

PSF

War Dept.: Draft

1940

PSF War -
Draft

May 24, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Please let me have on Monday the program of requirements in aircraft by types which will be ordered as soon as possible as a result of the new legislation. I understand that the Army has placed orders for all of the 5,500 planes under last year's expansion program. I understand that the new legislation authorizes the purchase of 2,400 additional planes.

I understand that such a program of requirements by types has been initiated.

It is of the utmost importance that no contracts be entered into from now on either for planes or engines or for the development of new types of planes or engines without coordinating this with the general program as a rule.

For the time being, until the final machinery is set up, this coordination will be cleared through the Secretary of the Treasury to me as Commander-in-Chief.

Please see that this is carried out in toto.

F. D. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT
NAVY DEPARTMENT

J.B. No. 325.
(Serial 641).

~~SECRET~~ (SC)A16/A7-2.

My dear Mr. President:

In the event of war or a national emergency it is essential that provisions be made to disseminate information in furtherance of our war effort, and to prevent the dissemination of information which would be harmful to the United States or beneficial to an enemy. Appropriate provision should be made to maintain the neutrality obligations of the United States in the event of a war in which this nation is not a belligerent. It is necessary to inspire a spirit of confidence, loyalty, enthusiasm and service throughout the nation by means of a frank discussion of the aims and policies of the Government.

To accomplish these purposes the enclosed Basic Plan for Public Relations Administration was prepared under direction of The Joint Board. The plan provides for a Public Relations Administration to serve as a central agency for disseminating at home and abroad the official, educational, and informative matter pertaining to the prosecution of the war, and to prevent the dissemination or reception of information which might be of use to the enemy.

To establish the Public Relations Administration and to exercise the functions prescribed therefor requires legislative authority and executive action. During the period when the War and Navy Departments are on the alert due to the imminence of war or of some national emergency, and pending the establishment of the Public Relations Administration the plan prescribes that the Joint Army and Navy Public Relations Committee, as established in August 1937, discharge the mission of the Public Relations Administration if Censorship and control of Publicity are desirable.

On 24 October 1939 the Secretary of War approved this action of The Joint Board. On 6 November 1939 the Acting Secretary of the Navy addressed The Joint Board as follows: "In approving the Basic Plan for Public Relations Administration, draft of 2 September 1939, I do so in the interest of having some plan in existence in a complete shape. Such approval must not be considered as approving the specific Plan for adoption in time of war. The President has a plan of his own with which the subject Plan is not in entire harmony."

We submit the plan approved by The Joint Board in order that we may be advised of the features that are not in harmony with your ideas; to the end that a complete plan, meeting with your approval, may be prepared.

Sincerely yours,

Henry H. Murray
Secretary of War.

Charles E. Cross
Secretary of the Navy.

The President,
The White House.

Enclosure.

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DDO DIR. 5200.9 (8/27/69)

10 June, 1940.

Date - 7-29-76

Signature - *g/d*

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The President.

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BASIC PLAN

Date: 7-29-70

FOR

PUBLIC RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION *Signature: JR*

- PART I GENERAL ORGANIZATION.
- PART II PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA.
- PART III CENSORSHIP.
- AGREES, PROPOSED LEGISLATION, PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS, AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

*PSF
War*

DRAFT OF
2 September, 1939

Cover Page

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THE PUBLIC RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION.

PART I

General Organization.

Contents.

Chapter	I	Introduction.
"	II	Mission and functions.
"	III	Organization.
"	IV	Mobilization.
"	V	Transition Period.

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

1101.(a) In the event of war or a national emergency it is essential that provisions be made to disseminate information in furtherance of our war effort, and to prevent the dissemination of information which would be harmful to the United States or beneficial to an enemy.

(b) Appropriate provisions should be made to maintain the neutrality obligations of the United States in the event of a war in which this nation is not a belligerent.

1102. It is necessary to inspire a spirit of confidence, loyalty, enthusiasm and service throughout the Nation, by means of a frank discussion of the aims and policies of the Government.

1103. To accomplish these purposes there will be established a Public Relations Administration to serve as a central agency for disseminating at home and abroad the official, educational, and informative matter pertaining to the prosecution of the war, and to prevent the dissemination or reception of information which might be of use to the enemy; or which would violate the neutrality of the United States.

1104. To establish the Public Relations Administration and to exercise the functions outlined herein requires legislative authority and executive action. Drafts of Legislation, Proclamations and Executive Orders, contained in annexes hereto, should be incorporated in the Legislative Plan of both the Army and Navy.

CHAPTER II - MISSION AND FUNCTIONS

1201. MISSION -

The Mission of the Public Relations Administration is to advise and assist the President in all matters relating to public information. This entails the coordination and direction of the national

publicity mediums so as to insure that the purposes, aims, and progress of the Government in prosecution of the war are properly and adequately presented to the people and that the aid of public opinion is enlisted to the fullest possible extent in behalf thereof. It involves also such censorship as will insure that no information will be divulged that may be of benefit to an enemy, or that would violate neutrality obligations of the United States.

1202 FUNCTIONS -

The functions to be performed are as follows:

(a) To mobilize on a voluntary cooperative basis all existing mediums of publicity so that they may be employed to the best possible advantage.

(b) To coordinate the publicity programs of the various Government agencies so that each may be prosecuted to the best interests of the common effort, without undue loss of time or duplication of effort and in conformity with the nature and magnitude of their respective activities and their relative importance to the prosecution of the war.

(c) To act as a bureau of information to which the public and the world may look for proper and reliable information concerning the aims and activities of the Government.

(d) To evaluate and analyze the effect of the effort of the Public Relations Administration as well as that of the enemy in the matter of influencing public opinion.

(e) To operate such censorship of publications and communications as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER III - ORGANIZATION.

1301. Headquarters of the Public Relations Administration will be established at Washington, D.C. The organization will be as shown on Chart "A" (This organization is according to the recommendation of the Joint Board in their J. B. 325 (Serial 603) of 11 August 1937, and approved by Secretary of War, 18 August 1937, and by Secretary of Navy, 23 August 1937.)

1302. Administrator. The powers and responsibilities of the Public Relations Administration will be vested in the Administrator to be appointed by the President and to whom he will be directly responsible. The Administrator will be a member of the Advisory Council of the Administrator of War Resources. He will be assisted by a Deputy Administrator.

1303. Public Relations Council will be composed of the Deputy Administrator of Public Relations, the Director of Publicity, the Director of Censorship, and a member of the Joint Army and Navy Public Relations Committee, (see article 1501). The purpose of the Council will be to advise and assist the Administrator of Public Relations in the formulation and execution of policies and plans necessary to carry out his mission and to meet the needs of the agencies represented on the Coordinating and Liaison Committee. One of its members will preside over the meetings of the Coordinating and Liaison Committee.

1304. The Coordinating and Liaison Committee will be composed of representatives of Executive Departments, Emergency Administrations, Federal Corporations, Commissions, Boards and other independent governmental agencies, each of which should designate one permanent representative. The purpose of the Coordinating and Liaison Committee will be to provide a means for making known the publicity and censorship needs of each of the various agencies represented, and to insure coordinated effort in accordance with the policies of the Public Relations Administration.

1305. The Director of Publicity. It is desirable that the Director of Publicity be chosen from among suitable outstanding men in the publicity field in civil life. He will have an Advisory Committee consisting of leaders in the various fields of publicity corresponding to the subdivisions of his office. His office organization will include five principal divisions: News, Radio, Advertising, Pictures and Civic Cooperation, some of which will have overlapping interests as shown on the chart. His office personnel will include capable journalists, advertising councilors, writers, radio commentators, motion picture experts and others whose practical experience and influence in their respective fields, joined to that of the Advisory Committee, will give access to and secure the necessary cooperation of the important mediums of publicity.

1306. The Director of Censorship should be an Army or Navy officer. There will be a Censorship Advisory Committee consisting of his Executive Assistants (one Army Officer and one Navy Officer) and a permanently assigned representative each of the Post Office Department, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Communications Commission. (See Part III Censorship Plan - Article 3224).

1307. The lower echelons constituting the operating divisions proper of the administration will be headed by officers specially qualified or specifically trained for the particular duties they will perform. The heads of the various sections will be called upon for detailed plans prior to an emergency so that their operating sections can be instituted promptly and function smoothly on immediate notice.

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CHAPTER IV - MOBILIZATION

1401. The Public Relations Administration will be organized at the earliest possible moment.

1402. The Public Relations Administrator need not disturb the public relations organization or the personnel of the information collecting staffs within the various Executive Departments and independent agencies of the Government, each of which is responsible for the preparation and initiation of such publicity matter as is considered necessary to the successful accomplishment of its respective wartime mission.

1403. The Administration will make available to the agencies concerned, through their respective representatives on the Coordinating and Liaison Committee, an early statement of the general policies on publicity in order to prevent conflicts and inconsistencies.

CHAPTER V - TRANSITION PERIOD (See Chart B)

1501. Pending the establishment of the Public Relations Administration and during the period when the War and Navy Departments are on the alert due to the imminence of war or of some national emergency, the Joint Army and Navy Public Relations Committee, now established in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Board in their letter J.B. 325 Serial 603. of 11 August 1937, as approved by the

Secretary of War on 18 August 1937, and by the Secretary of the Navy on 23 August 1937, organized in accordance with the chart marked Chart "B" following, will be the supervising and directing agency. This Committee can, through trained key personnel, direct and coordinate publicity mediums and censorship until the Public Relations Administration is set-up and begins to function.

1502. Under policies established by the War and Navy Departments the general functions of the Joint Army and Navy Public Relations Committee are as follows:

(a) In time of peace to plan the framework of an organization which can be put on a working basis at any required time.

(b) Through conferences and correspondence in time of peace to establish along cooperative lines the necessary understandings with the several publicity mediums and communication systems which would permit the proper use of these agencies upon demand.

(c) To **perfect** subsidiary directives covering the detailed operations necessary to the execution of the Public Relations plan contained herein.

(d) (1) In time of National Emergency, to carry out the Mission of the Public Relations Administration until the designated Administrator takes office.

1502.(d)(Continued)

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(2) To determine and establish priorities and volume of publicity.

(3) To execute the censorship policies prescribed.

1503. The Senior Member will be responsible to the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments in time of emergency for the proper administration of the committee work.

1504. The committee will be composed of officers of the regular establishments who are representative of the agencies of the Army and Navy most concerned in publicity and censorship at the outbreak of an emergency.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION

PART II

Publicity

Contents.

Chapter	I	Introduction.
"	II	Authority.
"	III	Organization and Operations.

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

2101.(a) This general outline is predicated upon:-

- (1) The necessity for maintaining national morale, and
- (2) Denying information to the enemy.

(b) To accomplish these ends every effort should be made:-

(1) To maintain the national morale by the adequate presentation of the aims, views and progress of the nation in the prosecution of the war by public presentation of facts compatible with the successful operations of the Army and Navy.

(2) To prevent the dissemination of information that would be beneficial to the enemy.

2102. (a) This plan is based on a voluntary, self-imposed censorship of press and radio, with provision that disputes shall be referred to the Advisory Committee, until legislation is enacted giving legal authority for a positive censorship. When publicity deals with information which might be of use to an enemy the publication or dissemination of such information should be controlled rigidly by the censorship organization. (See Part III of this plan).

(b) This plan is elastic in that provision is made for the Army and Navy Public Relations officers to carry on service and other publicity pending the setting up of the Public Relations Administration. It is American in principle in that no hard and fast censorship rules or arbitrary principles are set forth therein. Its success rests with the cooperation of all civilian publicity agencies.

2103. The public endorsement of the Public Relations Plan can be attained when required by timely and careful supervision of the following steps:

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- (a) Approach, with brief outline of the plan, the heads of Press Associations, major broadcasting companies, and the office of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America for comment and recommendation.
- (b) The Secretaries of War and Navy request that the President make general comment on plan at White House Press Conference.
- (c) The Public Relations officers of Army and Navy be prepared to discuss general details after the President has released information.
- (d) The Public Relations offices of Army and Navy should make every effort to "sell" a few feature stories on it - playing up its importance, its fairness, its tremendous effect in aiding the public to see the issues of the conflict and news on the national effort as it unrolls.
- (e) Send copies in outline of general policy to Corps area commanders, Naval District Commandants, and Recruiting Officers in the hope of getting local editorial comment.
- (f) It may be advisable to enlist editorial support for the fact that this plan is in marked contrast to those of the totalitarian States, in that no censorship will be exercised unless absolutely necessary. Propaganda in its most sinister meaning will not be invoked. Facts will be given whenever possible with the object of keeping the people informed of the prosecution of the war and the participation of civil populace, as well as military and naval.

CHAPTER II - AUTHORITY

2201. The effectiveness of the Publicity Division will flow from the authority of the Public Relations Administrator in the legislation providing for his Administration, in Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders, and from the voluntary cooperation of the publicity mediums.

CHAPTER III - ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

2301. The Director of Publicity will be the head of the Publicity Division, and responsible to the Administrator of Public Relations. He will be a member of the Public Relations Council and of the Coordinating and Liaison Committee under the Public Relations Administration, (see Chart "A"). He will be assisted in his work by two committees.

