

PSF POST OFFICE DEPT. JAMES A. FARLEY

PSF P.O. Dept. : Farley

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

file
personal
(5) (1)

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

December 5th, 1935.

My dear Mr. President:

This is the first opportunity I have had since I came back from my Western trip to send you a report of the situation as I found it.

As you know, I left New York on November 16th, and went down through Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and across on the Union Pacific to Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Idaho and Colorado.

The situation as I saw it, Mr. President, is that it is perfectly all right west of the Mississippi. I talked to a lot of our fellows and while some of them are jittery, their states are all right and frankly I am not at all disturbed about them.

As I went West I expected I would run into a lot of criticism about the agreement with Canada and was most pleasantly surprised to find there was little or no complaint except some from the cattle men - although not serious - and some from the lumber interests, particularly in Oregon. Of course, you anticipated criticism from both these sources.

When the people in Oregon fully realize the amount of Canadian lumber which will be brought into this country really amounts to a six-months output of one of their large mills they will not be opposed to the agreement. The Portland Oregonian which is bitterly antagonistic to your Administration views it with alarm, although I brought out in the speech I made in Portland that in 1910 or 1911 they were for such an agreement. That information was given me as soon as I reached Portland by Frank Irvine, who is as you know, the blind editor of the Portland Journal, and whose paper as you also know, is vigorously supporting you. He is showing up the Oregonian's attitude on this subject now with their attitude in 1911; and he is helping considerably.

I am particularly glad that I went to Oregon because naturally our leaders, Governor Martin and Congressman Pierce and the other fellows in the State were jittery - they felt it might be detrimental. I am sure, however, that I can say to you without appearing egotistical that the meeting was very helpful. It was held in the Armory, and several thousand were present. It was really an enthusiastic meeting. The newspaper comments and the letters and wires which have come to me from the West have satisfied me that the trip was really worth while.

I then went down to Denver and talked before fifteen hundred at a banquet. Both Senators, the Governor and the four Congressmen were present. However, the situation out there is disturbing and I want to talk to you seriously about it when you get back. It looks to me as though we are headed

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To the President

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for a bitter fight between Johnson and Costigan. My own belief is that Senator Adams is backing Johnson because of his feeling against Costigan. Johnson is bitter against Costigan because of his support of Josephine Roche in the Governorship fight last year. It is really a tense situation and one that will have to be handled with kid gloves. I feel, however, I got in and out of the State without any trouble.

As I indicated earlier in this letter, everything else west of the River is satisfactory. In Illinois, I saw Ed Kelly and Bruce Campbell, who lives in East St. Louis but maintains headquarters in Springfield. Conditions in their State as far as you are concerned are all right, but there is a bad situation regarding the Governorship. In my judgment Kelly will be against Horner's renomination and that Campbell will also oppose him. There is a bitter feeling against Horner. These fellows feel that he has not been on the level with them. He stalls around and they never can get an answer. They will discuss something with him and then pick up the newspaper the next morning and discover that he has done exactly the thing they did not expect he would. Confidentially, I was laughing inwardly because you and I have had a similar experience with another Governor whose name I don't need to mention. They are the same type and work along the same lines.

Everything is okay in Indiana, but Ohio is another State which will require proper handling or we shall be in difficulties. I am of the opinion that they will beat Davey for re-nomination and I think that if they do it will be the best thing for our Party. If Sawyer who ran against him last year wins out this year I think we can get all of the elements of the Party to back Sawyer, whereas if on the contrary Davey is re-nominated there will be trouble and dissension in the ranks which will be bad for the National Ticket.

I received a lot of interesting letters from Up-State New York relative to the recent election and I shall discuss them with you in detail when we get together again. I think I have a pretty good line on why we lost in some of the Up-State counties and why we were not as successful as we hoped to be. As a matter of fact, we polled more votes than ever before - our popular vote gave us a majority of well over 300,000.

The situation is all right here in New York City because regardless of Dooling's attitude, the individual leaders are friendly and Kelly's appointment as Marshal has helped tremendously. Incidentally, I want you to know that Hardy's appointment has been more than well received and I haven't heard a word nor read a line of criticism against it. There has been a lot of friendly comment.

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CHAIRMAN

To the President

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The New England situation from all the information I can gather has not changed very much but I do think we can bring it around all right, particularly New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. I honestly believe that if we can get our organization functioning properly in New Haven we can carry it next time, and I think we have a chance in New Hampshire. Our Party won a splendid victory in Manchester some weeks ago and that was the city which made it impossible for you to carry the State in 1932. That situation was due to a fight between the French and the Irish, as you may recall.

Taken by and large I think that everything is in splendid shape and I have some very definite ideas on some moves we must make as soon as you get back.

In the first place there must be closer co-operation between the different Cabinet officers and the independent agencies of the government. Frankly, Mr. President, some of our fellows make some of the damndest moves and it takes hours of explaining to rectify the wrongs which have been done, whereas, if we knew what they have in mind or if they would tip us off as to what they want to do, in advance, it would be a whole lot easier. I want to talk to you in a very serious way about the administration of the WPA in some of the states I have visited. I have already talked to Harry Hopkins at length about it and shall tell you what I have in mind.

I also want to tell you about the information I have picked up as to what I think is the situation as far as the handling of the Bonus question is concerned. I am still of the opinion, Mr. President, that if it is possible to do so your position be made definitely clear before the Congress convenes. Of course I am not familiar enough with the financial set-up to discuss that end of it but I am of the opinion that they will pass the Bonus over your veto, providing you veto it, and I assume you will if a measure is passed which would be unsatisfactory to you. I have told you on more than one occasion that I was hoping it would be possible for you to be responsible for the Bill so that you would be able to secure the full measure of support from the Bonus advocates who otherwise might be unfriendly. I am also of the opinion that most of the groups who are going to be opposed to your signing the Bonus Bill will be composed of the big business interests and the Republican newspapers who would not support you anyway and there is nothing you can do to win them over to your side. I think you will agree with me on that statement. However, that has nothing to do with the principle involved but the facts should be borne in mind, nevertheless.

We have already started our plans for Jackson Day Dinners all over the country and frankly I think it is a grand opportunity to start the

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NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

To the President

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ball rolling. We should have meetings and banquets all over - at least one banquet or meeting should be held in each county in every state. We shall, of course, arrange for a broadcast so that your speech may be heard in every gathering in every section of the country.

Just as soon as you get back I want to talk to you about the details of the National Committee meeting so that I may send out the notices to the members, set the date, etc. I also want to take up with you the question as to whether any action should be taken at this meeting regarding the two-thirds rule.

I have discussed with the representatives of four or five of the principal cities the question of the Convention site and that is a matter which can be handled just as you want it. If you feel that we should go to Philadelphia Joe Guffey can get the necessary funds. San Francisco would like it, but it may be too far to go. I have a little weakness myself for Philadelphia because if there is any feeling at all it is in these eastern states and it might be a good idea to have the Convention here for that reason. I feel quite certain that the Republicans will go to Chicago because George Getz is the Treasurer of the Republican National Committee and he is on the Convention Committee for Chicago and his influence will undoubtedly go a long way to bring it to that City.

I do hope you are having a fine rest and I am looking forward with pleasure to having a visit with you.

Faithfully yours,

The President,
Warm Springs,
Georgia.

This came
from the
Wadsworths

That's all fat.
knows -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POSTMASTER GENERAL:

The President still thinks
we ought to find out the name of the family,
at least.

M. A. L.

*Review
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file
'Postmaster'*

PSF
R.O. Dept.
Farley

JAMES A. FARLEY
NEW YORK

March 23, 1936.

Dear Miss Le Hand:

I am returning herewith copy of the letter I received from Dr. Milton Chapman, of 277 Alexander Street, Rochester, New York.

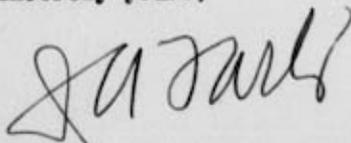
For your information, I called him on the telephone and, from what I gather, this is what happened:

His wife was visiting some friends in Geneseo, New York, and during her conversation with some women there, the President's name was mentioned. One of the ladies present made the remark that the President was not a man of his word and cited his pledge to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as an illustration.

The Doctor was not familiar with the entire conversation, but it is my impression, and his too, that this story emanated from a very well known family in Livingston County.

I advised the Doctor of the contents of your memorandum and he was very happy to have the information.

Sincerely yours,



Miss Marguerite A. Le Hand,
Private Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Milton Chapman, M.D.
277 Chapman St.
Rochester, N.Y.

Hon. James Farley
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In order to spike a particularly insidious piece of Republican propoganda, I should appreciate an answer to the following:

- (1) Did President Roosevelt ever pledge a gift of money to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine?
- (2) Was this pledge, if made, paid either in part or in full?

Thanking you for the courtesy of a reply,
I am

Yours respectfully,

/s/ M. Chapman

MISSY:

Middle drawer of my desk.

F.D.R.

*file
personal*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF
P.O. Spk
Farley

May 11, 1936.

MEMO FOR R. F.

When does Commissioner
Draper's term expire and what State
does he come from?

F. D. R.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Claude L. Draper, of Wyoming.

Term expires June 22, 1936.

R. F.

J. S. JAGMETTY
PROPRIETOR

EUROPEAN PLAN
PRIVATE BATHS
ELEVATOR SERVICE



HOTEL NEW BELMONT

OCEAN AVE. & BOARDWALK ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Dear Mr. President:-

Your memo. to Vice Chmn. Mauly and me about the reappointment of Comr. Draper was forwarded to me here where I am recuperating from a recent illness. I hope to return to Washington about May 17th.

I advise the reappointment of Draper as he is familiar with our work, is courageous in protecting public interests and is completely in sympathy with your power policies and may be depended on to support your power program.

I talked to Basil Mauly on the phone and he will join me, in a note to you, recommending Comr. Draper's reappointment.

Faithfully yours
Frank R. McKinch

May 6/36

ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y., CHAIRMAN

KEY PITTMAN, NEV.
HENRY F. ASHURST, ARIZ.
ALVA B. ADAMS, COLO.
CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
EDWARD P. COSTIGAN, COLO.
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.

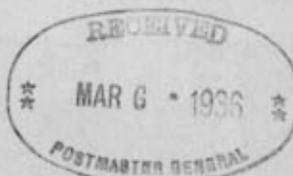
PETER NORBECK, S. DAK.
GERALD P. HYS, N. DAK.
FREDERICK STOWER, OREG.
ROBERT D. CAREY, WYO.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

LEON H. KEYSERLING, CLERK

March 5, 1936



Dear Jim:

I am advised that the term of Federal Power Commissioner Claude L. Draper will expire June 22, 1936, and I write to express the hope that he will be reappointed.

Commissioner Draper is a native and a life-long resident of Wyoming. He holds a position which under the law must be filled by a Republican. As a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Wyoming for many years, Mr. Draper rendered exceptionally able and loyal service.

Commissioner Draper is a man of vision and judgment and I am sure that a survey of his record as a member of the Federal Power Commission will commend itself to your good judgment.

Sincerely yours,

A large, cursive handwritten signature that reads "Paul C. Hoover".

Honorable James A. Farley

The Postmaster General

A series of handwritten scribbles and lines at the bottom of the page, possibly initials or a signature.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

March 18, 1936.

Hon. Rudolph Forster
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Rudolph:

The attached letter from Senator O'Mahoney relative to the reappointment of Claude L. Draper as a member of the Federal Power Commission is self-explanatory. I will discuss this with you the next time I see you.

Sincerely yours,



JAF:DW

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

July 25, 1936

RF
P.O. Dept
Farley

Dear Mr. President:

I am attaching rather a long rambling letter to Mrs. Roosevelt, which was prompted by a letter received from her some days ago asking information regarding our headquarters set-up.

If you get a chance between "bites", if you are still fishing, you might read it so that you will be up to date. It is an effort on my part to keep you and Mrs. Roosevelt informed as to the situation as I view it.

I hope that you listened in on Governor Landon's talk. If you did, you were probably just as pleased with the result as the rest of us. It sounded to me like a county candidate running for office in an upstate New York county.

I hope that you have had a good rest, and I shall be mighty anxious to see you and go over the entire situation with you because we want to get moving, but we must defer our campaign plans and strategy until you return and we have your approval.

Faithfully yours,

Jin

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

P.S. I have made a few changes on your copy. Show them to Mrs. R. so she can see her copy and send all right. Jin

July 25, 1936

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have before me your letter of the sixteenth, to which you attach copy of your memorandum to the President, Charles Michelson, Steve Early and Stanley High. In your letter you ask us certain questions which I shall endeavor to answer in this communication.

You suggest that we be very careful about the collectors we send out soliciting contributions. I agree with you in that we should watch this carefully, and when Forbes Morgan returns I am going into that situation in detail.

Ed Flynn will be back sometime after the tenth of August. I am going to draw him into headquarters, not only for consultation, but shall give him definite responsibilities. I want him to come into the office and give his full time to the campaign, devoting most of his efforts to New York State. He knows all of the leaders, and if he will do it, he can be of splendid service in this campaign. As soon as he arrives I am going to see him personally and discuss the situation with him. He will also be helpful on matters of policy and I shall be glad indeed to have him sit in at our meetings.

As I understand it, everything has been agreed upon as far as arrangements for the New York State Women's Division is concerned. They are going to move to the Billmore around the first of August. The State Committee will also move at that time and I will see to it that they cooperate in every way possible.

