May 21, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

F. D. R.

Sent copies of the attached from Woodrow to the White House.
The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

I transmit herewith a copy of a self-explanatory message for you, signed by the President of the Philippines, which was included in a radiogram received in this Department today from the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]
Secretary of War.

Inclosure:
Translation radio
#361, 5-20-38 from P.I.
Radiogram received in code May 20, 1938.
1 WTJ MF 22 Bia Manila

Seafar, Wash.;
Burnett,
May 20th. 361.

For the President. CONFIDENTIAL. Thank you for your message of May 17th. I shall consider the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee as highly confidential. Quezon.

McCullom.
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1938.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Rudolph Forster, The White House:

Subject: Oklawaha Barge and Drainage Canal.

In the absence of Secretary Woodring, I am sending you herewith for such disposition as you may deem proper a folder forwarded to the Secretary of War by the President on June 27, 1938, together with a preliminary report prepared by the Chief of Engineers.

[Signature]
Administrative Assistant.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
DECLASSIFIED
LDD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-25-59
Signature- Carl L. Spencer
WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON

REFER TO FILE NO. 7245 (St. Johns River - Oklawaha River Canal) 1

July 8, 1938.

Subject: Oklawaha Barge and Drainage Canal.

To: The Secretary of War.

1. In accordance with the memorandum sheet attached to folder forwarded to the Secretary of War by the President, containing a confidential memorandum dated June 21, 1938, prepared for Senator Pepper by H. H. B. concerning the Oklawaha Barge and Drainage Canal, the following remarks based on information presently available are presented.

2. The brief presented by H. H. B. requests that the United States provide a lock barge canal 9 feet deep and 100 feet wide at the bottom from a point five miles south of Palatka, Florida, via the Oklawaha River valley 37 miles to State Highway No. 19 in the immediate vicinity and east of Ocala, Florida. It is claimed that 440,000 tons of commerce will develop annually effecting an estimated annual saving of $220,000, which would warrant an expenditure of $2,962,000, which is the estimated cost of the improvement. The route of the canal will follow the route of the proposed Florida Ship Canal.

3. In the report made by the Chief of Engineers on the Florida Ship Canal, the estimated cost of a lock barge canal 9 feet deep and 100 feet bottom width to be built for barge traffic entirely across Florida and following the route of the proposed Florida Ship Canal, was estimated at $19,867,000. The annual local commerce was estimated at 667,000 tons. The estimates given are not in sufficient detail to permit an accurate and conclusive check of the figures given.

4. In order that definite conclusions may be made, the brief has been sent to the District Engineer, Jacksonville, Florida, where figures for actual comparison are available. The District Engineer has been instructed to keep the subject matter confidential and to expedite his report to the utmost. Immediately upon receipt of his report, final analysis and recommendation will be made.

5. Copies of the brief and the map have been made by photostat, and the same papers are returned herewith.

J. L. Schley,
Major General,
Chief of Engineers.
To: Mr. Wundt

From: A. N. Woodring

PSF

7215 (St.)

Office of Cen. E. Engineers

Jun 28, 1938

Administrative Assistant

Jun 27 1938

War Dept.
June 21, 1938

To: Senator Pepper
From: H. H. B.

OKLAWAHA BARGE AND DRAINAGE CANAL
A Florida State W.P.A. Project
(Preliminary Estimates)

1. Applicant: An agency of the State of Florida.

2. Kind of Project: Barge and Drainage Canal.

3. Purpose:
   I. To afford cheaper transportation to a large portion of central and eastern Florida, by means of a barge canal connecting the central portion of the State with the St. Johns River system and the intracoastal waterway to points north and south of Jacksonville.
   II. To afford drainage for approximately 25,000 acres of good land.

4. Location: From a point near Stokes Landing on the St. Johns River (approximately five miles south of Palatka) via the valley of the Oklawaha River to the intersection of that river with State Highway No. 19, just east of Ocala.

5. Type Canal: Barge, Lock -- 9 ft. depth -- 100 ft. bottom width.
   (Standard).


7. Principal Basic Commodities Served:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbound</th>
<th>Inbound</th>
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<tr>
<td>Phosphate</td>
<td>Building Materials</td>
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<td>Lime Rock</td>
<td>Cattle Feeds</td>
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<td>Citrus Fruits</td>
<td>Petroleum Products</td>
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<td>Naval Stores</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Commodities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sand and Gravel</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lumber and Hardwood</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
DECLASSIFIED
DOD DIR. 8500.9 (9/27/58)
Date: 3-25-59
Signature: [Signature]
8. Minimum annual available commerce for Canal: 440,000 tons.