2302. The Publicity Advisory Committee will be organized as follows:-

Director of Publicity
Executive assistants
1 Member each Press Association
1 " " Major Radio Broadcasting Company
1 " representing independent Radio Broadcasting Companies
1 " " Motion Picture industry
1 " " Newsreel industry
1 " " Still Picture industry
1 " " Advertising agencies

2303. The Publicity Planning Committee will be organized as follows:-

Public Relations Officer, Army
Public Relations Officer, Navy

Officers from both Army and Navy, as follows:-

Officer - News
" Motion Pictures
" Still Pictures
" Advertising
" Radio
" Civic cooperation

2304. The Public Relations Officers of Army and Navy shall be charged under the Director of Publicity with the following sections of publicity:-

News - Newspapers, Government bulletins, and periodicals.
Pictures - News reels, posters, cartoons, photographs, television, and scenarios.
Advertising - Newspapers, periodicals, billboards, and posters; circulars and general (skywriting, etc.)
Civic Co-operation - Speeches, men, Women, and Children organizations.
Radio - Speakers, script, short wave broadcasts.
Analysis of Propaganda - At home and abroad.

2305. CHAIN OF COMMAND -

It is to be presumed that the Public Relations Administrator will receive general instructions from the President to whom he is responsible. The Administrator, by virtue of his office and with the advice and counsel of the Public Relations Council, shall give the directive for the slant of all publicity and shall formulate general policy.

2306. A. The Publicity Division shall maintain active liaison with the War, Navy Departments, and all emergency agencies created by the President for the prosecution of the war.

B. The Director of Publicity, advising with his Planning Committee and Advisory Committee respectively, shall formulate sufficient details to permit the respective Public Relations officers of Government activities to give in turn orders and policies to the "front men" of their Publicity Branches, charged with the practical operations of their respective sections.

2307. CENSORSHIP OF PUBLICITY.

(a) The responsibility for the Censorship of publicity (press, newsflashes (teletype), broadcasting, motion pictures) will be primarily with the Director of Censorship and not in the hands of the Director of Publicity. (See Article 3128)

(b) To exercise this primary control, and at the same time obtain the maximum cooperation and benefit from the publicity media, a very close liaison must be maintained between the censorship section having cognizance and the agencies of the Director of Publicity.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION

PART III

Censorship

Contents

Chapter I Introduction (Mission, Authority, Scope)
Chapter II Organization
Chapter III Main Censorship Stations

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

Section I - Mission.

- Definition** 3111. Censorship is the control of communications and publications permitted to be sent or received, through official inspection and evaluation. It does not extend to the physical control of agencies and apparatus transmitting communications, but does include such supervision as is necessary to insure that all communications subject to censorship pass through censorship stations.
- Mission** 3112. The Mission of Censorship is to assist in the military and economic blockade of the enemy, of which it is an essential element.
- Tasks** 3113. (a) Its primary task is to prevent transmission of information of military or economic value to the enemy.
- Negative Intelligence**
- Positive Intelligence** (b) Its secondary task is to assist all Government agencies in their operations by furnishing them information useful in the National effort.
- (c) Both tasks will assist in the counter-espionage operations of all agencies.

Section II - Authority, Scope and Coordination.

- Authority** 3121. To establish Censorship requires legislative authority and Executive action. Proposed legislation, Presidential Proclamations, and Executive Orders are given in an Annex.

- National Censorship 3122. This plan outlines the organization required for Censorship, except military censorship, of all traffic other than official Government communications. It will hereafter be called "National Censorship."
- Military Censorship 3123. Military Censorship, operated within the respective services by personnel thereof as a Military responsibility, will be imposed upon all traffic transmitted via any means under military control, except official Government communications, and upon all personal traffic in the Military services transmitted by any means of communication.
- Government Traffic 3124. (a) The censorship of official Government traffic is the responsibility of the Department, Independent office or Establishment initiating such official Communications.
- (b) However, censorship will watch such traffic. It will suppress traffic that is obviously dangerous from the standpoint of National Defense, and will inform the head of the Government agency concerned of such suppressions and any indiscretions or violations of censorship rules and regulations observed.
- Censorship Limitations 3125. As a policy National Censorship will be established only over communications leaving and entering the zone of the interior unless censorship of internal domestic communications is required.
- Publishing Regulations 3126. National Censorship regulations will be publicized so that the public will know that restrictions are placed upon their communications.
- Coordination 3127. (a) (1) Regardless of Military Censorship, traffic in the channels of National Censorship will be subject to its control.
- (2) National Censorship will provide for protection of Military information as included in the regulations issued for Military Censorship.
- (b) The restrictions placed on communications (National Censorship) should be closely coordinated with the restrictions placed on the movements of individuals and commodities across closed borders.

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Press, Publications and Broadcasts. 3128. (a) Censorship has the primary responsibility for the censoring of publicity (press, newsflashes (teletype, broadcasting and motion pictures). (See article 2307)

(b) (1) Until authorized by law, the censorship of publicity media must necessarily be through their voluntary cooperation.

(2) When authorized by law the censorship will be by prior review and direct supervision of the matter to be published, broadcast or shown.

(3) A second censoring will be exercised when any of the forms of publicity media pass through the channels of censorship of mails, cables, telegraphs, etc.

CHAPTER II - ORGANIZATION

Section I - General

- Outline 3211. (a) The organization for Censorship will consist of a Headquarters, Main Censorship Stations at certain points in the continental United States and in United States territories overseas, and Sub-Stations and Field Censorship Stations at points to insure that all communications subject to censorship pass through the channels thereof. (See Chart "C").
- (b) Definite locations and requirements of Sub-Stations and Field Censorship Stations can be determined only when detailed local plans are prepared. Such plans will depend on the special situation at the time Censorship is established. Some of the essential factors which must be known before the location, detailed organization, and personnel requirements of Main Censorship Stations, Sub-Stations, and Field Stations can be determined are (1) status of foreign countries (enemy, neutral or allied), (2) status of our land and sea borders, (whether entirely closed, or to whom and under what conditions open), and (3) degree censorship established.
- Basis 3212. This plan contemplates maximum censorship, exercised by this country without allies, in a war of maximum effort.
- Decentralization 3213. The plan provides a maximum of centralized control and decentralized operation. Policies, regulations and instructions will issue from Censorship Headquarters, and in so far as practicable, all action on communications will be completed as Censorship Stations.

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CHAPTER II

Section II - National Censorship Headquarters.

Articulation 3221. Headquarters, to be established at Washington, will consist of the Director of Censorship, his Executive Assistants, the Censorship Advisory Committee, and an office organized into four sections:

- (1) Administration Section.
- (2) Regulations, Legal and Complaints Section.
- (3) Information and Licensing Section.
- (4) Censorship Section.

The Director of Censorship. 3221. The Director, appointed by the President, will be responsible for National Censorship, under the Administrator of Public Relations. He will be a member of the Public Relations Council. He will maintain continuing personal contacts with all Government Departments, and activities through the Public Relations Coordinating and Liaison Committee, of which he will be a member, and further contacts in the execution of policies and details of coordination through contacts in the organization under him.

(Note. Committee named in accordance with recommendations made to the Joint Board under date of 22 April, 1937, approval of which by the Joint Board and by the Secretaries of War and Navy was announced in GNC letter Op-12A(1)-CTB. (S)A16/JJ of 20 September 1937).

Executive Assistants. 3223. (a) The Executive Assistants will be one Army officer and one Navy officer. They will be the representatives of their respective Departments for matters of policy, for procurement and administration of personnel, and for direct liaison with the Military and Naval Intelligence services to insure coordination of National and Military censorship with the espionage and counter-espionage work of the services. They will be members of the Censorship Advisory Committee.

Emergency Administration (b) Until the Director takes office, they will operate National Censorship by their joint action and cooperation. (Note this is in accordance with the principle recommended by the Special Joint Army and Navy Public Relations Committee on 22 April 1937 in paragraph 6h (1) of their enclosure 1, approved by Joint Board in their J.B. 325 (Serial 603) of 11 August 1937, approved by the Secretary of War 18 August 1937 and by the Secretary of Navy, 23 August 1937).

Censor- 3224. The Censorship Advisory Committee will consist of the
ship Ad- Director of Censorship, the Executive Assistants, and one per-
visory manently assigned representative each of the Department of Justice,
Commit- the Post Office Department and the Federal Communications Com-
tee. mission. The function of this Committee is to assist and advise
the Director of Censorship as he may desire, and to maintain
liaison between National Censorship and the Justice and Post
Office Departments and the communications operating companies.

Adminis- 3225. This Section will care for all matters of office
tration management, personnel, and supply and finance.
Section.

Regula- 3226. This Section will:-
tions,

Legal and (a)(1) Publish National Censorship rules, regulations,
Com- policies, and instructions.

plaints (2) Study foreign censorship regulations and instructions,
Section coordinating own regulations with them as desirable.

(3) Coordinate regulations of National Censorship and
of Military Censorship as necessary.

(b) Study and advise the Director and the field on legal
matters; prepare data and briefs for presentation to Department
of Justice for apprehension and prosecution of violators of
Censorship law.

(c) Consider and recommend action upon complaints.

Informa- 3227. This Section will:

tion and (a) Collect, investigate, record, classify, edit, print
Licensing and distribute to the censorship organization (including Military
Section. Censorship) all information possible to aid censors in passing
upon communications.

(b) Issue (or revoke) continuing licenses for legiti-
mate Special Privileges.

(c) Distribute to proper Government agencies all infor-
mation of value to them obtained by Censorship.

Censor- 3228. This Section will:-
ship

Section. (a)(1) Determine the action to be taken on communi-
cations "Referred" to it by Main Censorship Stations,

3228 (Cont'd)

(2) To inspect the work in the Censorship Sections of Stations in the field to insure uniformity of action by all stations in accordance with instructions.

Note. This Section will NOT be broken down into subsections unless experience dictates the necessity; for the reason that all the censors in this section should become experts in all lines of censoring, and must not become "specialists."

(b) Operating under this section there will be the Washington Field office. When such censorship is authorized by law, this section will be organized and will censor local publicity releases, publications and communications.

CHAPTER III - MAIN CENSORSHIP STATIONS.

Section I - Locations and Jurisdictions.

Responsi- 3311. Main Censorship Stations will be responsible for the bility censorship of all communications entering or leaving the fields of their jurisdiction. They will report to Censorship Headquarters.

Substa- 3312. To expedite the transmission of communications of no tions interest to censorship, certain Substations under Main Censorship Stations will be established. Their organization will be similar to but smaller than that of main Censorship Stations.

Field 3313. To insure that no communications subject to censorship Stations are transmitted or delivered until they have been censored, Main Censorship Stations will establish Field Censorship Stations in the offices of operating companies, and at points where mail actually enters or leaves the United States or its possessions.

Loca- 3314. In the continental United States, Main Censorship Sta- tions tions will be established at New York, San Francisco, and San Antonio with jurisdiction as follows:

(a) New York:- Tampa, Florida to Portal, North Dakota, both inclusive. Substations at Key West, Miami, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and St. Paul, and others as found necessary.

(b) San Francisco:- Portal, North Dakota exclusive, to Yuma, Arizona, inclusive. Substations at Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego, California.

3314 (Cont'd)

(c) San Antonio:- Yuma, Arizona to Tampa, Florida, both exclusive. Substations Nogales, El Paso, Brownsville, Galveston and New Orleans, and others as found necessary.

Overseas Stations 3315. Main Censorship Stations will also be established in Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, Guantanamo, the Virgin Islands, the Philippine Islands, and Alaska.

Section II - Organization of Main Stations.

General 3321. Main Censorship Stations will be organized with a Headquarters and five Censoring Divisions as follows:-

- (1) Postal Division
- (2) Telegraph Division
- (3) Telephone Division
- (4) Cable and Radio Division (Includes International Broadcasting)
- (5) Publications Division (Includes local U.S. Broadcasting)

Head- quarters 3322. (a) All functions common to the censorship activities of the several Divisions (Postal, Telegraph, Telephone, Cable and Radio, and Publications) will be centralized in Headquarters of the Main Censorship Station. Headquarters will coordinate the other activities of the Censoring Divisions, in order to obtain uniformity of action.

(b) Headquarters will be operated by an Army officer in charge of the Postal, Telegraph, Telephone, and Publications Divisions; and a Navy officer in charge of the Cable and Radio Division. The senior of these two officers will be "The Censor at _____" (New York, San Francisco, etc.)

(c) The Headquarters will be organized into four Sections, as follows:

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- 3322 cont. (1) Office Management Section.
 (2) Investigation Section.
 (3) Classification and Licensing Section.
 (4) Regulations, Inspection, Legal and
 Complaints Section.

Postal Division 3323. This Division, operated by Army personnel assisted by civilian personnel as required, will censor all communications subject to censorship, transmitted via mails and express, or carried on the persons of individuals.

Telegraph Division 3324. This Division, operated by Army personnel assisted by civilian personnel as required, will censor all communications subject to censorship, transmitted by telegraph and by such radio-telegraph as is subject to Army control (see "Joint Action of the Army and the Navy", Chap. IX, Sec. V, par.6(b) (1)).

Telephone Division 3325. This Division, operated by Army personnel assisted by civilian personnel as required, will censor all communications subject to censorship, transmitted by telephone and by such radio-telephone as is subject to Army control (see "Joint Action of the Army and the Navy")

Cable and Radio Division 3326. This Division, operated by Navy personnel assisted by civilian personnel as required, will censor all communication subject to censorship, transmitted by cable or radio (except such communications as are assigned to the control of the Army by "Joint Action of the Army and the Navy"), including international radio broadcasts and radio telephone.