As far as the New York State end of it is concerned, I want you to know that we will have our campaign headquarters pretty well set up by the third of August. We will have the Veterans Division, Colored Division, Labor Division and other divisions which of necessity must be functioning in our State headquarters. We will extend all the assistance desired by Mrs. O'Day, Miss Cook and the women who will be active. We will have a Club Division, a Roosevelt First Voters League, and I am going to start a retail business men's League, or some such similar organization. I will see to it that we have an Educational Division, headed by a man like George Ryan, former President of the Board of

Education. I believe that if we can properly organize the teachers in New York and get the story of Governor Landon's attitude on the school teachers and education before all of them, we will be able to attract considerable support. I should like to discuss that with you in detail when you return.

In answer to the first question in your letter of the sixteenth, I want you to know that Steve Early has been in headquarters for a few days since the President left. While here he has been in consultation with Stanley High and myself. We have had several meetings of the heads of the different divisions in an effort to get the organization more definitely under way, going over all of the plans and passing authority on to the different persons. In that way, we will have the proper cooperation, everybody understanding full well the other persons authority. It will not be possible, Mrs. Roosevelt, to get the Publicity Committee functioning full speed until after the first of August. By the time you return I am sure that you will be satisfied with the way it is working. Dr. High has been working on the pamphlets, fliers and details, with Charles Michelson.

We have not kept the minutes of any of the meetings held up to the present time, but I shall follow your suggestion and see to it that you and the President receive a copy of the minutes of every meeting held in the future. There will be no difficulty in doing that.

No one has been definitely charged as yet with the responsibility of studying news reports or suggesting answers to charges. Up to the present time it has been done in conference between Charles Michelson and myself, Stanley High and Steve Early, in the few days he has been in New York.

For your information, Mr. William A. Delph ^{Burger} has been placed in charge of the Radio Division to carry on as Herbert Pettey did in the 1932 campaign. It may be possible that he will have to go back to his radio station in Washington and if he does, we will have to arrange to have Mr. Baske, a newspaper man who is connected with Carl Byoir. Stanley High is also going to be very close to this picture.

Up to the present time, Mrs. Roosevelt, of course no definite campaign has been arranged. What we have been trying to do, and have been working on as hard as we know how, is to get the skeleton headquarters set up, and then proceed with the details which will necessarily follow.

The Speakers Bureau is going to be in charge of Congressman Sam Rayburn. He will not be in New York until sometime after the third of August.

Memphis, Mr. Paul Aron, who has been in Washington for a considerable length of time, is handling the details. He is a very capable young man, and has more information now available in the Speaker's Bureau than in my judgment we ever had before. He is extremely capable, and I am sure that when you see what has already been accomplished in that bureau, you will be entirely satisfied.

For your information, Mr. Leon Henderson, formerly with the NRA is in charge of research. Charles Nicholson said that he is fully qualified and capable, and can be depended upon to do that work satisfactorily.

Edward Rodan has been handling all of the details in connection with gathering material regarding Governor Landon's record. He has a complete file of the Governor's record and all the information that comes to us is handed to him. That material is being used by him now in connection with the articles appearing in the New York "Daily News". When a decision is reached as to the time to start an aggressive campaign against Landon's record, we are in a position to move without delay. My own belief is that there is adequate material on hand and I know that as the campaign progresses we will get in considerable material. Commissioner Helvering is more familiar with Landon's record than anyone I know, and he is collecting all the information he can for our use.

In the fifth paragraph of your memorandum, you inquire as to what plans have been made for publicity organizations. No plans have been made at the moment, Mrs. Roosevelt, but right after the first of the month I am going to call in all of the leaders, as we did in 1932, show them what our set-up is in headquarters, and insist that they have the same kind in their state headquarters. Charles Nicholson has asked all of them to supply the name of their Director of Publicity. I am sure that we will have satisfactory cooperation from the different states insofar as publicity is concerned.

For your information, we have not mapped out any publicity steps which will be taken between now and November. I feel that this can be done at the time the President returns. Then he does, we will have a conference with him. We will bring him up to date as to what has been done in his absence, and discuss in detail his ideas for the balance of the campaign. Everybody that I have talked with, Mrs. Roosevelt, seems to think that it is unwise for us to become too active during August, and that we should devote practically all of that month in getting headquarters in shape, making certain that the state and larger city headquarters are in shape and ready to function right after September first.

As you know, most of the people in the administration are away on vacations. Stanley High has been trying to get some of our Under Secretaries and the heads of the different agencies to make trips around the country, talking about the activities of their particular departments, at the same time of course, talking
ab

about the administration's aim and purpose, and to point out what has already been accomplished. These itineraries are being worked out now, and I am sure that we will be able to accomplish a great deal through trips of this character, because the men we will send out should be able to get their speeches in the newspapers because of the positions they occupy in the administration.

I have written letters to a substantial number of leaders in every state, seeking information as to the situation in their particular states as they see it. I told them not to send a story which they felt would be pleasing to me, but to give me the facts as they see them; to go into intimate detail with any advice or suggestions they may have to offer as to our plan of campaign in their states; to tell me about the stories being told by the opposition, the propaganda being used, and if so, if it is effective; to try to find out what our weak points are and what steps we should take to better our position. As fast as these reports come in I will send you copies, also the President, so that you will have this information in your possession. During the entire campaign I will see to it, Mrs. Roosevelt, that you receive copies of all reports of this nature, and all letters which in my judgment carry information that you should have.

No definite decision has been reached as yet regarding the news reels. Sol Rosenblatt has been named Chairman of the Motion Picture Division. He has been on the Pacific Coast and has just returned. I am going to see him on Monday, and I am sure that it will be set up to your satisfaction. I have also sent for Charles Pettijohn and am going to have a conference with him regarding the news reels and discuss that part of the organization with him.

For your information our Committee has not yet assigned to each member definite fields for supervision

Up to the present time we have no man making contacts with the newspapers all over the country. Ed Brown is doing the same work now that he did for Louis. He is responsible for sending out regular news to friendly papers and for feature stories, etc. He is thoroughly competent and can be depended upon.

Miss Blackburn is doing the same work, and it is not necessary for me to tell you about that, because you are familiar with it.

I was in Washington yesterday and had a long talk with Mr. Alexander who is very active in the negro movement. He is connected with Rex Tugwell's organization. He is preparing for me a suggested program for activity in relation to the negro problem, and the set-up of the negro division. The

Impression prevails that it would be better to have a division in New York in charge of the eastern states, and one in California, preferably in Los Angeles. That could be worked out in connection with their state headquarters. I know about Mrs. Bethune. I will have another conference with Mr. Alexander next week in Washington and go over with him at that time the organization he has in mind.

I had a long conference last evening in Washington with Chester Davis who is in charge of the farm problem. I am definitely of the opinion that we should have the headquarters in Chicago, although for a long time I had other views. Mr. Davis has rather an extensive program in mind, and I think that he and the committee he will select should be delegated with full responsibility. They will work in close cooperation with Secretaries Hull and Wallace. Mr. Davis felt that any announcements in connection with their activities should come from the farm leaders themselves, and not as a Democratic National Committee set-up. I agreed with him whole-heartedly, and when you return I will tell you just how they propose to set up their organization.

As stated early in this letter, Mrs. Roosevelt, right after the first of August, as soon as our headquarters are definitely organized, I am going to bring in all of the leaders from the states, men and women, show them what we have in our headquarters, and insist that they set up their headquarters in a like manner. In their visit to headquarters they will be able to see just what we have, the manner in which we plan our campaigns, and it will give them ideas in case they haven't any, as to what they should do in their states. I believe that a certain person should be given definite responsibility by our committee to act as our representative in every state. For instance, I think that Senator Guffey should be charged with the responsibility of watching Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and that all problems in connection with those states should be cleared through him. Other men similarly qualified should be given the responsibility in other states. In addition to that, I think we should have a number of men in whom we have reliance, traveling around the country visiting state headquarters, to make sure that they are functioning, and not just going through motions. We should also have men going around visiting the County Chairmen, seeing to it that the county and city organizations are properly functioning. I am sure that this can be done, Mrs. Roosevelt, and I am also positive that we can get the right persons to do it. Of course, the extent of this organization will depend upon our finances. You are familiar with the tentative budget approved by the President when we were in his office some weeks ago. My own belief is that it will have to be changed and we will have to be prepared to raise a larger amount because I know that the expense of this organization is far greater than I am sure the President contemplated. We haven't received the full report of the Kominators affairs as yet, but I know that we will be quite well satisfied with the net result. The state organizations are in better shape financially than they were in '32. In most of the states we have Democratic Governors seeking re-

election, and they will be therefore more aggressive than they were in '32. In other words I believe we will be more powerful. They will be very active, not only because of their desire to see the National ticket elected, but from a selfish point of view because it means the retention of their positions.

I see Molly Dawson almost daily, and I am sure that she is satisfied with her set-up and the assistance that is being given her organization.

The state situations around the country are, generally speaking, all right. Of course there are some primary fights still on although in most of the larger states they are over with. The Ohio situation, of course, is a bit annoying. You are familiar with that and I don't have to dwell on it just now. I think that is going to work out all right insofar as the National ticket is concerned. I have been in touch with the people in Illinois and feel quite confident that the Kelly-Horner crowd are going to get together. I have talked with both factions, and I understand that they are both anxious to effect a settlement that will work out all right. I am watching this as closely as I can, without attempting to interfere. They have named a good man for campaign manager in California, and I think the situation in that state will work out all right. They have named an excellent campaign committee to assist the campaign manager, and I do not anticipate any more trouble there. Some people are worried about Colorado and of course we will have to give attention to that. The Minnesota situation is also a bit annoying. I have been in touch with it, but it looks to me as if the different factions will never get together, and it may be necessary for the National Committee to name a campaign manager.

I am sincerely of the opinion that the President should carry out his plan of travel - do as much of it as he can, whether he makes any speeches or not. The more he can be seen viewing Public Works projects, the flood control, etc., speaking for a few minutes before large or small crowds, the more enthusiasm will prevail among the workers. It is my opinion that Governor Landon is not going to make many speeches, and they will all be along the same lines as his acceptance speech, their campaign being based upon the theory that there will be enough anti-Roosevelt votes to join with the regular Republicans to elect their candidate. Their plan of campaign may change in the days that are to follow, but I doubt it. I am more sincerely of the opinion than ever that we should be aggressive all the way and not permit Republicans to be placed in defensive positions. We have a story to tell and I feel that we have enough speakers to tell the story. As soon as the President returns and after I have had an opportunity

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to go all over the situation with him, I believe we should have a conference of our policy committee and the other committees brought into the meeting, so that we can bring everyone up to date as to what has been done and what we propose to do. At that time we can secure the views of all concerned and then definitely start our campaign. When you return I shall go over the whole situation with you.

All of the Southern states are of course all right. I think the same can be said of the border states: Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and I honestly believe Maryland, too, despite what others think to the contrary. We should start with the electoral vote in these states. I feel definitely sure of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. We will have a hard fight in the Dakotas on account of the Lenke candidacy, but I feel that we can win Nebraska, Iowa and possibly Nebraska, although we will not have much newspaper support there. I think we will have to depend upon the President's popularity, together with the influence of Senator Norris. Commissioner Helvering and Lynn Brodrick, National Committeeman in Kansas, feel that we can win that state, although frankly I am not as optimistic as they are. They should know more about it because of their knowledge of the state and its people. All the reports I have from Missouri are all right, also Indiana. Because of the primary troubles in Ohio and Illinois we will have a harder fight than we would have ordinarily. The situation is brighter in Illinois than in Ohio. We should win Illinois. My reports on Wisconsin are all right. The situation in Michigan is looking up. Polls have been taken in many of the industrial cities, Detroit, Flint, Saginaw and Grand Rapids, and the percentage of the votes are for the President and his administration. ~~Foster-Morgan~~ seems encouraged. We have ironed out our troubles insofar as the Democratic organization is concerned except the case of Governor Comstock but our friends in the state don't seem to be very much worried about his attitude. The Pennsylvania situation is quite satisfactory. The impression seems to be quite definite among newspaper men particularly, and others, that we can win the state. I do, think that our chances are splendid. I think it a good idea to have the President invite Mayor Wilson to lunch or dinner as soon as he returns to Washington. I think that this should not be overlooked. Of course we are going to have a real fight in New York State, but the reports I have received are not bad. Some impression prevails among central New York that we may lose some votes in that section because the farmers were dissatisfied with the AAA program, as they did not receive the same benefits. The city situations upstate are all right, with the possible exception of Buffalo. I think that is one city which the President should visit and make a speech before election. Of course we will use Senator Wagner and other prominent speakers and try to work out our troubles there, which in a large measure are due to the trouble Mayor Zimmerman had. We should be

Frank
Murphy

all right in Rochester because of the activity of the labor party. Incidentally I am of the opinion that the labor party movement supported by Sidney Hillman and others, will bring more than 150,000 votes to our ticket. They are going about it all right and we are going to cooperate in every way. Mr. Hillman himself believes that they will be able to get many people to register and vote who have never voted before. You are thoroughly familiar with the way this organization is functioning and I am sure you will agree with me that their support will be worth many thousands of votes to the ticket. I know that the Republicans were terribly disappointed with Governor Lehman's announcement that he would run for reelection. They had built up their plans on his earlier statement and felt confident that they would be able to pile up a majority north of the Bronx line to offset any majority given in the city to a Democratic nominee. They realize that they cannot beat Governor Lehman because of his strength in not only the city, but upstate.