9. Savings (minimum): 50¢ per ton, or a minimum annual total of $220,000.


11. Cost: $2,967,000.

12. Time to Complete: 8 to 12 months.

13. Employment: 75% of cost is labor. (Approx.)

14. Local Cooperation: All lands and rights-of-way to be furnished by the State. Major portion already acquired.

15. Construction: By War Department (Corps of Engineers), preferred.

PSF: Woodring

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<tr>
<td>300,000,000</td>
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<td>10,703,460</td>
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\[ \text{Total: } 454,960,713 \]

Canal 27,100,000
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

ITEMS SUGGESTED FOR INCLUSION IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

In my recent message to the Congress on the state of the Union I discussed the various elements that contribute to a sound and effective National Defense. Today I wish to point out some of the most urgent deficiencies in the military element of that National Defense structure and to suggest measures for their correction. Technological developments in implements of war, coupled with the international situation, have emphasized our deficiencies in this respect. Shortages include planes, equipment, personnel, and other elements of preparedness that unfortunately are not only vital for effective operations but also require months to provide. To delay correction of these deficiencies until war becomes imminent would jeopardize our national security.

ARMY AVIATION

Military aviation is increasing today at an unprecedented and alarming rate. Increased range, speed, and carrying capacity of airplanes have produced marked changes in our requirements for defensive aviation. The present aviation component of our Army is inadequate to meet this possible threat to our territory. Therefore, we must take steps now to build up as quickly as possible a strong and balanced combat air force, ready to undertake effective and sustained operations. For this purpose we need sufficient airplanes to complete the equipment of existing units, to permit the creation of approximately 37 new squadrons, and to provide a small reserve. This will require 3000 additional airplanes. With these planes, the air defenses of the United States, Hawaii, and Panama can be very considerably strengthened and appropriate units can be assigned to our strategic outposts in Alaska and Puerto Rico. An efficient and effective air component requires adequate personnel to operate and maintain the airplanes in service and to care for those in reserve. An increase of approximately 3,300 officers and 26,000 enlisted men is required for this purpose. In addition to airplanes and personnel, adequate bases, utilities, bombs, bomb storage, maintenance and organizational equipment, and essential housing are required. Provision must also be made for experimentation in order that we may keep abreast of aviation development. I recommend an additional appropriation of $300,000,000 for the Fiscal Year 1940 for this purpose. Of this sum $50,000,000 should be made immediately available for the procurement of airplanes for the Army. This is necessary to correct the present lag in aircraft production due to idle plants.
SEACOAST DEFENSES

The seacoast defenses for the Panama Canal, for the naval base in Oahu, and for critical areas in Continental United States must be strengthened.

Appropriations in recent years for seacoast defenses have been devoted primarily to improving and strengthening the defenses in Panama, Oahu, and on the West Coast of the United States. However, there are still serious shortages in equipment. Urgent deficiencies in these areas include: searchlights, searchlight towers, anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, fire control equipment and communications for anti-aircraft, and seacoast armament. In addition, other urgent deficiencies exist in the defenses for the Panama Canal; namely, the 16-inch gun project at Fort Kobbe is incomplete, and necessary defensive structures, access roads to defensive positions, ammunition storage, sites for defensive installations and rights of way thereto are lacking.

Present world conditions clearly indicate that the seacoast defenses on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts should also be improved and strengthened. Accordingly, land should be procured and work initiated on long-range batteries for the Atlantic Coast. Essential submarine mine materiel and structures should be provided for these defenses. Seacoast batteries now installed for the defense of important areas on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts lack essential fire control equipment.

For the purpose of improving and strengthening the seacoast defenses of Panama, Hawaii, and Continental United States, I therefore recommend an additional appropriation of $10,705,480 for the Fiscal Year 1940.