Publications Division 3327. This Division, operated by Army personnel, assisted by civilian personnel as required, will censor all publications, movie picture film, and radio broadcasting within the United States.

Operational Guides. 3328. Operational Guides will be furnished Censorship Stations to cover details of organization and operations.

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PUBLIC RELATION ADMINISTRATION

Basic Plan

Annex A

Organization Diagrams.

Contents

- Chart A - Public Relations Administration.
- Chart B - Joint Army & Navy Public Relations Committee.
- Chart C - National Censorship.

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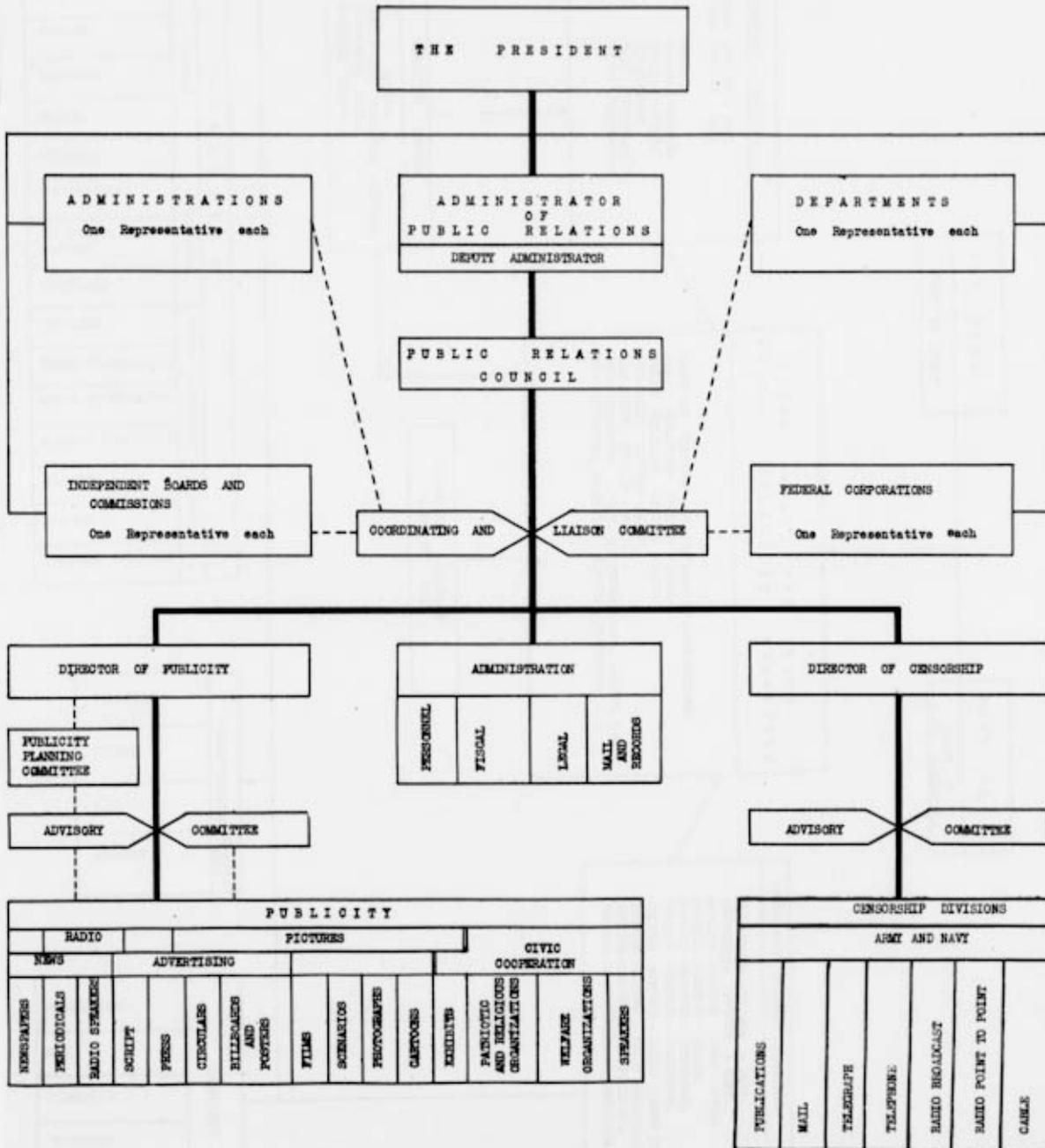
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Date- 7-29-70

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CHART "A"

PUBLIC RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION

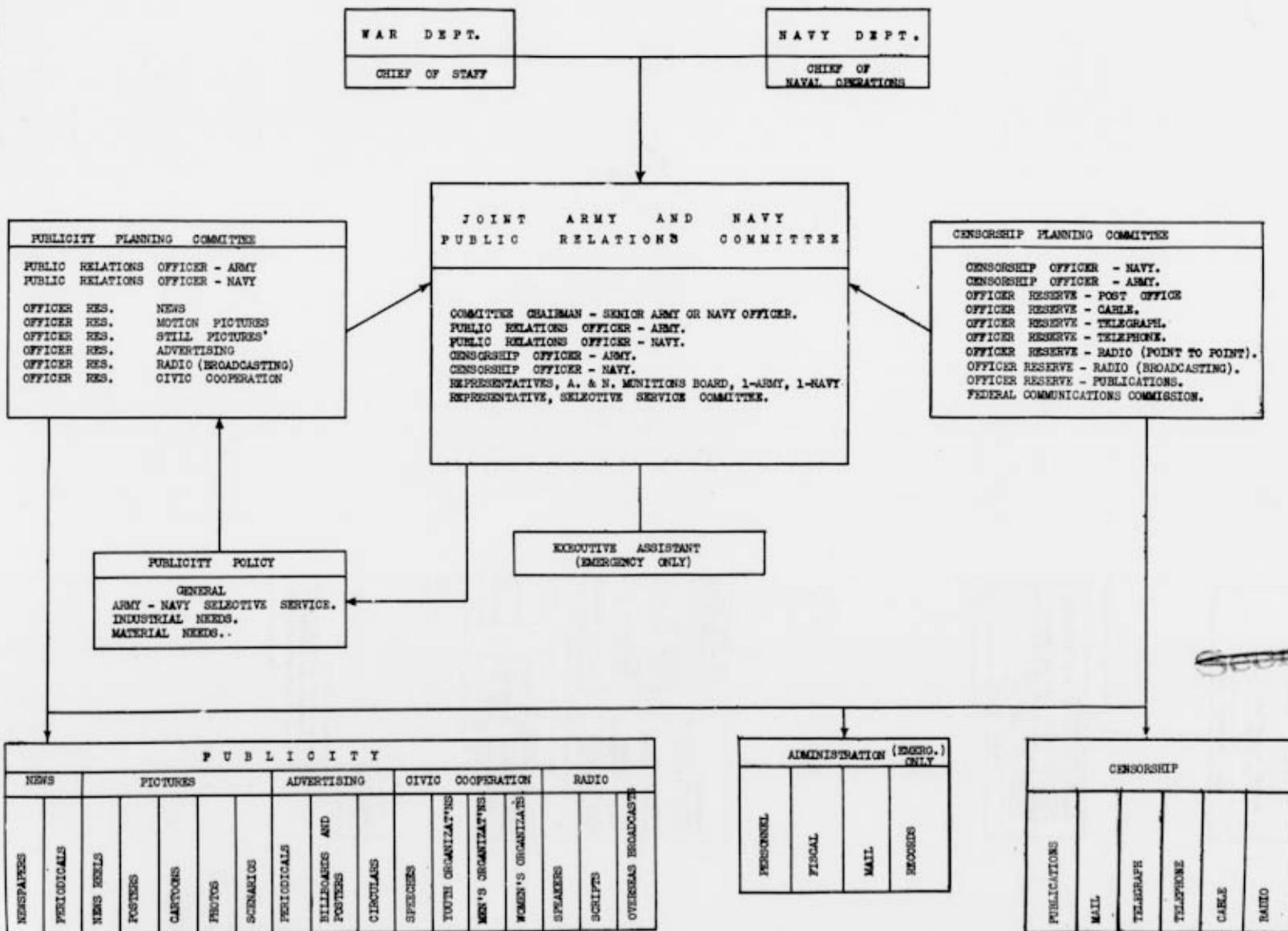


SEPT. 10, 1959.

PSPWar

~~Secret~~

S. DAVIS

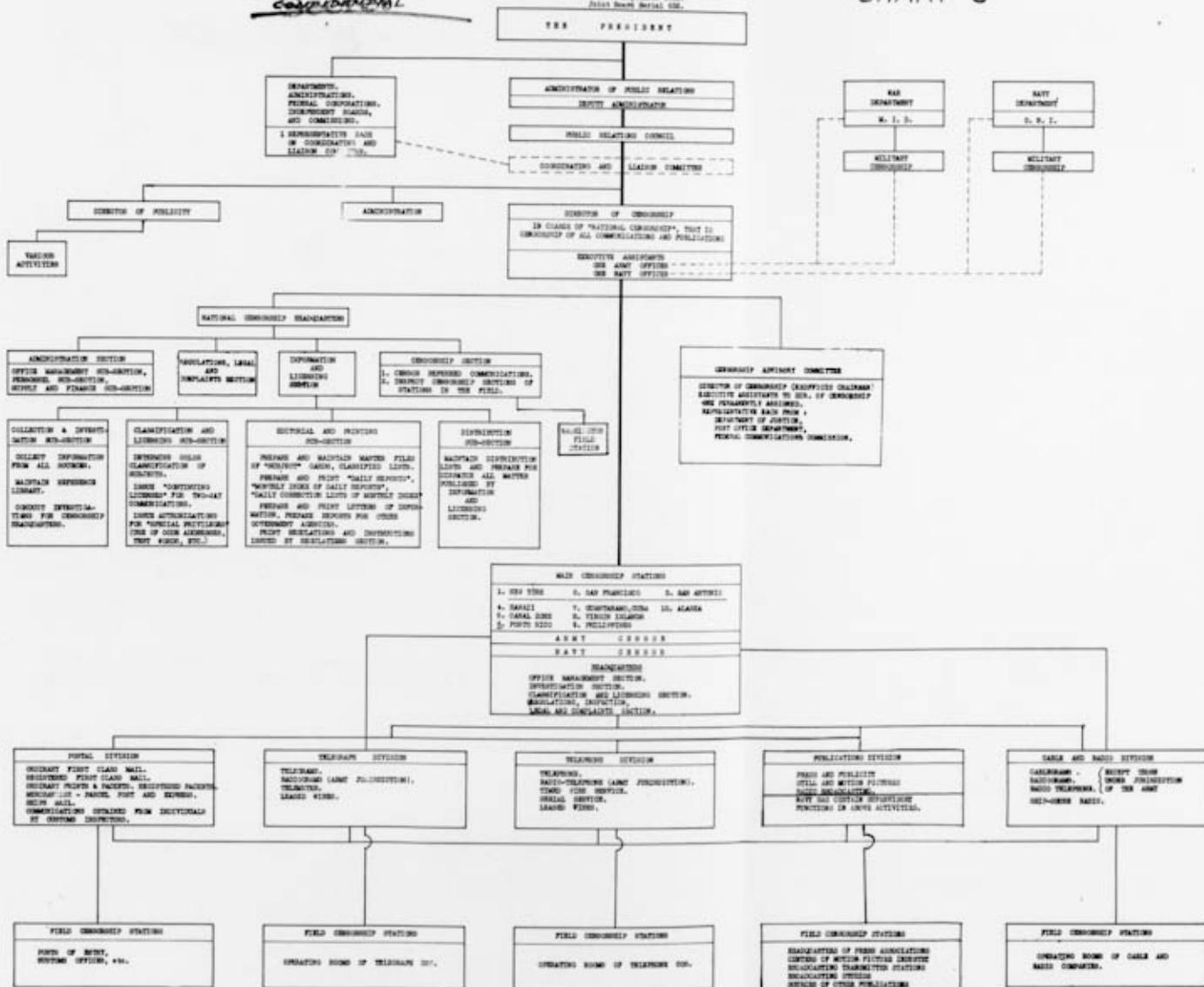


NATIONAL CENSORSHIP

To establish "YEAR FOR NATIONAL CENSORSHIP OF COMMUNICATIONS"
 1944 AND THE NEW PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMISSION, July 1, 1944,
 effective to September 1944.
 2015 Navy Serial 102.

CHART C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



ANNEX B

~~SECRET~~

ITEM I

DRAFT OF PROPOSED LAW
REGARDING CONTROL OF COMMUNICATIONS IN TIME
OF WAR AND NEUTRALITY

Section 1. (a) Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States in accordance with the proclamation or proclamations of neutrality issued by the President, the President may authorize such inspection, supervision, and use or control, or closing, of any means of communication, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and such supervision and control of the communications presented for transmittal or received thereby for delivery or unauthorized use, as he finds necessary for the national defense and security, or to preserve the neutrality of the United States, by any department or independent establishment of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe.

(b) The President shall ascertain the just compensation for damages resulting from action taken under this section and certify the amount ascertained to Congress for appropriation and payment to the person entitled thereto. If the amount so certified is unsatisfactory to the person entitled thereto, such person shall be paid only 75 per centum of the amount and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as added to such payment of 75 per centum will make such amount a s will be just compensation for such damages. Such suit shall be brought in the manner provided by paragraph 20 of section 24, or by section 145, of the Judicial Code, as amended.

