you hold the line?
HMJr: Please.
G: My own program is pretty well dated up, too.
HMJr: Yes.
G: Have you -- (Talks aside) -- These appointments come along pretty well ....
HMJr: I know.
G: .... at fifteen minute intervals.
HMJr: I know. That's why I'm ....
G: It's terrific right at present.
HMJr: Yes.
G: But I'll make a point of clearing the way. (Talks aside) Would four o'clock on Friday be all right for you?
HMJr: Four o'clock on Friday will be fine.
G: That's all right.
HMJr: Supposing I make this tentative, you see -- hello?
G: Yeah, make it tentative.
HMJr: Well, I'll -- I'll -- unless I hear from you again, I'll expect you and Acheson over here at four o'clock.
G: All right. We'll be there at four o'clock. If you want to change it, let me know.
HMJr: Thank you.
G: Is that all right?
HMJr: Fine.
G: All right, Mr. Morgenthau.
HMJr: I thank you.
G: Good bye.
Hello. Hello.

Mr. Grew will be right on.

Mr. Secretary, Mr. Grew.

Right.

Hello.

Morgenthau.

Mr. Secretary, I have just talked to Dean Acheson and I find that he probably will not be here Friday afternoon. I wonder if it would be possible for you to arrange for the meeting tomorrow -- Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock. Will that be possible?

Just a minute. Thursday at four. I'll make it possible. Thursday.

Yeah. Will that be convenient for you?

Yeah, that will be all right. The only person -- I've got to check with Harold Smith and if it's not all right with him, my office will let you know.

All right. I'll leave it that way then.

Right.

I have an engagement but I can put it off, and will, if that's agreeable to you.

I'll have them call up Harold Smith right away and let you know.

All right. Thank you very much. Good bye.
LUNCHEON

Wednesday, January 24, 1945

Senator Tobey
Congressman Spence
Congressman Wolcott
Mr. Eccles
Mr. Crowley
Judge Vinson
Mr. Acheson
Mr. D. W. Bell
Mr. Gaston
Mr. White
Mr. O'Connell
Mr. Luxford
HMJr: Hello.
Herbert Schimmel: Hello.
HMJr: Mr. Schimmel.
S: Yes.
HMJr: I got word to the President of the United States that I thought it would be a good thing to make Senator Kilgore Secretary of Labor and that I knew if he offered it to him, he would consider it. Hello?
S: Yes. Yes, Mr. Secretary.
HMJr: The notice -- the time factor, if you get what I mean, was so short ....
S: Yes.
HMJr: .... that I have had no opportunity to get an answer and won't for some time.
S: I understand that.
HMJr: The message did get to him the same day you gave it to me.
S: And is it your understanding that there's a possibility still of a change there?
HMJr: I would put it as -- I'm not too familiar, but I would say that your language was good language.
S: (Laughs) That's why I chose it.
HMJr: Yes. I would put it that way.
S: Well ....
HMJr: But I explained about the A.F. of L., the C.I.O. -- I got the whole story over to him.
S: Oh, well, that's fine.
HMJr: And -- but I had to do it through a third party and the time factor being what it is, I couldn't get an answer.
S: I understand.
HMJr: You understand what I mean.
S: I understand.
HMJr: But he has the Senator -- he knows about it now.
S: Oh, well, that's fine.
HMJr: Yeah.
S: Well, thanks very much.
HMJr: Not at all. And I would be glad if you would tell the Senator what I've done.
S: Yes, I certainly will tell him that.
HMJr: All right.
S: If you learn anything new, Mr. Secretary, if Mrs. Klotz could let me know, it would be ....
HMJr: One of us will.
S: All right. Well, thanks very much.
HMJr: But you tell the Senator what I've done.
S: I certainly will.
HMJr: Thank you.
S: All right. Bye.
January 24, 1945
3:13 p.m.

HMJr: Hello.
Dean Acheson: Henry.
HMJr: Speaking.
A: This is Dean.
HMJr: Yes.
A: About this meeting tomorrow.
HMJr: Yes.
A: Harold Smith is out of town. He won't be back until Friday.
HMJr: Yes.
A: Don Sheppard could come for him but I don't know that we'd get very far. After our luncheon today, Leo went off with me and just exploded all over the place.
HMJr: Yeah.
A: He's very angry at Ed, chiefly; he's pretty angry at you. I told him that I was probably chiefly responsible so then he turned his wrath on me for a while.
HMJr: What's he angry at me for?
A: Because he says you know better. You shouldn't have lent yourself to anything as precarious as this.
HMJr: Oh, nonsense.
A: If we want to run the legislation, all right; we can go up on the Hill and fight for it, but, God-dammed if he's going to do it, he's going to tell the President and Stettinius and you and everybody.
HMJr: That's all right.
A: Now, I called -- he was going to call up Harold and gave him hell, too. Now, I spoke to Don Sheppard and I suggest that since Harold is away ....

HMJr: Yes.

A: .... we don't have a meeting tomorrow.

HMJr: Yes.

A: And let Harold Smith go to work on Leo and cool him off a bit, because really the first thing we've got to take up is this Export-Import Bank.

HMJr: Well, do you mind if I disagree with you?

A: (Laughs) Surely.

HMJr: What?

A: No, you go ahead.

HMJr: No, I think if we've done this thing, we've got this authority from the President and if you don't mind, I think we should go right ahead and I don't think that we should let Leo stop us from meeting.

A: Well, I just thought that we probably couldn't have very much to meet about.

HMJr: Well, if we just meet for -- if you don't mind, Dean, I'm not seeking trouble -- I'm not looking -- Leo is always blowing off. He blew off about my being the head of this Lend-Lease thing when the British were here.

A: Yeah.

HMJr: And I just can't help it but -- and the President has asked us to do this thing. If Leo doesn't like it, it's his business to blow off and he can tell Mr. Roosevelt about it.

A: Yes.

HMJr: But I -- I'm -- I would very much like to have a meeting, if for no other reason that we've told Leo we were going to meet and we told him he could submit his stuff here.
A: All right. Fine.

HM Jr: I mean, I'm not looking -- I haven't sought Leo out. I told him quietly this was like a traffic cop to which things should come first and then it was up to each agency after they were told which was to come first, to present their legislation. And I was very quiet and I said, "What do you think, Leo?" And he said, "Well, that's all right, as long as I understand it that way." And that was his words.

A: I see.

HM Jr: Now, no reasonable person can object to having what -- as I called it, an advisory committee to decide which thing comes first.

A: All right.

HM Jr: Hello?

A: Yeah. All right.

HM Jr: If you think -- if you feel very positive about it -- I feel positive that we should meet and we shouldn't let Leo scare us.

A: What have you got in mind that we take up tomorrow?

HM Jr: Well, just get organized and just get the thing started, that's all; and take a look at the list. I'm going to bring up Export-Import. I don't know where we stand. I don't know where you people stand.

A: Well, don't you think we ought to -- under the arrangement, the President approved to have him there when we do that?

HM Jr: Well, I think this: one of the things I want to do is to bring up the question to whom we should send these letters to.

A: Yeah.

HM Jr: And then we can, maybe, get an order from the President by cable to send these letters out.

A: Yes.
HMJr: You see? You know, the attached letters?
A: Yes, I do. I know.
HMJr: And if we didn't do anything else, just to have an organizing meeting.
A: Yes.
HMJr: And get organized. I really think we ought to meet. But Leo went out of this thing and when I explained to him that it was just acting as traffic cop to say which should go first, he said, "That's all right. I understand."
A: Fine.
HMJr: So he's got no excuse to go around to you and beef.
A: Well ....
HMJr: Personally, I told him, as I told you, it was -- I said the idea originated over there and I said I thought it was a good one. And I still think it's a good one.
A: All right. Then we'll meet tomorrow. I suppose Joe knows where.
HMJr: My office.
A: Yeah.
HMJr: And it won't take more than fifteen minutes.
A: All right. Fine.
HMJr: I'm not going to let Leo hold a pistol to my head.
A: I have a meeting at three-thirty.
HMJr: Well, Grew set the time at four. He first had it Friday and then he said you'd be out of town.
A: Yeah.
HMJr: And he called me back and said, "Could we make it four o'clock tomorrow?"
A: Yeah. Well, if I'm not going out of town, would four o'clock Friday be just as good?

HMJr: I could swing it back to that and then maybe Smith will be there.

A: Uh ....

HMJr: If you'll work it out with Grew and I'll tell FitzGerald -- either day is all right as far as I'm concerned.

A: All right. Then I'll talk with Grew about it and I guess it will be better for you not to say anything to Leo about my telephoning you.

HMJr: Oh, I don't do that.

A: That'll just flare him up again.

HMJr: I don't -- I don't -- I'm a peace-loving fellow.

A: (Laughs)

HMJr: But when somebody jumps on me, I'm going to fight back.

A: (Laughs) All right. Fine.

HMJr: What?

A: Fine.

HMJr: Well, we know -- you know the rest of the story which Leo doesn't know yet.

A: Yes, I know. That's why I was laughing.

HMJr: You laughed in my face.

A: (Laughs)

HMJr: All right.

A: (Continues laughing) All right.

HMJr: Okay.
Meeting in the Secretary's Office
January 24, 1945
3:30 p.m.

Present: Secretary Morgenthau
Mr. James Reston of the New York Times
Mr. White

Mr. Reston called to say that he had a story that Russia was requesting a $6 billion loan and that he would like to verify the story and get as much detail as possible from Treasury. He presumed that Treasury was in on it.

The Secretary complimented him on the fact that, unlike his colleague, Krock, he was attempting to check up on his story prior to publishing it. The Secretary said he could give him no information on the loan and suggested that if he had any inquiry on that subject to make the proper place to make it was the State Department. Mr. Reston urged him to give him some information since he was going to write a story on the subject for the next day's Times and since it was an important matter it was desirable to have the details correct. Mr. Morgenthau was, however, adamant in his refusal and repeated his suggestion that Mr. Reston inquire of State Department.

The Secretary, in bidding Mr. Reston goodbye, urged him to call again.

H. D. White
HMJr: Hello.
Operator: Mr. Grew.
HMJr: Hello.
Joseph Grew: Hello, Mr. Secretary.
HMJr: Morgenthau talking. I just want to tell you that James Reston of the New York Times said he had an urgent matter to see me -- I saw him; he said he had the story about the request from the Russians for a $6 Billion loan, and he was going to write the story. I told him I was very sorry but I couldn't help him, and I referred him to the State Department.

G: Right.
HMJr: And he said, well, he wouldn't go over there because they would tell him not to write the story.

G: That's right.
HMJr: I said I thought he should go over there.
G: Yes.
HMJr: But I want you to know that he got absolutely nothing from me.
G: Right.
HMJr: Period.
G: Yeah.
HMJr: I don't know where he's got it, but darn it all ....
G: He's got the facts, has he?
HMJr: Pardon?
G: Has he got the facts?
HMJr: I don't know. I didn't want him to tell me anything because I didn't want him to try to start guessing, so I -- as soon as he told me what he wanted, I said,
HMJr: Cont'd. "I'm very sorry; I can't help you. Please go over to the State Department."

G: I guess there's nothing we can do about that, but thank you very much for letting me know.

HMJr: Right.

G: And I'll be guided accordingly.

HMJr: Thank you.

G: Dean Acheson has fixed that meeting up all right with you, now?

HMJr: Well, you know he wanted to postpone it.

G: Yeah, I know, till Friday.

HMJr: Well, no, he wanted to call it off entirely.

G: Oh.

HMJr: And I told him that I thought that was a great mistake -- just because Crowley was angry that was no reason to postpone it.

G: Yeah. Well, I've talked with him since then and he tells me now that it is all fixed up for Friday afternoon.

HMJr: That's all right with me.

G: Is that all right?

HMJr: Yes, but I mean as to holding it or not holding it, I told him we -- I didn't see how we could just not hold a meeting because Mr. Crowley was angry.

G: Yeah. All right. We'll be there.

HMJr: Thank you.

G: Thank you. Good bye.
HMJr: I'm not going to sign any order -- this General Order No. 3 -- without having it go through Charles Bell's office.

John Pehle: All right, sir.

HMJr: And ....

P: I'll be glad to clear it.

HMJr: Well, you ought to do that of your own accord, John.

P: What -- what -- what phase of it was it that ....

HMJr: Any phase -- anything that's an administrative change has got to clear through Charles Bell.

P: Sure. I didn't -- I wasn't focusing on administrative change there.

HMJr: Well, it's got -- it says here, ".....delegate John Pehle with such ...."

P: Yeah.

HMJr: ".....designate powers, functions, duties of the Secretary of the Treasury."

P: Yeah. All right, I'll clear it.

HMJr: Well, I'm going to give it to him myself, but you ought to know enough to do that.

P: Yeah. It -- I agree.

HMJr: Right.

P: I agree. I didn't think of it because it isn't a change in something; it's just ....

HMJr: Well ....

P: ..... reducing something to writing that should have been originally in writing.

HMJr: You know I'm waiting on you fellows to give me suggestions for somebody to head up War Refugee Board.
P: I know you are and as soon as I get through with this appropriation hearing, I'm going to go after that. We were down there for three hours this afternoon.

HMJr: And you know I sent -- sent word over to Colonel Heller.

P: I'm delighted you did. I was very worried about that thing.

HMJr: All right.

P: All right. Good night.
January 24, 1945

Judge Rosenman called on me and gave me a copy of a letter which the President wrote him as to his mission. Rosenman particularly drew my attention to the second paragraph. I asked him, "how come this whole thing?" and he said, Well, I had known that he had been considering taking Phil Reed's place in London, but the President said he could only stay there two months, which he said he did not want to do, so the outgrowth was this letter. I said I understood the State Department had not been consulted, and he said no, that they got a copy of the letter just the way I did. The President only signed it just before he left.

So I said, "Well, look, Sam. If this was anybody else, I would certainly fight this authority which the President has given to you, because it cuts directly across the Treasury and I would not give you anybody to go with you." So he said, "Well, if it was Jimmie Byrnes, he never would show you the letter. He would go and come back and make his report."

So I said, "Not only does it cut directly across what the Treasury is supposed to do, but," I said -- and I hesitated. I am glad I did hesitate. -- I said, "there are certain understandings which Stettinius and I have with the President as to how we should proceed in regard to financial and economic matters." (I am glad I did not say anything more because subsequently he said how close he was to Oscar Cox.)

So I said, "but I am going to help you because I am going to ask just one thing of you: that before you make your report to the President, I would like to see it because he's given you work to do which is my business. Now," I said, "if you don't mind my saying it, but I think before you had the President sign that
letter, Stettinius and I should have had a chance
to go over it." So he said, "Well, if you give me
a man like Taylor, I will let him write the report
for me and I promise to show you whatever I do before
it goes to the President."

So I said, "As far as England is concerned, we
have just completed two months' negotiations. It's
finished." So he said, "Does the President know that?"
I said, "Of course he does." Well, he will just draw
the President's attention to the fact that it is finished.
I said, "As far as France is concerned, by the time you
get going we will conclude with France." I said, "As
far as the Netherlands is concerned, private banks have
made them a loan and the President does not want a gov­
ernmental loan." So I said, "The only thing it leaves
is Belgium and," I said, "if you are going any place
the place for you to go is Italy. That's where you
should go." So I said, "The trouble is all of these
countries have been badly handled." I said, "Ships
have been assigned to the French. I don't think they
are going to get them, because I don't think Stettinius
will let them get them and if they do, Stettinius won't
give them any trucks to unload the ships when they get
there." I said, "We have gone from one extreme to
another. We drive Charles Wilson out of town because
he wants to manufacture munitions" and he said, "Yes,
and we put Don Nelson in and give him this exalted
position because he wants to make civilian goods." he said, "It was Harry Hopkins' job to get Don Nelson
out of town and keep him out of town until after elec­
tion and," he said, "he came back and they wanted him
to make a political speech and he refused to make a
political speech until the President signed that letter
setting him up in his new job." So he said, "Do you
think I ought to talk to Don Nelson because what I am
really doing is Nelson's job." So I said, "Well, why
not leave Nelson alone. He thinks the Far East is his
field."
I could not help but get this in: "I realize, Sam, you wanted to get out of the country. I suppose this is as good an excuse as any, but you are cutting directly across my territory." I said, "What are you going to do when you come back? Everybody is going to look to you to get help." he said, "Oh, yes. Jean Monnet is waiting over in the office now to see me."

Anyway, it's one of these kind of things which the President does where he goes off half-cocked and if it were anybody but Rosenman, believe me I would fight it.
TO: Secretary Morgenthau

Attached is a copy of a proposed story by Tom Twitty, of the New York Herald Tribune, which is being held up pending your approval.

Mr. Sheaffer
Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, broke his long silence today to clarify his view that Germany should be so economically weakened after this war that she would be incapable of disturbing the world's peace for at least 50 years.

At the outset of an interview, Mr. Morgenthau made it plain that he was speaking as an individual rather than as a presidential advisor. Specific details of memoranda he has sent to the White House on the subject, at the President's request, are White House property, he explained.

Mr. Morgenthau, who has two sons in the services, said that it was his belief, as a private citizen, that merely to outlaw a few vital war industries in Germany -- without seriously crippling her broad economic power -- is not going far enough to insure the peace and stabilize international affairs.
On the other hand, he added, his views do not -- as the popular conception and the Axis radio had it last Fall -- call for the complete destruction of all industry in Germany. Food processing industries and others necessary to meet minimum domestic essentials could be retained.

Mr. Morgenthau's basic contention is founded on the following three principal points of reasoning:

1. Germany, if allowed to keep her principal industrial strength and thereby her economic power, would continue to be a big factor in European power politics, even though denied such "key" war industries (of small weight in peacetime economy) as aluminum, aircraft and synthetic oil plants. Germany would also remain tempting bait as a collaborator with any other aggressively-minded power, which at the start of a new attempt at world domination, could make the war materials outlawed in Germany.

2. A weak Germany -- one so stripped economically and financially that she could not make a comeback for another 50 to 60 years -- is necessary to quiet Russian fears and halt the European competition for the acquisition of buffer states.
3. A strong Britain is the best insurance against America becoming involved in a third European war against Germany. Unless Germany is eliminated as a world economic competitor to Britain, it will take Britain many years to recover financially from this war. If Germany remains economically strong Britain may never recover.

"I believe that I am more familiar with Britain's financial position than anyone in the United States," Mr. Morgenthau said, "and I can tell you that she has scraped the bottom of the barrel to fight this war.

"I would like to see Britain strong once more and the Russians without fear. A weak Germany is the answer to both these problems. If these problems are solved, the remaining international issues are minor ones."

Removal of German industrial facilities to nations which have been the victims of Nazi aggression and destruction of those which cannot be moved, plus destruction of the German financial octopus, would have the same effect as Sherman's scorching march through the South during the American Civil War, he said.
"Perhaps in 50 or 60 years there would be some 'good Germans' in Germany," he observed, indicating that it is not his idea to permanently ban reconstruction of basic German industry which is not in the "key" war industry group.

Mr. Morgenthau's views, which include territorial amputations on the Reich, have apparently found favor with both the Russians, who would go further, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who heard them firsthand from Mr. Morgenthau at last summer's Quebec Conference.

Mr. Churchill recently indicated, during a Commons debate, that the British had no objections to the Soviet plan for annexation of Eastern Germany and parts of East Prussia to Poland, while Russia establishes her own boundaries on what has been part of East Poland and takes other territory in East Prussia.

Although the American government has issued no statement on the subject -- pending the forthcoming "Big Three" conference between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin -- informed administration sources have indicated that this
Government likewise has no objections to plans like those of Mr. Morgenthau and the Russians.

The small nation victims of Germany such as Belgium, Holland, Norway and Luxembourg, as well as France, have already asked the "Big Three" for a share of transplanted German industry.

Mr. Morgenthau, in his interview, ridiculed critics who charged that the so-called "Morgenthau Plan" gave the Hitler war machine a psychological weapon which bolstered German resistance last Fall.

In the first place, he pointed out, he and other Treasury officials did not make the plan public and have had no comment on it prior to today. The story "leaked" from unknown sources in other departments and many versions were garbled.

"If there is blood on anyone's hands -- and that is ridiculous -- it is on those who made the plans public," he said.

"But even that is ridiculous," he continued, "since the Russians have officially and publicly announced more
drastic views -- and of course Goebbels would not stop at making up any kind of tale which he thought might strengthen the German will to fight."
TO: The Secretary of the Treasury  
FROM: James L. Houghteling

Attached is a report of the work of the Inter-Racial Section, War Finance Division, which summarizes the War Bond promotion work of the Treasury Department among Negroes. I believe it will interest you and will be worth a couple of minutes of your time to glance over. Pages 59 and 84 to 88 summarize the story.

[Signature]

James L. Houghteling
REPORT OF INTERRACIAL SECTION - 1944

By Martha B. Goldman
Assisted by:
Geneva I. Hampton
Florence N. Ward

Interracial Section,
William Pickens, Chief
National Organizations Division
James L. Houghteling, Director
FOREWORD

Besides the operation of the War Bond sales program, the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department is charged with the responsibility of conducting War Loan Drives, continuing to build Payroll Savings and planning the sale of extra Bonds to workers during drives.

One unit of the War Finance Division, which deals primarily with the Bond activities among colored Americans, is the Interracial Section. This Section is a part of the National Organizations Division and operates under the direct supervision and guidance of James L. Houghteling, Director.

Through contact with various types of organizations, representatives of the Section have been able to work among civic groups; schools; insurance companies; women's clubs and societies; labor, industrial, fraternal and religious organizations; farmers, and with numerous individuals. Section members have made hundreds of talks at Bond Rallies and other meetings and have done an outstanding selling job in all parts of the country; but as the records of the War Finance Division do not show a racial breakdown, there is no way of determining specifically the amount of War Bonds sold to colored Americans.

Quoting from a recent statement by Ted R. Gamble, National Director of the War Finance Division: "When the record of this war effort shall have been written, it will show that Negroes not only fought the enemy in the front lines of the battle overseas, but met him on the homefront on the assembly lines and the bond-purchasing lines."