This is rather a long, rambling letter, Mrs. Roosevelt, but I feel that this is the best way for me to pass on to you my views not only on the set-up in headquarters, but all conditions generally.

I was in Washington yesterday and talked to many newspaper men after my press conference. Landon's speech did not go over, despite the effort made by the Republican press and the friendly editorials to make it appear that it was a great address. I don't know whether you heard it or not, but it was not delivered well, although they tell me that it was an improvement over his previous speeches. We should be able, as soon as our speakers get going, to definitely prove to the electorate that he is just a built-up candidate. I do know that the effect of his speech was not detrimental to our cause. You might be interested to know that Father Coughlin's outburst in Cleveland did not do the President any harm, but injured Father Coughlin's influence tremendously. I have an interesting story to tell you about his mother when I see you. I don't know a thing about the stories that are emanating from Rome, other than what I have read in the papers. There are some interesting stories in connection with getting support from some of the active Townsendites, and I will tell you and the President all about it when you reach home.

I trust that I have not bored you with this long letter. I shall not expect a reply, but shall be glad to discuss its contents with you and go over the whole situation with you in detail as soon as you return.

92F: Post Office: Farley
Att. Farley to FDR
7-22-31

-9-

It is my sincere wish that you have a good vacation and that you will have a real rest. I have been reading your daily stories with much interest.

With very kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Welch Hall
Campobelle Island
New Brunswick, Canada

PSF P.O. Dept.:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File Frazier
Document - 36

CONFIDENTIAL

Aboard the Presidential Special
September 3, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. A. F.

What about Joe Wolf? He was Collector of Internal Revenue but resigned in order to retain his National Committeemanship. I understand we put in another man with the understanding that he would resign if Wolf retired as National Committeeman. Should we now carry out that understanding, ask the incumbent to resign, and put Joe Wolf in?

F. D. R.



IMPERIAL HOTEL
CORK LTD

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TEL. NO. 139-2 LINES.

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personal

PSF
P.O. Dept.
Farley

CORK, 11/21/36

Dear Mr. President.

We have had a great trip and are having a lot of fun.

We had a rough passage over on the Normandie but were not sea sick. The ship rolled terribly but did not pitch.

Loary Grayson was on the boat with us.

I spent a day in London and came immediately

to Iceland. We arrived
Tuesday and will leave
next Tuesday morning,
spending a week here. We
have been around a lot
in that time and will
have considerable to tell
you of our visit when
I see you.

I have had a visit
with de Velera and will
dine with him on Monday
Evening. He is quite a
fellow and I believe very
sincere. It is interesting
to hear him tell what
he is trying to do for
his people.

He is very strong



IMPERIAL HOTEL
CORK LTD

CORK,

TELEGRAMS "IMPERIAL CORK"

TEL. NO 139-2 LINES.

with the people and
the opposition party is
about as weak as the
Republican Party at
home.

He was very much
pleased with your victory
and wanted to know
all about it. He asked
me to extend his kindest
regards and best wishes.

I am going to
have a banquet given
evening with Ambassador
Brougham and lesson

Saturday the 28th . . .
for Paris for a few
days. I am not
going to make any
formal calls and
no public appearances.

The chief topic of
conversation over here is
about the thing and
Mrs. Sumner. They all
look forward to the
receipt of the American
newspaper and magazines
to read about the affair
because not one line
is printed in a British
paper



IMPERIAL HOTEL
CORK LTD

CORK,

TELEGRAMS "IMPERIAL CORK"

TEL. NO 139-2 LINES.

I heard one good
story which you might
pass along to Col Ed.
Watson, known to
all Peter Mayses
as Dollar Watson.

When Mr. Swinton
was asked if he had
any comment to make
on his divorce, he
replied - "I am sorry
I have but one wife
to lay down for my
King."

I will be anxious to
see you when you
return so that I may
tell you of my trials
and hear about yours.

Eddie and Ambrose
join me in sending
our best regards.

I do hope you will
get a real rest.

Sincerely
Jim

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

File private
J.F.
THE WHITE HOUSE
AUG 3 1937
RECEIVED

August 3, 1937.

My dear Mr. President:

The attached letter from Mrs. Nellie G. Donohoe,
Postmaster at Oakland, California, is self-explanatory.
I am passing it on for whatever consideration you feel
it merits.

Sincerely yours,



Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

United States Post Office

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1937

FIRST CLASS

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

July 27, 1937

A I R M A I L

~~Personal and Confidential.~~

Honorable James A. Farley,
Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Farley:

Because I am unable to decide myself whether the information I am about to give you is of national importance or of no importance at all, I am taking the liberty of trespassing on your time with what is not National Committee business and certainly not Post Office business.

Last evening as I was leaving the office I met a man I have known in a business way for four or five years. I remarked I had not seen him for several months.

He replied, "Well they have been pretty good months to me. I have been making some big money since I saw you last."

He then asked me if in my acquaintances in California I knew any large oil operators. I said I did. He then told me he was trying to contract twenty million barrels of crude oil, each barrel averages 52 gallons, of 36 to 38% gravity to be delivered to "A Gulf Port".

He stated California oil is only 35% gravity, which would be too low but thought some large operator here could possibly swing the deal through affiliations in other states. To my question, "Who is buying such an amount of oil - and why the necessity of hunting a seller for such an order?"

His reply was, "I am asking no questions. I neither know nor care who is buying. I do know, however, that there is \$50,000,000. (fifty million dollars) in this country right now to cover this purchase."

The plan is to deposit this fifty million in whatever Bank the seller may designate. The seller to post a Bond with the same Bank to guarantee the delivery of the oil.

Fifty million is a great deal of money. It is logical to conclude that no individual would be buying this oil.

His statement that "there is fifty million in this country right now" very definitely proves a foreign buyer - whether an individual or a nation.

The question arises, "If a foreign power which one? Would it be to continue the war in Spain. - Could it be Japan or perhaps Russia?"

Could not 36-38% gasoline be refined for airplanes?

By such a sale and the attendant result, if used for war purposes, could our own country become involved?

As I stated in the beginning of this letter I am unable to decide whether or not this is any of my business.

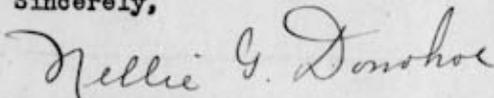
I am inclosing herewith a notation which I asked this gentleman to make, telling him I was poor at figures so he jotted down the amount and the quality.

If this is a matter of concern to the Government, you may desire me to go further into this matter - even to the extent of endeavoring (apparently) to help this gentleman make this connection with a large oil operator.

If on the other hand, it none of the country's or my own business, do not hesitate to tell me.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,



Nellie G. Donohoe,
Postmaster.

file personal

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

*PSF:
Post Office Dept
Farley*

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

January 10, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

I attach a copy of a memorandum which gives the list of telephone calls I made today and the results of my talks with the different Congressmen listed.

I succeeded in catching up with 78 Congressman, all but two or three having signed the petition. Two or three did not sign the petition whom I urged to vote against the resolution.

There is also shown a list of the Congressmen I endeavored to contact but without success.

I haven't seen the roll call and consequently don't know whether any of those who promised me over the phone ran out. We can determine this when the roll call is published in the Record tomorrow morning.

I am going to send a copy of this memorandum to Speaker Bankhead because it might be well for him to have it in his possession.

Sincerely yours,

James Farley

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,

The White House.

January 10, 1936.

Memorandum

I give below a report of the Congressman I contacted today in an effort to get them to vote against the Ludlow Resolution:

California

Charles Kramer (13th District). He said he had signed the petition and was in favor of bringing it out, but would vote against the final resolution. He could not get him to vote against the resolution as voted upon today.

John B. McGroarty (11th District). He said he had signed the petition and that there were a lot of peace societies in his district and there was nothing he could do but vote for the resolution.

Franko R. Haveman (4th District). He had signed the petition and said he had this viewpoint for 25 years; and while he would like to go along with the Administration he thought it best to have the resolution brought out in Congress for debate and for that reason could not vote against it.

Byron H. Scott (18th District). He had signed the petition but said he would vote against the resolution. I am not sure whether he had any definite views or not.

Harry R. Sheppard (19th District). He had signed the petition but said he would vote against it. He said he was in a tough spot but would change over.

Comments

James A. Shanley (3rd District). He had signed the petition and said he had been committed publicly and privately and would have to vote for it.

Karman P. Koppelman (1st District). He had signed the petition and said he had spoken for the resolution. He said he was going to talk to the President about it. (I suggested he talk so long he would not be there to vote. I guess that happened).

Delaware

William F. Allen (At Large). He said he had signed petition, and was going to vote for it. But when I indicated the President wanted the resolution defeated, he said he would be glad to go along.

Illinois

James McAndrews (9th District). He said he had signed the petition at the request of Congressman Ludlow without paying much attention to it; but that he would gladly vote against the resolution.

Lewis L. Boyer (13th District). He said he had signed the petition and was going to vote for it. There was nothing I could do here.

Illinois (cont'd).

Harry P. Dean (4th District). He had signed the petition and was rather determined in his attitude. He said he was in the World War and was very much opposed to war; and there was nothing I could do to get him to change his vote. He did say, however, he would think it over.

Indiana.

James I. Farley (4th District). He had signed the petition, but said he would vote against it if the Administration wanted this done.

Virginia E. Jackson (6th District). She had signed the petition, but said she would vote against the resolution if the Administration wanted this done.

William F. Schulte (1st District). He had signed the petition and intended to vote for it; but I told him from the Administration's viewpoint it would be better to defeat the resolution, he said he would change his vote and go along.

William H. Larrabee (11th District). He had signed the petition and was going to vote for it because of his position on account of Congressman Lindley; and while he was sympathetic he could not go along. I indicated my interest and he said he would give it consideration.

Iowa.

Fred Stierman (4th District). He said he had signed the petition and felt obligated to vote for the resolution; but if it was else so that his vote would be necessary to defeat the resolution we could be assured he would vote against it.

Wincent F. Harrington (9th District). He had signed the petition and said there was a lot of pressure in his district and he intended to vote for it. He said this pleased him in a bad spot; but I told him I thought he was better off to support the Administration, and he said he would do so.

Olga D. Bearin (7th District). He had signed the petition. I talked to him just as he reached his office and he said he would go over and vote against it.

Edward G. Kleber (1st District). He had signed the petition; and he said he was committed in such a way he would have to vote for it.

Kentucky.

Samuel O'Neal (3rd District). He had signed the petition and said he had promised Geng. Lindley he would vote for it. He said he is on Lindley's sub-committee and very friendly to him, and under the circumstances it would be unfair to vote against it.

Massachusetts.

Arthur D. Healey (8th District). He had signed the petition; and said he would have to vote for the resolution because in getting signatures for the Wages and Hours Bill he had practically made some commitments in order to get the Wages and Hours Bill out for a vote, and under the circumstances he would have to vote for it at this time.

Joseph E. Casey (3rd District). He had signed the petition; and he said he thought it should be brought out for debate; but that on the final vote he would vote against it. There was nothing I could do to make him change his mind on this particular resolution.

Michigan.

George G. Sadowski (1st District). He had signed the petition; and he said there was a strong sentiment in his district in favor of the resolution; and could not change his mind.

Andrew J. Transue (6th District). He had signed the petition and said he was going to vote for it. I told him the situation had changed considerably in the last few weeks and it meant a great deal to the Administration to have the resolution beaten now; and he said as long as this was the attitude of the Administration he would vote against the resolution. I had to put up a strong argument on Cong. Transue.

Missouri.

Thomas C. Jennings, Jr. (11th District). He had signed the petition. He said he wanted to vote for it, but as long as I felt that way he would not only vote against it but would try to get other votes.

Joseph B. Shannon (5th District). He had signed the petition; and he said he had definite views, and there was nothing I could do to change his position. As a matter of fact the Congressman is pro-Irish and anti-English and I imagine Joe's attitude on England is responsible for his attitude.

Nebraska.

James G. Scrugham (At large). He had signed the petition and said he had intended to vote for it. He had no definite views on the subject, and as long as the Administration wanted him to vote against the resolution, he would do so.

New Jersey.

William H. Sutphin (3rd District). He had signed the petition. He said there were about 3000 Quaker votes in his district and that the peace and church organizations were much in favor of the resolution; and under the circumstances he felt there was nothing for him to do but maintain his position and vote for the resolution.

Her former (cont'd).

Mary Z. Horton (13th District). She had signed the petition, but said inasmuch as the Administration favored defeat of the resolution, she would vote against it.

Edward J. Hart (14th District). I called John Malone, secretary to Edward A. Kennedy (9th District). Mayor Hague of Jersey City, New Jersey, Elmer H. Wene (2nd District). and he helped out with these votes against the resolution.

Frank W. Boney, Sr. (12th District). He had signed the petition and said he had committed himself, but that he would stay away from the roll call.

Edward L. O'Reilly (11th District). He had signed the petition. He said he represented the district of which the Orangees are a part and that he would have to vote for any resolution. He was pledged due to the complexion of his district.

New York

James J. Lannette (20th District). He had signed the petition; and said he had written letters to voters of his district telling them he would vote for the resolution and under the circumstances he could not change his position.

William I. Sharvich (14th District). He had signed the petition; and said he would have to vote for it. That there were a lot of people in his district who wanted it.