Section 2. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, it shall be unlawful for any means of communication within the jurisdiction of the United States to be utilized for the purpose of transmitting, or receiving for delivery or unauthorized use, any unneutral communication, or for rendering any unneutral service to a belligerent. The President shall prescribe in his proclamation or proclamations of neutrality what constitutes unneutral communications and unneutral service to a belligerent.

Section 3. The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as he finds necessary to preserve the neutrality of the United States under the treaties of the United States and the law of nations; and he may enforce the provisions of such rules and regulations through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct.

ANNEX B ITEM I

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Section 4. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this act or of any rule, regulation, or proclamation issued pursuant thereto shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$50,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. Should the violation be by a corporation, organization, or association, each officer or agent thereof participating in the violation may be liable to the penalty herein prescribed.

ANNEX B ITEM I

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ANNEX B

ITEM II

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- NOTE: (a) This proclamation to be issued when it is considered advisable to initiate physical control of the means of communication and censorship of communications.
- (b) If additional laws are passed in regard to the control of communications, these laws should be cited in the proclamation. (See notes preceding text of executive order pertaining to communications and the draft of the proposed law, draft of July 13, 1939.)

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PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS CONCERNING
THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN
CONNECTION WITH COMMUNICATIONS

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

WHEREAS, a proclamation having been issued by me on the day of instant declaring the neutrality of the United States of America in the war now existing between and ;

AND WHEREAS, it is necessary to take further steps to insure the neutrality of the United States of America in connection with all means of communication within or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, , President of the United States of America, do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons being or residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to commit no unneutral act in connection with the erection or operation of any means of communication within or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States contrary to the statutes or treaties of the United States or in violation of the law of nations, and to adhere strictly to the following provisions in that behalf:

1. Radio stations shall not be erected or operated on territory within or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States by any alien or the representative of any alien, or by any foreign government or the

ANNEX B ITEM II

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representative thereof, or by any corporation controlled wholly or in part by aliens as specified in Section 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934. (43 Stat. 1086; 47 U.S.C. 310). The word "representative" includes, but is not limited to, an agent, employee, or other person acting in any way for or on behalf of an alien or a foreign government.

2. All vessels and aircraft of belligerent nationality shall refrain from all use of their radio and signal apparatus while in territory, waters, or air spaces within or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except as provided in paragraph 5 below. The radio of belligerent merchant vessels and belligerent civil aircraft may be sealed by the authorities of the United States, and such seal shall not be broken within the jurisdiction of the United States except by proper authority of the United States.

3. The utilization of any means of communication within or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States is prohibited for the purpose of transmitting or receiving for delivery or for unauthorized use, any unneutral communication. Except as provided in paragraph 5 below, unneutral communications are those affecting belligerent military forces or belligerent military operations, or which will aid, or be of material importance to, belligerents in the conduct of military operations or economic warfare, whether directly or indirectly, including espionage and sabotage.

4. No communication of any character is permitted by radio, wire, or other communication apparatus between any station within or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and any military vessel, military aircraft, or military station of a belligerent nation, except as provided in paragraph 5 below.

5. The following communications are exempt from the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 above, provided such communications are not of direct aid to a belligerent in the conduct of military operations against an opposing belligerent:

- (a) Calls of distress and necessary communications incident to the distress;
- (b) Communications connected with safe navigation;
- (c) Communications concerning arrangements for arrival in, departure from, or passage through the jurisdiction of the United States.

6. Every measure of restriction or prohibition taken by the

United States or by companies or by private individuals in regard to the use in behalf of the belligerents of any means of communication within or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and belonging to the United States or companies or private individuals, shall be impartially applied to all belligerents.

7. Companies or private individuals operating any means of communication within the jurisdiction of the United States will be held responsible for compliance by themselves, their operators, or employees with the provisions of laws of the United States and proclamations and executive orders issued thereunder, and with the provisions of all rules and regulations issued by any department or independent office or establishment of the United States Government in compliance therewith; and all means of communication so operated, and the communications presented for transmission, or received thereby for delivery or unauthorized use, shall be subject to such inspection, supervision, or control, including taking over and operating or closing such means of communication, by the authorities of the United States, as may be necessary to insure compliance with such laws, proclamations, or executive orders.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this _____ day of _____
in the year of our Lord _____
(Seal) _____ and of the Independence of the United States of America the _____

By the President:

Secretary of State.

(No.)

ITEM III

- NOTE: (a) This executive order to be issued when it is considered advisable to initiate physical control of the means of communication and censorship of communications as a preparatory war measure when it seems probable that the United States will become a belligerent.
- (b) If it is decided that additional laws are necessary to make this executive order legal, and are passed, the first two lines of the fourth paragraph should be changed to read as follows: "NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority conferred on me by Section 606 (c) of the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1104; 47 U.S.C. 606 (c)), and by (insert citation of new law), and in order to make more effective enforcement of the said treaties, laws, and procla-". In Rule 1, Rule 2, and Rule 6, after the word "treaties", add ", laws,".
- (c) If a law is passed authorizing the President to appoint an Administrator of Public Relations, this law should also be cited in the executive order.
- (d) In event that the situation becomes so serious as to point to the probable participation of the United States as a belligerent, and Congress is not in session, consideration should be given to the legality of this executive order, and the corresponding proclamation, and to the advisability of issuing the executive order and proclamation without further legislation, similar to the action taken in 1914 as regards radio.
- (e) The opinion of the Attorney General should be obtained at the earliest possible moment by the State Department as to the legality of this executive order and the proclamation related thereto.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ENFORCEMENT
OF NEUTRALITY IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNICATIONS

WHEREAS, under the treaties of the United States, it is the duty of the United States, in any war in which the United States is a neutral, not to permit the commission of unneutral acts within the jurisdiction of the United States;

AND WHEREAS, a proclamation having been issued by me on the day of instant declaring the neutrality of the United States of America in the war now existing between and ;

AND WHEREAS, a proclamation having been issued by me on the day of instant pertaining to the observance of the neutrality of the United States during said war in connection with means of communication within or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

NOW, THEREFORE, in order to make more effective the enforcement of the provisions of said treaties and proclamations, I hereby prescribe that during the said war, the departments and independent offices and establishments of the United States Government shall have the following duties in enforcing the neutrality of the United States in connection with all means of communication within or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, which duties shall be in addition to the duties now prescribed, or hereafter prescribed, by law, or by other executive order or regulation not in conflict herewith, for the departments and independent offices and establishments of the United States Government:

1. Treasury Department: Suppression of unauthorized means of communication on board all vessels other than vessels of the naval establishments of neutral and belligerent powers or vessels operating for hostile or military purposes, and such inspection, supervision, and use of or control of the means of communication on board the vessels herein allotted to the Treasury Department as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of said treaties and proclamations.

2. War Department and Navy Department: Under such further division of responsibility or joint action as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may mutually agree upon: censorship of communications presented for transmittal, or received, by any means of communication of the Army and the Navy, and of communications of Army and Navy personnel; such suppression of unauthorized means of communication, and such inspection, supervision, and use or control of any or all radio, landlines, and cables as may be necessary to carry

out the provisions of said treaties and proclamations; except for the duties herein assigned to other departments and independent offices and establishments of the United States Government. Provided that, until an Administrator of Public Relations may be appointed, the War Department and the Navy Department shall have as additional duties those herein assigned to such Administrator of Public Relations. (See FOOT NOTE 2.)

3. Department of Justice: Prosecution for violations of the neutrality of the United States as prescribed in the Constitution or laws of the United States and proclamations and executive orders issued thereunder.

4. Administrator of Public Relations: (See FOOT NOTE 1). Censorship of all communications, including broadcasting and the mails except as follows:

- (a) In the Canal Zone;
- (b) Official communications of departments and other independent offices and establishments of the United States Government;
- (c) Official communications between foreign governments and their representatives, and between such representatives.

5. Federal Communications Commission: Performance of its regular functions under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. (48 Stat. 1064; 47 U.S.C., Chap. 5)

6. Governor of the Panama Canal: Within the Canal Zone: censorship of all communications, including broadcasting; suppression of unauthorized means of communication; and such inspection, supervision, and use or control of means of communication as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of said treaties and proclamations; except in connection with official communications and means of communication of other departments and independent offices and establishments of the United States Government. Provided that, if an officer of the Army is designated to assume authority and jurisdiction over the operation of the Panama Canal as provided in Section 8 of Title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, such officer of the Army shall thereafter have such duties.

7. All departments and independent offices and establishments of the United States Government: Enforcing neutrality in connection with their own means of communication; censorship of their own official

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communications; furnishing information to and assisting all other departments and independent offices and establishments of the United States Government in connection with the duties herein assigned; issuing rules and regulations necessary for carrying out the duties herein assigned.

The White House

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FOOT NOTE 1: When it becomes desirable to establish censorship, it is assumed that the President will appoint an Administrator of Public Relations with a Director of Censorship functioning under him.

FOOT NOTE 2: If an Administrator of Public Relations has already been appointed, omit last sentence beginning "Provided that,".

ANNEX B ITG: III

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ANNEX B

ITEM IV

PROVISIONS TO BE CONTAINED IN LEGISLATION
TO BE ENACTED CREATING THE PUBLIC RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION

1. That there is hereby created a Public Relations Administration. That the purpose of the Administration is to provide for the dissemination of information in furtherance of the national effort and to prevent the dissemination of information harmful thereto.

2. That the President, during the existence of war or national emergency, declared by him to exist, is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense:

a. To appoint, prescribe the duties of, and fix the salary (not to exceed \$15,000 per annum) of an official to be known as the "Administrator of Public Relations", who shall be charged with keeping the public at home and abroad advised of the condition of the Nation in all of its efforts leading to the success of the national effort; carrying out the provisions of the law "regarding control of communications in time of war or neutrality" insofar as prescribed for him by the President. He shall have such assistants and subordinates as he may from time to time find necessary, in addition to the following officials prescribed for his Administration.

b. To appoint, and fix the salary (not to exceed \$12,000 per annum) of an official to be known as the "Director of Publicity", under the Administrator of Public Relations, who shall be charged with executing the details of the publicity program of the Administration, and such other duties as may be assigned by the Administrator.

c. To appoint, and fix the salary (not to exceed \$12,000 per annum) of an official to be known as the "Director of Censorship", who shall be, under the Administrator of Public Relations, charged with executing such censorship as the Administrator of Public Relations may be ordered to enforce.

3. That such personnel of the Army and the Navy shall be ordered to duty with and under the Director of Publicity as may be requisite and necessary to carry out the publicity requirements of the military services; and such personnel of the Army and the Navy under the Director of Censorship as may be necessary to carry out the censorship functions of the Public Relations Administration.

ANNEX B ITEM IV

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4. That until the Public Relations Administration is organized and the Director of Censorship appointed, the Army and Navy, by mutual coordination and cooperation, shall carry out such censorship as may be ordered by the President.

5. That in addition to the personnel provided herein above, the Administration is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such clerical force, to rent such office space and procure such facilities and equipment as may be required and authorized by the President.

6. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the Public Relations Administration, as approved by the President, including the payment of salaries and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, out of the monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000,000, and furthermore, pending the preparation of further budget figures, and until further maintenance funds are appropriated, the Administration is empowered to incur deficits to such extent as may be authorized by the President.

ANNEX B ITEM IV

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Item V.

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Tentative Draft of Presidential Proclamation Governing
Regulations and Control and Censorship of Publications
and Communications in case the United States is a
Belligerent

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A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled have declared that a state of war exists between the United States and the _____ Government; and

WHEREAS, the existence of war makes it imperative that no publication or communication that would jeopardize the interests of the United States (or her allies) shall be made during the continuance of hostilities;

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of authority vested in me under the Act of Congress approved _____ (Date) _____, entitled (Censorship Act) _____, I forbid the publication or transmission of any matter relating to the national defense, which might be harmful to the United States (or her allies), or give aid or comfort to its (their) enemies. To this end I hereby vest in a Director of Censorship, to be hereafter appointed by me, the authority to censor, or cause to be censored, under such rules and regulations as may be from time to time established, publications, and communications, except official Government communications, by mail, cable, radio, telephone, telegraph, or other means of transmission or communication between the United States and any foreign country, or which may be carried by any vessel, or other means of transmission, touching at any port, place or territory of the United States, or under the control or jurisdiction of the United States, and bound to or from any foreign country; and said Director of

~~SECRET~~

Censorship is authorized and directed to take all measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred or that may be hereafter conferred upon him, and which in his opinion the public safety demands.

All persons, partnerships, associations, companies, or corporations, and all departments and offices of the United States Government now established or that may be established during the continuance of this censorship, are hereby directed to cooperate to the fullest extent in the enforcement of such rules and regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by me, or by the Director of Censorship by my authority. The heads of all departments and offices of the United States Government are charged with the censorship of all official government communications initiated by their departments and offices. FURTHERMORE, the Postmaster General will cause all mails bound from the United States, its territories or possessions, to any foreign country, or received from any foreign country, to be submitted to the censorship established.

It is forbidden:-

(a) To publish or to send, mail, or file for sending or mailing, or attempt to send or mail any communication in violation of the Act of (Censorship Act), or any order, ruling or regulation promulgated thereunder.