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I. PERSONNEL - 38 (See p.6)
   A. National Office - 9
   B. Field Offices - 12
   C. Full-year Employees - 15
   D. Special Aides - 2

II. PERSONNEL CHANGES
   A. Income - 5
      1. Charles C. Craft - March 24
      2. Florence M. Ward - April 14
      3. Benjamin F. Seldon - May 25
      4. Charles A. McLean - May 26
      5. Pearl D. King - Sept. 11

   B. Outgoing - 4
      1. Willard W. Allen (part-time) - Detailed to Baltimore, Md., April 1
      2. Benjamin F. Seldon - Detailed to Newark, N.J., August 5
      3. Alsdela N. Buford - Interior Department, September 2
      4. Nathalia L. Davis, Resigned September 28

III. BIBLIOGRAPHY
   A. Speeches Prepared
      1. To War Mothers of the American Race
      2. Unity of Americans in War and Peace
      3. War Savings and War Effort among American Negroes
      4. Americans Fight and Die in Defense of this Institution
         (West Virginia State College)

   B. Magazine Articles
      1. The Fifth War Loan
      2. The American Negro and His Country in World War
      3. Your Country, the United States of America
      4. What the Negro is Getting out of this War
      5. Uncle Sam Asked for 71 and He Gave Him 101
      6. The American Negro Participates in War Finance

   C. Press Releases
      1. Dean Says Negro Has War Stake
      2. Record of One Negro School in War Finance
      3. High Mark for Negro Workers in War Effort
      4. War Posters by and About the American Negro
      5. War Bonds Held by Negro Companies and Concerns
      6. The Treasury Department's Interracial Section
D. Circular Letters
1. To the Leaders of American Negro Organizations
2. Do you know that This is Our War?
3. A Photographic Story of Negro Participation in War Savings
4. Planned Spending and Saving
5. To Advertising Managers - Negro Press
6. To D. C. Churches - for church cooperation
7. Consolidated Holding of War Bonds by National Organizations
8. To War Finance Workers re Campaign Book Material
9. Negro Participation in War Finance
10. "SS Harriet Tubman" - solicitation
11. NBSC Pamphlet Announcement
12. "Farm Bond" Aids (by MLFredmore)
13. Sixth War Loan Cooperation - General
14. Women's Organizations - 6th War Loan Cooperation
15. National Negro Business League - Retailers' Program

E. Other
1. Work Load Table of the Interracial Section. (9/2)
2. Minutes of the NBSC Organizing Committee Meeting, Feb. 29
3. Annual Summary of Section Activities - 1943

IV. PUBLIC RELATIONS
A. Newspaper Service
1. Edgar T. Rousseau (Loaned by Pittsburgh Courier) for 4th, 5th, and 6th War Loan Drive (Ernest E. Johnson)
2. Campaign Book, Minute Man
3. Office of War Information

B. Travel Data (National Staff)
1. Number of cities visited - 258
2. Number of days spent in field - 705 3/4

C. Addresses Made - 174

D. Rallies, Conferences, Meetings Addressed or Attended - 702

E. Day-to-Day Sales, Booths, Etc. (Women's Organizations) - See pp.40-41

F. Correspondence
1. See "Circular Letters", Sec. D above
2. Special Correspondence re:
   (a) Aviator Poster
   (b) Baby Poster
   (c) Negro Participation in War Finance
   (d) War Bond Saving Clubs - progress
3. General Correspondence

* Several cities visited many times.
G. Mailing Lists - Distribution
1. Agricultural Extension Workers - 57 *(AP List #374)
2. Athletic Associations - Intercollegiate - 16
3. Baptist Associations - 475
4. Baptist State Convention Presidents - 15 *(AP List #376)
5. CIO Negro Workers - 9
6. Colleges, Negro - 108 *(AP List #379)
7. Elks Lodges - 506
8. Elks Temples - 449
9. High Schools - 710
10. Knights of Peter Claver and Ladies' Auxiliary - 144 *(AP List #317)
11. Masons, Grand Masters - 38 *(AP List #377)
15. National Negro Business League - 91 *(AP List #380)
18. Newspapers - 223
19. Urban Leagues - 42 *(AP List #378)
20. War Bond Committee Chairmen (Negro) - 33
21. WBCO State Representatives - 29 *(AP List #375)
22. War Finance Committees (Negro Chairmen) - 480 *(AP List #320)
23. War Finance Workers - 42
24. Women's Organizations, National - 21
25. YWCA - 48
26. YWCA - 70

H. Special Distributions
1. Negro Aviator Poster - 200,000
2. Negro Baby Poster - 170,000
3. War Bond Saving Club Pamphlets - 120,000

V. WAR BOND SAVING CLUBS (pp. 76-78) See also p. 60-H
A. Organising Committee Meeting, February 29, 1944.
C. Number of WBCOs organised - 246; Memberships 9,021
D. Value of War Bonds reported - $1,198,808.23
E. Outstanding State Report: Miss. - 124 Clubs; $1,657,200 in Bonds

VI. SURVEYS
A. Progress of War Bond Saving Clubs - in process
B. Negro Participation in the War Finance Program - in process
C. Publicity Survey (News Items), See pp. 63-83

VII. EXHIBITS
A. "The Negro in American Life" (Loaned by the Council Against Intolerance in America)
B. "A Photographic Story of Negro Participation in War Savings" (not completed)

* (AP) Addressograph Plates on file with Chicago Mailing Division.
VIII. INTRA-BUREAU COOPERATION

A. National Organizations Division (Houghteling)
   1. Labor Section (Hyatt)
   2. Business & Trade Associations (Wuerdeman, Sangston)
   3. Fraternal and Service (FitzGibbon)

B. Women's Division (Blake, Reynolds)
   1. Women's National Organizations (Negro)
   2. NACW Metropolitan Councils (AP List #293A)
   3. NACW Affiliated Organizations (AP List #293)

C. Other Sections
   1. Agriculture (Predmore, Daly)
      a. Agricultural Extension Workers (AP List #374)
      b. Land Grant College Presidents
      c. Agricultural Directors
      d. Vocational Ag Teacher-Trainers
   2. Education (Melcher, Hathery, McClure, Erbe)
      a. Jeanes Teachers (Ebert, Shapiro)
      b. Negro Schools and Colleges (AP List #379)
   3. Retail Section (Poultie, Mitkowski)
      a. Negro Business Leagues (AP List #380)
      b. Negro Chambers of Commerce (AP List #380)
   4. Newspaper Section (Little, Phillips, Runkel)
      a. Negro Newspapers
   5. Radio (Smith, Kafka, Molohon)
      a. Music Committee - appointed to "choose the best patriotic
         song composed by Negroes and to devise adaptations of Negro
         spirituals" - 9/20/44
         Dr. Harry Burleigh, General Chairman
         Andy Razaf, popular music (See p.86)
         "That's Why I Buy Bonds" by Andy Razaf
         and J. Rosamond Johnson
         "War Bond Man", by Andy Razaf
         (Recording by Frank Sinatra)
         "Japan", by Andy Razaf and Chappie Millette
         Langston Hughes, lyricist
         Dr. Melville Charlton
         J. C. Johnson
         J. Rosamond Johnson
         James F. Johnson
         Dr. Hall Johnson
         C. Luckyeth Roberts
         W. C. Handy
         William Grant Still (See p.83, Los Angeles)
         Duke Ellington
         Chappie Millette

      b. Special Radio Show produced, adapted and broadcast by
         Duke Ellington and his organization for the 6th War Loan
         Drive.

* Approved by Treasury Department's Radio Committee

This record came a little late for application to the 6th War Loan Drive but will be used along with a song titled "Japan" by Nazaf & Willette for the interim period between drives.

6. Special Events (Shelton, Culahan)
   a. Actors, Artists, Entertainers (through Negro State Deputies)
      Hattie McDaniel, Canada Lee, Duke Ellington, Erskine Hawkins,
      Cab Calloway, Hazel Scott, Marva Louis, Muriel Rahs, Clarence
      Muse, Fredi Washington, Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson,
      Dorothy Maynor, Lena Horne, Count Basie, The Charioteers,
      Eddie Anderson (Rochester), and others.

IX. CITATIONS — "For patriotic cooperation rendered in behalf of the
    War Finance Program" —
   A. Improved Order of Samaritans, Athens, Ga.
   B. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary, National Baptist Publishing Board,
      Nashville, Tenn.
   C. Bishop James A. Bray (posthumous), Chicago, Ill.
   D. Father Divine, New York City
   E. Dr. Joseph E. Walker, National Chairman, War Bond Saving Clubs
      Organizing Committee, Memphis, Tenn.
   F. Marian W. Carter, Bureau of Engraving, Washington, D. C.

X. OUR INTERRACIAL SECTION won the "Treasury" Flag for 13% monthly payroll
    and 100% employee participation in the War Bond program. (10/9/44)

During the 6th War Loan Drive the Section won the distinction of being
the first unit of the War Finance Division to submit a complete report
showing 100% employee participation. The Section not only met its
quota of Extra Bond purchases for the Drive, but exceeded its quota
by 505 percent. (11/1/44)
### Table 1. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

**January, 1944**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| JANUARY 1 | BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
Mass Meeting of Churches, celebrating Emancipation Proclamation. | Speaker | War Bond Appeal |
| 6 | War Finance Staff meeting. | Conferences | Possibility of using Army Air Forces Band from Tuskegee to Baltimore for Bond Drive. |
| 7 | Conference with Dr. L. S. Terry, Pharmacist. | Conference | Sales - $9,700 |
| 9 | BALTIMORE, MARYLAND  
Celebration of Emancipation Proclamation. | Speaker - 3,000 | War Bond Appeal |
| 23 | MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE  
Mass Meeting at Avery A.M.E. Church. | Speaker - 10,000 | $400,000- Sales |
| 24 | Bond Rally at Booker T. Washington High School | Speaker | Sales - $2,600 |
| 30 | ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI  
Fourth War Loan Program | Speaker | Interest of 4th War Loan |

7  
13,000  
$412,300
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DETROIT, MICHIGAN</td>
<td>Mass meetings with Ford River Rouge Plant employees.</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA</td>
<td>Mass meeting at YMCA</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SOUTH BEND, INDIANA</td>
<td>Meeting in Catholic Church for Colored People</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
<td>Bond rally at Garnett Patterson High School, American Legion units.</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.</td>
<td>USO meeting. Harry Simms attending.</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA</td>
<td>War Finance Parade; Tuskegee Army Air Force Band; The Mayor and other local officials participating.</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>JASPER, ALABAMA</td>
<td>War Bond Meeting, officials of city and WFC participating.</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO</td>
<td>War Finance meetings. Clayton Powell participating.</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>HAMPTON, VIRGINIA</td>
<td>Conferences with local official of Hampton Institute.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
<td>Meetings with Masons, addressed by Mr. Houghteling and others.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18,450</td>
<td>$1,281,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed, Attendance and Outcomes.
March, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MARCH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2    | WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Meeting with members of Negro Chamber of Commerce, of Houston. | Conference | Possibility of future engagements for War Finance thru this Chamber. |
| 9    | HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT  
Members of Hopewell Baptist Church |          | To promote savings among their constituents and patrons |
| 14   | WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Station WIXX | Radio Broadcast | Explanation of WSSC program |
| 15   | WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Meeting with Mr. John McGee and Mr. Schneider re War Bond play to be presented in Negro High Schools | Conference | Plans for presentation of the War Bond play |
| 16   | Conference with Mr. Allen of War Finance Committee | Conference | Appointment of State Chairman of the WSSC movement in D. C. |
| 24   | Meeting with Mr. Olney and Mr. McCorkle, re general use of Negro Baby poster | Conference | Recommended general use of Negro Baby poster to stimulate interest among Negro citizens. |

**TOTALS**  6
Table 4.— Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes

April, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| APRIL | LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY  
Kentucky Negro Education Assn. | Speaker - 450 | War Savings stressed |
| 12 | WILMERDING, PENNSYLVANIA  
County Jr. High School | Speaker - 650 | War Bond appeal |
| 14 | PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA  
Red Caps meeting | Conference | Presentation of War Bond Saving Club plan |
| 15 | CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
War Finance Office - Negro Chamber of Commerce | Conference | Presentation of War Bond Saving Club plan |
| 19 | Metropolitan Community Church | Speaker - 2,950 | Patriotic program, War Bond appeal |
| 23 | EVANSTON, ILLINOIS  
Township High School | Speaker - 4,000 | Sales - $15,000 |
| 27 | CAIRO, ILLINOIS  
Summer High School | Speaker - 400 | Sales - $4,523 |
| 28 | CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS  
Church group | Speaker - 200 | Sales - $1,300 |

TOTALS | 8 | 8,650 | $20,528 |
Table 5. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

May, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAY 1</td>
<td>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>War Bond Saving Clubs publicity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chicago Defender officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-9</td>
<td>DETROIT, MICHIGAN</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Fifth War Loan plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.W.E.S. General Conference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFO officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>PHILADELPHIA, PA.</td>
<td>Speaker - 10,000</td>
<td>War Bond Appeal Patriotic meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.W.E. General Conference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>NEW YORK, N. Y.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Fifth War Loan plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFO officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-25</td>
<td>WFO officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>WFO officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK</td>
<td>Bond Rally - 500</td>
<td>Sales - $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New York Order of Elks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

**June 1944.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-12</td>
<td><strong>DETROIT, MICHIGAN</strong>&lt;br&gt;WFC officials and volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Fifth War Loan plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ebenezer AME Church</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>War Bond appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tinker Axle Co.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker - 2400</td>
<td>$240,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-15</td>
<td><strong>GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN</strong>&lt;br&gt;A.M.E. Church&lt;br&gt;WFC officials</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker - 150</td>
<td>War Bond appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN</strong>&lt;br&gt;Lackey Foundry Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>War Bond appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Campbell, Wyant and Cannon</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker - 1400</td>
<td>$140,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>John Wesley AMEZ Ch.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker - 1350</td>
<td>$125,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker - 200</td>
<td>War Bond appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN</strong>&lt;br&gt;WFC officials</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>War Bond appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Central High School</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker - 1000</td>
<td>$100,000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-21</td>
<td><strong>BUFFALO, NEW YORK</strong>&lt;br&gt;WFC officials&lt;br&gt;Urban League officials&lt;br&gt;Bond Rally</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Bond program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker - 1500</td>
<td>Sales - $50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS:** 13  
7,200  
$655,000

* A minimum of $100 for each worker
Table 7. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MARYLAND WFC officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Representation for Business League Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masonic Order</td>
<td>Bond Rally</td>
<td>Sales $98,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Royal Theater</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Sales - $37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>NEW YORK, NEW YORK WFC officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Negro participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Zion AME Church</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Sales stimulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NEWARK, NEW JERSEY WFC officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>B.F. Seldon's progress in the field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C. Griffith Stadium</td>
<td>Bond Rally</td>
<td>Sales $1,000 (rained out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ft. Dupont Park</td>
<td>Bond Rally 15,000</td>
<td>War Bond Appeal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rev. J. E. Elliott</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Loan of Bond Booth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Luke's Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MARYLAND WFC officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>&quot;Negro Soldier&quot; film shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YMCA</td>
<td>Mass meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Ushers Assn.</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>Introduced War Bond Saving Clubs plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18,650</td>
<td>$136,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Meetings</td>
<td>Attendance or Activity</td>
<td>Objective or Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUGUST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>RICHMOND, VIRGINIA</td>
<td>Speaker - 700</td>
<td>War Bond Appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Farmers of America,</td>
<td></td>
<td>National-wide representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Virginia State College</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MARYLAND</td>
<td>Speaker - 1,000</td>
<td>War Bond Appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masonic Grand Lodge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Speaker - 1,300</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elks Grand Lodge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Tri-city participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mesees, FitzGibbon, Marc Ray,</td>
<td></td>
<td>in War Bond program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clement, and Harry Sims</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Negro Business League, 16th Street</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>War Bond Appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baptist Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Table 9. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

September, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance of Activity</th>
<th>Objective of Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MARYLAND</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Status of War Bond Saving Clubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Willard W. Allen and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Ed. H. Wilson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>NEW YORK, N. Y.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Formulation of Negro Good Music Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WPC officials and leading</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negro musicians</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D. C.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Sales - $1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Alliance of Postal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employees, H. C. Frazier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTALS | 3   | $1,000   |
Table 10. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

October, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCTOBER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>INSTITUTE, WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>War Bond Appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Virginia State College</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-20</td>
<td>OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>Conference - 2,000</td>
<td>Sales stimulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N.A.A.C.P. officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officials of Langston University</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>War Bond Appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-23</td>
<td>OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Langston University</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for War Bond program - 6th War Loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Associated Negro Press, Members of Congress</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>GARY, INDIANA</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for 6th War Loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roosevelt High School officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS**  
6 6,060
Table 11. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

November, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance of Activity</th>
<th>Objective of Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER 3</td>
<td>MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA Public High School</td>
<td>Meeting - 250</td>
<td>Sales - $7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ROANOKE, VIRGINIA Officials of Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for 6th War Loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D. C. Officials of O.P.A., and Negro Insurance companies</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Promotion of War Bond sales thru anti-inflation program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-19</td>
<td>HARRISBURG, PA. Young Mens Christian Assn.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>War Bond Appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>NEW YORK, N. Y. Officials of WFC</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Reports for 6th War Loan Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS Zion Baptist Church, War Finance Committee</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Promotion of 6th War Loan Drive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTALS  6  360  $7,000
Table 13. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes, December 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEC 1</td>
<td>DAYTONA BEACH, FLA. Bethune-Cookman College</td>
<td>Panel discussion - 450</td>
<td>Reimprovement of race relations in war effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bethune-Cookman College Teachers’ mtg. - 600</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ST. AUGUSTINE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. College presidents</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>War Bond appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>TALLAHASSEE, FLA. Fla. ASH College faculty, students &amp; community people O.C.D. officials</td>
<td>Speaker 3,000</td>
<td>War Bond appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for tour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Farm leaders Farmers, citizens, school personnel</td>
<td>Conference Speaker - 3200</td>
<td>$20,000 mostly to farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>NORMAL, ALA. State school faculty &amp; students Community people</td>
<td>Speaker 800 Speaker 800</td>
<td>Stressed War Savings $18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAMDEN, N. J. WFO officials</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Bond promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-23</td>
<td>NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, N.J. WFO officials Leading citizens</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>Plans for Bond meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>NEW YORK CITY Golden Gate Rally</td>
<td>Speaker 2,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>NAACP officials WFO officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>NEWARK, N. J. Metropolitan Bapt. Church</td>
<td>Speaker 1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PICKENS - Totals

**1944**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. of Conferences or meetings</th>
<th>Number in Attendance</th>
<th>Objectives or Outcomes</th>
<th>Days in Field</th>
<th>Travel Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Bond Sales)</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of Cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>$412,300</td>
<td>11 1/2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18,450</td>
<td>1,281,000</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8,650</td>
<td>20,525</td>
<td>24 3/4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>17 3/4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>555,000</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18,650</td>
<td>126,800</td>
<td>5 1/2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,550</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12,350</td>
<td>49,500</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>101</strong></td>
<td><strong>98,610</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,738,125</strong></td>
<td><strong>191 1/2</strong></td>
<td><strong>65</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regraded Unclassified
# Annual Summary of Activities

of

WILLARD V. ALLEN

Table 1.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcome.

January 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MD. (Faith Baptist Church)</td>
<td>Speaker - 1500</td>
<td>War Bond Appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint services of Eben and Shiloh Baptist Churches</td>
<td>Speaker - 2500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Goodwill Industries, Inc.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>4th War Loan plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C. (Section conference with our agricultural staff members)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consider tying in farm population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81st anniversary celebration of Emancipation Proclamation</td>
<td>Presided - 2500</td>
<td>VBCS program endorsed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>WPG and Harlem Theatre officials re Bond premiere</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for 4th War Loan Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ebeneser AME Church, Trinity Baptist Church, Southern Baptist Church</td>
<td>500, 350, 600</td>
<td>VBCS program endorsed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C. (Edgar T.essen of Pittsburgh Courier reported for duty)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Furnish newspaper service for 4th V.L. Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MD. (The Square Club (Masons))</td>
<td>Speaker - 2500</td>
<td>Presented &quot;Southernaires&quot; Sales - $3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Coliseum - Joe Louis &quot;refereeing tour&quot;</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Influenced Joe to make War Bond appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>NAACP Meeting</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>Corp. pledged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shiloh Baptist Church - Speaker</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AME Presbytery Meeting - Speaker</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Eben Baptist Church - Mass meeting</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Bond appeals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civil Liberties League</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masonic Lodge of Hills</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regraded Unclassified
Table 2.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

February, 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Drive to purchase Airplane ambulance ($55,000 on hand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Independent Order of St. Lukes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ANNEAPOLIS, MD.</td>
<td>Speaker - 1,000</td>
<td>In interest of 4th War Loan Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School officials &amp; students of Anne Arundel County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10.</td>
<td>PHILADELPHIA, PA.</td>
<td>Speaker - 18,000 (70% Negroes)</td>
<td>95% employee participation, 12% of payroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phila. Signal Depot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>PRINCESS ANN, MD.</td>
<td>Bond Rally</td>
<td>$30,700 Bond Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leading citizens of 4 counties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MD.</td>
<td>Bond premiere “Lifebeat”</td>
<td>$30,000 Bond Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bisoges and Connctional Council Mass Meeting</td>
<td>Speaker - 2,000</td>
<td>$10,000 Bond Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>BIRMINGHAM, ALA.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Negro citizens of Alabama reported $1,625,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gaston Burial Assn. officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
<td>Bond Rally</td>
<td>$35,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indep. Order of St. Lukes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>FREDERICK, MD.</td>
<td>Speaker - 400</td>
<td>$11,618.19 War Bond program endorsed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lincoln School assembly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MD.</td>
<td>Speaker - 1500</td>
<td>Organ. affected. WSCG pamphlet adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payne Memorial AME Ch. Fellowship Services - Lutheran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
<td>Meeting of WSCC committee</td>
<td>$228,793.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regraded Unclassified
Table 3.-Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

March, 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MARCH 1</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C. Field personnel</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>WBSC program discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>ANnapolis, MD. Men's Day Victory Rally</td>
<td>Speaker - 600</td>
<td>WBSC plan adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C. Charles C. Craft reported for duty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MD. First Sept. Church Knights of Pythias anniversary service</td>
<td>1000 1500</td>
<td>$15,000 to date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 5 4800 $15,000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APRIL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Post of duty transferred to Baltimore, Md.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MD.</td>
<td>Speaker - 2000</td>
<td>WBSC program adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enon Baptist Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ames Methodist Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payne Memorial Ch.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>PHILADELPHIA, PA.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Full cooperation pledged in WBSC program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provident Home Ind.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nat. Life Ins. Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amer. Woodman Fraternal Ins. Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scottish Rite Masons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White Rock Baptist Ch.</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MD.</td>
<td>Speaker - 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hiram Consistory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enon Baptist Church</td>
<td>Speaker - 2000</td>
<td>WBSC plan adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southern Baptist Ch.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ebenezer Baptist Ch.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Fenna Ave. AME Ch.</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Morning Star Baptist Ch.</td>
<td>Speaker - 2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. Hoffman St. Baptist Ch.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provident Baptist Ch.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>40th anniversary of Mt. Sinai Baptist Ch.</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>AME conference</td>
<td>Speaker - 3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>AME conference</td>
<td>Speaker - 2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bond Rally</td>
<td>Speaker - 2000</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>MILWAUKEE, WIS.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Expl. WBSC program State Rep. appr'd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leading citizens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Officials of Milw. Jsl. and the Tribune, YMCA and NAACP officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Expl. WBSC program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Calvary Baptist Ch.</td>
<td>Speaker - 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bond Rally</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18,880</td>
<td>$157,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

May 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective of Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-10</td>
<td>PHILADELPHIA, PA.</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Explain WBSC plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Conf. AME Church</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-21</td>
<td>PITTSBURGH, PA.</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Explain WBSC plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wash. annual Conf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N.C. Mutual Life Ins. Co.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women's Soc. of Chr. Service</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pratts WBSC $16000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pittsburgh Courier</td>
<td></td>
<td>Explain WBSC plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Young People's Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allegheny High School</td>
<td>2800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Calvary Meth. Church</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>16800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

June - July 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JUNE 8-10.</td>
<td>GREENSBORO, N.C.</td>
<td>Speaker 1,000</td>
<td>Explained War Bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Jurisdictional Conf.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Saving Clubs plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. C. Mutual Ins. Co.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negro Business League</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winston Mutual Life Ins. Co.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A &amp; T College officials</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JULY 1-3.</td>
<td>ST. LOUIS, MO.</td>
<td>Conference 900</td>
<td>NBSC plan adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chamber of Negro Business</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Full support pledged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Paul AME Church</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>War Bond Rally</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masons, Grand Lodge of Mo.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

(August, September, October - no report)

November 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER 1944</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MD. American Garment Workers</td>
<td>Speaker - 400</td>
<td>To intensify the sale of War Bonds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>FREDERICK, MD. Quinn Methodist Church Order Eastern Star</td>
<td>Speaker - 800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D. C. WFD officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Be 6th War Loan Drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-29</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MD. 5th Regiment, Armory</td>
<td>War Bond Show Speaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>NORTH PHILADELPHIA, PA. Phila. Signal</td>
<td>Speaker -18,000</td>
<td>Stimulate greater War Bond participation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|         | 13 | 19,200 |

Regraded Unclassified
## ALLEN - Totals

**1944**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. of Conferences or meetings</th>
<th>Number in Attendance</th>
<th>Objectives or Outcomes</th>
<th>Days in field</th>
<th>No. of Cities</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24,800</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$26.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22,900</td>
<td>$225,793.15</td>
<td>8 1/4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$54.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16,880</td>
<td>157,000</td>
<td>4 1/4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$28.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$64.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June - July</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9 1/4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$59.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug - Oct - no report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19,300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$8.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December - no report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>106,460</td>
<td>$392,793.15</td>
<td>38 3/4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>$244.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regraded Unclassified
**ANNUAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES**

**of**

**HELL HUNTER**

Table 1. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

**January 1944**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance of Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JANUARY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Organized War Bond Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>First Baptist Church</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Launched Campaign for Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Convoked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-23</td>
<td>CLEARWATER, FLA. State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Organized Unit for Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAMPA, FLA.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIAMI, FLA. State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>$85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-25</td>
<td>WEST PALM BEACH, FLA. City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Set up War Bond Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School and Church Groups, and Individuals</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>Sales-$18,000; Pledges-$85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>DAYTONA BEACH, FLA. Bethune-Cookman College</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>War Bond Appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mass Meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td>$18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-30</td>
<td>JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Negro NFO and Women's Federation Mass Meeting</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Coordinated activities for Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negro War Finance Committee</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>$297,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2: Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes

#### February 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective of Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEBRUARY 4</td>
<td>ROANOKE, VA. Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA Y.W.W.A.</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Presented plan of participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>TUSKEMEEN, ALA. WPG of Alabama</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Planned itinerary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MONTGOMERY, ALA. Mass meeting at USO Center</td>
<td></td>
<td>Program planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-14</td>
<td>TUSCALOOSA, SHEFFIELD, FLORENCE, AND BIRMINGHAM, ALA. War Finance Workers Public Meetings - (Clubs, Churches, Schools)</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Drive plans. Canvassing. Influenced Sales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-22</td>
<td>FLORENCE, SHEFFIELD, TUSCUMBIA, ALA. Bond Rallies</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Bond Rally sponsored by Women's Division, WPG</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,235,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TUSKEMEEN, ALA. Air Race</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C. USO Organising Committee meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTALS | 15 | 8,000 | $1,561,000 |
Table 3. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or addressed), Attendance and Outcomes

March, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 4.</td>
<td>Newark, N. J.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Increasing Negro Women's participation in Essex County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women's Division-WFC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10-</td>
<td>Women's Division-WFC</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Reorganized Negro Women's Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>Women's Division-WFC</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Introduced WESCO plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-28</td>
<td>Newark, N. J.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Explained War Bond Saving Clubs program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mt. Zion Dept. Ch.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iota Phi Lambda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sorority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Essex County Beauty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Culturists</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministerial Alliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Essex Temple $42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greater Newark Temple $508</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Victory Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crispus Attacks Auxiliary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American Legion Post</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| TOTALS   | 12                           |                        |                                                          |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance of Activity</th>
<th>Objective of Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APRIL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>Newark, N.J.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>VBCO plan presented and received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C.I.O. Leather Workers Crusible Steel Workers Worthington Steel Workers Prudential Construction Textile Workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.F. of L. Building Service Employees International Red Carriers I.A. Laundry Workers I.R.A. (Longshoremen)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baxter Housing Officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bethel Baptist Church officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>VBCO organised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-11</td>
<td>Durham, N.C. Leading citizens</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>VBCO presented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-24</td>
<td>Organisation heads - 55</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>VBCO presented - 9 VBCO's pledged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Raleigh, N.C. Regional meeting of Jeanes Teachers</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Introduced VBCO plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-30</td>
<td>Rocky Mount, N.C. Leading citizens</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wilson, N.C. Leading citizens</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>VBCO organised - 10 members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tarboro, N.C. Parent-Teachers Association</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>VBCO presented and endorsed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS** 14
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 3-9</td>
<td>Wilmington, N.C.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>Commitments to organise VBSOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parent-Teacher Assn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministerial Alliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Housing Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shipbuilding Workers’ Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charlotte, N.C.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American Legion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teachers’ Credit Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.K.A. Serenity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asheville, N.C.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local Branch of NAACP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministerial Alliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City Federation Col. Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-16</td>
<td>Winston-Salem, N.C.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winston Mutual Life Insurance Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air Raid Wardens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American Legion Post</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elk Lodge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greensboro, N.C.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>Assisted existing VBSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American Legion VBSO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elk Lodge VBSO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beauticians’ Volunteer Corps VBSO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor local VBSO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Durham, N.C.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Appointed “Chain” to follow-up VBSO work in city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State Representative VBSO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Newark, N.J.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Presented VBSO plan - Commitments to organise VBSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officials of labor unions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rabenbergen Dept. Store employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Longshoremen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fidelity Union Trust Co., Negro emp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crucible Steel Workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tidewater Air Base Workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Detroit, Mich.</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Pledged 1000 salespersons for 5th War Loan Drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detroit Assn. of Negro Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS** | **26** |
### Table 6. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or addressed), Attendance, and Outcome.