Mather J. Merritt (At Large). He had signed the petition and said he was rather strong for it; but as long as I wanted him to vote against it he would do so. He feels obligated because he received the nomination for Congress when we turned down John Fitzgibbons two years ago.

Caroline O'Day (At Large). She had signed the petition; and there was nothing that could be done here.

Donald L. O'Keefe (6th District). He had signed the petition; but said he would be glad to vote against it.

John J. Delaney (7th District). He had signed the petition; but said he would be glad to vote against it.

Joseph A. Garagan (21st District). He had signed the petition, but said he would vote against the resolution. I had previously spoken to him in New York on Saturday.

James M. Hoad (42nd District). He had signed the petition, but said he would vote against it.

Pennsylvania (cont'd).

later on, but that it was entitled to a hearing now, and would vote for it at this time.

Gay L. Moser (14th District). He had signed the petition, but said he would vote against the resolution.

James E. Gliden (15th District). He had signed the petition and said he had promised a number of peace organization and church people to vote for it and had written letters to that effect, so under the circumstances he would vote for it. He stated, however, if it was so close his vote would have any effect on the outcome, he would vote against the resolution.

Gay J. Neuge (19th District) He had signed the petition and stated he would vote against it.

Joseph Gray (27th District). He had signed the petition. He stated there were a number of Quakers in his district and he would have to vote for the resolution.

Harry L. Haines (22nd District). He had signed the petition, but said he would vote against the resolution as long as the Administration wanted it.

Rhode Island.

Alme J. Forward (1st District). He had signed the petition, and said he had intended to vote for it, but that he would vote against it.

South Dakota.

Fred H. Hildebrandt (1st District). He had signed the petition, and stated he believed it would be better to have the resolution brought out.

Texas.

Albert Thomas (8th District). He had signed the petition, but stated he would be glad to support the Administration's attitude. He apparently had no views before, but had merely signed the petition. I called him at the suggestion of Lyndon B. Johnson who said a telephone call to Thomas would be helpful.

Lyndon B. Johnson (10th District). He had signed the petition, and said he would vote against it.

W. D. McFarlane (13th District). He had signed the petition. I got in touch with him first about the time of the roll call and he said he would have to give it consideration.

William H. Poage (11th District). He had signed the petition. He said that two years ago when he ran for office he went around his district campaigning and indicated if it ever came up in Congress he would vote for such a resolution, and there was nothing else he could do.

Washington.

Enate Hill (4th District). He had signed the petition. He stated he had had definite views for a long time and, while he was desirous of helping the Administration, he could not possibly change his mind and intended to speak a minute in favor of the resolution.

Barth J. Smith (3rd District). He had signed the petition. He stated he had definite views on the subject. He also stated he would like very much to go along with the Administration, but he had written letters to his district and would be placed in an embarrassing position and could not change his mind.

Harren O. Magnuson (1st District). He had signed the petition and said he had intended to vote for it, but inasmuch as it was the Administration's attitude, he would be glad to change his vote.

Charles H. Leavy (5th District). He had signed the petition. He stated he had committed himself. He said his district was rather sympathetic to the purport of this resolution because Hill had campaigned in that district along the same lines and that it would be very detrimental to him to change his vote at this time. I told him I could not see how he could vote for such a resolution being in a western state and in view of recent happenings; but he said his district was peculiar and he could not vote with the Administration.

East Virginia.

Jennings Randolph (2nd District). He had signed the petition, but he stated he would absent himself on the roll call.

George W. Johnson (4th District). He had signed the petition, but stated that if we needed his vote, he would vote against the resolution.

Commentary (additional).

William F. Fitzgerald (2nd District). He had signed the petition, but he said he would vote against it.

California (additional).

Thomas F. Ford (14th District). He had signed the petition and stated he would have to vote for it. There was nothing I could do to change his mind.

Florida.

J. Hardin Petersen (1st District). He had signed the petition and intended to vote for it, but inasmuch as the Administration was interested in defeating the resolution, he would vote against it.

Ludlow Resolution.

Illinois (additional).

Hugh M. Higney (19th District). When I called him, he stated he had voted against the resolution.

Lewis H. Long (At large). When I called the Congressman, he said he had voted against the resolution.

Nebraska.

Henry C. Lacey (1st District). The Congressman stated he would have to vote for the resolution because of the sentiment in his district.

Pennsylvania (additional).

J. Harold Flannery (12th District). He stated he had no definite views and even though he had signed the petition, he would vote against the resolution.

Charles M. Eckert (26th District). I got in touch with him after the roll call and he told me he had voted for the resolution; and if the matter came up again he would have to vote for it again.

I placed calls for the following but was unable to reach them. They did not call back and there was no way to

Charles M. Crosby (Pennsylvania, 29th District)
John F. Dockweiler (California, 16th District)
Brooks Fletcher (Ohio, 8th District)
John M. Houston (Kansas, 5th District)
Lawrence E. Inhoff (Ohio, 18th District)
Ed. V. Isaac (California, 20th District)
William S. Jacobsen (Iowa, 2nd District)
Frank G. Kniffin (Ohio, 5th District)
John McSweeney (Ohio, At large)
William L. Nelson (Missouri, 2nd District)
James F. O'Connor (Montana, 2nd District)
John E. Rankin (Mississippi, 1st District)
Will Rogers (Oklahoma, At large)
H. Jerry Voorhis (California, 12th District)
Compton I. White (Idaho, 1st District)
Ben Gravens (Arkansas, 4th District)
Raymond S. McKeough (Illinois, 2nd District)
Sam C. Massingale (Oklahoma, 7th District)
Nat Patten (Texas, 7th District)
Lawrence J. Connery (Massachusetts, 7th District)
Robert Crosser (Ohio, 21st District)
Joe Handricks (Florida, 5th District)
Edward H. Patterson (Kansas, 3rd District)
John K. Murdock (Arizona, At large)
Robert G. Allen (Pennsylvania, 28th District)
Michael J. Stack (Pennsylvania, 6th District)
Eugene B. Crowe (Indiana, 9th District)
Wilburn Cartwright (Oklahoma, 3rd District)
Hampton P. Fulmer (South Carolina, 2nd District)
John M. O'Connell (Rhode Island, 2nd District)
John F. Hunter, (Ohio, 9th District)
Noble J. Gregory (Kentucky, 1st District)

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

PSF:
Post Office Dept
Farley

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

*file
personal*

January 11, 1938.

Sincerely yours,

My dear Mr. President:

Supplementing the memorandum which I sent to you last evening, giving a list of the Congressmen with whom I talked regarding the Resolution, you will be interested in the following:

Congressmen Kramer of California, who indicated he would vote for the resolution, changed his mind and voted with the Administration.

Congressman Towey of New Jersey was obligated to vote for the resolution but O'Connor tells me if his vote was needed there is no question he would have been all right.

Congressman Moser of Pennsylvania told me he would vote against the resolution but voted for it; as did Congressman Fitzgerald of Connecticut. These are the only two who indicated to me they would support the Administration who changed their votes.

In my memorandum of yesterday, I stated that Congressman Rigney of Illinois stated he had already voted against the resolution. This is in error. I did not get in touch with the Congressman until after the roll call and at that time he indicated to me he had voted for the resolution.

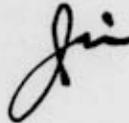
It is a peculiar thing, Mr. President, that of the thirty-two Congressmen I was unable to reach on the telephone, as indicated on page 9 of my memorandum, you will find upon checking the Record that only four on that list voted with the Administration: Crosby of Pennsylvania; Nelson of Missouri; O'Connell of Rhode Island, and Gregory of Kentucky.

McSweeney of Ohio; James F. O'Connor of Montana; White of Idaho, and Cartwright of Oklahoma were absent.

The other fellows on the list all voted for the Resolution and evidently the reason I could not catch up with them on the telephone is they knew why I was calling and were dodging the telephone.

It is all quite interesting if you have a chance to check it carefully.

Sincerely yours,



JAF:13

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

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file personal
PSE *P.O. Dept*
Farley

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1938

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

My dear Mr. President:

As you know, I am leaving this afternoon for about two weeks vacation in Florida, but before going I thought you might like to have a brief outline of the financial situation of the National Committee.

The first quarterly report will be filed on March 10th, as of those close of business of February 28th. This report is going to show that all obligations, such as: bank loans and trade creditors, have been liquidated, together with the cancellation and payment of debts to the United Mine Workers, Joseph P. Kennedy, R. J. Reynolds, Walter A. Jones, Robert Meyers, and the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

In other words, the entire deficit is to be wiped out, although I do not expect there will be much of a cash balance to report. Such a condition of the financial affairs of any National Committee has never, heretofore, existed following a campaign year, as far as I know.

I am advised by Mr. Quayle that payments from the Jackson Day Dinners throughout the Country are coming in far beyond expectations. A bank credit has been established in the case of an emergency, as evidenced by the attached copy of a letter from the Manufacturers Trust Company.

The Committee is being operated on a business-like basis and every effort is being put forth to maintain disbursements in about equal proportion to receipts.

There are a few States that did not enter into the Jackson Day Campaign which are going to be solicited. The idea being to use a pledge system similar to that used during the Jackson Day Drive which worked out so successfully. This will assure us of an additional income without taxing those who have already so willingly contributed this year.

I feel confident you will want to have this information in advance of the official filing of the report, as it is such good news to me.

Sincerely,

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

Farley

C
O
P
Y

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY
FIFTY FIVE BROAD STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

LOUIS P. CHRISTENSON
Vice President

February 15, 1938

Mr. Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., Acting Treasurer
Democratic National Committee
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Quayle:

Mr. Flanigan and I were delighted to have an opportunity to visit with you the other day, and we hope you will be able to work out the program you had in mind at that time. It has been a genuine pleasure for us to cooperate with your Committee, and it is only fair for us to add that we feel that you and Mr. Farley have done a marvelous job in handling the finances of your organization.

The matter of liquidating your indebtedness to our bank is not urgent, but we quite agree with your suggestion that a clean-up of the entire obligation would look good on the records. As stated before, you and Mr. Farley have handled your dealings with us in a most business-like manner, and should you decide to pay off your total indebtedness at this time we will be glad to have you come in to see us when you are again in need of current funds to take care of your business.

Without making any definite commitment, we do want to say that assuming you and Mr. Farley will remain in charge of the finances of the Committee it will be our purpose to cooperate with you to the fullest extent.

With kind personal regards, in which Mr. Flanigan joins me, I am

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED: L. P. CHRISTENSON
Vice President



THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
WASHINGTON

PSF

February 24, 1938.

P.O. Dept.:

*file
personal
Farley*

Personal and Confidential.

Hon. Marvin H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President
The White House.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I attach a copy of a letter to Mr. Farley from
Vincent Y. Dallman of Springfield, Illinois.

Inasmuch as Mr. Dallman mentions that he believes
his letter should be brought to the attention of the
President, I think Mr. Farley, in his absence, would
want me to send it over to you.

Sincerely,

Bray

William J. Bray
Secretary to the
Postmaster General

WJB:DW

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER
Springfield, Illinois

February 22, 1938.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Honorable James A. Farley
Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear friend Jim:

Heavy political artillery will soon be thundering into action in Illinois. The picture I presented to you in my letter of February 10, 1938, stands unchanged, but with each point bearing greater emphasis.

I had a long conference with Senator Dieterich last Saturday which was unproductive of desirable determination. He is embittered against both the powerful downstate organization headed by Governor Horner, and the powerful upstate "Regular" organization headed by Mayor Kelly and Pat Nash.

The Senator is indignant at being "dumped" by the Kelly-Nash organization after he, contrary to my advice, and persistent warnings, went into the ditch for the Kelly-Nash machine in support of Dr. Bundesen against Governor Horner in the 1936 primary contest for Governor.

It is a sad situation from the Dieterich point of view. His support has melted away until it is infinitesimal. Lieutenant Governor Stelle, State Treasurer Martin, State Auditor Barrett - all of his State friends have melted away from him, and there is a "band wagon" movement to Mike Igoe who, in a combination with Igoe for Senator, Bruce Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, for State Treasurer, and John Martin, retiring State Treasurer, for Congressman-at-Large, should be able to defeat Governor Horner's candidate, Congressman Scott Lucas.

Dieterich will, in my opinion, finish such a poor third if he stays in this race that his friends should prevail upon him to withdraw to save himself and them from mutual embarrassment and disaster. The deadline for withdrawal is 5:00 p.m. next Saturday, February 26.

It would clarify the situation tremendously if Dieterich could be made to see this picture, to which he now seems to be stupidly blind, and prevailed upon to withdraw through a promise of appointment to a Federal responsibility worthy of his loyalty to the President and of his ability to render faithful public service.

Time is short and action is imperative. The peril to our common cause from a Horner-Lucas triumph cannot, in my opinion, be exaggerated. The "Liberty League" and "economic royalist" types in Illinois are encouraging the Horner-Lucas combination with the aid of the bitterest newspaper foe of President Roosevelt - The Chicago Tribune.

Even here locally, the Republican organ, the Illinois State Journal, owned by Ira Copley, proprietor of chain newspapers, and most of the Journal's Republican allies, among them the private utility groups, are giving aid and comfort to the Horner-Lucas combination, while continuing relentless fire upon President Roosevelt and his New Deal policies.

My group and the Illinois State Register are maintaining a policy of neutrality in this Illinois situation, believing that to be the policy of best judgment and which you would suggest we maintain if you were moved to make a suggestion.