CRITICAL ITEMS OF MATERIAL

We have a tremendous military advantage in the quality of our manhood. But, without modern weapons, the man, however splendid the type, will be hopelessly handicapped. The young men of this nation should not be compelled to take the field with antiquated weapons, especially when we have already developed and available for production the most modern types. Provision in time of peace of all the modern equipment needed in a war emergency would be economically unsound. Failure to
provide the critical items of equipment which would be needed immediately in time of emergency and which cannot be obtained from any source within the time and quantity desired, would jeopardize our national safety. The Army urgently needs modern materiel such as anti-aircraft artillery, semi-automatic rifles, anti-tank guns, tanks, light and heavy artillery, ammunition and gas masks, to equip existing units of the Regular Army and the National Guard. For some of the most urgent requirements in this respect, I recommend an additional appropriation for the Fiscal Year 1940 of $110,294,520. Provision for additional anti-aircraft units in the National Guard should be made as soon as the materiel for them is available.

EDUCATIONAL ORDERS

In addition to the funds recommended for the procurement of a portion of Army requirements in certain critical items of equipment, I consider it necessary that such procurement be supplemented by measures designed to prepare industry for the quantity production in an emergency of those military items non-commercial in character and so difficult of manufacture as to constitute bottle-necks. For this purpose the Educational Order, authorized by Public No. 639, 75th Congress, is considered an effective instrument. In order, therefore, that essential private industry may receive necessary training for National Defense, I recommend that there be authorized and appropriated for the Fiscal Year 1940 the additional sum of $32,500,000 for Educational Orders for the Army.

CHORRERA – RIO HATO ROAD

Certain areas outside the limits of the Panama Canal Zone should be made accessible to the garrison of the Canal Zone by means of all-weather roads. Of great importance in this respect, is the road lying wholly within the Republic of Panama and connecting Chorrera and Rio Hato. The Republic of Panama desires to improve this road at a cost of $4,243,228. Since the United States would also benefit from the improvement, I think it only fair and just that we should defray a part of the cost thereof, the remainder to be borne by the Republic of Panama. Therefore, for this purpose I recommend an appropriation for the Fiscal Year 1940 of $1,460,713.
LEGISLATION

The utilization of these appropriations involves the enlargement of present authorized programs for procurement of equipment; moderate increases in the military personnel, primarily Air Corps; additional methods for the training of personnel; the liberalization of existing general legislation affecting certain classes of procurements; the construction of housing, storage, and manufacturing facilities; and the expansion of present authorized plans for industrial preparedness, including the placing of educational orders with manufacturing establishments; all of which will require legislative authorizations.
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

Herewith items suggested for inclusion in your message to Congress on National Defense. In preparing these items, I have been guided by the desires expressed by you at the conference of January 5, 1939.

I take the liberty of pointing out that, while the measures suggested will materially forward the readiness of the Army, nevertheless a serious deficiency of great import to both the Army and the Navy will still exist after these measures are accomplished. I refer to the defenses of the Panama Canal. The strategical importance of this link in our defense chain is well known to you. Unfortunately, at present there are not sufficient coast artillery troops in the Panama Canal Zone to man more than 50% of the antiaircraft and seacoast defense armament now provided for the Panama Canal and health and climatic conditions make it highly undesirable to send additional troops to this area until suitable housing is made available. The War Department cannot undertake this construction in the absence of Congressional authority and provision of the necessary funds therefor. In view of the vital and urgent necessity of our being prepared at all times to prevent enemy naval and aircraft raids from seriously interrupting the Canal, I respectfully suggest that you also include in your message to Congress a statement substantially as follows:

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL AND HOUSING, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Under present world conditions, the security of the Panama Canal is of utmost importance to our national security. It is essential that there be stationed at all times in the Canal Zone sufficient troops to man effectively the seacoast and antiaircraft armament provided for its defense. The peace garrison now there is inadequate to defend this vital link in our scheme for national defense. This deficiency cannot be corrected with existing forces without seriously jeopardizing the security of the United States by practically stripping the United States of
harbor defense and anti-aircraft personnel. In addition, the peace garrison in Panama should not be increased until additional housing facilities are provided. The permanent garrison in the Panama Canal Zone must be increased by approximately 180 officers and 6400 enlisted men to provide the minimum personnel required to man the anti-aircraft and seacoast armament provided for the defense of the Canal. I therefore recommend an additional appropriation for the Fiscal Year 1940 of $25,000,000 to provide essential housing in the Panama Canal Zone and $2,600,000 to increase the peace garrison there by approximately 180 officers and 6400 enlisted men, as soon as necessary housing becomes available. $5,000,000 of the $25,000,000 for construction should be made available immediately, in order that work on necessary construction can be initiated promptly.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]
Secretary of War.