**June 1946**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| JUNE 4-6 | ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI  
WFC and Metropolitan Council of NFWV  | Speaker                | Completing organ. for 5th N. I.                   |
| 17. | BUFFALO, NEW YORK  
War Finance Committee | Conference             | Plan for "Negro Day" celebration                 |
| 19. | Contested prospective  
bond-purchasers | Conference             | Assured of $25,000 sales                         |
| 19. | Leading club women | Conference             | Organ. Women's War Finance Committee             |
| 21. | NEW YORK CITY  
Metropolitan Unit, NFWV | Conference             | Plans for 56 Harriet Tubman Drive.               |
| 23. | 2 State Rallys | Speaker                | -                                                 |

**TOTALS** 7 - -
Table 7. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

July - August 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JULY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for War Bond Dinner program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allegheny County</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sales $500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women's UPO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JULY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>WASHINGTON OFFICE</td>
<td>Compiling reports</td>
<td>Tahanen Drive to date $1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), or Attendance, and Outcomes.

September, 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>CLEVELAND, OHIO&lt;br&gt;Contested special organizations (5)&lt;br&gt;Dunbar War Bond Saving Club</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Commitment to organize WBCG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Organisation leaders&lt;br&gt;U.A.W. - A.F. of L.&lt;br&gt;Outhwaite Housing Project&lt;br&gt;St. James Methodist Church</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-13</td>
<td>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS&lt;br&gt;Women's Army for National Defense</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Pledged service on local WFC. Orgsd. workers for 6th Yar Loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>CLEVELAND, OHIO&lt;br&gt;Credit Union of Carver Houses&lt;br&gt;Brotherhood Club&lt;br&gt;Thompson Aircraft workers&lt;br&gt;Smelter's local (A.F.L.)&lt;br&gt;Urban League&lt;br&gt;Phyllis Wheatley Ass'n&lt;br&gt;Steel Workers' local&lt;br&gt;Auto Workers' local&lt;br&gt;Social Workers' Council&lt;br&gt;Ministers' Conference&lt;br&gt;Negro woman's WFC</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>WBCG plan accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for 6th W.L.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>TOLEDO, OHIO&lt;br&gt;WFC committee&lt;br&gt;leading citizens</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Introduced WBCG plan&lt;br&gt;Promise of organ. of 4 WBCGs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26
Table 9. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

October 1946.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective of Activity</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCTOBER 14-29</td>
<td>CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO, OHIO</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>Organising War</td>
<td>Bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dunbar Mutual Society WBSC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bond Saving Clubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guthwaite Housing Credit Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leading citizens</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>Setting up machinery</td>
<td>for 6th War Loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Baptist Church - Toledo</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 1200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gervy Methodist Church - Cleveland</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>appeal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 1500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes. November 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER 12</td>
<td>PITTSBURGH, PA., Negro Women's WFO</td>
<td>Guest Soloist, Musical Tea - 500</td>
<td>$465,000 For Drive expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(BIRMINGHAM, ALA - R. Jackson Beauticians' Vol. Corps)</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-15</td>
<td>BUFFALO, N. Y. WFO members Leading citizens</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for Drive $5,000 Enlisted saleswomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>ROCHESTER, N. Y. WFO members Leading citizens</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for Drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(PITTSBURGH, PA - A. Folk Women's Division)</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>Enlisted services for 6th War Loan Campaign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>CHICAGO, ILL. WFO members Leading citizens</td>
<td>Women's WFO &amp; sub. 800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>beauticians groups 800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>churches 2500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bond Rally</td>
<td>$115,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4300</td>
<td>$169,205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table II. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.
December, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective of Activity</th>
<th>Objective of Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-24</td>
<td>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</td>
<td></td>
<td>$29,000 plus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(School rallies)</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Community organs. and Clubs)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10S</td>
<td>Dinner meetings</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>($1,000-plate dinner</td>
<td>Soleist-</td>
<td>($1,000,000 plus)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Warrson Hotel)</td>
<td>375</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DUQUIN and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MUNFREEDMORE, ILLINOIS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker-500</td>
<td>Plans for community coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MINEOIL, CALIFORNIA - V.O. March</td>
<td></td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>$26,999.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women's Defense Corps</td>
<td></td>
<td>$26,999.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DENVER, COLORADO - L.Campbell</td>
<td></td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>$220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women's organisations</td>
<td></td>
<td>$220,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI</td>
<td></td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women's Division, WFG</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td></td>
<td>107</td>
<td>6,975</td>
<td>$516,100.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WOMEN’S WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE
Organizational Structure

1. Chairman - Vice Chairman - Advisory Council
   The advisory council is composed of heads of local women’s organizations.
   From these groups the following services are asked:
   1. Bond buying from treasury funds
   2. Membership buying
   3. Membership selling

2. Sub-committees:
   A. Publicity - Speaker's Bureau
      This unit shall see that the community is kept informed of all committee
      activities through the following channels:
      1. Local newspapers and other periodicals.
      2. Radio
      3. Churches, clubs and public gatherings where speakers may
         be sent.

   B. Stamps and Bonds
      1. The function of this unit is to designate sales stations
      2. Mail and supply stamps and bond applications for stations
      3. Make weekly or monthly reports to the chairman.

   C. Rally
      This unit shall organize public meetings for the purpose of selling
      bonds and acquainting the community with the merits of the War Bond
      program. These rallies may be sponsored by local organizations such as
      ministers wives, associates, federated clubs, sororities or fraternal
      auxiliaries.

   D. Block
      The block sub-committee has as its function the door-to-door canvassing.
      It usually operates during special campaigns such as the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or
      4th War Loan Drive. (If possible, work with the local O.C.D. set-up.)

   E. Bond Savings
      If the committee so desires it may have as one of its projects, securing
      sponsorship for War Bond Saving Clubs among local organizations that
      exist in the community.

3. Some chairmen have found it simpler to break down the committees into the fol-
   lowing:
   a. Federated clubs
   b. Business and professional groups
   c. Fraternal auxiliaries
   d. Church groups
   e. Beauty shops

   The heads of sub-committees and the heads of categories constitute the executive
   body.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. of Conferences or meetings</th>
<th>Number in Attendance</th>
<th>Objectives or Outcomes</th>
<th>Days in field</th>
<th>No. of Cities</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>$387,600</td>
<td>18 1/4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>113.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,361,000</td>
<td>18 3/4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>114.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>103.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 1/2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>91.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25 1/2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>155.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 3/4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>98.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July - August</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,988,000</td>
<td>9 1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25 3/4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>161.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 3/4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>108.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>169,535</td>
<td>19 1/4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>121.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>6,575</td>
<td>314,499</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>159.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>217</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,575</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,122,624</strong></td>
<td><strong>204</strong></td>
<td><strong>61</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1285.20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ANNUAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
of
CHARLES A. McKINNAN

Table 1.— Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

**May—June, 1946**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D. C.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reported for duty with Interracial Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUNE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Shaw Jr. High School</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Shaw Jr. High School</td>
<td>Speaker 1,000</td>
<td>Started drive for Schools-at-Var Flag - 90p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>NEW YORK CITY</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Participation assured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nat'l Negro Publishers' Assn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>War Bond Rally sponsored by Negro Freedom Organization</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-22</td>
<td>BUFFALO, NEW YORK</td>
<td>War Loan Drive</td>
<td>$809,469.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>ROCHESTER, NEW YORK</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>Speaker 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK</td>
<td>Lincoln Rd. Housing Project</td>
<td>Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Western New York Patriotic Session, AMR Lion Conference</td>
<td>Speaker 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>$809,469.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

July, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective or Activity</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 6</td>
<td>DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>$105,475</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ANVS Corp. Bond Rally &amp; Show</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 8</td>
<td>GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Var Finance Committee officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winston Mutual Life Ins. Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28-30</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MARYLAND</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Var Bond Saving</td>
<td>Club plan adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nat'l United Ushers' Assem.</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Club plan adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Motion Picture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calif. delegation of Nat'l United Ushers' Assem.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>$180,475</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Meetings</td>
<td>Attendance of Activity</td>
<td>Objective of Outcome</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG 1-3</td>
<td>BALTIMORE, MARYLAND</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Introduced WBSC plan, Payroll Savings &amp; WBSC plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maryland Business Assn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor Union officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fertilizer Workers of Baltimore</td>
<td>Speaker 200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-31</td>
<td>RICHMOND, VIRGINIA</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Payroll Savings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>War Finance Committee officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor Union officials:</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Payroll Savings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richmond, Newport News, Norfolk, Suffolk, Franklin, Danville, South Boston, Chase City, South Hill, Petersburg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farmville, Keyville, Brookneal &amp; Lynchburg</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Introduced Payroll Savings &amp; WBSC plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-25</td>
<td>ROANOKE, VIRGINIA</td>
<td>Speaker 200</td>
<td>Introduced WBSC plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American Legion Convention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negro War Finance Committee officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Concluded plans to sponsor a plane for heroes of Roanoke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>MARTINsville, VIRGINIA</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Explained WBSC plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cooperative Fute Factory (1,000 Negro Women Work.)</td>
<td>with director</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint meeting of labor unions</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-31</td>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>(6th War Loan plans)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rochester, Ithaca, Binghamton</td>
<td></td>
<td>Discourage Bond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civic organization heads</td>
<td></td>
<td>(redemption)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>War Finance Committee officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>700</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

September, 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEPTEMBER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>BINGHAMTON, SYRACUSE, BUFFALO, UTICA, N.Y.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>6th War Loan plans (&quot;Bonds for Babies&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFC officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women's committees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>leading citizens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>local union officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-11</td>
<td>SCHENECTADY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, AIRRAFT, NEW YORK CITY</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFC officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>labor union officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-17</td>
<td>GREENSBORO, HIGHSVILLE, MADISON, N.C.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>Interest of tobacco farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.</td>
<td></td>
<td>WFC committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>school officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agric. representatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-23</td>
<td>GRAND, DURHAM, RALEIGH, FAIRMONT, N.C.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>Stimulate interest in bond sales among tobacco farmers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFC officials, farm agents, and others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-27</td>
<td>SILVER CITY, HIGH POINT, LEOMGTON, SALISBURY, CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, ROCKSVILLE, N.C.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>Interest of Schools-at-war program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-30</td>
<td>MARTINSVILLE, CHATHAM, HALEFAX, SOUTH BOSTON, DANVILLE, VA.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>6th War Loan plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFC officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>farm agents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School-at-war committees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS** 50

Regraded Unclassified
Table 5. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

October 1946.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance of Activity</th>
<th>Objective of Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCTOBER 2</td>
<td>GREENSBORO, N.C. Commissioner of Agric. Negro farm agent WFC officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Stimulate sales among tobacco farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-16</td>
<td>NEW YORK CITY WFC officials Labor leaders: Laundry Workers Garment Workers Bldg. Service Emp.l. Hotel &amp; Restaurant Transport Service</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Work among organised labor groups for 6th War Loan Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>CLEVELAND, OHIO WFC officials Labor leaders Civic leaders</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Reorganised Labor activities and 6th War Loan Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>DETROIT, MICH. CIO locals</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>6th War Loan plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-24</td>
<td>CLEVELAND, OHIO Progressive Bus. Men's Club</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Bond appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-28</td>
<td>COLUMBUS, OHIO WFC officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>6th War Loan plans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6.—Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.
November 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance of Activity</th>
<th>Objective of Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| November 1-4 | COLUMBUS, OHIO  
WFC officials  
Leading citizens | Conference               | To finance 6th War Loan publicity |
| 5      | DAYTON, OHIO  
Bethel Baptist Church | Speaker - 700          | Committee organ.                             |
| 8-9    | School officials  
and students | Conference               | Inaugurate “Schools-at-War” program — to purchase army equipment and participate in poster contest. |
| 15-21  | CHARLESTON, MONTGOMERY,  
BLUEFIELD, W. VIRGINIA  
WFC officials and V. Va. State College Bond Unit  
Teachers Assn. officials  
Bus. & Prof. Men's Club  
Teacher assembly  
Student assembly  
Agricultural workers  
WBSO State Repr. | Conference               | Schools-at-War program. |
| 23-28  | ROANOKE, RICHMOND, PEZERSBURG,  
SOUTH BOSTON, SOUTH HILL,  
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA  
WFC officials  
State Teachers Conv.  
School officials  
South Hill - farmers  
South Boston - farmers  
Danville - farmers | Conference               | 6th War Loan plans |
| 29     | GREENSBORO, N. C.  
WFC officials | Conference               | 6th War Loan plans |

| 20     | 2,325                                        |                         |
Table 7.— Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (Or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcome, December, 1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>BUFFALO, NEW YORK</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for &quot;Negro-American Day&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFC Officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shiloh Baptist Church (5)</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rally</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>JAMESTOWN FALLS, N.Y.</td>
<td>Rally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upstate War Finance Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BUFFALO, N.Y.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor &amp; Fraternal officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women's division</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-13</td>
<td>ROCHESTER, N. Y.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>War Finance Committee officials</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Churches (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>SCHENECTADY, N.Y.</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Housewives participation - 75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lincoln Housing Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-30</td>
<td>GREENSBORO, WILMINGTON-SALEM,</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>To encourage greater investment in Bonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BEIDSVILLE, ROANOKE, N. C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFC officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farmers' meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-H Club leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-H Club annual meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS** | **19** | **$55,000**
### McLEAN - Totals

#### 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. of Conferences or meetings</th>
<th>Number in Attendance</th>
<th>Objectives or Outcomes</th>
<th>Days in field</th>
<th>No. of Cities</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May - June</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>$809,480.25</td>
<td>15 1/4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$102,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>178,476.00</td>
<td>8 3/4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>69,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
<td>23 3/4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>200,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>205,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>164,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td></td>
<td>27 1/4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>201,65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>53,000.00</td>
<td>19 1/2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>125,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>125</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,425</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,040,965.35</strong></td>
<td><strong>142 1/2</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,075.80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ANNUAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
of
BENJAMIN F. SELDON

Table 1.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.
May - June 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAY 25</td>
<td>Sworn in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| JUNE 1 | Newark, New Jersey  
War Finance Committee |            | Conference |
| 7 | Nat'l Beauty Culturists League | 200 | Cooperation pledged |
| 9 | Washington, D.C.  
Pageant at Griffith Stadium | 10,000 | To observe speaker's technique |
| 13 | Hillside, New Jersey  
Cooper Alloy Foundry Co. | Rally | $60,000 |
| 14 | East Orange, New Jersey  
Leading Citizens | Conference | Explained VBCO plan |
| 15-16 | Newark, New Jersey  
Ford Edgewater Plant | 3,000 | $334,000 |
| 19-20 | Leading Citizens | Conference | Orgd. Boy Scouts;  
& Beauticians for  
July 2 Rally |

**TOTALS**  
7 | 15,200 | $334,000 |
Table 3. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

July, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NEWARK, N.J. Baseball Game - Rally Day</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>$20,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CAMDEN, N.J. War Finance Chairman Conference</td>
<td>Plans for creating greater int. in &quot;H&quot; Bond buying</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>JERSEY CITY, N.J. Leading citizens Conference</td>
<td>To secure Roosevelt park for rally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>CAMDEN, N.J. and EAST ORANGE Subcommittee meeting Conference</td>
<td>Studied War Bond problem of Daddy Grace, and Rally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mt. Olive Baptist Church officials Conference</td>
<td>$875</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>LAWSIDE, N.J. Leading citizens Conference</td>
<td>Planned parade and outdoor meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Bond Drive - Baseball Park</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>$8,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>PLAINFIELD, N.J. Mt. Olive Baptist Church Conference</td>
<td>$780</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>15,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$39,880</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.  
August, 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Attendance or Activity</th>
<th>Objective or Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Post of duty transferred to Newark, N. J.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Made contacts with Labor leaders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 9    | SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
50th Convention of Labor Movement | Conference | Plans for Bond Rally in Atlantic City |
| 16   | ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
War Finance Committee | Conference | Pledged to support program. Aim to purchase $80,000 Pursuit Aeroplane. |
| 19   | Leading citizens | Conference | Pledged cooperation. Promised a tank; speakers, wounded soldiers etc., for Atl. City parade. |
| 23   | FT. DIX, N.J.  
Chief of Public Relations  
(Major Geo. Paul) | Conference |  |
| 24-29 | ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.  
War Finance Committees  
Church groups  
Mr. Gain & his citizens committee at Am. Legion hqtrs. | Conference | Future arrangements for Atl. City rally |
| 31   | Frontiers of America (Luncheon) | Speaker | Pledged aid in Bond selling |

**TOTALS**  9
## Table 4. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

September 1946.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective or Activity</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-14</td>
<td>ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFCU members</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Arranged programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-19</td>
<td>BOSTON, MASS.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Arranged meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFCU members</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-23</td>
<td>Labor leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Meeting - St. Mark's Church</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker - 250</td>
<td>WFCU plan adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>United War Mothers of America</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker - 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Labor leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Arranged meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-30</td>
<td>Little Fellows Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker - 100</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Progressive Credit Union</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFCU Radio Broadcast</td>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker - 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 11 750 $6,000
### Table 5. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

**October 1944**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance of Activity</th>
<th>Objective of Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OCTOBER</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>News statement issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>BOSTON, MASS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Newspaper editors</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban League staff</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Stimulate interest in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South End House staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>War Bond program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Progressive Credit Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Porters Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YWCA workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 9
Table 6. — Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

November 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objective of Activity</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOVEMBER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWARK, N. J.</td>
<td>Ford Plant employees</td>
<td>3,370</td>
<td>$322,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON, MASS.</td>
<td>Ministerial Alliance</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Sales stimulation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWARK, N. J.</td>
<td>Department heads</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for county-wide drive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFU officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City committees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leading citizens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMDEN, N. J.</td>
<td>Armstrong Corporation</td>
<td>Speaker - $65</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>Formed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruberoid Company</td>
<td>Speaker - $270</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>War Bond Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Himmelein &amp; Bailey Co.</td>
<td>Speaker - $97</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAMBERS, N. J.</td>
<td>School officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
<td>Formed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leading citizens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>War Bond Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mayor Folk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postmaster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTALS 15 4,002 $322,000
Table 7.— Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.
December 1944.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance Activity</th>
<th>Objective Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1–4</td>
<td>NEWARK, N. J.</td>
<td></td>
<td>To spur &quot;H&quot; Bond buying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFO officials</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministerial Alliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School principal</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>$1,309.20 Bonds &amp; Stamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MONTCALIR, N. J.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Plans for door-to-door canvas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leading citizens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>NEWARK, N. J.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>For cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>newspaper offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ministers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–13</td>
<td>MORRISTOWN, ATLANTIC CITY,</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Re War Bond publicity material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GARDEN, NEWARK, N. J.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WFO officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>War Bond leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civic leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13–16</td>
<td>ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.</td>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Bond stimulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leading citizens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LAWSIDE, N. J.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bond Rally &amp; Show</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>MONTCALIR, N. J.</td>
<td>Bond appeal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Methodist Church</td>
<td>- 250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NEWARK, N. J.</td>
<td>Speaker - 2700</td>
<td>&quot;H&quot; Bond stimulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metropolitan Dept. Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21–30</td>
<td>Leading citizens and</td>
<td>Contacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>county leaders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>PLAINFIELD, N. J.</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>To sustain Var Bond interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methodist Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| TOTALS     |                                | 13                  | 4,002                                  | $353,500                           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. of Conferences or meetings</th>
<th>Number in Attendance</th>
<th>Objectives or Outcomes</th>
<th>Days in Field</th>
<th>No. of Staters</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May - June</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15,300</td>
<td>$394,000</td>
<td>26 1/4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$160.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15,550</td>
<td>29,850</td>
<td>27 3/4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>122.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 1/2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>76.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>16 1/4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>107.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29 3/4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>184.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4,002</td>
<td>353,500</td>
<td>16 1/2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>119.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3,580</td>
<td>9,309</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>57.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>72</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,052</strong></td>
<td><strong>$722,685</strong></td>
<td><strong>154</strong></td>
<td><strong>32</strong></td>
<td><strong>$898.65</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### NATIONAL STAFF - GRAND TOTALS - 1944

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee</th>
<th>(Out-of-town) Conferences and Meetings</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Objectives of Outcomes 1/</th>
<th>Days in Field</th>
<th>No. of Cities visited 2/</th>
<th>Travel Cost 3/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pickens</td>
<td></td>
<td>101</td>
<td>$ 2,788,125</td>
<td>161 1/2</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>$1,379.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>399,793</td>
<td>36 3/4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>244.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter</td>
<td></td>
<td>317</td>
<td>4,122,634</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1,285.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLean</td>
<td>(June-Dec.)</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1,040,355</td>
<td>149 1/2</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1,073.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selden</td>
<td>(June-Dec.)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>792,659</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>692.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>702</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 9,024,556</strong></td>
<td><strong>708 3/4</strong></td>
<td><strong>268</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,765.47</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ See also War Bond Sales, p. 61.

2/ Several cities were visited many times.

3/ Per diem and other expenses, exclusive of salary and railroad fares.
The various committees have worked effectively in every War Loan Drive. They have played a large part in keeping their respective audiences informed in dollars and cents of the importance of the material. Committee members were not only sold on the idea of the War Loan, they enlisted many of the other citizens to set out for a War Loan Committee, month by month. As such, they showed a lot of enthusiasm and promotion. The War Loan Committee had not been told about the organization of the War Loan Committee, but they were engaged and prepared to tell the story and devote all efforts to the success of the War Loan. The War Loan Committee had been set up to take care of the War Loan, but they had not been told about the organization of the War Loan Committee.

Mr. Crocker was the Deputy Administrator of the War Loan Committee of the Negro Organization of the school year. Mr. Crocker was the Secretary of the War Loan Committee of the school year. He was one of the most active War Loan Committees in the State. He was one of the most active War Loan Committees in the State. His job was to stimulate the enthusiasm and promotion of the War Loan Committee. The War Loan Committee had not been told about the organization of the War Loan Committee, but they were engaged and prepared to tell the story and devote all efforts to the success of the War Loan. The War Loan Committee had been set up to take care of the War Loan, but they had not been told about the organization of the War Loan Committee, but they were engaged and prepared to tell the story and devote all efforts to the success of the War Loan.
In February 1944 a full-time interracial worker was appointed to the War Finance Committee, in Upstate New York, an area comprising fifty-four counties and six Federal Reserve Districts. As a basis of organization, it was decided to concentrate in communities with a Negro population of 200 or more, for the purpose of integrating them fully into the War Finance program. No quotas are allocated but the slogan of "Complete Coverage and Extra Bonds" is used. It is estimated that at least three-fourths of the Negro population work in industry or on jobs with payroll savings. Volunteer workers are recruited with representation on the central committees. Both the Negro and white committees have accepted the program wholeheartedly.