(b) For any officer or employee of the Post Office Department or for any person, partnership, association, company, or corporation operating a telegraph, telephone, cable, radio or other means of transmission or for any officer or employee thereof:

(1) Knowingly to accept for transmission, to transmit, deliver, or attempt to transmit or deliver any communication in violation of the said Act or any order, ruling or regulation promulgated thereunder.

(2) Or to fail, neglect, or refuse to make such reports or to furnish such

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information as may be required by the President, or by the person designated by him, for carrying out the purposes of said Act.

(3) Or to fail, neglect, or refuse to furnish the President or person designated by him, such proper facilities for the examination of messages and for the performance of their duties as they may require.

(4) Or to evade, or attempt to evade, the submission to control of censorship of any means of publicity or communication by the use of secret signaling devices; or wilfully to use or attempt to use any code, cipher, invisible ink, or any other means or device of secret communication for the purpose of concealing from such control or censorship the existence and the intended meaning of such communication.

(5) For anyone to publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit an information with respect to the movements, numbers, descriptions, condition or disposition of any of the armed forces, ships, aircraft, or war materials of the United States (or her allies), or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct of any naval or military operations, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defense of any place, or any other information relating to the public defense, which might be useful to the enemy, or harmful to the United States (or her allies).

This Proclamation shall take effect from this date . . .

President

The White House
(Date)

Item VI.

Tentative Draft of Executive Order for Enforcing Censorship
in Case the United States is a Belligerent.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

1. The Director of Censorship to be hereafter appointed by me pursuant to the Act of Congress " _____ (Name) _____ approved by me _____ (Date) _____, is hereby charged with the executive administration of the provisions of such proclamations, orders, rules and/or regulations from time to time established or published for the censorship of any and/or all publications and communications in accordance with the said Censorship Act.

2.(a) The Secretary of War shall detail an officer of the Army to serve as an Assistant Director of Censorship charged with the supervision of the censorship of all publications in the United States (except in foreign languages), and of mail, telegrams, telephones, and over all non-military radio and cable traffic within the United States, Alaska and foreign territory occupied by the Army except the stations assigned to the Navy in paragraph 3. (a) following, and who, in all matters of such censorship shall act under the direction of the Director of Censorship. He shall also keep in touch with the War Department as to matters of policy and information affecting military affairs, and will keep the Director of Censorship so informed for his guidance.

(b) The Secretary of War shall also assign from the personnel of the Army of the United States complements as necessary and required by the Director of Censorship at the stations established by him for the censoring of such traffic as is assigned to the supervision of the Army hereby.

3.(a) The Secretary of the Navy shall detail an officer of the United States Navy to serve as an Assistant Director of Censorship charged with the supervision of the censorship of all publications in foreign languages in the United States, and of all cable and radio traffic of non-military stations, wherever located, permitted to communicate overseas, with ships, or with aircraft flying over the sea other than Army aircraft, and over all non-military traffic from stations in Panama, the insular possessions, and in foreign territory exclusively occupied by the Navy, and who, in all matters of such censorship shall act under the direction of the Director of Censorship. He shall also keep in touch with the Navy Department as to matters of policy and information affecting military affairs, and will keep the Director of Censorship so informed for his guidance.

(b) The Secretary of the Navy shall also assign from the personnel of the United States Navy and the United States Naval Reserve Force complements as necessary and required by the Director of Censorship at the stations established by him for the censoring of such traffic as is assigned to the supervision of the Navy hereby.

4. The Attorney General, the Postmaster General, and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission shall each assign a suitable representative from the organization under his control to serve as a permanent member of a Censorship Advisory Committee under the Director of Censorship. Their duties on this Committee shall be to represent their respective Departments and Commission for all matters requiring liaison and coordination with Censorship.

5. In addition to the personnel furnished by the Departments of War and Navy, the Director of Censorship shall supervise the procurement of such additional civilian personnel as may be required, and shall procure such office space as is necessary.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6. The Director of Censorship through the Administrator of Public Relations, shall, from time to time, report to me what rules, regulations and instructions he shall have adopted, and the extent of such censorship established by him.

7. Pending the assumption of office of the Director of Censorship, the Assistant Directors of Censorship named in Articles 2 and 3 above shall operate the censorship required by their joint action and cooperation.

8. The head of each department and office of the Government shall be responsible for the censoring of all official government communications initiated by his department or office.

9. All departments and offices of the Government are hereby enjoined to cooperate to the fullest extent in the enforcement of the censorship hereby established, both in the matter of the official government communications initiated by them, and in all other matters pertaining thereto.

10. This order shall take effect from this date.

President

The White House
(Date)

PSF: War Dept - Draft
folder

September 4, 1940

My dear Mr. Sheley:

Your letter of August twenty-ninth to the President has been received. I shall be glad to place it before him and, in the meantime, I want to thank you in his behalf for your friendly thought in writing. I know he will appreciate your expressions of approval.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

L. B. Sheley, Esq.,
Editor, Pinckneyville Democrat,
Pinckneyville,
Illinois.

mls

L. B. SHELEY
Editor and Publisher
D. MATT SHELEY
City Editor, Business Manager
JOHN SHELEY
Staff Photographer and
Superintendent Engraving

Everybody's Reading It Now

THE DEMOCRAT

"The People's Newspaper—For Social Justice"

Pinckneyville, Illinois August 29 40

PSF: War Dept
Draft folder
2000 Papers
Largest Circulation of Any News-
paper in Perry County—The
Democrat is Read By Buyers
For 10,000 People

Hon Franklin D Roosevelt, The President
Washington D C.

Dear Mr Roosevelt: Thanks for your letter. It took more time than I expected from the president, and I will be brief to avoid using much more of your time

I wrote to Mr Keller, first as an American, and then as a Democrat, to quote, but I do think the election this fall will be the most important since civil war days if not in the history of the Republic.

I am enheartened by your reference to a "limited" draft and I note too what you say about Fascism. I have referred to it in my paper as an antidote for Communism, as deadly as the poison, which threatens because conservatives fear the Liberal movement may degenerate into Communism. And then there are some who would like it any way.

I do not believe a limited draft will hurt you and especially in view of Wilkie's stand on the subject.

I have been a militant New Dealer and even though I thought you asked for too many in your supreme court enlargement, I supported you in my paper. My opinion, as afterwards stated in the paper, was that you were just shoving a big stack of blue chips in front of you to bluff the reactionary hangers on, of the bench, and their friends.

I have honestly had misgivings about your attitude on conscription, provoked by intimations and charges that you might intervene in Britain. I never did question your integrity but you know Woodrow Wilson did not want war, but the propagandists got to him, through some of his cabinet, and we had war. There is some sentiment in this country for war, especially among Jewish people. In my paper I have said that we should not intervene, sympathize though we must, and I have referred them to my statement a few years ago, in my paper, that the Knights of Columbus were wrong in asking interference in Mexico when members of the church to which I happen to belong were persecuted.

I would not have been so, shall I say violent, in my opposition to the Burke-Wadsworth bill if it had first appeared in its present amended form. The original was an ideal set up for some one to give us Fascism, and I did not like the parents of the measure.

My first editorial comment about Wilkie was that he was a personality, a showman, and that type man was needed, if you were to be really challenged---but that it remained to be seen if he would not, will like a morning glory in the noon day sun of campaign publicity. I think the morning glory is already drooping Perry county was a strong Republican county up to 1930. I bought this paper in 1929 and discovering that at the court house began criticising---we elected a drafted Democratic ticket that fall, and have never given a Republican a majority since---county year elections and judicial elections we have had twelve since and we will sweep it again this fall.

You may feel assured that I will strongly support the entire Democratic ticket and as my editorial comments indicate, your humane record of social reform and your assurances convince me that your program aims at defense only. I feel that we, the American people, can depend upon you. I believe that I fully realize the danger in the present situation, and want you to know that I am not just a Democrat but a liberal first, and that I hold the people and country above party.

Cordially and Sincerely Yours

L. B. Sheley, X
Editor Pinckneyville Democrat

PS F: War Dept - Draft folder

August 26, 1940

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Sheley:

Kent Keller showed me your very interesting letter to him and I fully share your doubt as to whether a limited form of selective draft will be popular. In fact, it may very easily defeat the Democratic National ticket -- Wallace and myself.

Nevertheless, I wish that not only editors of papers but everybody else who opposes the draft enlistment could study and see with their own eyes what has led to the present situation. Years ago, as you will remember, Mr. Bryan, who was a very good friend of mine, talked about "a million men" springing to arms over night. I used to have many talks with him and pointed out that I agreed with him about a million men springing. But even then, thirty years ago, I asked him the simple question "What arms?" His only answer to that was that there were in this country enough rifles and shotguns and axes and scythes to arm a million men and all his life Mr. Bryan failed to realize that even in his day wars were not fought that way.

I spent two days at one of the troop maneuvers -- 94,000 men -- and anybody who knows anything about the German methods of warfare would know that that army would have been licked by thoroughly trained and organized forces of a similar size within a day or two. First of all, the American army was definitely lacking in many forms of modern equipment, but that is being remedied as fast as the factories can be started. Secondly, the men were not trained in the high sense of the term to use the arms they had and that was largely because the officers and junior officers had not had the chance to carry out mimic warfare on the scale of a large army. Third, the men themselves were soft -- fifteen miles a day was about all they could stand and many dropped out at that. They could not be hardened up in the couple of weeks the maneuvers lasted -- it would take a good long time to accomplish for them what the German armies are, practically all of them, capable of doing. These German armies have marched thirty miles a day continuously for a good many days on end.

Then there is another phase of it which the average citizen does not in the least bit understand. Voluntary enlistments are running at their peak today but this peak is

far short of the essential numbers we require. Furthermore, voluntary enlistment endangers the selective principle because a large proportion of men with special knowledge or special trades get put into some places where they are misfits.

You may be right from the point of view of votes this Fall but if you were in my place you would realize that in the light of world conditions it is, for the sake of national safety, necessary for us to prepare against attack just as fast and just as sensibly as we can. You need not worry about militarism taking away your liberty or mine or that of any other individual. There is, however, in place of the danger of militarism, a real danger in this country being thrown into some form of Fascism where you and I will lose our personal liberties and the country will be in the hands of some individual or some small controlling group.

There are some occasions in the national history where leaders have to move for the preservation of American liberties and not just drift with what may or may not be a political doubt of the moment.

I know you will appreciate the spirit in which this personal and confidential letter is written to you but I do hope you will think this thing through in terms of national safety and not just in terms of votes.

Always sincerely yours,

L. B. Sheley, Esq.,
Editor and Publisher,
The Democrat,
Pinckneyville,
Illinois.

... this has been some by
... contribution of me at
... of the executive committee as

PSF: War Dept - Draft folder

KENT E. KELLER
28th District Illinois

HOME ADDRESS:
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.
August 21, 1940

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAY 25 9 06 AM '40
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The Honorable
Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House

My dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing for your attention
a letter from a very close friend of mine who is
Editor and Publisher of The Democrat in Pinckney-
ville, Illinois.

Very sincerely yours,
Kent E. Keller
Kent E. Keller, D. C.

PSF: War Dept - Draft folder

L. B. SHELEY
Editor and Publisher
D. MATT SHELEY
City Editor, Business Manager
JOHN SHELEY
Staff Photographer and
Superintendent Engraving

Everybody's Reading It Now

THE DEMOCRAT

"The People's Newspaper—For Social Justice"

Pinckneyville, Illinois

AUG 14 1940

2000 Papers
Largest Circulation of Any News-
paper in Perry County—The
Democrat is Read By Buyers
For 10,000 People

Hon Kent E Keller M C
Washington D C

Dear Mr Keller

Before giving you the information for which this letter is intended I want to first tell you that I am opposed to the draft, because I think it is undemocratic, in time or peace, and unnecessary at this time. That gives you a chance to discount what I am going to say, but it should not be discounted, because it is written in all honesty.

I am sure that, if you men in congress would devote the same energy, pressure and propaganda to stimulating patriotism that is being directed toward forcing this draft measure down the people's throats, voluntary enlistments would step up to the desired figure. If an honest effort like that failed then, under existing world conditions, I admit the draft would probably be justified. But with recruiting offices turning men away because they have filled their quotas, there is no need of draft, even though this be not true of all recruiting stations.

What I wanted to say to you, though, is that there is a powerful undercurrent of resentment against the congress and against the president over the draft and it, in my opinion, accounts almost entirely for the showing of polls giving Willkie such gains.

In my opinion Roosevelt and the Democrats will go down in defeat if this measure is put through, even though Willkie seems to favor it. For Roosevelt is being blamed and suspected and with resentment over that already burning in many hearts, voters will be glad to take up the third term and other excuses for turning Roosevelt down.

People are a little slow to talk, because they are afraid they will be accused of disloyalty, and smeared in general, like Minton attacked Holt in the senate. But they will vote in secret and cannot be smeared for that.

If Willkie had sense enough to come out against conscription, until volunteering had been given a fair chance, he would sweep the country.

I was in Murphysboro the other day and one of my sisters-in-law, whose husband is a railroad man and a shouting Keller and Roosevelt man, said to me "Doc, I am afraid our president is going to get beat?" I asked her why and she said "the draft and the thrid term."

Republicans are using the third term but when a Democrat uses it I know that he is using it to hide his resentment over the draft—for fear that he will be criticised. My sister-in-law is active in chunhh and among railroad men's wives, and is herself as big a Democrat as her husband.