Any confidential advice you may give me will be accepted in the utmost confidence and such confidence guarded as you know I have guarded every confidence reposed in me by you in the past.

I think the President should see this communication.

Yours very truly,

Sgd - V. Y. Dallman.

COPY

PSF
P.O. Dept

Farley

file
Confidential

May 12, 1938.

THE WHITE HOUSE
May 13 2 25 PM '38
RECEIVED

My dear Mr. President:

The attached is self-explanatory. You will
note business dropped off in April.

~~_____~~
Sincerely yours,



Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

May 11, 1938.

Domestic Money Order Transactions at Royal Oak, Mich.

	<u>Father Coughlin</u>		<u>Royal Oak P. O.</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
February, 1936	17236	\$38,692.75	19499	\$56,686.66
March	24966	55,643.36	27663	75,822.31
April	6193	24,199.95	7774	42,664.50
May	7190	30,594.03	10922	51,262.34
June	3446	32,525.23	5695	54,729.96
July	3099	34,684.53	5677	58,066.64
August	2229	25,991.37	4767	49,910.19
September	1524	14,423.87	3910	36,197.20
October	2951	22,996.60	5547	49,153.70
November	6567	43,913.20	8896	65,923.19
December	4450	34,026.82	7742	63,552.95
January, 1937	4325	16,856.77	7301	41,880.79
February	11232	32,591.22	14004	57,512.49
March	12702	32,590.20	15752	60,556.10
April	14171	32,860.27	16621	56,354.20
May	3625	8,624.10	6160	31,633.56
June	3205	8,474.69	5973	34,208.49
July	4390	11,928.12	7314	39,549.20
August	1012	2,851.01	3952	33,975.64
September	1347	3,925.15	3914	29,733.98
October	566	2,327.25	3608	30,761.96
November	823	2,262.22	3656	30,456.12
December	3515	13,054.54	6325	41,251.61
January, 1938	2567	9,371.36	5321	35,915.90
February	10351	22,535.32	12740	50,713.52
March	12925	35,373.20	15665	59,608.53
April	6235	12,762.17	9271	41,003.72

PSF

fill
personal
P.O. Dept.: Furley

May 24, 1938.

Dear Mr. President:

I thought you might be interested in the attached memorandum prepared for the Chief Inspector, relative to the testimony of former Postmaster General Walter F. Brown in the Court of Claims; also a portion of his testimony.

Faithfully yours,

James W. Furley
Postmaster General.

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

Post Office Department

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR

CASE No.

Inspector

Washington, D. C., May 19, 1938.

Subject:

Memorandum for the Chief Inspector

Annexed hereto is a transcript of part of the testimony of Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster General, under cross-examination by Col. Carl L. Ristine, May 18, 1938, before Commissioner Akers at the Court of Claims.

The testimony has to do with the "O'Brien Opinion". This Opinion was rendered upon a review of the Advertisement and Bid submitted by the Avigation Company, the low bidder, and Transcontinental Air Transport-Western Air Express, the high bidder. The Opinion was rendered in response to the request of President Hoover, to ascertain whether or not any defects existed in the Advertisement. Mr. O'Brien, in his opinion, stated that the Advertisement contained restricted matter, and that, therefore, the route should be readvertised for new bids.

Mr. Brown, in his testimony of May 18, stated that he had never seen the O'Brien Opinion, and that it never came to the Post Office Department. However, he stated he was acquainted with the points contained in it, and went on to say that it was made by the Department of Justice as the result of an arrangement between President Hoover and the then Attorney General "to render opinion which would justify rejecting the bids and readvertising them". This was brought about by the fact that there had been some disturbing newspaper publicity, attributing favoritism to the successful bidder because of the fact that President Hoover's son was a radio expert in the employe of Western Air Express, one of the successful joint bidders.

Col. Ristine asked Mr. Brown if his statement was not a rather severe indictment of the Justice Department during his administration, and Mr. Brown responded by saying "I suppose any man in the Justice Department who was asked by his Chief to prepare an opinion would probably do it".

Mr. O'Brien was interviewed by Inspector Eggleton at Buffalo, New York, concerning this Opinion and was informed by Mr. O'Brien "that it was good law then (at the time it was rendered) and good law now, and that the Opinion was rendered after an exhaustive study of the law on the subject, and with the assistance of a Mr. Weston."

Government Counsel is of the opinion that Mr. Brown's testimony embraces an astounding statement that the President of the United States

would instruct the Attorney General to misconstrue the law so as to justify a contemplated end.

The important parts of the testimony have been underlined with red pencil.


Post Office Inspector

May 18, 1938. *E.*

Brown -

Q Well, Mr. Brown, do you remember having received an opinion from the Acting Attorney General, addressed to Mr. Coleman as First Assistant Postmaster General?

A No, I never received it.

Q You did not receive it?

A No.

Q Can you offer us any explanation as to why that opinion was not called to your attention?

A May I have it a minute?

(The document was handed to the witness.)

A (Continuing) This is the first time I have ever seen this and that is why I am taking so long to find what I know is in it from what has been told me.

Q I think, Mr. Brown, probably the first two pages constitute the opinion.

A Yes, well, I will get to it.

Q The remaining pages constitute interdepartmental communications respecting the research work in the Department of Justice.

A Well, now, I will tell you all about this. When these bids came in on 33 and 34 - -

BY MR. WHITAKER:

Q What was that?

A I say I will tell you all about it as I understand the history so that you will get the picture. I was in Nova

Brown - cross.

Scotia when the bids came in on 33 and 34.

This opinion by Mr. O'Brien has to do chiefly or it was written because of the controversy that arose with respect to the award on 34 which is the central route. When the bids came in and the publicity was given out about the bids, the persons who were interested in the Avigation bid, which was the second bid - - there were two, one being a joint bid by TAT and Western Air, and the other from Avigation Company - - there was a good deal of disturbance in the newspapers, comment, and the Baltimore Sun had made a very - - well, I was going to say "attack," a rather unpleasant article about the whole matter and charged that TAT and Western Air were to be favored because the President's son was a radio expert in the employ of Western Air.

As I say, I was in Nova Scotia and at that particular time was in a camp that was pretty hard to reach. It was down in the fishing part of Nova Scotia.

The President was very sensitive about the criticism and reached the conclusion that it might be a good plan to reject the bids and have his son resign from his position in Western Air Express and have that route readvertised when his son was not interested in any way in any aviation company.

Mr. Glover was away, too, so the President sent for Mr. Coleman and told Mr. Coleman that he had himself arranged with the Department of Justice to render an opinion which would

Brown - cross.

justify rejecting the bids and readvertising them, and Mr. Coleman of course was the Acting Postmaster General in my absence and he had some discussions with Mr. O'Brien about the matter.

The opinion never came to me and, in so far as I know, never came to the Post Office Department but was in the rather tentative form in which if it had been decided to reject the bids there would have been a basis for it.

I came back from my vacation and was told about the controversy and I went to see the President about it, and I told him that I was quite sure that we were on sound ground in our specifications, and he said to me, "Well, all right, I want you to look into it personally. Don't leave it to anybody else and whatever conclusion you reach in the matter will be all right." So I did give it very careful consideration.

I knew the point that was raised though I never saw this document. It was never sent over to the Department. The whole matter came about in that way, and I reached the conclusion that we had the same right to make the conditions that we thought we had, and I have been told - - this is the first time I have ever looked at this paper - - that there was a statement from Mr. O'Brien practically justifying my position, and it says here: "My conclusion from the above data is that the Postmaster General may require night flying experience as a factor to be considered in awarding bids for night flying air mail service

Brown - cross.

but that he may not impose it as a condition or a privilege of bidding." Well, to my mind, I can't distinguish between the two. If we could have required night flying as experience to be considered in awarding it, obviously it is a qualification of the bidder. But that is the story about this paper. That is the fact about the whole thing.

Q Well, Mr. Brown, isn't that rather a severe indictment of the Justice Department during your administration?

A Well, I don't want to make any observations about that. I suppose any man in the Justice Department who is asked by his chief to prepare an opinion would probably do it.

However, that is a matter that it seems to me is a little beyond the scope of my comment.

(Thereupon, at 4.50 o'clock p. m., an adjournment was taken until tomorrow, May 19, 1938, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

file
personal

20 Sept. 1938

d-1-38

PSF
P.O. Dept
Farley

Open Letter
TO SUNNY JIM FARLEY

Subject: Roosevelt and 1940

By A. W. LAFFERTY, Riverdale, Maryland



DEAR MR. FARLEY:

You are potentially (and fortunately for our beloved country) the most powerful man in the United States today. With your God-given abilities for organization, plus your eight years of experience therein, you have it in the palm of your hand to make or break Roosevelt in 1940. You have it in your power to lick, once and for all, Roosevelt's organized enemies, who have maintained an invisible dictatorship over America for 50 years—the Morgan dynasty.



Roosevelt said in 1936 he would make the Government at Washington master over the Morgan crowd, and 46 States under your fine leadership voted "Aye". Roosevelt has kept the faith, as his bleeding wounds so eloquently testify. The most astounding, unprecedented, and glorious thing is that Roosevelt has kept the faith. What a stupendous stake is now involved in the 1940 elections! Can you afford to let Roosevelt and the country down? Can the Democratic National Committee afford to forego its golden opportunity to back Roosevelt to the limit till America is made master over the wreckers?

Had the framers of the Constitution been opposed to a third term for a President, regardless of circumstances, they would have so interdicted in that document. They were wise in refraining from the interdiction.



The pity is that the country had no eight year limitation on the dictatorships of the House of Morgan over our destinies. That invisible dictatorship has now ruled us for a half century, and hopes to go on indefinitely by crushing Roosevelt. They are making the miserable and inconsistent plea that eight years in the White House is enough for Roosevelt, and that if we continue him longer he might become our "dictator." Ye Gods!

THE SABOTAGE OF 1937.

The terrific, mysterious, and wholly unexpected crash in stocks, bonds, commodities, and business generally, which started in August, 1937, was deliberately planned and executed by the Morgan group to "stop Roosevelt." The Morgan general staff, from long experience, know how to time their blows well in advance, in order to bring about discouragement and desire for a "change" in the minds of the voters. I have seen it worked so often.



A dispatch from Amsterdam, inspired by the Morgan group of international bankers, and printed on the financial page of the New York Times, (virtual house organ for J. P. Morgan & Co.), about a year ago, said that the "new American depression" would undoubtedly continue till either Roosevelt or big business, one or the other, should be decisively "defeated." That was the truth and that is the issue.

The devastating and criminal sabotage which has been inflicted upon America, starting in August, 1937, has not only brought fresh misery and discouragement to our own people, but has set back world recovery, which was under way, and has encouraged world war.



We cannot shoot the saboteurs for treason, because the Constitution limits treason to armed warfare against us or aiding therein. But the Constitution does permit us to continue Roosevelt in the White House until we have won a civic battle that will dethrone the wreckers for all time.



FATEFUL 1940.

The issue which destiny has raised for 1940 is Morgan et al. vs. Roosevelt. Without Roosevelt as the standard bearer of the American people in 1940 the election would go by default to Morgan, and all the treasure and labor expended in eight years for the betterment of our common country would go for naught.



If not Roosevelt, who? McNutt, Barkley, Clark, Tydings, Democrats, or Vandenberg, Hoover, Landon or Wadsworth, Republicans? It would make little difference who the opposing candidates were, with Roosevelt discharged, for both would have the seal of approval of the Morgan dynasty, and it would be the Republicans' "year" to win. And the changeless "change" would throw us back into the dreary past.

Mr. Farley, without any bushwa, the hopes of the American people are in your custody. You can dash them. Or you can make them come true. All talk of a third party is childish. Without your help, and the help of the Democratic National Committee, Roosevelt will be helpless in 1940, and probably no one knows it better than he. *Organization and leadership* of the New Era forces in the United States, by you and your Committee, will win for Roosevelt and for America. Without such support by you and your Committee, the New Era will fail in 1940. I know of nothing more futile than idealistic appeals to the unorganized electorate. Without experienced organization and leadership we voters are as helpless as a flock of sheep being led to the slaughter. Put Roosevelt over in 1940. You are the boy who can do it. As Hiram Johnson wired you in 1932, "More power to you!"

September 20, 1938.

PSF
P.O. Dept
Farley

November 15, 1938.

Dear Jim:-

I have been equally indignant with you in regard to that Pearson and Allen story. It may have been planted but I have checked pretty carefully and I am convinced it is not the person you think it is. Frankly, I am convinced that you and I will have to take the word of Allen on that. Therefore, who is it?

As ever yours,

Honorable James A. Farley,
Postmaster General,
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

THE WHITE HOUSE
NOV 8 9 17 AM '38
RECEIVED

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

November 5th, 1938

Dear Mr. President:

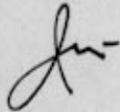
When I saw you in Hyde Park a couple of months ago, I told you about stories that appear in columns, which, of course, you and I can't control. The story which appeared in the "Mirror" yesterday by Pearson and Allen, a copy of which is attached, is just a vicious, mean, untruthful article - one hundred percent wrong.

It burns me up, when I think of working eighteen hours a day at headquarters, raising money for Congressional and Senatorial nominees, and satisfying all of them, I think, and then having an article of this kind written. I know it just didn't come out of the air - someone gave it to them.