With the assistance of national staff members, working committees or groups are located in the following cities, all of which were active in the Sixth War Loan:

- Auburn
- Binghamton
- Buffalo
- Ithaca
- Lockport
- Niagara Falls
- Rochester
- Schenectady
- Syracuse
- Utica

Buffalo is the focal point of this work due to the large Negro population, approximately 30,000 - more than the combined number of the rest of the area. The program is unique in that a day is set apart during the war loans for American Negroes. All sales from all issuing agencies are credited to that day. The Negro volunteer workers make their reports at a mass rally at which there have been such prominent Americans as: Brigadier General B. O. Davis, Dr. Marshall Shepard, Dr. William Pickens and others. Another feature of the day is a civic luncheon sponsored by the Mayor and County Chairman as a tribute to the Negro industrial workers who are doing such a magnificent job in making it possible for Buffalo to meet its tremendously heavy schedules for Army and Navy production. Moreover, the program has definite race relations objectives.

Future plans include the completion of the organizational work in the few remaining cities where the program can be of value, to the end that the entire upstate area can have an active, functioning War Finance organization.
HARRY SIMMS
Promotion Specialist, WPC
Alabama

A complete report on War Bond sales among Negroes in all counties is not at present available. This partial report gives a cross-section of Negro participation in the State during the 8th War Loan Drive and furnishes a basis for calculating the results in general being obtained throughout the Negro Division.

Amount of Sales $2,523,650.
G. G. SPALDING
Associate Administrator, WPA
North Carolina

As Associate Administrator for the War Finance Division for the State of North Carolina, it has been my privilege to make several talks in different parts of North Carolina, as well as in other states, in the interest of War Loan Campaigns. Aside from speaking in eight different towns and communities of the State during the year, wide distribution for posters and War Loan literature has been made.

In my various contacts, efforts have been made to awaken Negroes of the State to the fact that it is a privilege as well as their patriotic duty, to actively support the War Loan Campaigns. That efforts along this line have met with an encouraging measure of support, is evidenced by the fact that Negro drives throughout the State have not only received excellent support, but in many instances quotas assigned have been oversubscribed.

It has been my purpose to devote as much time to War Loan activities as other duties would permit. Results, I feel, have been encouraging, and will continue to react favorably as the American public becomes more fully awakened to the obligation they owe their Government.

The following represents copy of a letter I received as a result of a recent visit to one of our North Carolina communities:

"I have heard more good comments from both white and colored about the type of meeting that we had last Sunday. You cannot imagine just how it has helped in relations between the white and colored.

"For myself, I appreciate you and Mr. Wheeler taking the time to come down and make an address to the people of our county. I do not know of a man that has done so much for his people as you have done. I say this with the deepest respect and admiration for what you have done.

"Today we received a large new deposit from a Negro and have sold today about $1,000.00 in War Bonds to Negroes. One was a woman that had been carrying $500.00 in cash in her pocket-book and came in to buy bonds with it. She told me that she had been at the meeting Sunday."

N.B. - The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., of which G. G. Spaulding is President, has purchased $4,575,400 in War Bonds during the year. Of this amount $2,000,000 was purchased during the 5th War Loan Drive.
O. C. W. TAYLOR
State Coordinator, V.F.G.
Louisiana

We are pleased to report that in Louisiana the Negro division has been quite active. While we have not succeeded in having a recognized Negro division in every parish to function fully and to touch every Negro in the State, we have succeeded in a small way. Our State Administrator has cooperated with us in trying to get these organizations perfected, but we have not received the support of the parish chairmen and it was left up to them to decide whether or not they wanted Negro participation in the loan drives.

We have about ten Negro parish organizations out of sixty-four parishes in the State.

In all of the parishes where we have been able to effect Negro organizations we have done well. In New Orleans we were able to sell in the Fourth War Loan Drive a total of $563,530.78. In the Fifth Drive we sold $858,022.00, and in the Sixth Drive we have passed the million dollar mark.

Total Bond sales for the year - $2,421,563.00.
WASHINGTON, D. C. - June 9, 1944 - Our Section is greatly benefited by the invaluable aid which it receives from its consultants, not only in their capacity as advisers but also as platform speakers and orators. Such is the case of Jesse O. Thomas, Consultant (and Assistant to the Administrator of the American Red Cross.)

One occasion on which he served us this year was his address to a gathering of 10,000 at Griffith Stadium urging support of the Treasury's 5th War Loan Campaign. He told the audience that the relationship of civilians at home to our soldiers on the fighting fronts is comparable with that of two parties to a contract.

"Our soldiers have agreed to fight for and preserve the institutions and the principles which we have learned to cherish," said Mr. Thomas. "It is now up to us to live up to our part of the agreement to provide them with the necessary sinews which will enable them to wage a successful war so we'll keep lending over here till it's over Over There."

The address by Mr. Thomas served to keynote the pageant, "America Yesterday and Today," which was staged at the stadium by the Order of the Eastern Star.

(Treasury Release N-1013)
In our Illinois organization, the work among colored citizens is directed from the office of the War Finance Chairman at Chicago, where I serve as Deputy Manager.

The organization is integrated into all programs of the War Finance Committees which are located in all cities outside of Chicago. These cities are divided into several regions, in which we have a Negro representative. On our own Chicago staff, we have a Payroll Savings representative as well as two additional representatives who assist me during the Drive periods.

In order to obtain the best possible results, we have an Executive Committee consisting of 30 prominent white and colored citizens, and 15 subcommittees with an active membership of from 20-300 citizens. These committees are: Churches, Corporations, Fraternal Organizations, Government Agencies, OCD, Payroll Savings, Publicity, Real Estate and Savings & Loan, Sales Outlets, Savings Clubs, Schools, Speakers Bureau, Social Agencies, Unions, and Women's Committee.

Special stress should be placed upon the committee sponsored by the South Central Community of Chicago, whose continuous production in each Drive shows sales between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 alone. During the 6th War Loan Drive the amount raised here was $8,695,826.60. In all communities where Negroes reside in the city of Chicago and Cook County, the program is organized to fully integrate them into the overall community plan as set up by the Community Chairman. This makes it practically impossible to give a definite figure showing the amount of War Bonds sold among Negro citizens of the State.

In the Down State areas, the work is divided into seven regions consisting of 52 cities having Negro populations in excess of 300 people. In each we direct the activities of the Negro War Finance Committees, integrating such work directly into the affairs of the County War Finance Committee in which the particular city is located.

In order to get the greatest result out of the Statewide promotion, this Division has secured a trained Negro regional chairman who assists in the direction of activities among the Negro citizens.

In conclusion, we believe that in addition to selling War Bonds, the activities of this Division have been instrumental in making America a better place to live in, for through War Bond activities, white and colored people have learned to work together for the benefit of America, and as a result thereof have found in their association a mutual respect for each other.
Dr. Joseph B. Walker, National Chairman of the War Bond Saving Clubs Organising Committee, sends in the following report for the year. The report, however, is by no means complete:

### War Bond Saving Clubs

**as of December 1944**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of</th>
<th>Total Number of Clubs</th>
<th>Total Membership</th>
<th>Total Amount of Bonds</th>
<th>Bonds Deposited</th>
<th>Bonds Recorded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1262</td>
<td>$57,578.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,925.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>380.00</td>
<td>775.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>7153</td>
<td>1,857,200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>361,967.75</td>
<td>54,829.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>21,250.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>78,700.90</td>
<td>80,750.65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals**

265  2021  $2,178,968.65  $115,934.65

Grand Total (Maturity value of Bonds) ..........................  $2,294,803.30

Twenty-nine State Representatives, who serve on a voluntary basis, were appointed on the War Bond Saving Clubs Organising Committee during the year.

See also pp. 76-78
WAR BOND SALES
(and Payroll Savings)

No attempt is made in this report to determine the exact amount of War Bonds sold through the efforts of this office.

Treasury experts claim that 27,000,000 employees buy War Bonds regularly through the Payroll Savings Plan. Recent Census reports show that there are approximately 54,000,000 civilians employed during this war emergency, including 5,500,000 Negroes - slightly more than one tenth - although leading Negro business experts claim that the number of Negroes now employed is nearer 8,000,000. (While the Negro constitutes 10% of the total U. S. population, it is estimated that he is 14 2/7% of the total working force of the country.) To be conservative, we assume therefore that if at least one tenth of the total civilians employed are Negroes, then at least one tenth of the total Payroll Savings participants are Negroes - or 2,700,000.

On this basis 2,700,000 Negro purchasers of $25 War Bonds (or the equivalent) would equal $67,500,000 per month, or $810,000,000 per year, to say nothing of the extra bonds purchased during drives. This does not take into account the other hundreds of millions invested in War Bonds by those in our armed services and by non-financial business concerns and other individuals, which would undoubtedly raise Negro participation well above ONE BILLION DOLLARS per year.

The above estimate is, even so, an understatement of the contribution by Negro Americans: it is based solely on the payroll allotments, and on a minimized share at that. The Interracial Section is by no means the sole agency that has influenced this outcome, however, for all types of Negro organizations have cooperated - religious, fraternal, business, etc., but this Section has been the central agency, which by stimulation and morale-building has influenced Negro activity in the entire country.

A cross-section of sales to Negro Americans throughout the Nation is given in the pages which follow.
1944

THE FOLLOWING IS A CROSS-SECTION
OF ITEMS ABSTRACTED FROM NEWSPAPER
STORIES, PRESS RELEASES
AND OTHER SOURCES
I. ARMED FORCES

Forward Area, South Pacific - The total monthly payroll for the 24th Infantry is approximately $13,800 of which, the last report shows, $1,139.50 goes for insurance, $4,208 in allotments, and $1,701.25 in War Bonds. (Jnl. & Guide, 2/11/44).

"For two consecutive Christmases we've bought the most seals for all the War Bond rallies we've been far ahead and some of the white boys haven't been able to close their mouths since they saw one of our men purchase $3,000 worth of Bonds at one time." (Excerpt of letter from a soldier friend) - Pittsburgh Courier, 5/6/44.

Camp Rucker, Ala.- Pay-day was War Bond day for Camp Rucker's colored troops, who invested more than $5,000 in War Bonds and Stamps. The mass purchase of Bonds and Stamps was made by the soldiers of Station Complement Supply Detachment No. 2 and men of four quartermaster service companies. The investments totaled $5,399.60. (Jnl. & Guide, 2/19/44).

Washington, D. C. - Major George Spencer Roberts, commander of the famous 99th Pursuit Squadron, visited the Monument Grounds to take in the Army Air Forces War Bond Show, "Shot from the Sky." ... The 99th Pursuit Squadron celebrated the downing of 12 Focke-Wulf's over the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead in Italy by buying $12,000 worth of War Bonds during the 4th War Loan. "Everybody kicked in," said Major Roberts, "even those who were already making heavy allotments from their salaries for War Bonds." (Treas. Release).

Leanie Simmons' orchestra entertained the Negro regiments at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. For a year prior to his induction, Simmons' quartet played from the stage of the Carrick Lounge in Chicago. During this time the band took part in numerous bond rallies and was cited by the Treasury Department for the part it played in a program which netted $100,000 in War Bonds at the Aragon Ballroom. (OWI M-895).

Washington, D.C. - Srgt. Herschel Ward, of Rolling Field, speaking over Radio Station WWDC last night in behalf of the drive by the Honorettes, Negro Government-girl organization, to finance the purchase of bomb lifts and bomb service trucks, was credited by officials of the drive with inspiring more than $2,500 worth of bond sales. (Times-Herald, 10/4/44).

Modesto Field, Calif. - War Bond Champ of the provisional training group of the Sacramento Air Service Command is S/Sgt. Ernest Langford of Dallas, Texas, who purchased 10 War Bonds during the month of August. After the war he plans to return to his old position as a refrigeration engineer with the General Motors or go into business for himself after his Bonds mature. (Informen, Houston, Tex., 9/30/44)
Los Angeles, Calif. — "The Festive Overture" is a new work by William Grant Still, won for him a $1,000 war bond in nationwide competition.

Bub Calloway, during his stay in Oakland, played several War Bond shows for the Treasury Department, boasting that it thrilled more than $1,000,000. Bub, who was unable to appear because of illness, (L.A. Pictorial, 12/25/44).

For Fort City — this is the week when all should take a deep breath and purchase War Bonds. The Treasury Department has composed the first war bond song in Java, titles "Lullaby the Bum," and Bond buyers are urged to purchase bonds at the two War Bond booths in the Fourth War Bond Drive. (Oakland Tribune, 12/25/44).

At the special request of Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Bub Calloway has composed the first war bond song in Java, titled "Lullaby the Bum," and Bond buyers are urged to purchase bonds at the two War Bond booths in the Fourth War Bond Drive. (Oakland Tribune, 12/25/44).

As the special request of Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Bub Calloway has composed the first war bond song in Java, titled "Lullaby the Bum," and Bond buyers are urged to purchase bonds at the two War Bond booths in the Fourth War Bond Drive. (Oakland Tribune, 12/25/44).

II. ARTISTS, ENTERTAINERS

The Benny Goodman Quartet played from the stage of the Roxy Theater, 12/25/44.

As the special request of Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Bub Calloway has composed the first war bond song in Java, titled "Lullaby the Bum," and Bond buyers are urged to purchase bonds at the two War Bond booths in the Fourth War Bond Drive. (Oakland Tribune, 12/25/44).
III. BUSINESS

Ft. Jackson, S. C. - In launching the 5th War Loan Drive within the Post Laundries at Fort Jackson recently, the Post Laundry Officer called together the 780 employees of the two laundries, the bulk of whom are Negro unclassified workers, and asked their cooperation in backing the invasion, setting forth many good reasons for buying bonds. Total subscription ran to $10,600. (Palmetto Leader, 6/24/44).

Philadelphia, Pa. - Major R. R. Wright, Sr., President of the Citizens and Southern Bank & Trust Company, announced last week that since the Japanese "sneak" attack on Pearl Harbor, the bank has purchased a total of $1,500,000 worth of War Bonds and has sold through its private channels more than $100,000 worth of Bonds to depositors and Negro and white citizens throughout the city. (Norfolk Jnl. & Guide, 3/11/44).

Washington, D. C. - The Industrial Savings Bank of Washington has sold more than $3,000,000 in War Bonds prior to the 6th War Loan Drive. (Treasury Release, 11/23/44).
IV. CHILDREN

Washington, D. C. - A total of $2,059.90 was raised in the Bond Sale effort of the pupils Visiting Teacher Corps when they dedicated an Army Ambulance in the Freedmen's Hospital Annex Auditorium June 21. (Washington Tribune 7/1/44).

Washington, D.C. - Gloria Brown, 15, a messenger in the Midcity Area, Air Raid Warden Service, sold $103,250 in War Bonds to lead the messengers all over the city during the 4th War Loan. (Washington Tribune, 7/8/44).

Juanita H. Waddell, Pittsburgh, Pa., 17 months old, bought two of the first bonds sold in the 5th War Loan Drive. She purchased them in honor of her father, Sgt. W. E. Waddell, who is stationed in Hawaii. (Pittsburgh Courier, 6/24/44).

Washington, D.C. - Newspaper boys of the Afro-American papers have sold 6,706,221 War Stamps of the ten cent denomination, totaling $670,622.10, in the 140 weeks which they have devoted to this task.
V. COMMUNITY

Norfolk, Va.-- Leaders of the colored War Bond Committee highly commended the cooperative efforts on behalf of workers and purchasers. More than $120,000 in War Bonds were sold, $20,000 above the goal. (Jal. & Guide, 2/26/44).

Marshall, Texas.-- The Negro division of the Harrison County War Finance Committee recently exceeded its goal of $125,000 by $25,000, with reports incomplete. (Chicago Defender, 2/26/44).

New Orleans, La.-- Bonds and Stamps amounting to $58,530.78 were purchased through the Negro division, 4th War Loan Drive. (Chicago Defender, 3/11/44).

Columbia, S. C. -- Richmond County in a last ditch went over the top before the deadline was reached. Total sales of War Bonds amounted to $6,850,000, with the quota set at $6,703,800. Reports still coming in. (Palmetto Leader, 3/19/44).

Baltimore, Md.-- The final tabulation of the War Bond Drive for the Negro Participation Division yielded $102,075 in Bonds, while the Women's Division sold $13,384 in Bonds and $1,352.10 in Stamps. (7/14/44).

Chicago, Ill.-- More than a million dollars in War Bonds were sold at a dinner sponsored by the South Central Assn. of Chicago, at the LaSalle Hotel, according to a report from the Illinois WFC to the Treasury Department. Admission to the dinner was a bond of $1,000 denomination or more. Bond sales at the dinner totaled $1,046,037.50, with Bonds accounting for 60% of the total. (OWI N-1034).

Marion County, Indiana.-- Inasmuch as our drive in Marion County was made at the place of employment, it is impossible to know the exact amount of bonds that were bought by the colored people. At the conclusion of the drive the colored committee reported a total of $49,192. (4/11/44).


Birmingham, Ala.-- Negro citizens here gave a turkey dinner which netted War Bond sales in the amount of $112,350. (Chicago Bee, 12/17/44).

Chicago, Illinois -- At a dinner given in the Morrison Hotel 375 guests vied with each other in bidding for precious cigarettes and equally precious Scotch whiskey. The surprise of the evening came when pre-war golf shoes took precedence over popular brands of the almost non-existent cigarettes. A pair was auctioned off to an eager bidder for $25,000 worth of Bonds.

Regraded Unclassified
VI. FRATERNAL

Washington, D.C. - A total of $120,000 worth of War Bonds were sold during a Bond Sales Rally on Washington's Birthday by the Independent Order of St. Lukes. - Washington Tribune, 3/4/44. Total purchases to date $85,000.

Chicago, Ill. - War Bonds sold at Elks' Convention, August 19-21, 1944, $52,975. (8/30/44).

Selma, Ala. - "The National Baptist Convention as an organization holds in separate units more than $10,000,000 worth of War Bonds and Stamps." (Section files 8/29/44 - DVJemison)
Louisiana - A 7-year-old colored boy, Charles Edward Brown, lugged a molasses bucket literally filled with money to the County Chairman and asked to buy a $25 War Bond. After laboriously counting the money, the chairman, Wirt Carpenter, found that Brown, a farm boy, had saved 665 pennies and $12.10 in nickels and dimes. He got the bond. (N.C. Informer 3/4/44)

Denver, Colo. - In an all-out effort for the War Bond drive, Pvt. Cleveland Green, a patient in the Fitzsimmons General Hospital, recently purchased $5000 worth of War Bonds. (Chicago Defender 3/11/44)

San Bernardino, Calif. - Henry Taylor, 70-year-old civilian worker at the Army Air Field, walked into the office of Maj. Hermann Wieland and purchased a $1000 War Bond. Asked why he bought a $1000 Bond, he replied: "Well, sir, I love my country. I can't go out and fight for it, but if money will help to keep it free, that's where it will go." (Journal & Guide, 5/12/44)

Fort Dix, N.J. - Pvt. Mary E. Mason, Chicago, thought she wasn't doing enough for her country, so when the 5th War Loan Drive opened at Fort Dix, she went into Wrightstown, N. J. and received pledges for $2,400 in War Bonds. Pvt. Mason, who says she has no special technique for selling bonds, has purchased over $16,000 worth of bonds and has an Army Class B allotment for a $25 War Bond each month. (Pittsburgh Courier 6/24/44)

Atlanta, Ga. - Mrs. Minnie Lee King purchased a $1000 Bond to help her son, a sailor, at San Francisco and all others that are in the service "on to victory." (Atlanta Daily World 4/7/44)

Milwaukee, Wis. - Price Collins, well-known citizen and veteran railroad man, has earned the distinction of being the first purchaser of a War Bond here. Following the opening of the 4th War Loan Drive he bought a $1000 bond, thus duplicating his performance when the third drive started last fall. Says Collins: "May we all back the attack with all our strength, might and power, may the United Nations win the war this year, and may Almighty God who holds the destiny of men, direct and guide the minds of those who shall sit in the valley of decision around the peace table."

New York, N.Y. - Mrs. Mattie V. Stewart, a waitress in the officers' dining room of the Bowery Savings Bank, opened the 4th War Loan bond sales to banks with a sale of a quarter million dollars worth of bonds. Mrs. Stewart said to the officers of the bank that her son, Richard, was an army sergeant and for his sake she was working hard to promote bond sales.
INDIVIDUALS

VII.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 12, 1944 - During the 6th War Loan Drive J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, bought $10,000 worth of War Bonds and says "I will probably buy more before the drive is over."

Baton Rouge, La.- Though confined to bed for more than a year, Pompey Squires, 80, retired farmer and grocer, signed on the dotted line twice at $10,000 each time in War Bonds. "I am merely sick in bed," he said, "but our fighting men are worse off than I and certainly not as safe."

Squires sold his farm to Standard Oil of Louisiana to erect upon it the largest oil refinery in the world. (Section files, 8/9/44 - OCM Taylor).
VIII. INSURANCE

Representatives of the Treasury’s War Finance Division were tendered two checks for $200,000 each, covering purchases of War Bonds by the Atlanta Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., and the Universal Life Insurance Company, of Nashville, Tenn. (Pittsburgh Courier, 2/12/44)

North Carolina Mutual has been a heavy purchaser of War Bonds in every campaign staged by the Treasury Department. In the first campaign the company purchased $100,000; second, $235,000; third, $300,000; fourth, $500,000; fifth $500,000. . . .Amount of Bonds purchased during 1944 – $1,134,100, with total holdings in Government Bonds to date of $2,920,400 (par value). (Palmetto Leader, 7/1/44).

The following insurance companies have invested a minimum of one million dollars in War Bonds: Supreme Camp, American Woodmen, $1,200,172.51; North Carolina Mutual $2,575,400; Atlanta Life $2,862,500.

Insurance companies holding a minimum of $500,000: Universal Life $700,000; Supreme Liberty Life $605,000; Metropolitan Funeral Association $541,729; Domestic Life and Accident $517,600.

Washington, D.C. (July 1944.) Negro banks and insurance companies have invested upwards of $20,000,000 in War Bonds since the fall of 1941. (OWI N-1052)
IX. PROJECTS

Washington, D.C. — Students at Randall Junior High School, have subscribed $2,000 of a self-made quota of $4,000 which they hope will be their contribution to the $2,000,000 bond drive being staged by the National Council of Negro Women to defray the cost of the SS Harriet Tubman, the first Liberty Ship to be named after a distinguished Negro woman. The SS Harriet Tubman was launched in South Portland, Maine, on June 3. (Wash. Tribune, 7/1/44).

Washington, D.C. — Surpassing their $2,000,000 goal by $1,452,000 the National Council of Negro Women announced last week that the SS Harriet Tubman has been liberated. A total of $3,452,361.75 Bond purchases were credited to the drive. The National Negro Insurance Association subscribed to $1,000,000 of this amount; North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. purchased $500,000, etc. (Afro 9/9/44).

Chicago, Ill. — Victory Tea and War Bond party presented by the Women’s Army for National Defense assisted in financing the building of a $2,000,000 Liberty Ship in honor of the late Robert S. Abbot, editor and founder of the Chicago Defender.

Washington, D.C. — The Treasury Department sent a letter of Thanks to Bishop R. E. Wright, Jr., of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, on the outstanding success of a patriotic mass meeting and bond rally in Memphis, Tenn., under the auspices of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America. (Pittsburgh Courier, 2/12/44)

Prince Anne, Md. — The Princess Anne Training School, with 63 students in the armed services, put their War Bond and Stamp Drive over the top in their effort to raise $1,200 for the purchase of an Army jeep. (Jnl. & Guide, 3/11/44).

Philadelphia, Pa. — Several Negro groups in Philadelphia worked in cooperation with the Philadelphia War Finance Committee in selling $375,000 in War Bonds to finance the cost of a $125,000 ambulance plans, and two $75,000 Thunderbolt fighter-bombers, according to a report to the Treasury Department. (Palmetto Leader, 7/15/44).

New York, N.Y. — An outdoor War Bond show was held at Lewisholm Stadium July 4. It was sponsored by the Harlem-Riverside War Finance Committee, with a goal of $2,000,000 in War Bond sales to defray the cost of the fourteenth Liberty Ship to be named in honor of a Negro (Bert Williams). (Afro, 7/8/44).

Washington, D.C. — The Army was presented with a brand new field ambulance, the gift of 76 Negro children who had to receive their school instruction at home or in district hospitals because of physical handicaps. They saved $2,022 in War Bonds and Stamps, and earmarked this total for the purchase of the Ambulance. (OWI N-1018).

Washington D.C. — Cardozo High School pays homage to one of its graduates, a war hero. A jeep purchased by students with War Bonds and Stamps was christened by one of the school’s prize Bond salesgirls, Jacqueline Jackson, in honor of Lt. Paul Graham Mitchell, who was graduated from Cardozo in 1937. (Treas. Release)
WASHINGTON, D.C.- Mary Lewis, a 15-year-old junior high school student, has put aside $2,086 in War Bonds toward her twin objectives of becoming a school teacher and paying her way through college. Mary is a 7A grade student of Shaw Junior High School. Students, 1,400 of them, marked Pearl Harbor Day with purchase of $8,000 in Stamps. Another purchase of $5,000 reported on June 5. (Pittsburgh Courier, 6/24/44)

WASHINGTON, D.C.- Gloria Brown, 15-year-old student at Garnett Patterson Junior High School, sold $106,250 worth of War Bonds and Stamps during the 4th W.L. Drive. ....Gloria received a letter of commendation from the Treasury...A radio announcer gave her mention in one of his broadcasts, and the same was true of the capital’s leading newspapers.