A farmer told me about three weeks ago that he was a life long Democrat, that his wife, who came from a Republican family, had always voted with him, since suffrage came, but he said "she told me the other day if Roosevelt puts the draft over I'll never vote the Democratic ticket ~~again~~ again as long as I live" and he added "and I won't either."

I told him that I thought the president had been mislead into feeling that the people want the draft by polls—you know, a question can be so put as to coerce a voter. People can tell by the attitude of the polling representatives of the National Institute of Public opinion, by the form of the question and the attitude of the questioner, where he stands. Many are too timid to risk being given a sarcastic word, or smile,

Convinced from some undercurrent of conversation I had heard that it was not true the people wanted conscription I started a poll of my own We are running it two weeks--the first report showed 83 per cent plus, against conscription.

L. B. SHELEY
Editor and Publisher
D. MATT SHELEY
City Editor, Business Manager
JOHN SHELEY
Staff Photographer and
Superintendent Engraving

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Largest Circulation of Any News-
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For 10,000 People

Keller 2

The very fact that the bill was introduced by Senator Burke, convinced me that it was a Tory measure, and its wide range would have been fatal to our liberties, and we all know that the modifications have been forced. Tories are fearful of communism, I grant that, and so am I but Fascism or the Nazi philosophy, are not the antidote, or at least they are as deadly as the poison. In fact there is little difference between any of them-- human liberty disappears. And our fight is against all three, any one of which could come, because one element deemed it essential as a defense defense against another element,--our job is to stave them all off and retain our present form, and reform it as we go along.

But I'll never approve of turning America over to a military clique and I am sure that if it is ever done, we can just say good bye to our cherished American liberty.

I stand for oratory, persuasion, the patriotic propaganda we used in the world war to get the money, as a means of building an army, rather than force, the bayonet.

I am sure we could get as many men as patriots, as we can get as conscripts and that they will make better soldiers.

That is the reason I am against the draft---and will be until the volunteer system has been tried.

I am against it first, as an American,---I am against it as a Democrat too and for the same reasons, but also because I am sure that its passage would wreck the Democratic party.

People who have voluntarily come in here to vote tell me that they are fearful the army is being built up to send abroad, and referring to the work behind the lines, that they who are not employed are ready to go to that work without being drafted.

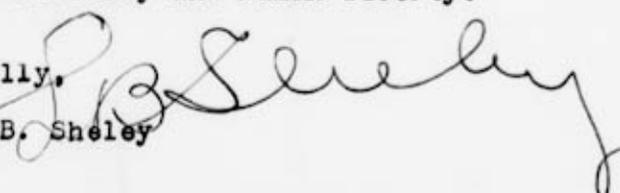
I know and you know that the German and Italian elements are against it and the Democrats will lose that vote--I'd be willing to risk that, but farmers are against it, and so is labor, and so are church people.--which latter, of course? includes some from all the groups mentioned.

I think Mr Keller that you can elect Roosevelt if you can convince him that the thing to do is to start an organized move to build up the army through enlistments. A couple of his fire side chats, with the usual organized effort to carry it through, would do the trick---build the army and elect the Democratic ticket this fall.

I hope I am not going to tell you, after the November election that "I told you so"---and I say that in hope for my party, but especially in hope for my country, for Democracy and human liberty.

Cordially,

L. B. Sheley



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 19, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

Before leaving tonight I am inclosing the letters from Chairman Sheppard and Chairman May.

How would it do to make Major General Gullion the Director and to make Major General McCoy and Lieutenant Colonel Hershey his two assistants, or else the heads of two separate functions of the Draft -- one of them perhaps the selection itself by the Selection Boards, and the other the coordination of the induction in connection with the readiness of the camps to receive the draftees as inducted?

F. D. R.

Inclosures.

Letters from Cong. A. J. May, Chairman, House Committee on Military Affairs, 9/17/40, and Sen. Morris Sheppard, 9/19/40, recommending Major General Allen Gullion as Director of the National Selective Service Administration.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 19, 1940

*PSF
War
Draft*

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

My dear Mr. President:

I am writing you in the interest of Major General Allen Gullion, for the purpose of recommending his appointment as Director of the National Selective Service Administration, and in support of my recommendation, it may be observed that Major General Gullion was closely identified with the World War draft proceedings and is quite familiar with the work necessary to be done in making effective at once the provisions of the recent act.

General Gullion is not only equipped with splendid executive ability, but he is a disciplinarian and with his broad experience, in my judgment, will make a most efficient director.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. J. MAY, Chairman

*file
personal*

WAV

PSF: [unclear]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR

S. T. E.

The President said if there is any question at all, the Attorney General ought to check some of these people recommended by Governors for Selective Service work.

G. G. T. ~~_____~~ G. G. T.

*By [unclear]
[unclear]*

PSF: Draft
War
file
Confidential copy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10-8-40

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

In regard to the attached,
I have arranged through Colonel Hershey
to choose a date after the election. He
was heartily in favor and said there were
many logical reasons why this should be
done.

E.M.W.

E.M.W.

WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

On Tuesday morning find out from Col. Hershey whether the October 23rd-28th date for the National Lottery cannot be deferred until after Election.

F. D. R.

PSF: War Dept. - Draft folder

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON October 14, 1940

file
Memorandum For The President.

The Lottery

There has been a great deal of misunderstanding about the lottery. I gave you a memorandum some days ago which the Budget Director, who has seen it, claims is incomprehensible. Frankly, the men you have asked for information about the lottery, such as General Marshall and others, really do not understand the procedure of Selective Service and have probably confused you. To my mind the factor which must be considered in connection with postponing the lottery is the political factor. The Army has announced many times that the lottery will be held the week of October 26th. To postpone it until after election would leave you open to the charge that it was postponed for political reasons.

I can see no political repercussion from the lottery itself except that it focuses the attention of the country upon the draft. The real trouble begins only when the local boards start to operate which will be about November 8th. There should be a great number of complaints at that time, whether justifiable or otherwise.

What should be a controlling factor in the decision about the lottery is that entirely too many persons already know there has been some discussion about postponement. I haven't the slightest idea how they know, but they do. This includes the Advisory Committee on Selective Service, and most of the Army staff connected with Selective Service. On the Advisory Committee is at least one person who is a strong supporter for Willkie. I certainly do not mean to impugn his motives, but I do not think Willkie should be given the opportunity to make political capital out of postponement.

A question also to be considered is what kind of a ceremony you wish. I understand the Army presently plans to hold it at the Capitol with the Chief Justice, the Cabinet and members of Congress present. The President is to draw the first number.

JHR
James Rowe, Jr.

PSF: War Dept. - Draft folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1940

Memorandum For The President.

Selective Service

You have asked whether the lottery for Selective Service should not be postponed until late in November.

We believe it would be a serious mistake to postpone the lottery, now scheduled to take place probably October 23th. Most important, it would throw the entire machinery of the Selective Service procedure out of line. This procedure is, briefly, as follows:

Registration

- (1) 16,000,000 men (21 to 36) register Wednesday, October 16th.
- (2) The day after registration the cards go to the 6500 local boards; each board will have an average of 2500 cards.
- (3) The boards will then transfer cards for men living in other board areas. After shuffling the remaining cards, they will number them, from one to the total number, and will then advise the Governor of this number, say 2750.
- (4) The Governor then wires Washington the largest number reported by any board in his State, say 3250.
- (5) When all States report, Washington will know the largest number held by any local board in the nation, say 4300. 700 numbers will be added to cover late registrants, making a total of 5000 numbers.

The above procedure should take a week to ten days to complete. Therefore, the lottery would normally take place October 28th at the latest.

The Lottery

- (1) The numbers, 1 to 5000, are placed in a glass bowl and on the date set, these numbers are drawn. These are the "order numbers", meaning the order in which the registrants in each of the 6500 boards are classified and selected. A list of the 5000 numbers, in the order drawn are distributed to each Board. It will take five days to distribute the official lists. (The newspapers will carry the numbers the day of the lottery but no action will be taken until the official list arrives).
 - (2) A local board with cards from 1 to 2750 will then cross off the master list each number above 2750. The number at the head of the master list becomes order number one for that particular local board.
 - (3) Questionnaires, at the rate of 40 a day are sent to the registrants at the top of the list. Each registrant must fill out and return the questionnaire within five days.
- It is not until this time that the actual process of classification begins. (November 8th).

Classification

(1) The local board studies the questionnaires to determine in which of the four classes the registrant belongs. Class IV - deferred by law or unfit for military service; Class III - deferred because of dependents; Class II - deferred because of occupation; Class I - available for service.

(2) The local board must classify sufficient registrants to keep ahead of quota calls. The Army plans its first quota call on November 18th. The quota is 35,000 men. (Volunteering should take a large part of this first quota). Subsequent calls will come in December, January, February for the first 400,000 men. The second 400,000 men would be inducted in the Spring.

(3) It is estimated that the first 400,000 men will come from the 1,600,000 with the lowest order numbers. This is, of course, 10% of the total registration of 16,000,000. This means that the other 90% will not be classified immediately and therefore their uncertainty as to immediate induction will be over.

You may ask why the entire 16,000,000 are not immediately classified before the lottery takes place. There are several answers.

One answer is that even if the boards worked day and night on classification, it would take at least six months and probably a year to complete the classification. However, the local boards are serving without remuneration and could not afford to devote this amount of time.

Another answer is that classification is dynamic, not static. John Jones, single and in good health, might be put in Class I. Several months later the Army quota call reaches his number. By that time John Jones is married or his health has broken down; so he rightfully belongs in an entirely different class. Therefore, there is no point to classifying the entire 16,000,000 at this time, as it would be useless work. The only function of the local board is to keep ahead of the Army quota call.

(This may be true only during the first few months of operation, since the statute contemplates that eventually quotas will be based on the number of men in Class I in each State. The law permits Selective Service to use estimates as a basis until the actual figures are known.)

You personally may have desired complete classification because of the advantage of classifying the nation's man-power as to their industrial and other skills. Under the present law it would be impossible to use this information effectively except as the State Employment Service could make known to men with particular skills the existence of particular jobs. However, much more detailed occupational questionnaires are needed for this purpose. Also the information would change after six months so considerably that re-classification would again be required.

HDS (JHR)

Harold D. Smith

JHR
James Rowe, Jr.

*file
pres. m. l.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FSF: *Smith*
War

October 15, 1940

PA:

To talk to Lowell Mellett about
this.

^{F.D.R.}
Returns to The President
Have talked to Mellett
and told him you
would work this out
with Dr. Dykstra -
when he reports for
duty
E.M.W.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS
WASHINGTON

10/12/40

Mr. President —

A whisper from New York says a delay in the draft drawing is being considered.

From the standpoint of national morale, as well as the political standpoint, I think this might prove a very serious error.

I can enlarge on my reasons if you care to have me do so.

Sincerely
Frederick

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1940

75F...
Draft

J. Conf.

Memorandum For The President.

Negro Problem

The President should make eight moves in dealing with the Negro problem, according to the following time schedule:

X (1) Selective Service Quota Call -- On October 28th, the Army will notify the Director of Selective Service that it wants 35,000 men to be inducted 21 days from October 28th. According to present procedure, the Corps Area Commander will inform the respective Governors that they want, for example, 1,000 white men and 500 colored men from the State of X. This raises the problem of a segregation one week before election. Irrespective of how the problem is handled, in the long run, the President should command General Marshall and Dykstra that the lottery system should be followed impartially, insofar as the first quota call of 35,000 men is concerned.

The Army assumes segregation to be a fact. Marshall will probably argue that segregation is necessary in this first call for two reasons: (1) There are not enough trained colored officers to handle the colored men drawn, and therefore they should be deferred; (2) colored barracks will not be ready in time.

The simple answer is that the Army can easily assimilate the first quota call of 35,000 men without too much trouble. Therefore, General Marshall should instruct the Corps Area Commanders not to ask for men according to color. They should ask for the proper number of men from the Governors irrespective of color, and the matter should not be brought up. The Corps Area Commanders should be instructed to disregard the confidential instruction books they received some weeks ago, insofar as the first quota call is concerned.

✓ (Time -- since the call is set for October 28th, the Army is undoubtedly already instructing its officers to ask for segregated groups. Therefore, the President should talk to Marshall on Thursday, October 24th. Urgent.)

OK (2) The President should promote approximately eight Colonels to the rank of Brigadier General, including Colonel Davis, a Negro West Point graduate. This is the one most dramatic move which should help us more than anything else. General Marshall is probably agreeable. He wants to advance a number of Colonels, but the President some time ago told him to "go slow". The President should talk to General Marshall about this personally; otherwise Colonel Davis' name will never reach the White House.

(Time -- Thursday, October 24th; the mechanics will take a few days and the longer it is put off the more obvious it becomes.)

✓ (3) Steve Early should announce at his press conference that the President has directed Dykstra to appoint Campbell Johnson, head of the local

Bale

Negro Y. M. C. A., as a reserve officer, as Assistant to the Director and Advisor on Negro Affairs. This should come from the White House because Selective Service is uppermost in the peoples' mind. An announcement by Dykstra would get no publicity.

(Time - Thursday, October 24th. Dykstra is all ready to do this and is waiting to hear from the President. The mechanics involved are merely to inform Steve and to let Dykstra know it will be done before Steve holds his press conference. Note that this will be the first public administration move in relation to the Negro problem.)