There is nothing we can do about it, and the only reason I am calling it to your attention is because of the fact that so many of my friends have called it to my attention, and I thought in case you missed it, it would be well for you to read it. *It is*

a planted story

Sincerely yours,



The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The President of the United States
Hyde Park, New York

Washington MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON
and ROBERT S. ALLEN

(The authors of the column which appears every day in this space are given widest latitude. Their viewpoints do not necessarily reflect those of the Daily Mirror.)

WASHINGTON.—A number of high-placed Federal employes are gnashing their teeth over a letter recently received on Democratic National Committee letterheads and signed "Oliver A. Quayle."

The letter is brief and to the point, but leaves no doubt regarding its portent. It says: "Will you join a group that is helping us by contributing \$100 to meet an unexpected emergency?"

How much cash this will produce is doubtful. Too many Federal job-holders have contributed in the past, only to watch others who did not contribute be promoted above them.

Significant inside fact, however, is that the Democratic National Committee needs money and needs it badly.

Vivacious Chip Robert has filled Morgan's shoes temporarily, and as far as money-raising goes, very reluctantly. Jim Farley has a few big pocket-books which he taps. But real fact is that the Democratic National Committee has had so few shekels in the till that all it allotted to Democratic Senators up for re-election this November was \$1,000 each.

Result is that Roosevelt himself, plus his close advisers, virtually have taken over the Democratic National Committee. They have stepped out and raised the dough, and raised it in such quantities as to make Farley and Chip Robert look like a pair of amateur panhandlers.

It began when Jim staged his walk-out to Alaska, leaving the President single-handed with the "purge." In retrospect that was Jim's fatal mistake. For the President, desperate, was left alone and fell back on his Brain Trusters.

Nobody paid much attention to this at the time. Old line politicians figured it was just a phase which would pass with the "purge." But now, with the party in the middle of a tough election, and the cupboard of



CHIP ROBERT

An "amateur panhandler," compared to F. D. R., as the yeast which raises the dough for the Democratic National Committee.

the Democratic National Committee absolutely bare, the Brain Trusters were called upon again. And again they produced.

Note—The Democratic National Committee's letters to Government employes for \$100 did not come from the Brain Trusters.

Cheaper Books

The two men chiefly responsible for reducing the postage on books were Morris Ernst and Congressman Jim Mead, candidate for the U. S. Senate in New York.

When they originally discussed this reduction with Roosevelt, Ernst suggested that when the Executive order was signed, Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind," and other writers, be invited to the White House to commemorate the occasion.

But the President brushed the idea aside.

"No," he said, "the educators of the country are the people essentially interested in cheaper books. While the dictators of

Europe are burning books, we will bring in the educators of the United States to commemorate this aid to freer and cheaper American learning.

Wage-Cut Out

You can put this down as definite: There will be no 15 per cent cut of railway wages. The adverse report of the Emergency Fact-Finding Commission wrote finis to that.

Under the Railway Labor Act the findings of the commission are merely advisory and neither side is bound. But the President, frankly opposed to the wage-cut from the start, has privately notified the carriers that he considers the commission's report the last word.

He sent them this word through John J. Pelley, able president of the Association of American Railroads.

Pelley, who personally had tried to stave off the pay-slash at the time, promised also to communicate the President's message to the rail bosses and urge them to join hands with the brotherhoods in preparing a rescue program for early submission to the White House.

Political Shift

The chances of Governor Lehman's victory over racket-busting Tom Dewey have picked up. But strange as it may seem, real worry in Democratic headquarters is over that veteran Senator, Bob Wagner, author of the Social Security Act, the Labor Disputes Act and other pioneering legislation.

Once regarded as unbeatable, Democratic scouts now detect a groundswell against him. John Lord O'Brian, his opponent, has a good Irish name, and thousands of Irish in Manhattan are going to vote for him.

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

PSF
P.O. Dept
Farley

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

file
personal

[Handwritten signature]

November 25, 1938

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
Warm Springs Foundation
Warm Springs, Georgia

Dear Mr. President:

I am in receipt of your note
of the 15th regarding the Pearson and Allen story.
I have already talked with Allen, and I understand
what happened. I will tell you about it when I see
you.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

JAF
km

file
personal

PSF
R.O. Dept.
Farley

Warm Springs, Ga.,
November 26, 1938.

Dear Jim:-

I am delighted with "Behind the Ballots". Much of it I had read as it came out but I think the new material is equally good. Incidentally, it is a fine record of these years and you are not only to be congratulated on setting it down but also on having been so greatly responsible for the making of the record itself.

Down here in Georgia there is a rather definite tendency to quit fighting the Administration and to try to "make up." This tendency does not apply to some of the muckrakers like Clark Howell of the "Constitution" and the Editors of the "Augusta Chronicle", the "Macon Telegraph" and one or two other leading papers, nor does it yet apply to Walter George. I think Dick Russell will be more inclined to go along -- and the same thing applies to quite a number of other Senators who come up in 1940. That is something for us to be watching.

In other words, I think most of the crowd will meet us two-thirds of the way.

As ever yours,

Honorable James A. Farley,
Postmaster General,
Washington, D. C.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

November 22, 1938.

Dear Mr. President:

My book, "Behind the Ballots", will come off the press about December 1st.

I am sending a copy to you at Warm Springs as I thought you might have some time on your hands there for reading and it might enable you to fill in some of your spare moments.

I do not know whether you had an opportunity to read the American Magazine articles or not, but for your information, the book contains about thirty thousand more words than appeared in the magazine articles.

I wanted to deliver the book to you personally before you left for Warm Springs, but frankly, it was not possible for me to get a copy in my possession in time to hand to you last Tuesday. Consequently, I have decided to mail it to you rather than wait for your arrival home on December 5th because by that time the book will have been on sale and I wanted you to have a copy in your possession before that time.

Faithfully yours,

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Warm Springs, Ga.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF
P.O. Dept.
Farley

December 9, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. A. F.

I have read J. Hermon
McLear's letter from Gouverneur,
New York -- our Town Committee
Chairman. He speaks of a vast
corruption fund from this Fall
and suggests an investigation.

Why not get Jack Bennett
to do it?

F. D. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF
P.O. Dept
Farley

Warm Springs, Ga.,
December 2, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. A. F.

I have been reading the post election letters which you have sent me with a good deal of interest. It is my thought that in those States which have elected Republican Governors, you ought to start a special division of the National Committee to begin giving the incumbents "the works" as soon as they take office. I say this because of the certainty that in most States where we lost the Governorship the Republican incumbent will slide back to reactionary policies.

That will be true of Saltonstall in Massachusetts, Vanderbilt in Rhode Island, the new man in Connecticut (I forget his name), James in Pennsylvania (most decidedly), the new man in Ohio, Fitzgerald in Michigan, the stalwarts in Wisconsin and Minnesota, the new Governors in Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota and the new fellow in Oregon.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

-2-

In other words, we should resume the tactics of 1930, 1931 and 1932, getting the utmost publicity out of attacks on these new men and basing the attacks on their definitely reactionary policies.

That means getting a farmers' organization to oppose them, a labor organization, a finance and business organization, etc.

I am still definitely of the opinion that letters to the Editors of the Republican papers complaining about the Republican regimes should be organized in every town. Also, where possible, mass meetings to protest against hardships of various types which citizens will undoubtedly suffer under these new regimes.

This requires definite organization in each of these States and cannot be entrusted just to one or two people at National Headquarters.

Will you try to work out something along this line?

F. D. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF
P.O. Dept
Farley

December 15, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

✓ THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
GOVERNOR HILL

TO READ AND RETURN

F. D. R.

Recorded by _____

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

THE WHITE HOUSE
DEC 13 2 32 PM '38
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JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

December 13, 1938

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

Dear Mr. President:

I attach hereto copy of letter in
which I think you may be interested.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

JAF
km
enc.



COPY

FRAWLEY & FRAWLEY
Frawley Building
Eau Claire, Wis.

Nov. 22, 1938

Hon. James A. Farley
Postmaster General
Washington, D.C.

Dear General:

I wrote you a letter shortly before this last election, and if I had not it would be - I could have told you so.

Two years ago I likewise wrote you and you arranged to have His Honor, the Secretary of State, make a speech at St. Paul, on the agricultural question, and it was a convincing speech.

I am prompted to write you now as the newspapers announced that you and some of the other Democrats got together last week.

First, I think if His Excellency, the President, will be a candidate in 1940, he will have a sufficient personal following, with your assistance, to be re-elected, but if anything should happen that he will not be a candidate it is quite important what this coming Congress will do, especially so in the interest of the agricultural states. I happen to know that Republicans of national influence are studying the farm question and that they expect to introduce a bill at the very opening of the Congress, which, if not entirely, will largely treat with the farm question. I am advised that at the present time the dominating influence in the preparation of this bill will advocate to furnish the farmer the money, advocating the plan adopted fifty years ago by Denmark and some of the other nations, one of these nations for fifty years having furnished the farmer with money with which to buy his farm and equipment without interest, the principal paid in installments of \$~~2~~ a year. If this is not adopted they expect then to agree upon a bill furnishing the farmer the money with interest that will simply pay the cost of administration.

The leading newspapers of general circulation are publishing as follows:

"Q. When was the first bankruptcy act passed?

A. The first recorded statute for the relief of an unfortunate debtor is found in the code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon, about 2300 years B.C. 'if any one owe a debt for a loan and the storm prostrate the grain, or the harvest fail, or the grain grow not for lack of water; in that year, he need not give his creditor any grain, he washes his debt tablet and pays no rent for this year.' "

And again, they published, that this section of the state experienced a drought for five years immediately preceding 1937, which is a fact, and many farmers in each year mortgaged their personal property for feed and seed and these mortgages were foreclosed and the farmer lost not only his home

but his personal property and was put out on the road - now on relief. The result of the election in the farming districts clearly indicates that this kind of publication has had its influence.

Some months before election I read in the newspaper an article credited to one of our nationally known men, and if I am not mistaken he quoted the law of Denmark in reference to a farmer. This article called attention to the enormous interest paid by the farmer, and stated that if the farmer was not burdened with this interest that this interest would go to buy manufactured products which would furnish laborers in the city employment.

Early last April, A. E. Pierce & Co., of Wall Street, New York, circulated a letter which I read, in short, saying, that with the reserve in the banks, and the sterilized gold and silver owned by the national government, the government could put into circulation through government bonds and government guaranteed obligations etc. and retire those bonds or money, with the increase of business and the tax thereon, sooner than it can retire the present bonded debt.

Then again, some months ago, the papers circulated in the farming districts, called attention to the price of farm machinery and the price of agricultural products, especially dairy products, of some twenty years, and among the prices stated, that farmers could buy a binder from \$105. to \$120.00, partial payments, and they were selling their products for more than what they were receiving in 1938, and in 1939, this binder cost them \$294.00. Following this up with the Hooverites statements, as well as some Progressive talk, that the farmers condition could be very much improved by proper legislation.

May I suggest that you have a bill ready to introduce in the Congress as soon as it convenes, providing money for farmers at much less interest than 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % now being paid, and it is my opinion that if you do not do this the Republicans will steal this ammunition.

Again, you have 525 small state banks in Wisconsin - under the law they are compelled to keep on hand in cash at least 12% of their resources, but out of this 12% the law provides that they can invest in short time government bonds, 30% of this 12%. For instance, a bank of \$600,000 deposits is compelled to keep \$72,000, out of this \$72,000 they can put out 30% or \$21,000 in short time government bonds, and the balance \$51,000 they must have in cash, and of course this is kept in reserve banks. Until a few years ago these reserve banks paid first 4% then 2% on daily balances, and since the Bank Holiday, the reserve banks paid the small banks nothing on their reserve. Taking this as a whole it is an enormous sum of money that the big banks get from the small bank, without interest. The result is this, that the small banks, with few exceptions, paid no dividends on capital stock, and since the Bank Holiday I know of only two or three small banks which paid any dividend excepting one dividend of 2%.

Now the political talk is that the big banks get all this money without interest, and invest it in interest bearing securities, including government bonds, and the small bank gets nothing. That very thing has had quite an influence on the result of this last election.

Whatever the truth may be, the position has convinced the Wisconsin farmer at the poll that he is now compelled to pay excessive prices for what he buys and sells his farm produce including the dairy products, for less than the cost of production.

I am of the opinion that the farm circulating paper edited by Ex-President

Glen Frank of our University, has to a large extent prejudiced the farmer in the Western agricultural states against our party, and now is the time that the Democrats should introduce and pass such measures for the relief of the farmer that will bring them back into the Democratic party before the great majority shall definitely conclude that they want a change in the administration.

Now, General, it is said that procrastination is the thief of time.

Further, may I suggest that if His Excellency, shall again conclude a treaty with Canada for the development of the St. Lawrence Waterway, you personally see to it that a Democrat will move confirmation of this treaty before some other person will try to convert it into something other than a Democratic measure. I mention this for the reason that at this time the rural electrification is making headway in this state, and it is not uncommon where a group of farmers get together to have some one say - well, if the St. Lawrence Waterway was constructed the public money paid for relief would have been a good investment, - and with all these water powers the farmers are compelled to construct power plants for the purpose of this rural electrification, and they refer to the cheap power of farmers about Montreal, Canada.

I was very much pleased to see that the Democrats elected a Governor and two United States Senators in the State of New York. I want to congratulate the President and you for your wonderful work.

It was unfortunate, but it could not be helped, that Senator Duffy was not re-elected - he made a grand fight.