MONROE, N.C.- "Monroe Bond Day" was observed on February 8 at Winchester Avenue High School with a report of $4638.05 in War Savings Bonds and Stamps. (Jnl. & Guide, 2/19/44)

WASHINGTON, D.C.- Section 7A of Francis Junior High School won the Minute Man Flag for 90% participation in the War Savings Program. Also prepared an excellent scrapbook showing their activities in the Bond program.

WASHINGTON, D.C.- A total of $2,059.90 was raised in the Bond Sale effort of the pupils Visiting Teacher Corps when they dedicated an Army Ambulance in the Freedmen’s Hospital Annex Auditorium June 21. (Washington Tribune 7/1/44)

NEW ORLEANS, La.- Schools of New Orleans submitting their final report on the sale of bonds and stamps for the recent 4th War Loan, show that they have increased their sales by nearly 50%. Total sales reported $54,560.70. (New Orleans In former, 3/4/44)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.- A purchase of $10,000 worth of War Bonds has been made for the Edward Waters College. The $10,000 War Bond purchase represents a part of the accumulated surplus educational funds. (Jnl. & Guide, 2/19/44)

BALTIMORE, Md.- The 58 class of Milliot School, No. 104 initiated its 4th W.L. Drive with the sale of $1,367 worth of Bonds and Stamps. (Balto. Afro, 2/5/44)

WASHINGTON, D.C.- Colored school children have invested close to a quarter million dollars in War Bonds and Stamps, according to a report from the office of A. Kiger Savoy, asst. supt., to the Treasury Department this week. Elementary schools $164,268.40; Junior and Senior Highs and Vocational $49,855.95 as of June 30, 1944. ...Combined total of $213,934.35 is enough money to pay the cost of a medium bomber, a light tank, forty jeeps, and about a dozen "blockbuster" bombs. (Wash. Afro 7/15/44)

D-Day reaction at Shaw Junior High School in Washington, D.C. - Students purchased extra war saving stamps as a tribute to the Allied Forces. The students purchased $11,000 worth of stamps since the start of the school year. (Treasury Release)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. - To date we (Knoxville College) have purchased $2,000 in War Bonds and Stamps. (3/2/44)
X.

SCHOOLS

Rock Castle, Va.- The Cadet Corps of the St. Emma Military Academy has just presented the Government with 11 jeeps in the Schools-at-War Program. The students at this boarding high school, representing 28 States of the Union, purchased Bonds and War Stamps regularly — to win the award of the "Minute Man" Flag. (Palmetto Leader, 2/26/44)

Monroe, N. C. — Winchester Avenue High School has been awarded two citations certificates by the U. S. Treasury Department for services rendered in the "Schools at War" program in buying War Bonds and Stamps. Sales enabled the purchase of one motorcycle and one triple threat. (Jal. & Guide 1/29/44)

Washington, D.C.- Thirt clubs are being organized in the elementary schools of the city to encourage thrift among the children. The purpose of the clubs is to have the children buy War Stamps and Bonds to aid in the early victory of the war. Each member of the clubs pledge to buy a certain number of Stamps each week. To the club that buys the largest number of Stamps each week will go the "Tribune Award."

Clubs have been organized in the following schools: Burrville, Smothers, Lovejoy, Logan, Garfield, Van Ness, Giddings, Anthony Bowen, George Bell, Twining, Cook, Morse, Crummell, Garfield, and Stevens. Phillips-Worley, Briggs-Montgomery, Sunner-McCruder, Morgan-Wilson, Mott, Bruce, and Monroe are to get started this week...

This project has been hailed as one of the most worthy that have been put forth to encourage thrift among children of the city. (Wash. Trib., 10/28/44)

Chicago, Illinois — Single-handed, Sarniece Anthony, student at the Oakland High School, sold $24,925 worth of War Bonds during the 6th War Loan Campaign. (Treasury Release, 12/5/44)

New Orleans, La. — St. Mark rural school, East Baton Rouge parish, with an enrollment of 51 Negro children, sold $18,350 in War Bonds during the Sixth War Loan Drive. (Times-Picayune, 12/19/44).

Concord, N.C.— "The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes has purchased to date $9,000 worth of War Bonds." (Section files, 8/29/44 - LSSSawart).

New Orleans, La.— During the 6th War Loan Drive the Negro public, private and parochial schools purchased War Bonds and Stamps in the amount of $101,541.20. (OGWTaylor) 12/22/44
The movement toward a total of $1.725 million of War Bonds during the past week has been reported in 25 States to date.

The War Bond Committee shows that during the past week another 265,000 War Bonds have been subscribed, with a total membership of 907,465. This will result in the issuance of $2,000,000 War Bonds by the government War Bond Board during this period.

In conclusion, an incomplete report from the National Committee of the War Bond Committee, 10/28/44.
WAR BOND SAVING CLUBS PLAN
Of Organization

ADVISORY COUNCIL
Heads of Nat. Orgns.

NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

TREASURY
DEPARTMENT

STATE
WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

STATE REPRESENTATIVE
(USC)

LOCAL NBBL
LOCAL NBBL
LOCAL NBBL

Regraded Unclassified
ASSOCIATE OR DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR (Negro - WFC)
Receives "Total" monthly reports from Club Secretaries.

STATE CHAIRMAN (White-WFC)

WAR FINANCE DIVISION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON D.C.

* Members of the Interracial Section should not attend or address meetings on any War Bond activities without the prior consent of the State Chairman or Executive Manager.
XII. WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

The Florida State Federation of Negro Women took an active part in the 4th War Loan Drive. The Federation itself made an investment of $1,000; total sales traceable to the activities of these women amounted to $365,000.

The Colored Women's Division of the 4th W.L.D. in Memphis, Tenn., sold over $62,000 worth of Bonds.

Mrs. Julia C. Calloway, representing the Grand United Order of Tents of the Southern District, purchases a $10,000 War Bond to help boost the 5th W.L.D. (Wash. Afro 7/15/44)

Chicago, Ill. - Victory Tea and War Bond party presented by the Women's Army for National Defense assisted in financing the building of a $2,000,000 Liberty ship in honor of the late Robert S. Abbot, editor and founder of the Chicago Defender.

Washington, D.C. - Surpassing their $2,000,000 goal by $1,452,000 the National Council of Negro Women announced the liberation of the SS Harriet Tubman. A total of $2,452,361.75 Bond purchases were credited to the drive. The National Negro Insurance Assn. subscribed to $1,000,000 of this amount; North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. purchases $500,000, etc. (Afro 9/9/44)

Chicago, Ill. - Plans for a Christmas War Bond Party by the Chicago Beauticians will include a beautiful hair style show with stars of stage, screen and radio participating in the program. Volunteer workers of the Service Men's Center No. 3 will act as hostesses on this occasion and beauticians will exchange Christmas gifts of War Bonds and stamps from a beautiful Christmas tree erected especially for this purpose. (Treasury Release 12/11/44).

Berkeley, Calif. - Between the months of January and October, 1944, the Women's Ambulance and Defense Corps of Berkeley sold War Bonds in the amount of $65,899.25. (Report Nov. 27, 1944).

Birmingham, Ala. - The Beautician's Volunteer Corps of Birmingham are buying and selling War Bonds in order to pay tribute to the memory of the late Madame C. J. Walker. The unit raised $48,360 in a special drive that ended November 15 and plans to intensify its efforts during the Sixth War Loan Drive. Among the sales made was one of $10,000, one of $5,000, and 27 of $1,000 denomination. (OWI Release H-1247).

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

The Washington branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees sold over $10,000 worth of War Bonds at a "free" War Bond dance held at Turner's Arena. Guests were not required to buy either bonds or stamps for admission but rather they were put on the honor system to purchase them. (Washington Post, 4/8/44)

NFA (New Farmers of America) chapters and individuals bought $279,545 in War Bonds and Stamps. The organization has 26,200 members and 840 chapters.

Baltimore, Md.— Immanuel Christian Church purchased $15,000 in Bonds during the 5th W. L. Drive.

Baltimore, Md.— The Afro-American has sold $29,915 in Bonds and Stamps, according to a statement from George B. Murphy, editor of that journal.

Washington, D. C. — Prizm Prude of Everson, W. Va., has been named the country's champion coal miner, having just rounded out 60 years in the mines. He plans to retire with his War Bonds when the Third American war is over. He possesses more that $2,000 in War Bonds. "While the war lasts I work to buy bonds; today I loaded 13 tons of coal. When the war is over I sets me down an rests", he told his employers. (Palmetto Leader, 7/15/44)

The Nehi corporation of Columbus, Ga., and the Royal Crown Cola bottlers are making available to the United States Treasury the full-time services of S.J. Phillips, Mr. Phillips has made a study of facts on Negro patriotism; pictures of Negroes in the war and war activities. He will help local war loan committees secure more Negro purchasers of the 5th W. L. bonds. During the 4th W. L. drive, Mr. Phillips organized Negro newspapers and business organizations to sell more bonds. (Ohio State News, 7/8/44)

Patriotic Baltimoreans turned out in masses for the War Bond Rally at the Royal Theatre, contributing $25,000 to the 5th W. L. Drive. The war bond rally management showed good sense in selecting "There's something about a soldier" as the picture to be shown. Just the glimpse of the colored officer candidate made the bond buyers feel justified in the bond purchases and inspired them to buy more. (Balt. Afro 7/15/44)

Columbia, S.C.— Jim Kearse, Negro convict, a life-timer for murder, was presented with nine war bonds bought by him during the various War Bond campaigns. (Palmetto Leader, 2/19/44)

...The Board of Directors of the NAACP on June 12 invested $40,000 additional of trust funds in War Bonds. "We urge all Negro organizations and individuals to invest to the limit in democracy while they work to make that democracy real for all, irrespective of race, creed, color or national origin." (OVI — N 1028)

Chicago, Ill.— Dining car employees purchased out of their back pay. The Women's Committee called at the homes of each waiter who received back pay and sold $525 worth of Bonds. The union is making an all-out effort. Total sales by union $24,000. (4/24/44)
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

Personal endorsements of the Fifth War Loan Drive were received by the Treasury Department from distinguished Negro leaders - Walter White, NAACP; Justice Francis B. Rivers of the New York City Court; Bishop James A. Bracy of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior Secretary for Colored Work for the National YMCA Council; Sherman D. Scroggs, president of Lincoln University; C.C. Spaulding, chairman of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co., and Robert E. Taylor, member of the Chicago Housing Authority. (Treasury Release N-1028)

The following ad appeared in a New York newspaper: "Colored girl, war bond worker, will cook and serve dinner any Sunday for anyone who will buy or pledge $1,000 up in War Bonds, Box 2424, Times-Union."

Washington, D.C. - "Victory Bowls" have been placed in the lobbies of the Lincoln, Howard and Republic Theatres. Patrons in any of these theatres purchasing Bonds will be allowed chances to go into the Victory Bowl equal to the units of $25 Bonds they buy. $100 prize Bonds were donated by local business concerns. Drawing to take place at the close of the drive. (Treasury Release "G", 11/29/44)

Washington, D.C. - The New Farmers of America, with a membership of 26,300 Negro boys, sold during the year $279,545 in War Bonds and Stamps. (FSA Report).
XIV. AWARDS AND PRIZES

Section 7A of Francis Junior High School, Washington, D.C., won the Minute Man Schools-at-War Flag for 90% participation in the War Savings program.

A Doll Show was featured at School No. 136 (Baltimore) in which War Stamps served as prizes. (Balti Afro 2/5/44)

Washington, D.C. - Seven of the mothers who gave birth to 1,975 babies, one set of triplets, during 1943 in Freedmen's Hospital, drew lucky numbers on National Hospital Day and won War Bonds and Stamps totaling $75, as well as made plans for a second "Annual Alumni Reunion" on Hospital Day in 1946.

Birmingham, Ala. - A $25 War Bond was given as first prize in the typewriting contest; War Stamps were given for the second prize. (News-Age Herald, 4/16/44)

Washington, D.C. - Leo Marshall Bryant, Jr., 6-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bryant, proved to be the most popular baby in a recent baby contest sponsored by the Washington Business & Professional Women's League. The infant received a $25 War Bond as first prize winner.

Washington, D.C. - Little Miss Vernetta O. Williams, 5, won the $25 War Bond raffled off by Club Thirty. (Wash. Tribune, 2/23/44)

Newport News, Va. - A local laundry owner and operator, Charles F. Garner, revealed a unique plan whereby absenteeism is being kept at a minimum by weekly awards of War Bonds to employees for reporting to work on time.

Each week the names of every employee who has worked the full week previously and who has signed in on time for all six days, are placed in capsules and a drawing is held. The winning name receives a $25 War Bond. So far some $675 in War Bonds has been distributed among the employees.

Pittsburgh, Pa. - As part of its campaign to raise funds for the work of the Citizens' Coordinating Committee, the finance committee of that group held a drawing for three War Bonds. (Pittsburgh Courier 6/24/44)

Washington, D.C. - Mrs. Anna Lemont presented her daughter, Florence, a recent graduate of Brown Junior High School, $1,000 in War Bonds. (Wash. Afro 7/15/44)

The Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches will present the Edward L. Bernay's award (in 1945) to the person whose work toward the removal of racial tensions and conflicts has been most outstanding. The achievement must be of national significance and a distinct contribution to better race relations. $1,000 War Bond is the award. (Ohio State News 7/15/44)

Washington, D.C. - A $50 War Bond was given to the person holding the lucky number at a dance given at the Lincoln Colonnade by the Willing Workers of the Sympathetic Union. (Wash. Tribune 6/24/44)

Washington, D.C. - Silas Goodall, who works in the reproduction branch of the AGO, came in for a cash award of $100. He showed AGO how to save $5000 worth of their employees' time by simply having War Bonds delivered to their desks without taking workers away from their tasks. (Wash. Tribune 7/1/44)
XIV. AWARDS AND PRIZES

Capt. James T. Wiley of the 99th Pursuit Squadron was welcomed home by residents of Pittsburgh. The celebration was a feature of the 5th W.L. Drive in the Smoky City, and was sponsored jointly by the Pittsburgh Courier and the Citizens War Bond Committee. Many bonds were sold. Capt. Wiley received from Mrs. Jessie Vann, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Courier, a $500 Bond as a gift of the Citizens Committee. (OWI N-1033)

For a year prior to his induction, Lonnie Simmons' orchestra played from the stage of the Garrick Lounge in Chicago. During this time the band took part in numerous bond rallies and was cited by the Treasury Department for the part it played in a program which netted $100,000 in War Bonds at the Aragon Ballroom. (OWI N-895)

Rock Castle, Va. — The Cadet Corps of the St. Emma Military Academy has just presented the Government with 11 jeeps in the Schools-at-War Program. The students at this boarding high school, representing 28 States of the Union, purchased Bonds and War Stamps regularly — to win the award of the "Minute Man" Flag. (Palmetto Leader, 2/26/44)

Monroe, N.C. — Winchester Avenue High School has been awarded two citations certificates by the U. S. Treasury Department for services rendered in the "Schools-at-War" program in buying War Bonds and Stamps. Sales enabled the purchase of one motorcycle and one triple threat. (Jnl & Guide 1/29/44)

Washington, D.C. — The Treasury Department sent a letter of thanks to Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, on the outstanding success of a patriotic mass meeting and bond rally in Memphis, Tenn., under the auspices of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America. (Pittsburgh Courier, 2/12/44)

"For patriotic cooperation — citations have also been awarded to the following:

A. Improved Order of Samaritans, Athens, Ga.
B. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary, National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn.
C. Bishop James A. Bray (posthumous), Chicago, Ill.
D. Father Divine, New York City
E. Dr. Joseph E. Walker, National Chairman, War Bond Saving Clubs Organizing Committee, Memphis, Tenn.
F. Harlan W. Carter, Bureau of Engraving, Washington, D. C.

Los Angeles, Calif. — "The Festive Overture," a new work by William Grant Still, won for him a $1,000 War Bond in nationwide competition, for writing a jubilee overture celebrating the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra's 50th anniversary. The three judges voted unanimously for his composition which was among the 36 entered. (Afro, 12/30/44).

Washington, D. C. — A crochet bag was won by Miss Beatrice Nady as a prize for the largest purchase of War Bonds ($3400) at a December rally among the employees of the Census Department. (Afro 1/6/45)

Bristol, Va. — Six young people (two colored) won top prizes in a contest on the subject of "Why I Buy Bonds." Their prizes included a trip to Washington, D.C. to attend the inauguration.
**RECAPITULATION - Interracial Section**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Quantity/Details</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addresses made</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circular letters prepared</td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citations</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviator poster</td>
<td>(200,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby poster</td>
<td>(170,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Bond Saving Pamphlets</td>
<td>(120,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine articles prepared</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing lists</td>
<td>(26) - 4,587 names, including national organizations</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous documents</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press releases</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallies, Conferences, Meetings attended</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speeches prepared</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Travel Data</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cities visited</td>
<td>258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total days in field</td>
<td>705 3/4</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel cost</td>
<td>$4,785.47</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>War Bond Saving Clubs Organized</strong></td>
<td>265</td>
<td>60-H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Bonds</td>
<td>$2,394,332.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding State</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memberships</td>
<td>9,021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>War Bond Record of Section</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12% of monthly payroll; 100% employee participation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% above quota in Sixth War Loan Drive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# HIGHLIGHTS OF 1944
(from the press and other sources)

## Bond Purchases of One Million Dollars or More

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Purchases</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Face</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payroll Savings Estimate (Negro wage-earners)</td>
<td>$810,000,000</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City - Brass Band - Bob Montgomery fight (8/3/4)</td>
<td>$35,000,000</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selma, Ala. - National Baptist Convention (8/30/4)</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia, S.C. - Richmond County VPC (2/19)</td>
<td>$6,830,000</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill. - VPC (0.C. Purvis) 12/4</td>
<td>$19,000,000 plus</td>
<td>60-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham, N.C. - N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Co. (12/15)</td>
<td>$4,675,400</td>
<td>60-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C. - 33 Harriet Tubman report (8/1)</td>
<td>$3,452,361</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta, Ga. - Atlanta Life Insurance Co. (5/21)</td>
<td>$2,582,500</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill. - War Loan Dinners, VPC</td>
<td>$2,544,037</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, La. - Negro VPC (O.C. V. Taylor) 12/10</td>
<td>$2,421,582</td>
<td>60-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuskegee, Ala. - Negro VPC (Harry Sims) 9/15</td>
<td>$2,323,638</td>
<td>60-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis, Tenn. - War Bond Saving Clubs (J.W. Walker)</td>
<td>$2,294,803</td>
<td>60-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C. - Industrial Bank (11/28)</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa. - Citizens Bank, Maj. R. R. Wright (5/11)</td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phila., Pa. - Todd Duncan with Philadelphia Orchestra</td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, Ala. - Bond Rally (2/15)</td>
<td>$1,285,000</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver, Colo. - American Woodmen Ins. Co. (5/21)</td>
<td>$1,200,172</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, Mich. - Mass meeting (2/2)</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## Bond Purchases of $500,000 or More

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Purchases</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Face</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo, N.Y. - War Loan Drive, VPC (5/21)</td>
<td>$809,480</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis, Tenn. - Universal Life Ins. Co. (5/21)</td>
<td>$700,000</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C. - Afro American Newsboys</td>
<td>$670,832</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill. - Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co. (5/21)</td>
<td>$605,000</td>
<td>73</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Orleans, La. - Negro VPC (5/11)</td>
<td>$558,300</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill. - Metropolitan Funeral Assn. (5/31)</td>
<td>$541,729</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville, Ky. - Domestic Life Ins. Co. (5/21)</td>
<td>$517,600</td>
<td>72</td>
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</table>

## Bond Purchases of $100,000 or More

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond Purchases</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Face</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memphis, Tenn. - Mass meeting (1/28)</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida State Federation Negro Women</td>
<td>$385,000</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark, N.J. - Ford Edison Plant (6/15)</td>
<td>$354,000</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Pa. - VPC Report (7/15)</td>
<td>$325,000</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit, Mich. - MRC, Pawtucket Ave Co. (6/10)</td>
<td>$340,000</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C. - Negro schools (7/15)</td>
<td>$215,934</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville, Fla. - Negro VPC (1/20)</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis, Mo. - VPC Report, JHFreeman (1/13/45)</td>
<td>$182,780</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Farmers of America (FSA Report)</td>
<td>$279,545</td>
<td>81</td>
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</table>
HIGHLIGHTS (Cont.)

BOND PURCHASES OF $100,000 OR MORE (Cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marshall, Tex.- Harrison County Negro WFC (2/26)</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, Md.- Bond Rally (4/23)</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskegon, Mich.- Lackey Foundry Co. (6/15)</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, Ala.- U.SO Rally (2/12)</td>
<td>157,000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskegon, Mich.- Campbell, Wyman &amp; Gunnen (6/15)</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuskegee, Ala.- Air Base (2/15)</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk, Va.- War Bond Committee (2/26)</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, Ala.- Dinner Party (12/17)</td>
<td>113,250</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, D.C.- Gloria Brown, age 15 (7/8)</td>
<td>106,250</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham, N.C.- Bond Rally and Show (7/6)</td>
<td>105,475</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore, Md.- Negro Participation Division (7/14)</td>
<td>102,075</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans, La.- Negro Schools (12/23)</td>
<td>101,541</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill.- Lennie Simmons' entertainers</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benton Harbor, Mich.- Central High School (6/18)</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Plains, N.Y.- Bond Rally (5/29)</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasper, Ala.- War Bond Meeting (2/15)</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscaloosa, Ala.- War Finance Parade (2/14)</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTSTANDING EVENTS

Four War Bond songs were approved by the U. S. Treasury Department for use during the Sixth War Loan Drive. Of these four, two were submitted by Andy Razaf, Negro composer and lyricist. (p.4)

Dr. Hall Johnson submitted a song titled, "Buy a Bond Today." Although too late for use in the 6th War Loan Drive, it will be used for the interim period between drives.

"The Festive Overture," a new work by William Grant Still, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, won for him a $1000 War Bond. (p.82)

An elderly colored widow, with no sons or daughters to fight or join the armed services, sold her home and used the entire proceeds for the purchase of War Bonds, $15,000. (p.70)

Gloria Brown, 15, air raid messenger, sold $106,250 in War Bonds during the 4th War Loan Drive. (p.66)

Thrift clubs are being organised in the elementary schools of Washington, D.C., to encourage thrift among the children. The purpose is to have the children buy War Stamps and Bonds to aid in early victory of the war. (p.75)

The honor of being the first 6th War Loan worker to receive a commission as second lieutenant in the Blue Star Brigade went to a colored woman, Mrs. O'Della Davis. (Ithaca Jul., 11/24/44)

St. Mary rural school, New Orleans, La., 51 pupils, $13,000 Bond sales. (p.76)

Six Virginia high school students (two Negro) won prizes during 6th War Loan Drive, including trip to Inauguration, in Washington, D.C.

War Finance Division's Interracial Section War Bond record. (p.6)
HIGHLIGHTS (Cont.)

OUTSTANDING EVENTS

Columbia, S.C.- Jim Kearse, convict, life-terms for murder, was presented with nine War Bonds bought by him during the various War Bond campaigns. (p.80)

New York City - The following ad appeared in a New York newspaper: "Colored girl, War Bond worker, will cook and serve dinner any Sunday for anyone who will buy or pledge $1,000 up in War Bonds, Box 2424, Times-Union." (p.81)

Washington, D. C.- Silas Goodall was the recipient of a $100 award. He showed the A.O.O how to save $5,000 worth of their employees' time by simply having War Bonds delivered to their desks without taking workers away from their tasks. (p.83)

A special Radio Show was produced, adapted and broadcast by Duke Ellington and his organization for the 5th War Loan Drive. (p.4)

Section 7A of Francis Junior High School, Washington, D. C., won the Minute Man Flag for 90% participation in the Schools-at-War program. (p.74)

Monroe, N. C.- Winchester Avenue High School has been awarded two citations by the U. S. Treasury Department for services rendered in the Schools-at-War program in buying War Bonds and Stamps. (p.83)

UNIQUE PROMOTIONS

Cab Calloway has composed the first War Bond song in jive, titled "Bakin' 'em Back," combining jive talk lyrics with melody. The song, composed at the request of Secretary Morgenthau, urges bondholders to "stash your Bonds away" which means "hide your Bonds for safekeeping." (p.64)

Chicago, Ill.- A Christmas War Bond Party by the Chicago Beauticians included a hair style show with stars of stage, screen and radio participating. The beauticians exchanged Christmas gifts of War Bonds and Stamps from a beautiful Christmas tree erected especially for this purpose. (p.79)

Washington, D. C.- "Victory Bowls" were placed in the lobbies of the Lichtman Theatres. Patrons in any of these theatres purchasing War Bonds had chances at the Victory Bowl equal to the units of $25 Bonds purchased. Several $100 Bond prizes were donated by local business concerns for this purpose. (p.81)

By appeals to doctors, nurses and visitors, 76 crippled children sold $2,022 in War Bonds and Stamps for the purchase of an Army ambulance. (Schools-at-War, Feb. 1945)
HIGHLIGHTS (Cont.)