✓
7.7
13.c.6
Talk today
(4) The Secretary of War should appoint Judge Hastie as Assistant to the Secretary of War. Hastie is a former government attorney, and Judge in Puerto Rico, and is now Dean of Howard University. He has a national status. Like Campbell Johnson he is non political. Stimson should make the announcement rather than the White House, so as not to make it too obvious.

(Time - Probably Saturday, October 26th. The details are not yet worked out; I was unable to learn late tonight whether Hastie will accept without issuing a statement. If he won't, it will take a few days to get another man).

?
(5) The President should write a letter to the Civil Service Commission directing it to use fingerprints instead of photographs on civil service applications in the future. An executive order is not necessary. Jim Mead is very anxious for this, the Commission is willing to do it, and it should help in New York. The Commission is afraid to do it on its own authority because it will antagonize the Southern Congressmen. Ramspeck tells me the Southerners are not opposed to it but are afraid to vote for it, and will not resent it too much if the President writes such a letter.

(Time - Monday, October 28th. This will be the Commission announcement. The President's letter can be dated Friday or Saturday. If agreeable to him, I will prepare and submit it for his signature).

✓
(6) The editor of the largest Negro newspaper in Chicago, which is pro New Deal, has written the President asking for a conference with him so he can prepare a series of articles showing what the President has done for the Negroes the past seven years. The President can see him and then send him to Lowell Mellett or Dr. Will Alexander for the information. The important thing is that he have an appointment with the President. This appointment might well be for luncheon, because the public and the press attach more importance to luncheon appointments.

(Time - Monday, October 28th. General Watson should get in touch with him tomorrow, Thursday, October 24th.)

(7) The War Department Information Office should announce that Negroes are now being accepted for training in the Air Corps.

(Time - Friday, October 25th).

(8) Segregation. Negro leaders "played ball" by not mentioning the segregation problem in the Army, until the unfortunate misconstruction placed on the White House announcement after the Walter White conference with the President. To protect themselves with their own people they felt they had to attack the White House statement. Question of how to handle this should receive very thoughtful consideration. Possibly any statement by the President at a press conference would only make matters worse; perhaps silence is the best approach.

On the other hand, perhaps the President should go very far and announce that a gradual beginning to end segregation will be his program. For instance, there should be no problem if the races are mixed in a regiment quartered in the Northwest, where there is no racial feeling. The Army Officers will oppose this bitterly. Their stock argument is that they make some concessions but the President never forces his pet, the Navy, to take on any colored men.

Harry Hopkins and Dr. Alexander are considering this. Consultation with persons like Hastie and Weaver might give us a formula.

Negro meetings are being held Sunday in all principal cities to protest segregation. Query: Should the President attempt to meet the situation before Sunday?

JHR

James Rowe, Jr.

DECLASSIFIED

DDP DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Date- 4-22-66

MEMORANDUM:

Signature- *Carl L. Spicce*

SUBJECT: The Problem of Production of Munitions in Relation to the Ability of the United States to Cope with its Defense Problems in the Present World Situation.

Section I. Estimate of the Position of the United States in Relation to the World Situation.

1. In relation to the existing world situation, the first consideration in regard to the position of the United States is that its action in opposition to the three Totalitarian Powers, Germany, Italy, and Japan, may cause them to undertake hostile action against the United States if their serious preoccupation with other military adventures will permit. With respect to Germany and Italy, it appears reasonably certain that neither will engage in open hostilities with the United States unless or until they have succeeded in inflicting a major reverse on Great Britain in the British Isles, and in the eastern Mediterranean, and as well, have assured themselves that Soviet Russia will not seize the opportunity to cause trouble for them in Europe while they were engaged elsewhere. With respect to Japan, definitely hostile action against the United States will depend upon the consequences of any steps taken by the United States to oppose Japanese aggression. These consequences may become such a hindrance to her economic and military welfare that steps in retaliation such as the seizure of the Philippines may be undertaken. Furthermore, the obviously expanding self-confidence and aggressiveness of Japan have become so great that there can be no assurance that in the near future she will not take action which will face the United States with the alternative of armed opposition or complete modification of our Far Eastern policy.

2. Our estimate of the threat of aggressive action by Germany or Italy must be concerned with two aspects of the question. The first is the time factor, affecting their attainment of sufficient strategic freedom of action to undertake operations against objectives in the Western Hemisphere, and second, the question whether, by the time they have attained such strategic freedom of action, the United States will have built up its armed strength sufficiently to render the attempt a dubious gamble with success, and therefore disadvantageous.

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3. As the situation stands in late September, 1940, the expected invasion of England has not been attempted and with every passing day the likelihood of this attempt appears to decrease. Meanwhile, uninterrupted violent air attacks on the British Isles have been continued for several weeks with no immediate indication of causing a breakdown in British morale or resistance. There is no prior precedent of air operations on such a scale with so apparent a prospect of long continuance. Consequently, no one can say whether British resistance will eventually succumb to air attack alone. However, from present indications it appears reasonable to assume that by air attack alone Germany cannot force British capitulation in the British Isles for several months yet to come. At the present time, the outcome of the Italians' offensive against British forces in the eastern Mediterranean is also uncertain. Undoubtedly, if the Italian drive should reach the Suez Canal and Italian forces should thereafter be able to deprive British naval and commercial shipping from use of the Suez Canal, the British would have to release their hold on the Near East and probably be driven out of the Mediterranean.

4. It has been suggested that the loss of Gibraltar by Great Britain would not only react seriously on the possibility of continued British operations in the Mediterranean, but would also open the way to serious consequences to the United States, by opening the way for movement of Italian naval forces into the Atlantic, especially if based on Dakar. The threat thus indicated would have to be opposed either by a part of the British Navy now based in the British Isles, or if that should prove impossible by the withdrawal of a part of the United States fleet from the Pacific into the South Atlantic, thereby weakening our Pacific position in opposition to Japan. Furthermore, occupation of Dakar by the Axis Powers, both as a naval and an air base, would open the way to aerial penetration of South America by ferrying flights to Natal. It is well recognized that it would be imperative for the United States to anticipate such action by the preventive occupation of the air fields and ports in northeastern Brazil. While the ousting of Great Britain from Gibraltar would undoubtedly make more difficult the position of British naval forces in the Mediterranean, it is considered doubtful that even with the gateway open to the Atlantic, that Italian naval forces would leave the Mediterranean while the British Fleet is still in being.

5. Meanwhile, the indications are that both Spain and Portugal will be drawn into the orbit of Axis control. In this event, unless immediately occupied by Great Britain or the United States, it may be expected that the Azores, Canary and Cape Verde Islands will be occupied and defended by Axis forces, and put to such use as operating bases as may be found practicable

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assistance of the United States would be to overwhelm, by subversive or revolutionary activity, the stability of existing Latin American Governments, which we have undertaken to support. Regimes thus set up and affiliated with the German Government would afford ready overseas bases for subsequent German infiltration or for outright military, naval, and air operations when the Axis Powers should become foot-loose in the Atlantic. The second of these potential threats arises from the possibility that, following attrition of British naval forces, Germany probably would dispatch naval raiders for such harassing attacks on shipping and exposed coastal and island possessions in the Western Atlantic as might tend to withdraw British naval forces from the protection of the British Isles or United States naval forces now maintaining our strong position in the Pacific.

8. With regard to our position in the Pacific, as has previously been indicated, there is no assurance that Japan will not, within the next few months, move swiftly either against the Dutch East Indies or against the Philippines or Guam, especially if the Japanese Government should become increasingly embarrassed by embargos on exports from the United States to Japan, and at the same time should become convinced that despite protests by the United States it was only throwing a bluff and would back down in the face of a serious situation.

9. This brief survey leads to the following conclusions regarding the position of the United States in relation to the world situation.

a. Within the near future, the United States may be confronted with the demand for a major effort in the Far East, an effort for which we are not now prepared and will not be prepared for several years to come. If, in the near future, we should be confronted with the necessity of armed opposition to Japan, in the face of the potential threat in the Atlantic, that effort probably will be limited to the employment of minor naval surface and air forces operating from Singapore and Dutch East Indies bases, plus the interruption of Japanese shipping in the eastern Pacific.

b. If it develops that the British Fleet is destroyed or surrendered, from that very day the United States must within 3 months securely occupy all Atlantic outpost positions from Bahia in Brazil northward to include Greenland.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

c. At any time from the present moment forward, the United States may be required to fulfill its commitment for the employment of Naval and Military forces to prevent German-inspired upsets of Latin American Governments.

d. In order to safeguard our own security the United States may at any time, even before the collapse of the British Fleet, need to occupy preventively Dakar and the Azores.

e. It appears possible that within a year from the present time, the United States may be in a position requiring the conduct of widespread operations for the protection of the Western Hemisphere. For the full accomplishment of such operations, the Army may need a force of approximately 1,400,000 men, fully organized, trained, and equipped, and backed up by an adequate reserve of munitions. The Navy will require all elements of the U. S. Fleet fully manned, including Marine Expeditionary Forces of approximately 18,000 men, completely organized local defense forces, and Naval Transportation Service capable of transporting Army and Marine Expeditionary Forces and maintaining the supply of these Forces and the Fleet.

Section II. The Munitions Situation.

1.

a. From the standpoint of Army forces, our ability to meet the requirements outlined in paragraph 9 above is drastically limited by actual and prospective shortages of military equipment, particularly ammunition. Today we cannot maintain in combat any balanced military force without seriously reducing allowances of ammunition required for the training of National Guard and Selective Service personnel soon to be brought into service. By reducing training allowances of ammunition by 50% a balanced force of one Corps of five Divisions, approximately 55,000 men, can be maintained in the field. On March 31, 1941 the situation will not be greatly improved, due to the continuing critical insufficiency of ammunition. It will be somewhat improved by September 30, 1941, on which date we will be able to maintain in the field a balanced force of one Army of two Corps of six Divisions, approximately 150,000 men. On March 31, 1942 our supply facilities will be sufficient to meet the requirements of a balanced force of two Armies of 9 Corps of 27 Infantry Divisions, 4 Armored Divisions and certain GHQ and auxiliary troops, approximately 1,400,000 men, provided that when the emergency occurs we sequester all foreign munitions production in the United States.

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b. From the standpoint of the Navy, the Fleet is available for immediate operations except for personnel, which is inadequate in numbers and training. Within a short time these deficiencies can be corrected if the Naval Reserve is called to active duty. Naval Local Defense Forces can be provided initially from the Fleet until they can be relieved by conversion and new construction. The transportation of Army Expeditionary Forces by the Navy Transportation Service presents a problem of conversion of passenger vessels which may cause a considerable delay in initial movement of troops, and their subsequent support. This can only be avoided by the preparation of Army and Navy transports and suitable passenger vessels for this task before the necessity for their use arises. Two special transports with a capacity of 1300 each, will be available for the Fleet Marine Force by 1 November. Two additional special transports for the Fleet Marine Force will be available by 1 April, 1941. There are available at this time fully equipped Marine Expeditionary Forces, including defense battalions, of about 8,000 men. By March 31, 1941, these forces will total about 13,000. Additional forces of about 10,000 men can be organized, equipped, and maintained in combat by March 31, 1942. Ammunition for the Navy and Marine Corps, supplied by the Army, has priority over Army requirements, and is being delivered to the Navy in accordance with its requests. Stocks of ammunition for the Navy, supplied by the Navy, are adequate for initial naval operations.

2. The time schedule of requirements covering the current Army munitions program (excluding aircraft) provides, generally, for initial equipment for 1,200,000 men, to become available as follows:

- a. Antiaircraft and Field Artillery Materiel, Dec. 31, 1941.
- b. Modernization of Ordnance Equipment, Mar. 31, 1941.
- c. Engineer, Chemical Warfare Service, Medical, and Quartermaster Equipment, Mar. 31, 1941.
- d. Ammunition Production to equal Expenditure, as stated, Sept. 30, 1941.
- e. All others, June 30, 1941.

3. In the case of Field Artillery and Antiaircraft Materiel, the above schedule lags six months behind the availability of troops. The actual production of certain other items, such as height finders, flank spotting instruments and 37mm guns will probably lag six months or more behind the schedule.

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4. No time-requirement objective for definite quantities of ammunition to be manufactured has been established. Instead, a monthly production-rate objective, to be reached by September 1941, has been set up. This rate is based on the minimum monthly expenditure of ammunition which would occur if a force of 2,000,000 men, including Air Corps, were in the field on that date. The estimated production of many types of munitions, as of September 30, 1941, will support only a portion of such a force; for example:

Caliber .30 ammunition	7-1/2%
Caliber .50 ammunition	5 %
37 mm)	
60 mm) Infantry ammunition	75 %
81 mm)	
3" and 90 mm AA ammunition	35 %
Field Artillery (smaller than 155 mm)	50 %
Incendiary bombs	50 %

In the case of all other Critical Items, the present time-schedule of requirements for 1,200,000 men provides for delivery as troops become available. However, in the case of some items probable deliveries will not meet this objective; -- this includes such items as medium and heavy tanks, certain Signal Corps radios, service gas masks, airplane smoke tanks, and certain fire control equipment.

5. The Munitions Policy as set forth by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War is as follows: The munitions necessary to equip a ground army of 1,400,000 men with modern equipment for training purposes by June 30, 1941, and of 2,000,000 men for training purposes by September 30, 1941, together with necessary stocks and production sufficient to support these forces on a combat status by September 30, 1941 and December 31, 1941, respectively.