For more than a year I have had in mind what pleasure it would be for me if I could have a personal interview with you for say, fifteen or twenty minutes - that would well compensate me for a trip to Washington, notwithstanding that I am not a candidate for any appointment, but I am a Franklin D. Roosevelt for President.

With kindest remembrances, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. H. Frawley

P.O.

Post Office Department
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
Washington

file personal

*PSF
P.O. Dept
Farley*

March 15, 1939.

Domestic Money Order Transactions at Royal Oak, Mich.

	<u>Father Coughlin</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
February, 1936	17236	\$38,692.75
March	24966	55,643.36
April	6193	24,199.95
May	7190	30,394.03
June	3446	32,525.23
July	3099	34,684.53
August	2259	26,991.37
September	1524	14,423.87
October	2951	22,896.60
November	6567	43,913.20
December	4430	34,026.82
January, 1937	4325	16,836.77
February	11232	32,591.22
March	12702	32,590.80
April	14171	32,860.27
May	3525	8,684.10
June	3205	8,474.69
July	4390	11,958.18
August	1012	2,851.01
September	1347	3,925.15
October	566	2,387.85
November	833	2,862.22
December	3515	13,034.54
January, 1938	2567	9,371.36
February	10331	28,535.38
March	12983	35,373.20
April	6833	18,768.17
May	5825	15,360.16
June	4659	12,115.28
July	863	2,782.56
August	2829	8,401.64
September	3700	13,660.56
October	3962	18,062.45
November	3598	20,862.97
December	4182	15,501.73
January, 1939	6096	19,431.40
February	7566	27,414.57

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF
P.O. Dept.
Farley

March 22, 1939.

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR J.A.F.

A good friend of successful democracy
in the State of Oregon writes me as follows:

"You remember ex-governor Os West and
former National Committeeman? He is the State's
paramount lobbyist and represents the private
utility interests at the Legislature. He certainly
did a swell job for them and this was their
session right through. The enclosed is from the
Oregon Voter -- a chamber of commerce publication.
Not by them but for them."

It is perfectly clear to me that even
though Os West was F.R.B.C. any tie-up with him
will lose Oregon to the Party in 1940.

Enough said.

F.D.R.

dj

Letter from which quotes are taken is
Nan Wood Honeyman to Pres. under date of March 19.
Enclosing pamphlet from the Ore. Voter entitled
"Pud Law Revision"

1
file personal.

PSF P.O. Dept.

Stanley
1

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

July 14, 1939.

THE WHITE HOUSE

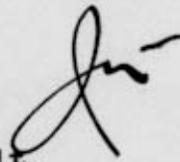
JUL 15 10 18 AM '39

RECEIVED

My dear Mr. President:

For your information, for the first half of June there were 2,614 orders paid to Father Coughlin with a value of \$9,634.90. The latter half of the June account from Royal Oak has not been received as yet.

Sincerely yours,



Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,

The White House.

PSF P.O. Dept.

Lanley

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL USE

JUL 17 8 55 AM '39

RECEIVED

July 15, 1939.

Dear Mr. President:

The attached copy of memorandum shows that Father Coughlin's receipts are falling off. You will note that for June he received only 4269, as compared with 5330 in May.

Sincerely yours,

Jmi

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington.

file
per mail.

July 11, 1939

Domestic Money Order Transactions at Royal Oak, Michigan
(Father Coughlin)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>1936</u> January	2567	\$ 9,371.36
February	17236	38,692.75
March	24966	55,643.36
April	6193	24,199.95
May	7190	30,394.03
June	3446	32,525.23
July	3099	34,684.53
August	2259	26,991.37
September	1524	14,423.87
October	2951	22,896.60
November	6567	43,913.20
December	4430	34,026.82
<u>1937</u> January	4325	16,836.77
February	11232	32,591.22
March	12702	32,590.80
April	14171	32,860.27
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July	4390	11,958.18
August	1012	2,851.01
September	1347	3,925.15
October	566	2,387.85
November	833	2,862.22
December	3515	13,034.54
<u>1938</u> January	2567	9,371.36
February	10331	28,535.38
March	12983	35,373.20
April	6833	18,768.17
May	5825	15,360.16
June	4659	12,115.28
July	863	2,782.56
August	2829	8,401.64
September	3700	13,660.56
October	3962	18,062.45
November	3598	20,862.97
December	4182	13,501.73
<u>1939</u> January	6096	19,431.40
February	7566	27,414.57
March	14711	69,058.61
April	7503	36,139.28
May	5330	17,590.62
June	4269	15,546.26

(30)

P.S.F. - P.O. Dept.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Fearley

Hyde Park, N. Y.,
July 21, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Did you know that you had
appointed Eugene Cox's sister as
Postmistress in Georgia?

F. D. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
JUL 26 9 08 AM '39
RECEIVED

July 25, 1939.

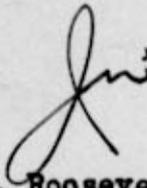
Dear Mr. President:

This will acknowledge receipt of your memorandum regarding the appointment of Gene Cox's sister as postmaster.

Frankly, I didn't know about this, until you called it to my attention. At the time I am dictating this memorandum I don't even know her name or the name of the office; but I shall try to look into it before I leave.

Of course, if she has been named and confirmed, there isn't anything we can do about it; but, frankly, I didn't know a thing about it.

Sincerely yours,



Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington.

PSF
P.O. Dept.

Farley

THE WHITE HOUSE
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
NOV 13 1 49 PM '39

RECEIVED
November 10, 1939.

My dear Mr. President:

I attach the latest report on the Royal Oak
post office.

Sincerely yours,



Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

*File
Confidential*

*PSF
P.O. Dept.
Farley*

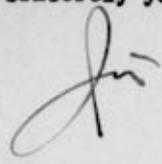
November 22, 1939

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Warm Springs Foundation
Warm Springs, Georgia

Dear Mr. President:

I do not know whether you saw the enclosed, or not, but it shows that our friend did pretty well in October.

Sincerely yours,



JAF
h
attachment

C O P Y

November 9, 1939

Domestic Money Order Transactions at Royal Oak, Mich.
(Father Coughlin)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>1936</u> January	2567	\$ 9,371.36
February	17236	38,692.75
March	24966	55,643.36
April	6193	24,199.95
May	7190	30,394.03
June	3446	32,525.23
July	3099	34,684.53
August	2259	26,991.37
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November	6567	43,913.20
December	4430	34,026.82
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October	3962	18,062.45
November	3598	20,862.97
December	4182	13,501.73
<u>1939</u> January	6096	19,431.40
February	7566	27,414.57
March	14711	69,058.61
April	7503	36,139.28
May	5330	17,590.62
June	4269	15,545.25
July	3190	10,847.07
August	5458	14,650.52
September	2681	8,689.62
October	8343	23,729.14

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

PSF: Post Office 217-A Farley

RECEIVED
THE WHITE HOUSE
3 43 PM '39

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN:
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

December 4, 1939

The-President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

By Messenger

Dear Mr. President:

A reprint from School Life bearing the Government Printing Office number 184964 titled "To American Educators" being an article outlining the educational and political policies of the Honorable Paul V. McNutt has been received by Pennsylvania newspapers via frank mail service, the picture of Administrator McNutt a part of the article. I emphatically protest use of government service to engage in political campaign by a declared candidate for the Presidency, and believe it is illegal and if not illegal in certain bad taste in view of hourly mounting deficit of the national treasury. I respectfully suggest that this department be officially censored by yourself.

Respectfully,

John McDowell
Member of Congress
31st District, Pennsylvania

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE



Office of the Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

PSF
P.O. Dept
Farley

*file
personal*

December 13, 1939

My dear Mr. President:

I am returning to you your very interesting memorandum, and copy of the wire which was attached, with my compliments.

Ordinarily, you are not given to making mistakes in passing on mail for the preparation of a reply; but I am sure you will have no objection when I tell you you were wrong in this particular instance. I am fearful that a reply prepared by me would have some difficulty getting through the mails, and I am afraid I would be investigated by my own Department for improper use of the mails.

On several occasions, when I talked with Miss Frances Perkins, I thought she was terribly concerned with the activity and over-zealousness of the young man referred to in the memorandum and, inasmuch as Frances is somewhat long-winded in her explanations, if a long-winded reply were necessary she could probably be helpful. If a sarcastic reply is necessary, I am sure the Secretary of the Interior has given evidence of being quite a letter-writer and would be very helpful.

You have a good memory, and I do not think you will object to my calling your attention to the fact that I predicted to you in Hyde Park in July that the young man referred to in the Congressman's telegram would perform as he has since he jumped up on his white horse.

In closing may I say that I am sure you will pay no more attention to my reply than I have paid to the memorandum. I am sending this reply to you by way of messenger rather than through the mails for the reasons outlined in the second paragraph of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Farley

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY
FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F. D. R.

PST
P.O. Sept.
Farley

THE WHITE HOUSE
JAN 8 9 11 AM '40
RECEIVED

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

*file
Personal*

January 6, 1940

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

Dear Mr. President:

You talked with me the other day
about the Jackson Day dinner in Boston.

I talked with the State Chairman
this morning and they expect to have at least
eight hundred at the dinner. They are charging
\$25.00.

I am attaching a newspaper clipping
in which you will note the chairman is getting very
much disturbed at the Democrats holding public office.
Frankly, for your information, a lot of the fellows
are hiding behind the Hatch bill. I will talk with
you about this when I see you.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,



JAF
km

Massachusetts Jobs Depend on Jackson Dinner

Democrats Told to Attend;
25-Cent Lincoln Dinner
Indiana Counter Affair

BOSTON, Jan. 5 (AP).—William H. Burke, chairman of the state Democratic central committee, informed Democrats holding public office in Massachusetts that failure to attend Monday night's Jackson Day dinner in Boston might imperil their jobs.

"Let those who are smug and complacent in their attitude, feeling secure and safe in their present positions which cause them to take an indifferent viewpoint, refresh their memories with the passing events at the State House under the present regime, which is constantly replacing, reorganizing and refilling positions with persons of its own particular choice," Mr. Burke said.

"To them a note of warning and a word of admonition is perhaps necessary at this time. It may make them realize that loyalty and gratitude and common sense gives them no alternative but to co-operate fully with those forces bent upon retaining the Democratic party in power."

The Boston dinner tickets are selling at \$25 a plate.

PSF: Post Office;

Farley

HTT. 1-6-40

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. A. F.

This letter of Harold Ickes is from the point of view of future history a real contribution to literature -- but it is more serious than that because there is altogether too much truth in what he says. For the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee to say the things attributed to him in the Atlanta, Georgia, Constitution about a member of the President's Cabinet is going just one step too far.

In other words, this calls for action on your part as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. I suggest that Chip Robert either resign as Secretary of the Committee or that he take note of this article in the Atlanta Constitution by writing to that paper and making public denial in such other way as may be necessary.

F. D. R.

P.S. Please return these papers for my files.

P.P.S. Also Chip, if a gentleman, owes an apology to Ickes. (longhand)

Copy sent to Sec Ickes

Janley
1

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 27 11 45 AM '40
RECEIVED

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

*file
personal*

March 26, 1940

My dear Mr. President:

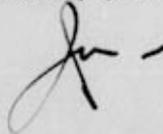
Bill Bray forwarded to me yesterday your memorandum of the twenty-second to which is attached letter you received from Secretary Ickes together with newspaper clipping and memorandum sent to Harold from someone in Atlanta. I am returning the enclosures as per your suggestion.

I quite agree with you that Ickes's letter is a real contribution to literature. He certainly can write a sarcastic letter.

Mr. President, this isn't anything that can be handled by correspondence, but the next day I am in Washington you and I can sit down and talk about it. There is no sense in trying to handle it by correspondence.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



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



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1940.

My dear Mr. President:

I believe that I am able to "take it" and I am credited with some ability to "give it." Personally, it doesn't make any difference to me what this oleaginous crook says about me, but the grafting shrimp is Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and by a certain type of moronic nit-wits he might be regarded as speaking with some authority. He never should have been elected to this place, especially in view of the fact that he has been using it since to enrich himself.

In 1933 you laid down the policy that a member of the National Committee should not enjoy any contract with the Federal Administration. But this rule does not seem to apply to this bit of human flotsam.

Sincerely yours,

Harold G. Pehon

Secretary of the Interior.

The President,
The White House.

Enc.

ICKES NO. 1 ENEMY OF PARTY—ROBERT

'Chip' Denies 'Harold'
Might Replace Farley

By Associated Press

MIAMI, Fla., March 17.—L. W. (Chip) Robert, secretary of the Democratic national committee, today called Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes a "political maverick" and "public enemy No. 1 of the Democratic party."

Robert's blast was given as a statement in answer to a report published in Miami that Farley might be superseded as chairman of the Democratic national committee by Ickes.

"Ridiculous beyond words," was the way Robert described the report.

"The selection of such a political maverick as Mr. Ickes to such a place in the Democratic party would be a challenge to every Democrat in the United States," he asserted.

"Evidently sources of such a suggestion are reckoning without the faintest knowledge of the great personal popularity and leadership of Jim Farley. And further, they must not know that far and wide within the ranks of the Democratic organization Mr. Ickes is regarded as public enemy No. 1 of the Democratic party."

INTERIOR DEPT.
RECEIVED
MAR 20 1940
OFFICE
THE SECRETARY

And THIS from the Secretary of the National Democratic Committee!!!!