UNIQUE PROMOTIONS

Newport News, Va. - A local laundry owner and operator is keeping absenteeism at a minimum by weekly awards of War Bonds to employees for reporting to work on time. Each week the names of every employee who has worked the full week previously and who has signed in on time for all six days, are placed in capsules and a drawing is held. The winning name receives a $25 War Bond. (p.83)

The Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches presents each year the Edward L. Bernay Award to the person whose work toward the removal of racial tensions and conflicts has been most outstanding. The award is $1,000 War Bond. (p.83)

The INTERRACIAL SECTION is proud of the contribution that is being made by colored Americans - on the "Bend front" as well as on the battlefront - and is deeply grateful to all who had a part in making this report possible.

Dear Henry:

Your letter of January 2nd is much appreciated and I have had it brought to the attention of cognizant authorities so that they would know of your kind offer and make requests for assistance from your promotional organization in the event it is considered necessary.

If the services of your organization are needed, no doubt the Chief of the Incentive Division, Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, USN, will be in touch with your Department.

In the meantime, I suggest you have your War Bond people get in touch with Admiral Woodward to apprise him of the services at your disposal.

Sincerely,

James Forrestal

The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.
January 24, 1945

Dear Henry:

I thought you might be interested in seeing a copy of a telegram I received from Dr. Herman W. Johnson of Houston, Texas, and also a copy of my answer.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Henry

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace,
Wardman Park,
Washington, D.C.
January 23, 1945.

Dear Sir:

I am acknowledging receipt of a telegram dated January 22 with your name appended. The telegram reads as follows:

"Would you as fiscal agent of our Government appoint Wallace as Chairman of the RFC with the billions involved? Does his business experience warrant such appointment? Further purchase of Government securities awaits your reply."

The last sentence of this message, I think, particularly deserves attention.

It has been one of the saddest experiences of my life to receive letters and telegrams like this from time to time during this war. Typically they express the attitude that because someone in official life has done something of which the writer disapproves, the writer is not going to help any more with the war effort. He is going to let the rest of the 135 million people of America fight along by themselves as best they can. It is the sort of thing we used to call "the baby act" when I was a boy.

The only comforting thought about such messages is that the writers don't really mean them, but only express the anger of a moment.

If you really in good faith want my opinion of Henry Wallace's ability to discharge competently the duties of the position to which the President has appointed him I will give it to you. He is a supremely loyal public servant, able and devoted, and he is well qualified
to direct the work of the Department of Commerce and of the lending agencies attached to it. He will administer them with his purpose concentrated on the public interest. Of that there need be no doubt.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. Herman W. Johnson

Houston, Texas
HSA405 NL PD=HOUSTON TEX 22

THE HON HENRY MORGANTHAL=
SECY US TREASURY WASHDC=

WOULD YOU AS FISCAL AGENT OF OUR GOVERNMENT APPOINT WALLACE
AS CHAIRMAN OF THE RFC WITH THE BILLIONS INVOLVED? DOES HIS
BUSINESS EXPERIENCE WARRANT SUCH APPOINTMENT? FURTHER
PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AWAITS YOUR REPLY SINCERELY
YOURS=

HERMAN W JOHNSON MD.
Dear Mr. Byrnes:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 13, 1945, having reference to the declining stock pile of coal available and pointing out the necessity for keeping temperatures below 68 degrees in buildings heated by the Treasury Department.

In compliance with your request, the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings has been instructed to regulate temperatures so that they will not exceed 68 degrees.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Honorable James F. Byrnes,
Director,
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion,
Washington, D. C.

CSB/mhg
1-23-45
Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Secretary of the Interior has reported to the President that we must reduce our coal consumption in 1945 by approximately 25 million tons. He has pointed out that a stockpile of 77 million tons which was available on April 1, 1943, will be reduced to approximately 40 million tons by April 1, 1945. This stockpile will be inadequate to assure proper distribution.

I have asked the War Production Board to prohibit the use of electricity obtained from coal in all outdoor advertising, ornamental and display lighting. I have also asked the Director of Defense Transportation to eliminate special and excursion trains and increases in normal schedules to resort areas.

The savings from these measures will make up only a small part of the 25 million tons. Therefore, a substantial reduction in space heating is also necessary. I have appealed to the management of all public buildings, hotels, apartments, stores, and other establishments to take immediate measures to keep maximum temperatures below 65 degrees. I hope that the response to this appeal will prevent the necessity for rationing with the administrative burden which it would entail.

The President has emphasized the importance of government agencies responsible for the heating of buildings setting an example in compliance. With his approval, therefore, I wish to ask you to issue instructions to insure compliance in the buildings under your control.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington D.C.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Date Jan. 16, 1945

TO    Mr. Charles S. Bell, Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary

FROM  Mr. Edward E. Berney

In a hurried checkup I have learned that the Superintendent, Treasury Buildings, heats:

Main Treasury Building
Annex 1
Belasco Theatre

and provides steam for a part of the White House, the Wilkins Building, and the leased building at 1510 H Street, N. W.

All commercial buildings are heated by the Public Buildings Administration or through the owners of the leased premises where we are occupying space.

Director Hall advised me that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and all of the buildings in that vicinity are heated from the central heating plant which is not under the control of the Treasury Department. The boilers formerly used to heat the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were dismantled sometime ago.
OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

1/16/43

Charles F.

We have just been notified that we have been

C. B. Bell

TELEPHONE 308

ROOM 26

Regraded Unclassified
January 24, 1945.

Dear Mr. Bowles:

Thank you for your letter of January 10, which encloses the booklet, "The Story of War Time Antioning". This seems to me one of the best things of its type that I have seen in print, and I have been interested in going through every page of the booklet. I appreciate your thought in sending that I had a copy.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Honorable Chester Bowles,
Administrator, Office of
Price Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

GEP/obs
The Honorable
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morgenthau:

I think you will be interested in the attached presentation on rationing. It outlines some of the problems which confront us and the methods we are employing to meet them.

I hope you can find time to run through it.

With my best regards.

Sincerely,

Chester Bowles
Administrator

Attachment
THE STORY
OF
WARTIME
RATIONING

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
CHESTER BOWLES, ADMINISTRATOR

Regraded Unclassified
EVERY AMERICAN

will gladly put aside his own convenience... sacrifice his welfare... to help bring the war to a successful end... at the earliest possible date.

BUT...

All of us want to know the reasons for the actions our government takes and the reasons for the part assigned to us in this total war.

THIS STORY

of wartime rationing is offered so that all Americans may know.....

WHY we Ration

WHEN we Ration

HOW we Ration

WHAT we Ration
WHY DO WE RATION?

WAR CREATES SHORTAGES

• Essential imports are reduced or cut off.

• Factories that made peacetime goods are converted to production of war materials.

• Food and Fibre, once in plentiful supply, must be shared with our fighting men and with our allies.

• Supplies of civilian goods diminish as war production goes up –

FOR EXAMPLE . . .
To Supply Our Armies, Our Civilians and to Aid Our Allies, the Government Allocated in 1944:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERCENT TO MILITARY AND OTHER USES</th>
<th>PERCENT TO CIVILIANS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTTER</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUGAR</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAT</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GASOLINE</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANNED GOODS</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEATHER</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN (CHEDDAR) CHEESE</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To Fight the War

These Steps Were Necessary:

1. We had to stop making cars, radios, refrigerators and washing machines, for civilians, in order to make more guns, tanks and planes.

2. We had to make more shoes, tires, trucks, produce more meat, dairy products and canned foods, produce more oil, refine more gasoline to supply our military as well as civilian needs.
While Military Needs Were Cutting Deeply into Supplies Available for Civilians...

EMPLOYMENT WAS INCREASING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>44 MILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>51 MILLION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AND PEOPLE HAD MORE AND MORE MONEY TO SPEND (After Paying Taxes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Money</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>68 BILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>131 BILLION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With Demand much higher and Supplies much lower than pre-war days...

It was apparent that many wouldn't get their fair share.

This could only lead to...

Buying runs

Hoardings

Aggravated shortages
AND...

People with the most money-

People with the most shopping time -

Would get the best and the most.

FURTHERMORE

In normal times, with adequate supplies, goods flow to corners of the country seeking markets. Local demands cause price premiums which draw in supplies.
But in wartime, with incomes high and sharply increased demand, much greater amounts of supply can be purchased near production areas, thus further aggravating shortages at outlying points.

**WITHOUT RATIONING**  **WITH RATIONING**

![Map showing distribution with and without rationing](image)

This is another reason why we ration.

**IT BECAME APPARENT THAT...**

War-time shortages would cause severe hardship and slow up our whole war effort...

**UNLESS** some system was inaugurated to distribute scarce supplies fairly or to those who needed them most.

**FOR THAT REASON...**
CONGRESS ACTED

-- to protect every citizen alike
-- to provide a mechanism for fair sharing of essential goods
-- to meet war-essential needs first when supplies would not meet the wants of all
-- to promote all out production

BY PROVISIONS OF THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT.

WHEN DO WE RATION?
THE AUTHORITY TO RATION

was delegated by Congress to the President under the SECOND WAR POWERS ACT.
and delegated by the President to the "SUPPLY AGENCIES."
to WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION on ALL FOODS.
to WAR PRODUCTION BOARD on ALL OTHER COMMODITIES.
WPB transferred to the PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR for WAR the control over Petroleum Products.

THE SUPPLY AGENCIES

WPB  WFA  PAW

are responsible for production for military needs and for civilian production and allocation. They determine when available supplies of essential goods are inadequate to meet uncontrolled demand.

When they find that consumer rationing is necessary to insure fair distribution of scarce essential goods...

OPA IS DIRECTED TO RATION...
OPA PLANS AND CARRIES OUT CONSUMER RATIONING PROGRAMS

1. To assure each section of the country its fair share of scarce goods.
2. to divide that supply fairly-one family to another.
3. to prevent hoarding.
4. to distribute essential products to those who need them most.
5. to help maintain ceilings by preventing ruinous bidding up of prices of scarce goods.

HOW DO WE RATION?
CONSUMER RATIONING

in America is done by "COMMITTEES OF NEIGHBORS"

These Committees are called WAR PRICE and RATIONING BOARDS

5,578 BOARDS serve every community in America.

119,788 VOLUNTEERS make up America's WAR PRICE AND RATIONING BOARDS

They are aided by 35,448 PAID EMPLOYEES located in the Boards

93 DISTRICT OFFICES serve the Boards, coordinate their operations, serve business and industry on rationing, price control and rent control problems.

8 REGIONAL OFFICES supervise OPA programs, communicate national policy to District Offices.

NATIONAL OFFICE
ALL AMERICA
is represented in
WAR PRICE AND
RATIONING BOARDS

In a typical state, Connecticut, Board Members, drawn from every walk of life include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyers</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchants</td>
<td>961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housewives</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricians</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Workers</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Men</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentists</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergymen</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND OTHERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 KINDS OF RATIONING PROGRAMS

Each planned to meet a vital wartime need for equitable distribution.

1. POINT RATIONING

.... an equal share to all

Everyone is entitled to an equal share of the civilian supply of scarce foods.

BUT... there is not enough of every food item to permit exact division.

AND... consumer tastes vary - not all of us want the same amount of each food.

SO... the point rationing system gives each of us the same amount of ration currency so that we can choose the foods we want out of two major food groups.
1. (Continued)

POINT RATIONING USES

BLUE POINTS

for most Canned and Bottled Foods.

There is a point value for each kind of food.

and RED POINTS

For most Meats, Butter, Margarine, Canned Fish, Cheese and Canned Milk.

There is a point value for each kind of food by cut, and weight, or size of can.

2. UNIFORM COUPON RATIONING

For a single commodity, when everyone should share alike, the Uniform Coupon System is used. This system validates a stamp periodically to allow each of us to buy a pair of shoes. In the same way stamps are validated with which everyone may buy a designated amount of Sugar.
3. DIFFERENTIAL COUPON RATIONING

For a commodity where different people require different amounts, larger rations are granted to some, smaller rations to others.

Fuel oil needs vary with the size of the home, climate or industrial use.

Gasoline needs vary, depending on type of activity, essentiality of use, distance, etc.

4. CERTIFICATE RATIONING

When single items in scarce supply have to be allotted to individual buyers on the basis of need, Certificate Rationing is used.

For items like Automobiles, Tires, Stoves and Rubber Boots, a simple Certificate is granted.
RATION CURRENCY FOLLOWS NORMAL BUSINESS CHANNELS

It parallels the flow of money.

- Retailer pays the wholesaler in stamps or ration checks on his regular bank.
- Wholesaler has his ration bank account too. He draws checks to pay his supplier.
- Manufacturer or Processor..... the first person to handle goods in their rationed form..... ends the flow of ration currency by paying it to OPA.

_He reports his production and sales which must check with the currency he receives._

In a certificate program, the certificates themselves flow through these channels.
TO PROTECT THIS
RATION CURRENCY SYSTEM...

Many Steps are Taken, Including...

1. Stamps and Certificates are printed on special safety paper and designs are changed periodically to hinder counterfeiting.

2. Ration currency is issued in many communities through mailing centers where special precautions are taken against theft and loss.

3. Currency goes from Banks to Verification centers where it is counted or weighed, spot-checked for validity, and inspected under special lamps to detect counterfeits.

RATION CURRENCY IS IMPORTANT

It is as important to Retailers, Wholesalers and Manufacturers, as to Consumers.

All must have it to replace the rationed goods they sell or use.
These essential goods have been rationed during the war:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Date Rationing Began</th>
<th>Present Status of Rationing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tires</td>
<td>Jan., 1942</td>
<td>Rationed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger Automobiles</td>
<td>Feb., 1942</td>
<td>Rationed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typewriters</td>
<td>Mar., 1942</td>
<td>Removed from Rationing, Apr. 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>May, 1942</td>
<td>Rationed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (Eastern Shortage Area)</td>
<td>May, 1942</td>
<td>Rationed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycles</td>
<td>July, 1942</td>
<td>Removed Sept. 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber footwear</td>
<td>Oct., 1942</td>
<td>Rationed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Oil (30 States)</td>
<td>Oct., 1942</td>
<td>Rationed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Oil (Pacific Northwest)</td>
<td>Feb., 1943</td>
<td>Rationed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Nov., 1942</td>
<td>Removed July, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline (Remainder of Nation)</td>
<td>Dec., 1942</td>
<td>Rationed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoves</td>
<td>Dec., 1942</td>
<td>Some removed Oct., 1944</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued next page
WHEN SUPPLIES BECOME ADEQUATE
RATION CONTROLS ARE REMOVED

- Coffee, Jams, Jellies and Fruit Butters, some Fats and Oils were removed from Rationing when Supplies became adequate to meet uncontrolled demand.

- Bicycles and Typewriters were removed when Rationing was no longer needed to assure supplies to more essential users.

- Ration Controls may be temporarily relaxed when the Supply Situation permits such action.
NOW... let's examine the items we ration ONE BY ONE

TIRES

A crucial Rubber Shortage and a Resulting Tire shortage Brought the first Rationing to America in January 1942.

to keep our transportation system going.
The Synthetic Rubber Program Enabled Us to Keep Running...

24 MILLION PASSENGER CARS
5 MILLION COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

BUT, in 1944, Even with This Program

1941 1944

PASSENGER TIRES FOR CIVILIANS
WERE 66% LESS THAN IN 1941

53.5 MILLION
18 MILLION

TRUCK TIRES FOR CIVILIANS
WERE 55% LESS THAN IN 1941

12 MILLION
5.4 MILLION

BUT NEEDS FOR TIRES ARE PILING UP

1. While 5 million tires were rationed to "B" and "C" car owners in Oct., Nov., Dec. 1944, only 70% of the eligible applicants could be given a tire certificate.

2. There never have been enough new tires to grant rations to 10 million "A" book holders.

3. Most tires in use today are in their 4th year of service.
THE TRUCK TIRE SITUATION HAS BEEN THE MOST SERIOUS OF ALL

In June and July 1944, civilians got almost 500,000 a Month

From August through December, stepped up Military demands reduced this to 400,000 a Month

For January 1945, the number was cut to 326,000 a Month

And while available truck tires decrease, needs grow, because tires are wearing out.

INCREASED MILITARY NEEDS are cutting further into our Passenger Tire Supply also.

Estimates of civilian passenger tire production for Jan-Feb-Mar 1945 show a decrease of 1,665,000 tires or 25%.

The quota of tires available for rationing in January was cut 10% from December but the production drop will probably be reflected in later and deeper cuts.

Thus, “A” Book Holders must continue to wait for new tires.
AUTOMOBILES

In February 1942, we had a stockpile of 538,000 new cars... to last until production is resumed.

(In May 1941, 514,000 automobiles were sold.)

- To continue wartime transportation it was essential that these cars be rationed to those who need them most.
- Through certificate rationing, that job has been done. One month's supply spread over three years!

On December 31, 1944 there were 12,000 cars left in that stockpile.

GASOLINE

Refining of Crude Oil Has Risen SHARPLY Since 1941

BUT...

Gasoline for Civilian Uses Has DROPPED SHARPLY.

1941  1944

CIVILIAN GASOLINE DOWN 29%

MILITARY & OTHER GASOLINE UP 265%
This Drop in Gasoline for Civilians Has Required An Even Sharper Drop in Gasoline for Passenger Cars.

BARRELS PER DAY

- **NON-HIGHWAY (FARM, ETC.) UP 16%**
  - 1941
  - 1944

- **COMMERCIAL VEHICLES DOWN 11%**
  - 1941
  - 1944

- **PASSENGER CARS DOWN 41%**
  - 1941
  - 1944

---

**GASOLINE IS RATIONED**

According to the essential needs of each motorist.

- **SOME** for every car owner to keep his car running for minimum family needs. 24,000,000 "A" book holders.

- **MORE** for those who need their cars for less essential business. 8,500,000 "B" book holders.

- **MOST** for those who must use their cars in war work or other highly essential occupations. 5400,000 "C" book holders.

And, of course, gasoline for:

- **TRUCKS**
- **BUSES**
- **MOTORCYCLES and other essential vehicles**
- **TRACTORS**
If Gasoline is Scarce...

Why are stocks increasing in the winter of 1944-45?

Because...

Stocks must be built up in winter... the season of lowest use... to permit increasing demands... farm and commercial... to be met in the Spring and Summer.

Stocks are LOWEST in November, after harvest, and HIGHEST in March and April before planting.

IF GASOLINE IS SCARCE...
WHERE DOES BLACK MARKET GAS COME FROM?

It comes from the common supply, leaving less for ration holders.

- Some motorists - and some dealers - pay counterfeit or stolen coupons or use coupons issued to someone else --
- But this gasoline comes from regular suppliers. Thus depriving the honest motorist of his fair share.
STEPS LIKE THESE HELP TO STAMP OUT THE BLACK MARKET

OPA:
1. Uses serial numbers on all coupons.
2. Cancels coupons at regular intervals and issues new ones.
3. Requires dealers to make good on all counterfeit coupons they accept.
4. Mails coupons from central offices in cities to reduce theft and loss.
5. Provides police escort and other similar protection for ration currency.
6. Checks gas coupons with special counterfeit detection device.
7. Requires every motorist to endorse his coupons.
8. Takes vigorous legal action against those who deal in the Black Market.

INDUSTRY:
Cooperates by holding tight to rationing rules, dealer education, etc.

THE PUBLIC:
Is coming to a better and better understanding that it takes two to make a Black Market.

THE GASOLINE BLACK MARKET IS MUCH SMALLER TODAY THAN A YEAR AGO — BUT IT'S FAR FROM LICKED ••••••

FUEL OIL

Fuel Supply increased One-Fourth between 1941 and 1944.

BUT... Essential War Uses increased almost One-Half in the same period.

THIS MEANT A DROP IN THE AMOUNT LEFT FOR CIVILIAN HEATING USES

WHERE OUR FUEL OIL GOES

CIVILIAN heating, Cooking, Etc. 225,000,000 Barrels

WAR USES
MILITARY
INDUSTRY
RAILROADS
FAIRMS, ETC

1941 662,900,000 Barrels

1944 830,000,000 Barrels +25%

Regraded Unclassified
TODAY FUEL OIL IS RATIONED IN AREAS OF THE COUNTRY WHERE 94% OF THE FUEL OIL IS CONSUMED.

UNDER FUEL OIL RATIONING...

The essential war activities... Railroads, Industries, etc. ... get the amounts they need.

Local Boards issue enough coupons to those who use oil for heating to take care of their needs... as far as remaining supplies allow.

THE AMOUNT TO EACH APPLICANT IS DETERMINED BY:

1. Size of building
2. Kind of heating equipment
3. Former use of oil
4. Climate

There is not enough fuel oil to take care of wants, Only enough to meet needs. This rationing system allows boards to estimate real needs and ration accordingly.
CIVILIAN SUPPLY IS DOWN 18%

But many civilian users—hospitals, hotels, etc.—cannot be cut this much. So fuel oil available for homes has been reduced on the average to only two-thirds of peacetime use.

STOVES

Stove production was sharply cut in July 1942, so that the industry could concentrate on war goods.

9,000,000 STOVES AVERAGE, PRE-WAR SALES
2,459,000 STOVES SOLD YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1944

Thus consumers had to get along with less than 1/3 of the normal supply of stoves.
STOVES WERE RATIONED

Oil and coal fired heating stoves were rationed in December 1942 to:
- Prevent increased drain on oil supplies
- Reserve the stoves for the most urgent needs

All wood, gas, and other stoves were rationed in August 1943, to distribute the short supply to people with the most essential needs.

Coal and wood heating and cooking stoves were removed from rationing in October 1944.

STOVE RATIONING USES THE CERTIFICATE SYSTEM

The Local Board issues a certificate entitling the applicant to buy a stove of a given type if the applicant is eligible in terms of:
- Need for such a stove
- Unavailability of other cooking and heating facilities
- Impossibility of repairing present stove
Rationing Has Played a Large Part in Distributing the Available Stove Supply Evenly over the Country.

Many stove manufacturers converted 100% to production of war goods.

Those that remained had to supply areas they had never before covered.

Under Rationing, stoves have been kept moving to the places where holders of ration certificates needed them.

SHOES

War’s great demand for LEATHER made shoe rationing necessary.

Although leather production has increased greatly during the war, almost HALF goes to meet war needs.

And of the better leathers, an even smaller percent goes to civilian users.
Because of Military Needs for Leather, the Supply of Leather Shoes for Civilians DROPPED $\frac{1}{3}$ between 1941 and 1944

1941
369,000,000 pairs of types
Now rationed
109,000,000
Non-rationed types

1944
256,000,000 pairs of types
Now rationed
160,000,000
Non-rationed types

With needs for special types, such as safety shoes, special health and hardship rations, etc., this rate is ... LESS THAN TWO PAIRS A YEAR PER PERSON!

INVENTORIES HAVE DECLINED MORE THAN 40% SINCE RATIONING BEGAN

JAN. 1, 1943
254 MILLION PAIRS
JAN. 1, 1945
147 MILLION PAIRS

So... shoes have been rationed to the public faster than they could be replaced, and shoes will continue in short supply until more leather becomes available.
MEAT

Supplies increased 23% from 1941 to 1944 but military needs increased 238%.

During the war years civilians have eaten more meat than before the war.

But with higher wartime incomes, unchecked demand for meat would have been much higher, perhaps near to 170 pounds in 1944.
RATIONING OF MEAT HELPS TO MOVE SUPPLIES TO THE CORNERS OF THE COUNTRY.
Areas where plenty of meat is produced share with areas far from the point of production.

AVAILABLE MEAT PRODUCTION IS LIMITED

Sometimes great numbers of animals seek market at once.
Packing house output is limited by:
1. Plant capacity
2. Available manpower
3. Freezing facilities
Thus, the meat supply is determined by packing house output, not by animal population available for market.
OPA Makes a Number of 10 Point Stamps Good Each Month for the Red Point Program.

The points in consumers' hands must balance the point values of all the meat to be bought in a month.

OPA may raise or lower point values of different meats...

Or... validate more or fewer stamps to maintain this balance.

Before May 4, 1944, when most Meat-Fats Items were rationed...

- **Each Consumer Received**
  - 15 Red Points Each Week

After May 4, 1944, with 57% of the former rationed supply removed from rationing...

- **Each Consumer Received**
  - 7 1/2 Red Points Each Week

After January 1, 1945, when most formerly rationed meats were restored to rationing...

- **Each Consumer Received**
  - 12 1/2 Red Points Each Week
TOKENS are used for the Meat Rationing Program to provide an easy quick means of making change.

Fewer Stamps need to be validated.

5 Ten-point stamps with tokens now do the work of 12 stamps without tokens:

This saves the handling of almost ONE BILLION stamps a month by consumers and dealers.

It already has saved the taxpayers TWO MILLION DOLLARS in the cost of printing new ration books.

In October and November, 1944, the Bureau of Labor Statistics found when it checked retail meat supplies that:

½ were out of rationed beef.
¼ were out of non-rationed beef.
½ were out of pork loins and hams.
2 out of 3 had no bacon.

FURTHER——

For the first months of 1945, it was estimated that meat will be from 10% to 15% less.