6. The time-schedule of requirements referred to in paragraph 2 above, which represents a practical maximum effort based on availability of production facilities, falls far short of meeting this policy.

7. The situation with respect to the production and delivery of aircraft follows:

a. The time schedule of requirements based upon the current Army objective of 12,884 airplanes, predicted deliveries and prospective shortages, is as follows:

	By 4-1-41	By 10-1-41	By 4-1-42
Objective	6,882	10,430	12,884
Predicted Deliveries	4,757	9,694	12,884
Shortages	2,125	736	00

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b. The above objective, which is closely coordinated with the pilot training program, is designed to provide 25 combat groups by April 1, 1941, 41 by October 1, 1941, and 54 by April 1, 1942, with maintenance, spare parts and washout quotas, and the required training and service units.

c. Deferments in deliveries have resulted in a delay of from three to eight months in the completion of the previous 5,500 plane program, as evidenced by the fact that there are on hand only 49 bombers suitable for daylight operations, and but 140 suitable pursuit airplanes. Subsequent to these deferments, the increased demands of foreign nations plus the augmentation of Army and Navy programs created a critical situation in the engine and airframe industry.

d. To meet this situation all interested procuring agencies, including the National Advisory Commission of National Defense and the British Purchasing Commission, agreed on July 23, 1940 that the United States production capacity for the period up to April 1942 would be allocated as follows:

Army	12,884
Navy	6,208
British	<u>14,375</u>
Total	33,467

e. The shortages in the Army share indicated in a above and a proportional shortage in the Navy's share result from insufficient production capacity in being, aggravated by the fact that as of August 31, 1940 there were 7,223 engines under contract for the Army and Navy combined, whereas British contracts totaled 21,564.

f. A committee was appointed September 13, 1940 by the Secretary of War to decide matters pertaining to aircraft standardization and aircraft delivery schedules. The committee consists of Generals Moore and Brett, U. S. Army, Admiral Towers and Captain Webster, U. S. Navy, Air Commodore C. B. A. Baker and Mr. C. A. Fairey of the British Purchasing Commission, and Major Hopkins, U. S. Army Air Corps. Each group of members is authorized to act and obligate the agency it represents. Decisions are to be formulated in collaboration with the Advisory Commission of the National Defense in order that the Commission can proceed to establish a firm schedule of deliveries, take full advantage of additional deliveries and plan for future production capacity. As a result standardization is being effected. However, satisfactory delivery schedules, to ameliorate Army shortages have not been formulated due to the refusal of the British members to agree to any relaxation of the contractual obligations of the engine industry to the British Government. In addition, no provision has been made to meet the aircraft requirements of Latin American Republics.

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g. Under existing circumstances it is estimated the initial quota of modern operating airplanes can be provided for combat squadrons as follows:

Type	<u>Oct. 1, 1940</u>	<u>April 1, 1941</u>	<u>October 1, 1941</u>	<u>April 1, 1942</u>
Heavy Bomb Sq	6	16	50	57
Medium Bomb Sq	0	13	30	31
Light Bomb Sq	0	6	12	31
Pursuit Sq	5	18	51	73

The above units will be without a maintenance quota and all losses must be replaced from current production.

h. It is evident that the current objective for the United States should be met and to this end every effort should be made to obtain adjustments in favor of the United States with special reference to allocation of engine deliveries.

8. The creation of additional productive capacity to meet the desired program is controlled primarily by the available production of machine tools. Colonel Burns, in a memorandum to the Assistant Secretary of War, under date of September 16, analyzed the machine tool output and concluded that the demand of the United States and Great Britain for machine tools approximates twice the present supply per year.

9. Productive capacity created in the United States by other powers may contribute to the attainment of our Munitions Policy, provided that such capacity is created within the United States and that the capacity so created is based on the manufacture of munitions standardized for use by the United States Army or Navy.

10. It is evident that rigid control must be exercised over the allocation of machine tool production and that before any additional releases are made to any use other than furtherance of the Munitions Program, that specific approval therefor should be secured by those in a position to judge the effect of such release on our schedule of desired production.

11. The Navy's principal concern in this problem is that releases of productive capacity to other nations should not result in curtailing the Navy's present or prospective contractual commitments and the fulfillment of its requirements.

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Section III. Necessary Additions to the National Policy Covering Release of Munitions and Production Capacity to Great Britain and Other Nations.

1. Existing productive capacity for materiel of which critical shortages exist should be utilized to the maximum through increased hours and operation of additional shifts.
2. The present program for expansion of productive facilities should be forcefully expedited with priority given to existing or prospective bottle-necks.
3. Capacity engaged in existing foreign orders should not be disturbed without consent of the government concerned except where the employment of this productive capacity involves a choke point such as airplane engines, machine tools, forgings, ammunition, and fire control equipment.
4. In the case of choke points, particularly with reference to machine tools, the capacity available to foreign powers for use in the United States should be rationed on such a basis as to avoid ham-stringing the expansion of our own production facilities.
5. The exportation of machine tools and similar items affecting productive capacity in the United States should be stopped, except where specific needs are shown to maintain present British Empire production.
6. Plant expansion already financed by the British should be reserved for their use as long as required by them unless the safety of the United States compels other action.
7. Foreign purchases of critical and essential items of munitions should be accommodated to the current procurement program of the Army and Navy. Special consideration should be given only to Canada, as materiel furnished to Canada will result in less demand upon United States forces for defense of Newfoundland and Canada.
8. A committee consisting of appropriate representatives of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and vested with authority to carry out the policies enunciated in paragraphs 1 to 7, inclusive, should be appointed without delay.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11-26-40

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

In accordance with your instructions attached, I asked General Marshall for his views on John Winant's letter proposing that he make an investigation of English aircraft, etc.

I attach hereto General Marshall's memorandum.

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General Winant
to have can fight
back of his hand
before I leave
E.E.W.
E.N.W.
3 Winant
12/12
R.O.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

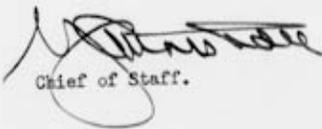
November 25, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

Since Mr. Winant is going to England on other duties it would seem desirable for him to obtain as much information as possible. It is suggested that he confer informally with Generals Lee and Scanlon at our own embassy and later, if possible, with the Chiefs of Staff of the British Army and Air Force. Our people would be notified accordingly. In that way he can obtain an idea of the difficulties the British are encountering which have recently caused important changes in their organization.

With respect to Mr. Winant's comments, I believe that our present system is working very effectively, under which the requirements of the air command are handled by a Deputy Chief of Staff for Air and transmitted to the President through the Secretary of War in coordination with the Advisory Committee to the Council of National Defense.

I would like to talk to Mr. Winant before he leaves, and also to have the results of his observations on his return.


Chief of Staff.

COPIES OF THIS LETTER
MAY BE DESTROYED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/31/40

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON

To ask General Marshall what
he thinks of this.

F. D. R.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON OFFICE

734 JACKSON PLACE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 16, 1940

Dear Mr. President:-

When I saw you last week, we talked for a moment about aviation. There were some things I wanted to say; but my appointment was to discuss another matter, and the time was limited. You suggested that I might be useful as an Assistant Secretary of the War Department, but explained that the bill creating this office is still pending. It occurred to me that even in my present position there is a service that could be performed which later might be helpful in relation to the development of the defense program.

I wondered if you thought my experience in the field of aviation was limited to my recent trans-Atlantic flights. Actually my interest in aviation goes back more than twenty years. In the last war I went to Paris in the early summer of 1917 where I enlisted as a private in the Air Service. In time I learned to fly and joined a squadron. After Chateau Thierry I was promoted to a captaincy and was given command of the 8th Aero Squadron. It was the second Liberty Squadron organized. We were attached to the First Division September first 1918 and took part in the Saint Mihiel drive. I enclose copy of letter to me from General Sumnerall acknowledging our service.

The fact that this was the second Liberty Squadron on the front meant that, in spite of the promises to provide thousands of planes, we had only thirty-six planes of American manufacture in active service by September first, eighteen months after the declaration of war.

I remember making a detailed report on the American DH4 plane to my commanding officer, Colonel Lamb, which recognized the excellence of the Liberty motor but described the plane as a fire trap and blind. I believe the criticisms were justified as these planes in time were referred to as "flaming coffins." Nothing was done about it. The British Independent Air Force gave us material to correct some of these defects.

Production and the organization of the aviation service in those days was left to the industrialists and the Army and the Navy.

I have tried in the last months to understand the place of aviation in modern warfare. I believe that the morale of the men in

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION
WASHINGTON OFFICE
734 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

the air force is indispensable to sound air defense. I realize, as you said, that coordination of the services is of major importance; but I also believe that the air force is a specialized service and that it has special wants. It would seem to me that at least a coordinating officer who could transmit from the air command the needs of the air service to you is necessary in obtaining the most efficient servicing of the air force. ①

You have sent officers and engineers to England and elsewhere to study military development and industrial output in aviation in the present conflict. I would suggest that you have a civilian study the relationship of government administration to the military control servicing the Royal Air Force. ②

In Germany, Goering, the second ranking man in the Reich, is responsible for military aviation. The English Air Force has efficient government representation including an independent Air Ministry. And yet I want to make a distinction between the German and English air control. The English have an Air Force. In Germany aviation is still a service because of the strong army tradition of the old army. A recruit is first broken to the traditional army discipline, then made a pilot; whereas under English training, the man's individuality is developed from the beginning of his training period. The demoralization in a flight when the leader is knocked down in German formations, I am told, is marked; whereas the British can carry on in similar situations without the same setback. Also the assignments to planes seems more arbitrary in German aviation than in the R.A.F. which results in less effective team work. These are simply examples from present experience that should be noted and understood; as the superior English armament for protection and their heavier gunfire. There must be similar techniques on the government servicing side. ③

If you want a study outlining English experience in integrating the civil with the military administration, I believe that I could secure this information for you within a reasonably short time while still continuing as Director of the International Labor Office; as it is necessary for me to visit England in the near future on my present job. No announcement would have to be made of the assignment; in fact, such announcement might complicate my other duties. A personal letter from you, however, would help a great deal. ④

Sincerely,

John Gilbert Winant

To the President of the United States

COPY OF LETTER SENT BY MAJOR GENERAL SUMMERALL TO
JOHN G. WINANT COMMANDING OFFICER 8th AERO SQUADRON

C O P Y

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, September 15, 1918

From: Commanding General, First Division

To: Commanding Officer, 8th Aero Squadron

Subject: Service during operations against St. Mihiel Salient

1. I desire to express formally and in writing, my thanks for the valuable assistance rendered by the 8th Observation Squadron during the recent offensive operations against the St. Mihiel Salient.
2. Under most trying weather conditions the Squadron carried out with marked courage and devotion its mission, contributing materially to this brilliant success of American Arms.
3. To you and your fine command I desire to convey the thanks of the Division and myself.

(Signed) C. P. Summerall
Major General, U.S.A.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

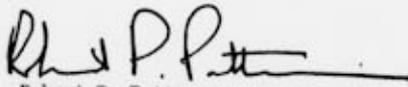
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December 28th, 1940.

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT:

I have your memorandum of today's date,
dealing with the Garand rifle and the criticism
that is coming to your attention.

A review of the present situation con-
cerning the Garand rifle will be made without delay
and a report submitted to you.



Robert P. Patterson,
Under Secretary of War.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 28, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR

I have heard a good deal of talk about the Garand rifle and the opinion of the people with whom I have talked is that one or possibly two other rifles are definitely superior. I understand the decision was made and that they are sticking to their guns and going through with the present program.

What I wonder is whether before any additions to this program are made the whole subject should not be reviewed.

F. D. R.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1940.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

My dear Mr. President:

I am always butting into matters that, strictly speaking, do not concern me. And yet as a member of your Cabinet, I have a general interest in everything that is of moment to your Administration.

This time I come to you about the Garand rifle. I don't know anything about rifles except that when you pull the trigger a bullet will be ejected if the rifle is loaded. But I take some pride in saying that my son Raymond is an expert shot. He has distinguished himself at the annual shoots at Camp Perry, and at the moment he holds the State championships for both New York and New Jersey.

Raymond tells me that the Garand rifle is much inferior to the one that it is proposed to supplant it with, which I believe is the Kelly-Springfield. He has shot both of them. He tells me further that this is not only his opinion but that of practically every other expert shot with whom he has discussed the matter. I am given to understand that members of the American Rifle Association, at the very least, question the usefulness and effectiveness of the Garand as compared with the Kelly-Springfield.

But here is the rub. The Army has officially adopted the Garand and the Army doesn't like any question raised as to its infallibility. The relationship between the expert riflemen in the country, particularly the Rifle Association, is one of almost complete dependence upon

the Army by the others. Therefore, and here again I am merely passing on what I have been told, criticisms that would be voiced openly in other circumstances are suppressed.

I had seen some other smoke arising from this smouldering question, but I don't know anything about it myself. I wonder whether it has been brought to your attention and whether you think that a group of experts, not only not connected with the Army but with no fear of whatever bureaucracy may exist in that excellent department, should be asked to make an independent study and report.

I understand that the Germans apparently are satisfied with the efficiency of the Kelly-Springfield or a rifle of similar type.

Sincerely yours,

Harold I. Philips
Secretary of the Interior.

The President,
The White House.