To many of we long suffering Georgians, the choice of this termite, (apologies to the termite) for the Secretary of the National Democratic Committee has been the PERFECT CRIME - and - how come - we ask you??? We ain't dumb, we know, and this ain't helping things either.

You could very well do an inestimable service to the Nation, the Democratic Party and the State of Georgia if you could persuade some good, place-kicker like Jim Thorpe to place-kick the Termite, Glamour Boy - or What-Have-You, right into the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, FIRST HOWEVER, being sure that he was properly weighted.

Go to it Harold - AND DON'T PULL YOUR PUNCHES!

Believe it or not - Georgia will be pulling for you - AND HOW!!!!!!!!!!!!

PSF
P.O. Dept.

Jolley
Farley

MEMORANDUM TO JIM ROWE FROM THE PRESIDENT—March 27, 1940

President suggests that he speak to Steve Early concerning attached memo from Jim Rowe dated March 26, 1940. re two matters which Sec Wallace wanted him to take up with the President.

1. Whether he should accept invitation to make speech at Testimonial dinner for Jim Farley.
2. Re: Protestant Churches becoming more and more disturbed about status of Myron Taylor at the Vatican. Attached are the following letters:
 1. Letter to Dr. W. W. Alexander from Samuel McCrea Cavert of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and copies of Dr. Buttrick's letters of Feb. 27, 1940 and March 22, 1940 to the President.

See: Wallace-Drawer 1-1940

*File
Personal*

*PSF
P.O. Dept.
Farley*

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

May 23, 1940.

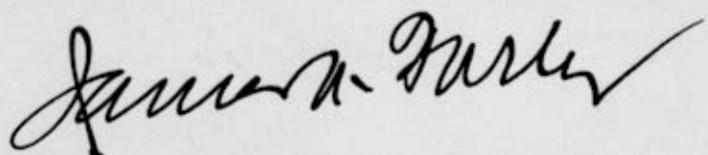
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MAY 24 1 52 PM '40
THE WHITE HOUSE

My dear Mr. President:

Thanks very much for sending the names of
Ambrose O'Connell and Smith Purdum to the Senate
today.

I will try to clear up the other situation
in relation to the Fourth Assistant's place and
advise you. I talked to the gentleman in question
and he is satisfied, but I will now have to clear
with his two Senators. I don't anticipate any
difficulty and as soon as I straighten it out
satisfactorily, I will let you know.

Sincerely yours,



Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,

✓ The White House.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

June 7, 1940

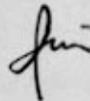
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PSF
P.O. Dept.
Farley*

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of June fourth regarding the Committee on Arrangements. I appreciate very much your cooperation in making it possible for me to get it straightened out in a way that I think will be satisfactory all around, and I think quite well received.

I will announce the appointment of the Committee immediately.

Sincerely yours,



Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House

Franky

June 4, 1940.

Dear Jim:-

I think we can settle this whole question of the Committee on Arrangements by doing the following:

1. Leave off Frank Hague just as we have all the other Vice Chairmen.
2. Leave off Catherine Connor of Kentucky and substitute Chandler.
3. Leave off Howard Latourette of Oregon and put on Cal Rawlings of Utah.
4. Leave off Gory Hogg of West Virginia and put on John Erickson of Minnesota.

The list would, therefore, be:

1. James A. Farley, Chairman
2. L. W. Robert, Jr., Secretary
3. Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., Treasurer
4. Edwin A. Halsey, Sergeant-at-Arms
5. Mrs. Lucretia del Valle Grady, California
6. David FitzGerald, Connecticut
7. Patrick Nash, Illinois
8. Lynn Brodrick, Kansas
9. A. B. Chandler
10. Edmund Shields, Michigan
11. James Quigley, Nebraska
12. Miss Helen N. Hanson, Maine
13. Cal Rawlings, Utah

14. W. W. Howes, South Dakota
15. Charles E. Broughton, Wisconsin
16. Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Pennsylvania
17. Edward A. Carroll, Washington
18. Mrs. Mildred Jaster, Ohio
19. Edward J. Flynn, New York
20. Mrs. Lyon Childress, Tennessee
21. John Erickson, Minnesota

As ever yours,

Honorable James A. Farley, Chairman,
Democratic National Committee,
National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

May 29, 1940

My dear Mr. President:

The other day at the Cabinet meeting I left with you a copy of the suggested Committee on Arrangements for the National Convention. For your information, in the preparation of the list I tried to give consideration to all sections of the country and to all elements. There were several instances where requests were made by individuals for appointment on that Committee. I tried to comply with all direct requests made to avoid any controversies if possible. Several of those who applied I successfully talked them out of it on some ground or other. I particularly tried, Mr. President, as you will observe from the attached list, to keep from being criticized for appointing too many Catholics on the Committee because I realize that if I did that I might be subject to criticism, and I want to avoid that if possible.

In your letter you suggest the name of Mrs. Hortense Wells of Florida in place of Mrs. Sam Connor of Kentucky. The suggestion is perfectly satisfactory to me except that I should like very much to pass on to you the thought that you give consideration to Senator Chandler for that place. He talked with me about it sometime ago but he said he was quite willing to waive the appointment in favor of Mrs. Connor; but, inasmuch as you make the suggestion to have someone else named, I suggest that you permit me to name Happy on the Committee. He has done a great job, as you undoubtedly have observed, since he has been in the Senate, and I am sure he would be pleased if I could so honor him inasmuch as Senator Barkley would be named Permanent Chairman. I am sure it would work out quite satisfactorily all around.

You suggest John Erickson of Minnesota in place of Ed Shields of Michigan. It is all right except that Shields is one man who asked for an appointment. His state is close to Chicago and his state is all right. As you undoubtedly recall, the Michigan delegation to the 1932 Chicago Convention gave consistently more votes to the Roosevelt cause, when most needed, than any other state in the Union. Their 38 votes were always found in the support of the entire Roosevelt program. I will be delighted to appoint Erickson but I should like very much if you would permit Shields name on the list.

Your suggestion regarding Miss Hanson of Maine is all right except that if you will look the list over I had David FitzGerald on it and I didn't want to appoint too many Catholics from New England and I substituted Miss Hanson for Mrs. Dunn of New Hampshire who was on the list the last time. I certainly would be delighted to appoint Frank Duffy of Vermont because I feel as you do, but I think that it would help to permit Miss Hanson's name to remain on the list.

OTITAM C/TARCOMED
MICHIGAN
HARRIS

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I have talked with Senator Neely and will omit, as you suggested, the name of Gory Hogg of West Virginia. You suggest the name of Mrs. Sullivan of Rhode Island. It is perfectly satisfactory to me although the religious situation enters into the picture again. If you want me to all right, but if you don't mind my saying so please look over the list again and try to find the name of some non-Catholic, inasmuch as Frank Duffy and David Fitzgerald will be named from New England.

You suggest the name of Scott Ferris of Oklahoma in place of Howard Latourette of Oregon. I don't know whether you realize it, Mr. President, that there was considerable criticism cast at Ferris in connection with his having received large fees from the Russian government for helping to procure the construction of a battleship over here. Engaged with him in it was Preston McGoodwin then connected with the Publicity Division of the National Committee. When the disclosure was made before the Dies Committee, Mr. Michelson let out Mr. McGoodwin. I think these facts may have escaped your attention, but Ferris came in for considerable criticism in Oklahoma, and I think that in order not to prejudice yourself these facts should be brought to your attention. In view of this information, I hope you will agree with me that someone else should be substituted for Ferris. I would be glad, if it meets with your approval and you don't want to name Latourette, to name Cal Rawlings of Utah or Marion Rushton of Alabama. There is also Louis Jiggitts of Mississippi; Ed W. Clark of Nevada, a friend of Senator Pittman. For your information, Malcolm McConihe, National Committeeman from the District of Columbia, has made a request for a place on the Committee, and a number of people have written me in his behalf.

I have omitted making any reference to your suggestion regarding Frank Hague as a member of the Committee until last because I do want to discuss that with you very seriously. I didn't appoint Hague as Vice Chairman in 1932 because Louis didn't want me to, and when the 1936 campaign came around pressure was brought to bear on me to appoint Hague as Vice Chairman of the National Committee. I did that to preserve harmony. He is one of fifteen Vice Chairmen as you will note from the list of the National Committee members which I attach to this letter. At the time when all the trouble was going on in Jersey City a couple of years ago, your friend Jerry O'Connell and others were berating me all over the lot and writing letters to the newspapers about Hague. I was urged on all sides to ask for Hague's resignation as Vice Chairman of the National Committee. You recall everything that happened, I am sure, because I discussed the situation with you.

Mr. President, I am going to ask you not to suggest Hague's name for this Committee; but, if you will look over the list carefully and suggest any other name you want, I will be delighted to appoint him. I have no personal feeling as far as Hague's being on this Committee is concerned; because, as you know, all this Committee will do is to meet and approve the names you suggest for Temporary Chairman and Permanent Chairman. The rest is perfunctory and meaningless, so that it makes no difference to me one way or the other.

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Incidentally, I want to keep the list down to as small a number as possible because of the expenses. It will be necessary to call a meeting of the Committee in Chicago, as soon as you approve the list, to organize and make recommendations for Temporary Chairman and Permanent Chairman and then to approve the work already performed by the National Committee in relation to the Convention plans. The more members we have on this Committee the more expenses will be involved in the way of carfare and hotel expenses. That should be eliminated and that is my reason for not making the Committee any larger than possible. It is larger than it was in 1936. In 1936 that Committee had fifteen members and I tried to appoint, as nearly as I could, Committee members adjacent to Philadelphia.

I trust you will look over these suggestions as soon as you possibly can and let me know your wishes in the matter so that I can make an announcement and proceed to call a meeting in Chicago next week.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

James A. Farley

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

Farley
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May 24, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM FARLEY

I suggest the following changes on your memorandum of Committee on Arrangements:

1. Frank Hague as Vice Chairman to go on the Committee.
9. I would leave Mrs. Katherine Conner of Kentucky off and put in her place Mrs. Hortense Wells of Florida.
10. I think it would be better to leave Edmund Shields of Michigan off and put on Erickson of Minnesota.
12. I would leave Miss Hanson of Maine off and put on Duffy of Vermont.
13. I would certainly leave off Howard Latourette of Oregon and put Scott Ferris of Oklahoma in his place.
21. I would leave off Gory Hogg of West Virginia unless Senator Neely especially requests it and you could put Mrs. Sullivan of Rhode Island in instead.

F. D. R.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Hague →

1. James A. Farley, Chairman ✓
2. L. W. Robert, Jr., Secretary ✓
3. Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., Treasurer ✓
4. Edwin A. Halsey, Sergeant-at-Arms ✓
5. Mrs. Lucretia del Valle Grady, California ✓
6. David FitzGerald, Connecticut - No ① *Leave*
7. Patrick Nash, Illinois - ✓
8. Lynn Brodrick, Kansas - ✓
9. Mrs. Catherine Connor, Kentucky - No ② *cut Mrs Wells*
10. Edmund Shields, Michigan - No ③ *Nickson*
11. James Quigley, Nebraska - ✓
12. Miss Helen N. Hanson, Maine - No ④ *cut - put in Duffy*
13. Howard Latourette, Oregon - No ⑤ *cut - freight no. Put in Ferris*
14. W. W. Howes, South Dakota - ✓
15. Charles E. Broughton, Wisconsin - ✓
16. Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Pennsylvania - ✓
17. Edward A. Carroll, Washington - ✓
18. Mrs. Mildred Jaster, Ohio - ✓
19. Edward J. Flynn, New York - ✓
20. Mrs. Lyon Childress, Tennessee (find out from Crump) - ✓
21. Gory Hogg, W. Va. - No ⑥ - no

- ① - ~~Greene - R. I or Duffy Vt.~~
- ② - ~~Mrs. Wells - Fla~~
- ③ - ~~Erickson - Minn~~
- ④ - ~~Mrs. Sullivan R. I~~
- ⑤ - ~~Scott Ferris Okla~~
- ⑥ - ~~Hague of N.Y. - in Vic Chm.~~

COMMITTEES ON ARRANGEMENTS

1. James A. Farley, Chairman ✓
2. L. W. Robert, Jr., Secretary ✓
3. Oliver A. Quayle, Jr., Treasurer ✓
4. Edwin A. Halsey, Sergeant-at-Arms ✓
5. Mrs. Lucretia del Valle Gray, California ✓
6. David Fitzgerald, Connecticut ✓
7. Patrick Nash, Illinois ✓
8. Lynn Brodick, Kansas ✓
9. ~~Mrs. Gattarino Connor~~, Kentucky ✓
Sheldon
10. Edward Shields, Michigan ✓
11. James Gidley, Nebraska ✓
21 Evers
12. Miss Helen W. Hanson, Maine ✓
W. S. Smith
13. ~~Howard LeCompte~~, Oregon ✓
W. S. Smith
14. W. W. Howe, South Dakota ✓
W. S. Smith
15. Charles E. Broughton, Wisconsin ✓
W. S. Smith
16. Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Pennsylvania ✓
W. S. Smith
17. Edward A. Carroll, Washington ✓
18. Mrs. Mildred Jaster, Ohio ✓
19. Edward J. Flynn, New York ✓
20. Mrs. Lynn Childress, Tennessee ✓ (find out from Group)
21. ~~Sally Hoag~~, N. Va.

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

corrected to May, 1940

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