These conditions brought about broader meat rationing in Dec. 1944.
**PROCESSED FOODS**

The production of Processed Foods reached an all-time peak in 1944, but civilian supplies are less than any time since the war began.

---

The Civilian Supply in 1944-45 was drastically cut for all major processed food items.

**CANNED FRUIT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Shaded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CANNED VEGETABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Shaded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>115.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CANNED JUICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Shaded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CANNED SPECIALTIES (Soups, Baby Foods, etc.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Shaded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*† July 1 to July 1

*allocated from the yearly pack.
MOST PROCESSED FOODS ARE PRODUCED DURING A SHORT PERIOD EACH YEAR ... MUST LAST UNTIL THE END OF THE PACK YEAR

MOST PRODUCTION STARTS IN

JULY AUG SEPT 1944

AND MUST LAST UNTIL JUNE JULY AUG 1945

So... Inventories must not only be apportioned so that each individual gets his fair share,

BUT ALSO - Must be spread throughout the remaining pack year.

Each month Blue points are issued equal to the point value of supplies available for that month.

Point values are adjusted to retain this balance.

FOR EXAMPLE:
If canned corn becomes more plentiful, points for corn go down; or if canned peas are more scarce, points on peas go up.

HOWEVER...
When points on one commodity go down, points must be raised on one or more of the other commodities to absorb the purchasing power so released. This maintains the balance between points and supplies.
ON DECEMBER 1, 1944
canned fruit and vegetable
stocks were 80% less than
on December 1, 1943.

As it was unlikely that any
additional supplies could be
made available for civilian
use until the summer of
1945, broader canned goods
rationing was put into effect
late in December, 1944.

Only in this way could
supplies be made to last.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk Production is up 14% over
Prewar Levels.

But with consumption of milk and milk
products higher, less remains for production
of butter.

TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR CIVILIAN AND MILITARY NEEDS

1935-39 1943 *

- 40.9 % 53.4 %

113 BILLION
POUNDS

FLUID MILK
AND CREAM
41.3 %

OTHER 17.6 %

121 BILLION
POUNDS

FLUID MILK
AND CREAM
44.6 %

OTHER 33.3 %

* 1944 FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE
**WARTIME INCOMES AND HEAVY MILITARY DEMANDS INCREASE THE USE OF FLUID MILK LIKE THIS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1935-39</th>
<th>1943*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>20 BILLION QUARTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>25 BILLION QUARTS</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And the use of manufactured dairy products other than butter is up like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1935-39</th>
<th>1943*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>15 BILLION POUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>22 BILLION POUNDS</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**DAIRY PRODUCTS MUST GO TO THE MILITARY LARGELY IN NON-PERISHABLE FORM...**

The Military Took This Much of These Products in 1944:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>1944</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILITARY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUTTER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY 16%</td>
<td>1,544 Million lbs. for Civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVILIAN 84%</td>
<td>286 Million lbs. for War Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN (cheddar) CHEESE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY 48%</td>
<td>413 Million lbs. for Civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVILIAN 52%</td>
<td>377 Million lbs. for War Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANNED MILK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY 47%</td>
<td>1,861 Million lbs. for Civilians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVILIAN 53%</td>
<td>1,619 Million lbs. for War Needs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1944 figures not available*
DRINK MILK or EAT BUTTER?

BEFORE THE WAR... (1935-39)...
The average civilian consumed... 158 qts. of Milk & Cream and... 16 lbs. of Butter per yr.

IN 1944...
The average civilian consumed... 191 qts. of Milk & Cream but only... 12 lbs. of Butter

OR... he could have consumed... 158 qts. of Milk & Cream and... 15 1/2 lbs. of Butter

BUT... with incomes so high, acute shortages of milk would have occurred. Milk would have required rationing as well as butter... and nutrition might have suffered.

12 pounds of butter per year means more like 7/8 of a pound per month for YOU
(unless you make your own butter!)

Total supply (per person per year) 12 lbs
Less Farm Butter produced and used on the Farm 2.4 lbs
Less Industrial, Restaurant uses 2.1 lbs

Supply for home use (per person per year) 7.5 lbs

This means 7/8 of a pound per month for each person.
Not all consumers want or need the same amounts of butter.

Some persons prefer more butter, less meat, cheese, or other red-point items.

Others get along with less butter, and use more points for meat or other items.

Thus, the point system is flexible.

Thus, even though the combined supplies of these items is substantially lower than in prewar years, the point system allows some freedom of choice for the purchase of these scarce foods.

On December 1, 1944...

civilian butter supplies in storage and in stores were lower than at anytime during the war.

90% of stores reported they were "out of butter" half the time or more.

So butter point value was raised to 24 to slow down demand and help spread the supplies more evenly over the country.
SUGAR
War Has Made Deep Cuts in Sugar Production and Imports.

*MILITARY NEEDS CUT CIVILIAN SUPPLIES STILL FURTHER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUGAR IMPORTS</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1944</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>7,938,000</td>
<td>6,955,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUBA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUERTO RICO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWAII</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANE SUGAR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEET SUGAR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUGAR USED IN 1941
7.4 MILLION TONS

SUGAR USED IN 1944
7.4 MILLION TONS
MILITARY ALLIES
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
1.3 MILLION TONS
CIVILIAN
6.1 MILLION TONS

*Includes 450,000 tons from inventories.
Thus, sugar for all civilian food uses dropped from...

104 POUNDS PER PERSON IN 1941

TO

88 POUNDS PER PERSON IN 1944

This includes sugar consumed in manufactured products such as pies, cakes, candies, canned goods and that used in home-canning and in public eating places, as well as table sugar.

EVEN WITH RATIONING our Sugar Stocks Declined

Thus with predicted supplies for civilians in 1945 lower than 1944, we began the year with the lowest stocks on hand of any war year.
STOCKS OF SUGAR RUN DOWN FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER

Domestic Sugar is produced mainly from September to January.

BUT...these stocks must last through the non-producing periods, particularly summer when sugar is used heavily for canning.

RATIONING PROVIDES FOR distributing sugar fairly among FOUR MAIN GROUPS

550,000 EATING PLACES 8% OF CIVILIAN USE IN 1944

25 MILLION APPLICATIONS FOR FAMILY HOME CANNING 16%

132 MILLION RATION BOOK HOLDERS 27%

125,000 BAKERS, CANNERS AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS 49%
THESE GROUPS GET THEIR SUGAR RATIONS THIS WAY....

Local Boards issue ration books containing sugar stamps to every consumer.

Local Boards issue coupons for home canning sugar on the basis of applications showing amounts needed.

Local Boards issue allotments to hotels, restaurants, etc., according to a percentage of base-period use and number of meals served.

District Offices issue allotments to canners, bakers, and other industrial users according to a percentage of base-period use.

In December 1944, there were 2½ months worth of Old Food Stamps Outstanding....

OPA had either to add these to the new 1945 stamps ...... or cancel them.

If they were added, there would have been 14½ months worth of rationing currency to buy 12 months supply of rationed food. In that case it would have been necessary to issue fewer stamps, or increase point values further, thus sharply cutting rations of those who use stamps on a current basis.

In dividing fairly the 1945 supply, OPA could not reduce the ration of the majority in order to give holders of old stamps an extra share of the lower supply.

Criticism was bound to ensue from some. But only by such cancellation would there be a fair distribution of the 1945 supply of these rationed foods.
IN CONCLUSION

In this war, production records—by farmer, by working man, by manufacturer—have reached undreamt of heights. That's true of commodities for both the military and civilians.

But, because of war needs, it is clear that in certain essential commodities, supplies for civilians are substantially lower than in prewar years.

ON TOP OF THAT...

People have more money than ever before, and thus demand for scarce civilian supplies like meat, sugar, gasoline, etc., is far higher than ever before. So, in most of these scarce commodities, even civilian supplies at pre-war levels would not suffice to meet high wartime demand.
If uncontrolled Demand were to outrun Supply...in rationed commodities...

- Essential foods would be denied many people because those with time or money to buy, and those near production centers would get the lion's share.
- The transportation system...dependent on passenger cars...would break down.
- Fuel oil essential for heating homes, would be available only to some.
- Some would get several pairs of shoes. Many would go without. etc. etc.

And the only result could be...

1. Severe hardship here at home.
2. Serious breakdown of war production.
3. A total war effort far short of the needs of our fighting Men around the world.

Basically That is Why Congress Authorized Rationing

Rationing of Scarce Essential Commodities is a Necessity...so long as demand far outstrips supply.

Rationing is a consequence of Total War!

It is a vital aid to winning the war and returning our boys from the battlefronts.
NO ONE CAN TELL....

just when supplies of each of these
scarce commodities again will come
close to demand.

Until They Do....

each American can play a major
part in supporting the Armed Forces
by helping to make rationing work
.....by helping to see that these scarce
supplies are distributed fairly and on
the basis of greatest need.....

Here's how you can support rationing:
1. By living up to the letter
   and the spirit of rationing
   rules.
2. By requesting only such
   rations as you really need.

NO ONE CAN TELL (cont.)

3. By making every effort to care
   for your share of short supplies.....
   your automobile, tires, stoves and shoes
   .....and by seeing that none of your
   food is wasted.
4. By never asking for, or accepting, rationed
   goods without giving ration currency
   in exchange.... and by reporting at once
   any illegal use of ration currency to
   your local Board or OPA District Office.
5. By helping to explain facts about rationing
   to your family, friends and neighbors.
6. By patience and understanding with
   your local Board members who have
   volunteered for a hard, often unpleasant,
   wartime job.
7. And.....if possible.....by volunteering your
   time to help your local Board see that
   each person and each family gets a
   fair share of rationed commodities...
   .....now scarce because America is at
   Total War.
You will recall that in December 1943 the Chase National Bank was indicted, together with Leonard J. A. Smit and his companies, for violations of the freezing Order. At that time a hue and cry was raised by Mr. Aldrich that we were dealing with technical violations, even though Chase's activities enabled Smit to send industrial diamonds to the Axis. In August 1944 Mr. Smit and his companies pleaded guilty and paid fines to the Government in excess of $100,000 and Leonard Smit himself was given and has served a prison sentence.

However, the Department of Justice has not attempted to bring the Chase National Bank to trial and in fact has consented to several postponements. It would be detrimental to our enforcement of the freezing control if this case were not prosecuted. It is the opinion of the Legal Staff that inasmuch as the alleged violations occurred prior to Pearl Harbor, it would be preferable to try this case as soon as possible - the chances of a successful prosecution would be lessened by the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

We would like to discuss with you the desirability of raising with the Attorney General the question of an expeditious trial in this case. We suggest you send a letter like the appended to the Attorney General if and when you think it propitious.

Attachment.
TO  The Secretary of the Treasury

FROM  Mr. Chambers (Secretary's Representative on the Committee of Alternates, Foreign-Trade Zones Board)

Attached hereto is the annual report of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944. I have gone over the report carefully and recommend it for your signature as a member of the Board.

Robert Chambers
Annual Report
FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD
Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 1944
FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD

Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, Chairman.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War

Thos. E. Lyons, Executive Secretary

***

Committee of Alternates

South Trimble, Jr., Chairman,
Solicitor, Department of Commerce.

Robert Chambers, Chief Counsel,
Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department.

Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, Corps of Engineers,
U. S. Army, War Department.

***

Room 5872
Department of Commerce Building,
Washington, D. C.
Although registration pertaining to the establishment of
recognized free zones is now in progress, the first registration
application has not been received to date. The procedure,
therefore, to be followed in order to facilitate the
registration of such zones is being studied by the
Department of the Interior. The Regulations, which
implement the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1946,
are now pending before the Secretary of Commerce, who
is expected to make recommendations to Congress in
the near future on the establishment of free zones.


WASHINGTON, D.C.

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE BOARD.
Aside from the foregoing applications for foreign-trade zones, Port officials are generally kept informed of the progress of plans for establishing foreign-trade zones in the Port of New Orleans. Applications for foreign-trade zones in the Port of New Orleans are generally taking definite form. In addition to submitting all the necessary exhibits for the approval of the Foreign-Trade Zone Board, the Board also examined the merits of several other applications and recommended the establishment of foreign-trade zones at several other ports.

On the other hand, the Port of New Orleans has established a Foreign-Trade Zone in the Port of New Orleans. The Foreign-Trade Zone Board that they were prepared to proceed with the establishment of a foreign-trade zone as soon as the Board was satisfied with the plans submitted.

Established in 1977, the New York Foreign-Trade Zone increased its operations and expanded its activities progressively each year until early in 1982 when a substantial part of the zone area was taken over for war purposes.

In the meantime, plans for establishing foreign-trade zones in other ports had been announced by local Harbor authorities.

The advantage of providing these foreign-trade zones in their respective harbors may be attributed to the fact that they perform the functions of the foreign-trade zone before investing substantial sums in similar facilities.
the military for servicing overseas forces long after the close of
hostilities. These officials feel that such facilities must be
replaced without delay with other ocean terminals if their respective
harbors are to maintain their competitive positions with other ports
at home and abroad.

In planning port improvements, harbor engineers should remember
that our postwar fleet will be far larger than our prewar merchant
marine and will consist of larger and faster ships. This advantage
of speed and carrying capacity will be lost unless adequate terminals,
designed for quick turn-around of ships, are provided in our ports.
The mere fact that a port's vessel berthing capacity may be measured
in miles means little unless this capacity represents facilities
capable of meeting the needs of modern commerce and shipping. Port
authorities should not overlook the fact that many of the world's
greatest ports have been totally destroyed during the present war.
When these ports are rebuilt, probably they will be equipped with
every modern device for the economical handling of cargo and the
dispatching of ships.

As a corollary, it appears even of greater importance to point
out that much of the world's so-called colonial trade - running into
millions of tons and valued at billions of dollars - has heretofore
relied for redistribution on ports and other facilities raised by the
ravages of war. As this traffic will be resumed long before port
facilities can be rebuilt and channels of distribution restored, a
substantial part of this trade will perforce seek at least a temporary
haven here. Traffic diverted from hostile areas might well be
retained to our advantage provided our ports are equipped to handle
this business economically.

Officials of major American ports who share the responsibility
for developing our foreign trade should not underestimate the
potentialities of the foreign-trade zone for attracting and holding
transshipment and re-export trade. Although showing brief promise
at the conclusion of World War II, it can be stated with assurance
that the United States has not enjoyed transshipment, re-export and
consignment business mainly for the reason that we have failed to
provide adequate facilities for servicing this class of trade.
Excessive port expenses resulting from multiple cargo handlings and
transfers along with costly formalities stifled the development of
this lucrative traffic.

Shipside storage and more extensive use of mechanical equipment
including pallets for the handling and warehousing of large units
of packaged merchandise will reflect considerable reductions in
terminal costs of cargo intended for re-export or transshipment.
New York Foreign Trade Zone

The import and export of goods trade in the port of New York, and those
profiting from the purchase or sale of goods and services, net earnings of which
are not accounted for in the normal course of business, can be included in
other statements and calculations. When the New York Foreign Trade Zone is
open, the goods trade can be handled as if it were part of the normal
commerce of the area. However, when the New York Foreign Trade Zone is
closed, the goods trade can be handled as if it were part of the normal
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the goods trade can be handled as if it were part of the normal commerce of the
area. However, when the New York Foreign Trade Zone is closed, the goods
1943. Prior to the war Japan had supplied the natives of Africa with these articles.

The report of the New York Foreign-Trade Zone shows that during 1943 Switzerland sent substantial quantities of aniline dyes to the zone for sampling and re-export to Central and South American countries, Africa and New Zealand. During the same period, large consignments of burlap sugar bags from India were held in the zone awaiting trans-shipment to Cuba, Nicaragua and Iceland.

The handling of Sumatra tobacco continued to be an important operation at the foreign-trade zone. More than 100 persons were employed in the tobacco warehouse erected by the Dutch growers at the Staten Island zone site. The contents of each bale of tobacco is carefully examined and all substandard leaves removed. Originally this rejected tobacco was destroyed but recently a foreign market has been developed for this commodity.

The right to store and manipulate imported liquors in the foreign-trade zone without regulation by the New York State Liquor Authority was clearly defined in an opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York County. In During vs. Valente, decided February 11, 1944, the court said:

"The imposition of these (N. Y. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law) complicated regulations upon foreign commerce in liquor within trade zones would not only interfere with the exclusive control of Congress over this commerce but would seriously impair, if not defeat, the purpose for which these zones were established."

**Summary of Operations and Fiscal Condition**

Although the total amount of warehouse space available for storage and manipulation was reduced by 80% as compared with similar facilities at the original Staten Island zone, the 1943 operating revenues amounted to $504,709.95. This was only 25% less than the $691,000 gross income for the last full year's operation on Staten Island. The operating and administrative expense for 1943 amounted to $395,735.64. This sum included the cost of custom service which has been substantially increased due to the necessity of policing three widely scattered zone areas. It also included the zone operating company's profit which the
According to the New York Foreign Trade Zone Report, in 1942 approximately half of foreign merchandise reported imported and domestic exports were re-exported and re-imported abroad. Similar figures for 1942 show re-exported and re-imported exports were 49% of the total figure for 1942 and 47% of the total figure for 1943. The following table indicates the activities of the same group over the years 1942 and 1943, including exports, re-exports, re-imports, and re-exports, reflecting in the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>(Short Tons)</th>
<th>Foreign Goods Exported</th>
<th>Domestic Goods Imported</th>
<th>Foreign Goods Imported</th>
<th>Domestic Goods Exported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>$12,457,417</td>
<td>1,227</td>
<td>1,846</td>
<td>6,495</td>
<td>12,204</td>
<td>7,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>$23,453,355</td>
<td>6,257</td>
<td>3,924</td>
<td>2,982</td>
<td>9,453</td>
<td>8,209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total tonnage and value of merchandise forwarded from the same group during the years 1942 and 1943 including exports, re-exports, re-imports, and re-exports, respectively reflected in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Value</th>
<th>(Short Tons)</th>
<th>Foreign Goods Exported</th>
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<th>Foreign Goods Imported</th>
<th>Domestic Goods Exported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>$80,623,124</td>
<td>15,669</td>
<td>45,547</td>
<td>12,204</td>
<td>12,204</td>
<td>7,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>$150,649,655</td>
<td>36,884,655</td>
<td>36,884,655</td>
<td>12,204</td>
<td>12,204</td>
<td>8,209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1942, different commodities from foreign countries were imported at a rate higher in the same history. Cargo received in the same year in 1942 was transported by two vessels engaged in foreign trade, 48 inland waterway and harbor craft, 1,600 motor trucks, 3 rail cars and 8 parcel post and hand handling.

In 1943, different commodities from foreign countries were imported at a rate lower in the same history. Cargo received in the same year in 1943 was transported by two vessels engaged in foreign trade, 48 inland waterway and harbor craft, 1,600 motor trucks, 3 rail cars and 8 parcel post and hand handling.

City continued to carry on administrative expense, at an operating profit to the city for 1943 amounting to $208,609.31.
In order of importance, by value, of commodities shipped from the United States, the leading countries of destination in 1943 were: United States, Cuba, British West Indies, Canada, Belgium, Congo, Germany, Japan, and Mexico.

In order of importance, by value, of commodities received in the United States, the leading countries of destination in 1943 were: United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, British West Indies, United States, Havana, Netherlands East Indies, and Belgium.

In order of importance, by value, of commodities shipped in the United States, the leading countries of origin in 1943 were: United States, British West Indies, Canada, British India, France, Africa, Egypt, and Mexico.

In order of importance, by value, of commodities received in the United States, the leading countries of origin in 1943 were: Cuba, British India, United States, Jamaica, British Virgin Islands, and British West Indies.

In order, by value, the leading commodities handled at the seaports of the United States in 1943 were: distilled spirits, sugar, coffee, wheat, tobacco, and canned foodstuffs.

In order, by value, the leading commodities imported into the United States through the New York Zone in 1943, from the ports of entry, were: aircraft, apparel, canned and dried fish, cotton and cotton goods, and canned foodstuffs.

The following table sets out the principal commodities and country of origin of merchandise imported into the United States during the year 1943, from the ports of entry, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Fish</td>
<td>Panama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Goods</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The merchandise imported into the United States during the year 1943, valued at $3,046,977, which was substantially larger than the value of the same commodities imported into the United States in 1942, valued at $1,963,386. The merchandise imported into the United States during the year 1943, valued at $3,046,977, was shipped from the ports of entry, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canned Fish</td>
<td>Panama</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton Goods</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
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<td>Cotton Goods</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Foodstuffs</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manipulation of Merchandise

According to the Deputy Collector in Charge, a number of important manipulations and forms of processing covering numerous commodities were carried on in the zone during the year. Despite limited accommodations and restricted space, many importers found it convenient to perform these activities in the foreign-trade zone. Some of the principal types of manipulation included: maturering, examining, reconditioning, sampling, weighing, destroying damaged leaves and repacking tobacco; examining and replacing match movements for re-export via parcel post; examining, cutting, sampling, combining part of different lots with domestic products and repacking cotton and woolen piece goods for export; examining, reconditioning and repacking raw cotton; the examining, sampling, recoopering, bungfiling, gauging, affixing strip stamps on liquors (brandy, rum, wine and whiskey); examining, labeling, repacking into domestic cartons and destroying and re-exporting rejects of pork and beans, tomatoes and South American canned meats; trimming leather; grading, cutting off fringes and repacking rugs and fringed merchandise; examining, grading, and repacking fur skins; examining, segregating, camphorizing and repacking household effects; examining and repacking pharmaceuticals; reduction of the alcoholic content of toilet water.

Customs Revenue

The collection of customs duties and excise taxes on merchandise imported into customs territory from the zone during 1943, amounted to $11,285,823.00. For the previous years 1940, 1941 and 1942, the amounts were $1,931,296; $2,867,352 and $1,998,851.70 respectively. The huge increase in the collection of customs revenue is due to the fact that importers of spirits have found the zone of considerable advantage for the handling of this commodity prior to customs entry.

Aid to the War Effort

The Deputy Collector in Charge of the Zone also reported that 95 steamships and 4,170 lighters, engaged in war work, used the zone piers for berthing space only without any zone loading or unloading. The steamships were accommodated through an arrangement with the War Shipping Administration because of the lack of berthing facilities at piers in customs territory. While in the zone these vessels discharged ballast, took on stores, and underwent repairs.
BOARDS' ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

The Board during the fiscal year, the Board and the Standing Committees were presented to

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

-8-
from the temporary relocating of the New York Foreign-Trade Zone. The Committee of Alternates also ordered a hearing and report on the application filed by the Board of Commissioners Port of New Orleans, for the establishment of a foreign-trade zone at New Orleans.

LEGISLATION

No proposed legislation designed either to extend or restrict the activities of foreign-trade zones was introduced in the Second Session of the 78th Congress.

At its last session, the Virginia State Legislature approved a bill which would authorize public corporations to apply for permission to establish and operate foreign-trade zones in the Hampton Roads area. This legislation was sponsored by the Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange.

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury.
APPENDIX

ORDER NO. 10

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO
WITHDRAW PIER #75, NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
FROM THE AREA DESIGNATED AS FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE #1.

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of June
18, 1934, (48 Stat. 998; 19 U. S. C. 81-a - 81-u), the Foreign-
Trade Zones Board has adopted the following order which is
promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Order #8, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, effective March 23,
1942 (7-F.R. 2883) authorized the City of New York, in addition
to other designated locations, to establish foreign-trade zone
facilities on Piers Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75 and adjacent uplands,
N. R., Manhattan.

Upon application of the City of New York, through its Mayor,
F. H. LaGuardia, dated November 18, 1943, the Foreign-Trade Zones
Board herewith withdraws all foreign-trade zone privileges
extended by Order #8 to Pier #75 and adjacent upland, N. R.,
Manhattan.

This Order is effective November 18, 1943.

Jesse H. Jones,
Secretary of Commerce,
Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

(SEAL)
January 24, 1945

Dear Mr. Grew:

I am sending you, in strictest confidence, a photostat of the memorandum signed by the President on January 18th, in regard to the proposed legislative program in the foreign affairs field.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

The Honorable Joseph C. Grew,
Acting Secretary of State,
State Department,
Washington, D.C.
January 24, 1945

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am sending you, in strictest confidence, a photostat of the memorandum signed by the President on January 18th in regard to the proposed legislative program in the foreign affairs field.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

The Honorable Harold D. Smith,
Director,
Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Proposed Legislative Program

There is urgent need for a comprehensive and unified program for legislation in the foreign affairs field. There is also urgent need for a small cabinet committee to sift proposals and methods and to make recommendations to you.

The central factor on the Hill will be the struggle over the prerogatives of the Senate -- whether in any given case action should be by treaty, legislation, or executive agreement. Uncoordinated and unplanned action may produce a major controversy which will defeat many measures.

The following matters may come up at this Session:


Bretton Woods proposals.

Extension of, and further funds for, the Export-Import Bank.

Repeal of the Johnson Act and similar provisions affecting the Export-Import Bank.

Extension of the Trade Agreements Act.

Anglo-American Petroleum Agreement.

St. Lawrence Seaway.

Food
Food and Agriculture Organization.
United Nations organization on education.
Civil Aviation Agreements.
Privileges and immunities for international organizations.

We need a cabinet general staff to recommend priority, timing, and a unified theory of constitutional powers.

We recommend that:

1. The Secretaries of State and Treasury and the Director of the Budget be authorized to constitute such a committee with authority as the need arises to consult with the heads of other interested agencies.

2. Introduction of St. Lawrence Seaway legislation be postponed until the question of the form of the legislation can be worked out, and the legislation be not brought up until the whole program has been further developed.

3. Since the United Nations Conference on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals cannot meet before Spring and complete a document for ratification until late April or May, legislation on some of the listed matters should be sought before then.

4. At the earliest possible date there should be initiated the action necessary to adopt the Bretton Woods proposals. A draft message to Congress on Bretton Woods should be promptly submitted by the committee to you.

5. The proposed committee should give immediate consideration to the time and method of initiating action on the
on the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Export-Import Bank and other matters.

6. The Foreign Relations Committee should be advised officially that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals will be submitted to the Senate as a treaty.

7. The committee should proceed on the basis of this general outline and make concrete recommendations to you on a case-by-case basis.

If you approve the proposals made in this memorandum, there is attached a draft of a letter you might send to the other departments and agencies concerned.

Enclosure:
Draft of letter

OK but add William
Dear Mr. ________:

I have appointed a committee to make plans and recommendations concerning priority, timing, and manner of submission for a legislative program in the foreign affairs field. The committee consists of the Secretary of State, Chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who have been authorized as the need arises to consult with the heads of other interested agencies.

I know that I may count on your full cooperation with this committee in its work.

Very sincerely yours,
GREW SPURS CHINA
TO GAIN HER UNITY

U. S. ‘Lending its Best Efforts’
for a Chungking-Communist
Agreement, He Says

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, said today that the United States "has been lending its best efforts" to promote an agreement between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists. Such an agreement, he said, would be "very gratifying" to this country.

Mr. Grew made the announcement in the form of a reply to a question at his press conference concerning a report that an agreement had been reached between the Chungking Government and the Chinese Communists.

The Department has received confirmation from our Embassy at Chungking of the report to which you refer of a Kunming-Tang-Communist agreement," Mr. Grew stated. "It would be very gratifying to us to learn of the consummation of such an agreement. We earnestly desire the development of a strong and united China.

"To that end this Government has been lending its best efforts to b. o. service in appropriate ways, such as through the exercise of friendly good offices when requested by the Chinese, through direct military assistance in the prosecution of the war against Japan and through assisting China's economy to survive the strain of war."

At Least a Reminder to Chinese

The statement was considered at least a reminder to both Chungking and the Communists that our good offices were available for an accord that would bring all China's forces together in the struggle against Japan.

Mr. Grew reiterated his repeated warnings that we must guard against any idea of concluding a compromise peace with Japan, when asked if the State Department had any information concerning the apparent growing political crisis in Japan. The department, he said, had no evidence that any group in Japan had been able to overthrow the dominant military leaders.

Payment by the United States of $210,000,000 to China, which the Treasury announced last night, ended one of the most difficult and prolonged periods of renegotiation with the Chinese and involved a distinct departure from practice with other lend-lease nations, officials said during the day.

Answering in part the question why China, which receives lend-lease and counts some of her contributions to the joint war against Japan as reverse lend-lease, should have the special treatment of getting cash for war-connected services, officials said that the services involved covered a period in advance of the time when lend-lease and reverse lend-lease arrangements with China had been concluded.

Announcement by Treasury

The Treasury's announcement follows:

"The United States Treasury Department has just completed transfer to the Republic of China of $210,000,000 in settlement for advances of local currency and for supplies, services and military construction furnished the United States forces in China.

"This excludes certain aid furnished to the United States by the Chinese Government in the form of reciprocal aid.

"A portion of the settlement came from United States funds already in China, a portion from funds previously placed to China's credit in the United States and the remainder in the form of a check for approximately $160,000,000 which Secretary Morgenthau gave to Dr. H. H. Kung here."

The negotiations leading up to the agreement on the sum to be paid covered a period of many months. They grew out of the fact that both the United States and China did not want United States dollars in large circulation in China. American officials followed the practice of getting huge lump sums of Chinese yuan which they used to pay our troops in China and for costs connected with airport and other construction.

The agreement assumed a value for the yuan "considerably below" the official 5-cent rate. An agreement used by the Chinese to try to get a higher rate was that our spending had largely contributed to inflation in certain parts of China.

Officials said the payment could be considered as settling our obligation to the Chinese for services and advances of currencies from the beginning of the period of our military operations there until about two months ago.
Dear Mr. Crowley:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have sent to the Secretary of State with respect to the proposed lend-lease agreement between this Government and the Provisional Government of France.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Attachment.

Honorable Leo T. Crowley,
Administrator
Foreign Economic Administration
Washington, D. C.

JES-ecp - 1/22/45
Deer Sir,

I would like to recall to your attention the agreement which was concluded with the French government on the subject of the International Free Trade Area. It is understood that the agreement provides for the establishment of a free trade area between the United States and France, with certain exceptions and safeguards to ensure that the benefits of the agreement are not circumscribed.

The agreement is to be signed in Paris during the coming week and will be followed by the conclusion of similar agreements with other countries. I would like to suggest that you take this opportunity to discuss the terms of the agreement and to make any necessary adjustments to ensure that the agreement is implemented effectively.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
paid the dollars which they owe us for civilian supplies furnished to France and French North Africa, and until definitive arrangements are made so that we will actually receive periodic payments for those civilian supplies which we will be furnishing to the French in the future and which it is understood they are to pay for in dollars.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Crowley.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

H. Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.
Secretary of State.
With the compliments of British Air Commission
who enclose Statements Nos. 171 and 172 —
Aircraft Despatched — for the weeks ended
January 5th and January 12th respectively.

The Honourable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 24, 1945.
### Aircraft Dispatched from the United States

**Week Ended January 5, 1945.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DESTINATION</th>
<th>ASSEMBLY POINT</th>
<th>BY SEA</th>
<th>BY AIR</th>
<th>FLIGHT DELIVERED FOR USE IN CANADA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONSOLIDATED</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>GLENN L. MARTIN</td>
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<td>Marauder III</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dakota IV</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOEING</td>
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<td>BEECH</td>
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<td>Beechcraft</td>
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<td>REPUBLIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunderbolt</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vought-Sikorsky</td>
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<tr>
<td>R-4-D Helicopter</td>
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<td>Sydney</td>
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**Total:** 42  30  2

Movements P 1
R.A.F. Delegation

January 11, 1945

smh
File V-11-45
## Aircraft Despatched from the United States

**Week Ended January 12, 1945**

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<th>TYPE</th>
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<th>BY AIR</th>
<th>FLIGHT DELIVERED FOR USE IN CANADA</th>
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<td>Karachi and/or Madras</td>
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<td>Capetown</td>
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|   | Total: | 66 | 77 | 3 |

* with radio equipment.

Movements F 1, R.A.F. Delegation
January 17, 1945.
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

January 24, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Secretary: Attention: Mr. H. D. White

I am enclosing our compilation for the week ended January 17, 1945, analyzing dollar payments and receipts in official British, French, Canadian, and Australian accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Very truly yours,

/s/ H. L. Sanford

H. L. Sanford,
Assistant Vice President.

The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington 25, D.C.

Enclosures 2

COPY
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

January 25, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Received this date from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for the confidential information of the Secretary of the Treasury, compilation for the week ended January 17, 1945, showing dollar disbursements out of the British Empire and French accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the means by which these expenditures were financed.
### ANALYSIS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH ACCOUNTS

**In Millions of Dollars**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>DEBITS</th>
<th>CREDITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BANK OF ENGLAND</td>
<td>BRITISH GOVERNMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Debits</td>
<td>Gov't Expenditures (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Years (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>1,703.2</td>
<td>605.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>764.0</td>
<td>412.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>1,297.7</td>
<td>772.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1945

- **September**: 151.0 19.9 50.4 80.7 56.5 1.0 55.5 94.5
- **October**: 127.9 21.0 7.4 95.3 54.7 1.0 53.7 73.2
- **November**: 74.3 45.4 2.9 53.9 92.9 1.0 91.1 17.9
- **December**: 80.1 21.9 - 56.1 91.8 1.0 58.1 11.0 56.1 6.5 59.7

#### 1946

- **January**: 8.1 1.4 - 6.7 5.9 - - - 5.9 2.7 1.8 4.5 2.7
- **February**: 38.0 3.0 - 35.0 29.6 - - - 28.6 8.4 10.9 0.5 3.5
- **March**: 53.3 25.4 31.3 6.6 9.0 - - - 9.0 54.3 0.6 1.1 0.5
- **April**: 41.3 17.5(1) 14.0 - - - 8.1 32.1

#### Average Weekly Expenditures Since Outbreak of War

- France (through June 19, 1940): $19.6 million
- England (through June 19, 1940): $27.6 million
- England (through June 20, 1940 to March 12, 1941): $54.9 million
- England (since March 12, 1941): 22.0 million

See attached sheet for footnotes.

Regarded Unclassified
(a) Includes payments for account of British Ministry of Supply Mission, British Supply Board, Ministry of Supply Timber Control, and Ministry of Shipping.

(b) Estimated figures based on transfers from the New York Agency of the Bank of Montreal, which apparently represent the proceeds of official British sales of American securities, including those affected through direct negotiation. In addition to the official selling, substantial liquidation of securities for private British account occurred, particularly during the early months of the war, although the receipt of the proceeds at this Bank cannot be identified with any accuracy. According to data supplied by the British Treasury and released by Secretary Morgenthau, total official and private British liquidation of our securities through December, 1940 amounted to $334 million.

(c) Includes about $85 million received during October, 1939 from the accounts of British authorized banks with New York banks, presumably reflecting the requisitioning of private dollar balances. Other large transfers from such accounts since October, 1939 apparently represent current acquisitions of proceeds of exports from the sterling area and other accreting dollar receipts. See (k) below.

(d) Reflects not change in all dollar holdings payable on demand or maturing in one year.

(e) For breakdown by types of debits and credits see tabulations prior to March 10, 1943.

(f) Adjusted to eliminate the effect of $20 million paid out on June 26, 1940 and returned the following day.

(g) For monthly breakdown see tabulations prior to April 23, 1941; October 8, 1941; October 14, 1942; September 29, 1943; September 6, 1944.

(h) Includes $58 million apparently representing current and accumulated dollar proceeds of sterling area services and merchandise exports, and the following transfers to British account at this bank:

$30 million and $20 million transferred from accounts at this bank
of Reserve Bank of New Zealand and State Bank of U.S.S.R., respectively,
also, $20 million transferred from account in this market of State Bank
of U.S.S.R.

(i) Transactions for account of Caisse Central de la France d'Outre-Mer included for first time in week ended December 6, 1944.

(j) Includes $15.0 million paid to account of Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
January 24, 1945

My dear Lieutenant Putzell:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 22nd, transmitting a radiotelephone message from your representative in Bern. Thank you very much for sending me this information.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Lieutenant E. J. Putzell, Jr.,
Assistant Executive Officer,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.
Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
The Secretary of the Treasury
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have thought that the attached radiotelephone message from our representative in Bern may be of some interest to you.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

E. J. Putzel, Jr.
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Assistant Executive Officer

Attachment
AUSTRIA

It is high time that something be done about Austria. The resistance there, both in Vienna and the Austrian Alps, appears to be beginning to take some shape. It is hard to appraise the extent of it, but at least there is some evidence of its existence. Since the second Declaration of over a year ago, little has been done to encourage the Austrian resistance movement. The absence of any outstanding Austrian patriots abroad has been some handicap. There has been no voice to speak for Austria and the United States, Great Britain and Russia have largely passed the matter over in silence, except to urge the Austrians to revolt at times and under conditions when revolt was impossible. With the Russian armies not far away, the situation is not altered. The Austrians are faced with the alternative of becoming a second Hungary and Vienna a second Budapest or of making it so uncomfortable for the Nazis that they will decide to draw their defense lines in the Austrian Alps to the west of the capital.

There are many difficulties in the way of securing action by the Austrians themselves; (1) they are by nature an easy going and not an heroic people; (2) the country has been purposely emptied of the men and many of the women who might form a resistance front. These are in the army or defense work, many far from their Austrian homes; (3) Austria, and in particular Vienna, is filled with a motley crowd of foreign workers and displaced people who have no particular feeling for an Austrian state and are unwilling to make sacrifices for it. In the country and mountain areas there are many bombed-out refugees from Germany who have no interest whatever in an independent Austria; (4) there is such physical and mental lassitude and depression among the people, at least in the cities, that the physical energy to react is largely gone.

However, with all these obstacles it still seems worthwhile to try to arouse the Austrians to more effective opposition but this will require some encouragement on our part.

Here are some ideas which occur to me: (1) the United States,
Great Britain and Russia in the absence of any authoritative Austrian body which can as yet act for Austria might constitute themselves as joint trustees, assuming the obligations to carry out the Moscow Declaration and to constitute an independent Austria within boundaries and under arrangement with neighboring states which would give Austria a chance to work out a viable state; (2) something more should be done to impress the Austrians that every effort would be made by the Allies to save Vienna the fate of Budapest, if the Austrians themselves would take some steps to sabotage the war effort in and around Vienna and to make Vienna generally an unhealthy spot for the Nazis and Gestapo. If Vienna is to become a second Budapest, the responsibility for it should be placed squarely on the Nazis; (3) a study should be made of aid to be given to Austrian partisans in the mountains. In winter weather this is not easy, possibly impractical and we should not hold out false hopes. However, the end of the war is sufficiently near to make it possibly justifiable today to encourage Maquis activities in this area. We have a particular interest in this as it might help to discourage the Nazis from trying to make a last stand in a Maquis of their own based in the Austrian and Bavarian Alps.

The next few weeks may have a particular importance in determining whether we can secure some aid from Austria toward shortening the war and whether Austria can herself do something to help achieve her own freedom. This would have real political importance in building up the self respect and national consciousness necessary to justify and consolidate independent Austrian resistance. But Austrians cannot yet start in on this course alone. We must find a way to give them first some morale and then if a resistance starts to take shape, some material aid.
to Secretary Morgenthau

from J. W. Pehle

In addition to the attached letter from Milton Handler, criticisms from other sources have reached us regarding the plight of Jews in liberated Balkan countries and this Government's alleged lack of action in dealing with the situation.

Although the anti-Jewish laws have been abolished in Bulgaria and Rumania, reports from Jewish sources and the press indicate that adequate measures designed to implement the revocation of these laws have not been taken and that several hundred thousand Jews in those countries remain in dire need.

All critics in this country insist on the need to hasten emergency relief to Bulgarian and Rumanian Jews, and on speedy measures designed to restore Jews to their former property and occupations. One group of critics hopes that these measures will bring about the permanent reintegration of all Jews in the economic and social life of Bulgaria and Rumania. Another group believes that such a reintegration can only be successful in the case of part of the Jewish populations, and early preparations should be made to enable considerable numbers of Jews from these countries to emigrate, preferably to Palestine. Finally, part of the critics openly or covertly blame the continuing plight of the Jews in those countries on the Soviets.

For your information, the following is a brief outline of the action which we have taken with respect to the situation in Rumania and Bulgaria:

(1) Early in October, we attempted to have the Board's representative in Turkey, Herbert Katzki, go into Bulgaria and Rumania with a view to ascertaining the facts of the situation and with a view to facilitating further escape of Jews from Hungary into Rumania. We pushed State very hard on this and were finally advised on January 1st that
Soviet authorities in Moscow had refused to grant permission for Katzki's entrance into Rumania for the following reasons: (a) Rumania is considered a theater of military operations; (b) a Jewish representative is at present in Rumania to look after Jewish refugees; and (c) it is undesirable at this time to have a large number of civilians entering Rumania.

(2) We also attempted to facilitate the entrance of a JDC representative into these areas in order that this organization might have a man on the spot to develop and put into operation various relief programs that had been reported urgently needed. Permission for this JDC representative to enter Rumania was likewise refused by the Russians.

(3) Meanwhile, as a temporary measure, we have been facilitating the issuance of the necessary licenses to JDC for the transfer of large sums to Rumania via the JDC representative in Switzerland and we obtained the necessary Swiss francs. These funds are in turn transferred to William Fildermann, a well known leader of Romanian Jewry, who has been doing JDC work in Rumania for many years. The money is used by him for urgent relief but is reported to be very inadequate.

(4) Our representative in Turkey has been supplying us with numerous reports, mainly from Jewish sources, on the condition of the Jews in Bulgaria and Rumania. These reports have been sent on by us to interested private agencies and to the Intergovernmental Committee.

(5) We have pressed the Intergovernmental Committee for action on its part in Rumania and we have facilitated approval by this Government of the Intergovernmental Committee's two specific proposals for assistance in Rumania. First, we approved their proposal to use the JDC as its operating agent under a scheme whereby the Intergovernmental Committee would reimburse the JDC for local borrowings made in Rumania. Second, we have just rushed through Treasury and State approval of the Intergovernmental Committee's proposal to transfer funds to Rumania via Switzerland. In the interest of speed, this was done without prior clearance with the Russians.
(6) The British and American Governments are now instructing their representatives on the Allied Control Commission in Rumania to take up with the Commission the matter of rehabilitating Jews in that country and to request that an approach on this question be made by the Commission to the new Government of Rumania. The Intergovernmental Committee hopes to send a representative into Rumania at a later date when feasible.

(7) Our facilities have been made available to various Jewish organizations in and out of Bulgaria for the exchange of information and for the purpose of organizing relief for the Jewish population in that country.

(8) Apart from what we have done since the liberation of Rumania and Bulgaria, it should not be forgotten that Ambassador Steinhardt and Hirschmann were directly responsible for the revocation of the anti-Jewish laws in those countries and for the migration to Palestine of thousands of Jewish refugees from those areas while still occupied by the enemy.
January 20, 1945.

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Morgenthau:

I wonder whether you have seen the various news dispatches of Joseph M. Levy concerning the plight of the Jews in Bulgaria and Rumania, which have been published in the New York Times in recent months. His latest piece appeared in today's Times and I am taking the liberty of enclosing a clipping herewith.

From the conversations I have had with persons in and out of government I get the impression that very little is being done to save the lives of these unfortunate people. Of course, there are always the defeatists who say that nothing can be done. Where would we be in the conduct of the war if the same attitude had prevailed? Certainly something can be done for these people if there is the will to help them.

I appeal to you, Mr. Secretary, to give this most important matter your personal attention just as you did in the case of the establishment of the War Refugee Board. The terrible plight of these people demands bold and quick action if they are to be saved.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Milton Handler
FROM: The Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Quito
DATED: January 24, 1945
NUMBER: 65

SECRET

Reference Department's 928 of December 18, 1944.

Information received by this Government emphasizes imminent danger to 147 individuals interned in Camp Belsen-bergen, near Hanover, Germany, and holding passports issued in the name of Ecuador, since the term of validity of such passports has expired or is near expiration. To avoid tragic loss of life, please transmit to Ecuadorian officials this Government's urgent request that the protective power of Ecuador be notified that the validity of the passports of the above-mentioned group at Belsenbergen has been extended and that these individuals are to be accorded protection.

Please advise telegraphically of the success of your efforts.

GROW
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR KIRK, AMBASSADOR ROME, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

The following item appeared in the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Bulletin, December 18, 1944:

QUOTE 1,000 YUGOSLAV JEWS RETURNED HOME FROM CAMPS IN ITALY AT TITO'S REQUEST — ROME, Dec. 17 (JTA)—Approximately 1,000 Jews are among 5,000 to 6,000 Yugoslavs who have recently been returned from relief camps in Italy to their homeland at the request of Marshal Tito. Stateless persons and refugees from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and northern Italy will be placed in the camps vacated by the Yugoslavs. Maximum use will probably be made of the camps only after the liberation of northern Italy. At present, only a few stateless persons are being moved there from camps in central Italy UNQUOTE

Will you kindly investigate and advise the Board of the correctness of this item and furnish us with any other relevant information pertaining thereto.

PJ McCormack — 1/24/45
CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON AND ELSEN, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Reference is made to Department’s 100 of January 18 and Legation’s 128 of January 11.

It appears that Vaad Hahatzala contemplates evacuation of rabbinical group from Shanghai by one of the following methods:

First—exchange against suitable contingent of Japanese civilians in a Western Hemisphere country other than the United States; or

Second—overland evacuation via USSR to neutral territory, pending arrangements for permanent destination, without quid pro quo for Japan. The two methods should be kept entirely separate.

First method involves negotiations via Vatican and complicated shipping and technical arrangements. The following message from Jerusalem addressed to Vaad Hahatzala in New York bears on this suggestion:

QUOTE CHIEF RABBI ISAAC HERZOG JERUSALEM RECEIVED MESSAGE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT MADE REPRESENTATIONS JAPAN INFORMED SCHEME REMOVING FROM SHANGHAI IMPOSSIBLE MESSAGE FROM VATICAN JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AGREE ONLY UNDER EXCHANGE SCHEME UNQUOTE

American delegate to Vatican has been asked to cable all available information on this point, and your comments thereon would also be appreciated.

Regarding second method, you may inform Rabbi Wolbe that Department and WRB are inquiring in Moscow whether USSR would grant transit and guarantee exit of rabbinical group in Shanghai should Japan agree to their departure overland. In case of positive reply, you will be asked to support Wolbe’s request to Swedish government for a temporary asylum for this group in Sweden.

THIS IS WRB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 298.

12:30
January 24, 1945

Miss Cheuncey (for the Sec’y) Ackermann, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

Akzin 1/24/45
CABLE TO MR. HUDLE AND MR. MCGEELAND, BERN, SWITZERLAND, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Vaad Mahatzta advised WRB of receipt of a report that two groups of Hungarian Jews numbering 7,000 and 15,000 respectively await entry into Switzerland and that their rescue depends on assurance of admission into Switzerland. Please advise Board whether this is correct. If so, it is assumed, of course, that you will take all appropriate steps to obtain their admission into Switzerland in accordance with Department's 240 of January 16.

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 378.

12:30
January 24, 1945.

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Ackerman, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

E Akzin:ar 1/24/45
CABLE TO MR. HUDDE AND MR. MCOLELLAND, BERNE, SWITZERLAND, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEES BOARD.

URGENT

The following is the substance of a cable from Mann, WEF representative in London, dated January 22, 1945:

QUOTE World Jewish Congress here has been informed by its representative in Switzerland that Theresienstadt is being transformed into extermination camp. Eye witness is said to have reported that 200 to 250 Jews are dying each day at Theresienstadt and that a crematorium was erected there at a place called Hakrete.

In broadcast from Moscow on January 17 former member Czechoslovak parliament is reported to have stated that Germans are transforming Theresienstadt into an extermination camp on lines of Haidenhak.

REYNOLDS NEWS of January 21 carries a brief news item from Associated Press to the effect that American Seventh Army discovered "Nazi gas chamber containing the bodies of 6000 people of Alsace" at the entrance of Natzweile. UNQUOTE

Please take all possible action in this matter along the lines of Department's 127 of January 9.

THIS IS WEF BERN CABLE NO. 379.

12:30
January 24, 1945.

BAKZINTAR 1/23/45
Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement. (SECRET W)

January 24, 1945
10 p.m.

US URGENT
AMLEGATION

BERN

400

The cable below for Huddle and McClelland from Department and War Refugee Board is WRB 379.

The following is the substance of a cable from Mann, WRB representative in London, dated January 22, 1945:

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Please take all possible action in this matter along the lines of Department's 127 of January 9.

NRB: MNV: KG
1/24/45

GREW

(Acting)

(1W)
WFC-1764
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (SECRET W)

Born
Dated January 24, 1945
Rec'd 9:05 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

506, January 24, 3 p.m.

FOR WIE FROM McCLELLAND

Kindly deliver from Field, Geneva to Unitarians
Boston this message:

"Thanks your recent cable through WIE. Am
pushing Polish plans. Can you send sockets initial
fund for travel costs and equipment delegations and
token relief stock. Shall take up Spanish and colony
program as suggested but confidentially question
wisdom deploying Fisera pending investigation his
reliability and clarification contradictory reports
his role with Czechs and resistance. Desires all
costs work with Uniser Company but recent interviews
left unsatisfactory impression. Incidentally Fisera
minor marriage apparently unsuccessful. Separation
only partially due external circumstances. Above
only for you. Assume Barkay does not insist com-
plete elimination from committee of Aseraro who
did excellent job Geneva as liaison for Spanish aid
France during illegality and organized escape non
Spanish refugees behalf Jewish organization,
Uniser Company and WIE"

HUBBLE

JES
CABLE TO AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN, MOSCOW, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

About 500 faculty members and students of Rabbinical academy formerly located in Mir, east of Curzon line, are reported to be in great distress and in danger in Shanghai, and rabbinical groups in this country are extremely anxious that these 500 persons be brought to a safe place where they may resume their teaching activities deemed to be of great importance to Jewish religious tradition. According to reports from Stockholm, Japanese minister there stated to local rabbis that Japan interposes no objection to that group leaving Shanghai provided they can be guaranteed reception in some neutral country.

Accordingly, please inquire whether Soviet authorities would be willing to grant to said group transit and reasonable transportation facilities across Soviet Union and exit permits to neutral territory.

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Ackermann, Aksin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

Bakinsar 1/24/45