1 Enclosure.
MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR

What can I say on this?

F. D. R.

Letter of May 9, 1939 from Ambassador Bullitt enclosing a secret report of the French General Staff which has been compiled from information gathered by the French Secret Service and is the basis on which the French General Staff has prepared its plans for coping with the German Air Force.
August 25, 1939

Memorandum for the Secretary of War and the Acting Sec of Navy

President asks them to speak to him about the enclosed joint letter to the President 8-14-39 from the above secretaries.

Re-draft of precip for the President's approval to establish methods of administration and procedure necessary to bring the operations of the Joint Army and Navy Board, the Joint Aeronautical Board, and the Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board under direction supervision of the President. In accordance with Military Order of July 5th.

See: Special Corres marked General Board--Navy folder-Drawer 1-1939
Memo to the President
From Gen Watson
September 25, 1939

Congressman Snyder anxious to have President proceed on added construction of the Panama Canal without going through formality of a bid etc etc

Mr. Woodring expects to speak to the President at Cabinet Meeting tomorrow—Sept 26, 1939

See: Watson folder—Drawer 2-1939
October 24, 1939

Memorandum for General Watson

From Secretary Morgenthau

Re-appropriation for striking a medal for Mrs. Richard Aldrich--letter from Sec. Woodring of Oct 20, 1939 attached.

See: Morgenthau folder-Drawer 1-1939
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The Secretary of War informed me today that the Panama contract cost-plus business is merely in the stage of drawing up the preliminary procedure, and the plan is now in the hands of the Attorney General.

The Secretary of War assures me that he will consult you fully before anything is done in connection with these contracts.

E.M.W.
December 25, 1939.

Dear Harry:

This metal can be stamped out into a hand grenade if you need it!

My best wishes for a Merry Christmas.

As ever yours,
The New Cabinet Appointments

Imbued with patriotism over politics, President Roosevelt has appointed Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox to his cabinet as secretaries of War and Navy respectively. Upsetting all precedent, the President appointed two Republicans, first because of their wide experience as executives in a military way, and secondly to unite the people of this country as a single unit working toward a definite end in this time of World emergency.

The Democrat approves the appointments of the President, realizing that in times like these today, there is no time for politics and party differences, but that it is the duty of every American citizen to back the government as a unit for the common cause. After the World has again settled down, we know not when, then, and only then, can our two great National parties settle their differences.

Why did the President appoint two Republicans to his cabinet? This is a common question on the lips of many people in the country, and again we reiterate the President's stand of placing patriotism over politics.

No doubt the President through various diplomatic and governmental channels has information leading him to believe that the United States is in danger or might soon be in danger of invasion. The defeat of Great Britain, with its large and mighty fleet, would immediately put this country on the spot. Therefore the military and naval posts in the cabinet must be filled with men of wide experience, dynamic in character, men who can conduct with quick results the offices for the best interests of our national defense and security. Men who in case of emergency have the military ability to protect our country; who have the ability to execute the building for this country of a large and powerful army, navy and air force, second to none. When this program is completed, it will be the country's greatest safeguard for peace.
MEMORANDUM TO SECRETARY WOODRING FROM THE PRESIDENT—March 11, 1940

Re: Railroad bridges across the Potomac in case the one in existence now should be blown up—could tracks be laid across Georgetown or Memorial bridges etc?
Woodring’s reply of April 12, 1940 to above memo with the map of Potomac River and data for possible expedients on the KEY BRIDGE—MEMORIAL—14th STREET BRIDGE is attached.

See: Raw File—Drawer 4—1939
CONFIDENTIAL  HOLD FOR RELEASE  June 20, 1940.

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

The President has sent to the Senate, today, the nomination of Colonel Frank Knox of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Navy, in place of Secretary Charles Edison, whose resignation was announced several weeks ago to take effect on June 24th.

The President also sent to the Senate, the nomination of Henry L. Stimson of New York, to be Secretary of War in the place of Secretary Woodring, who has resigned.

The President sent the following letter to Secretary Woodring:

"Dear Harry:

"It is with real personal regret that I accept your resignation as Secretary of War. You have given loyal and unselfish service to the Government during these past seven years, and during that period the Army of the United States has made greater progress in providing for national defense than in any similar peace-time period in our history. You are entitled to very great credit for your share in this.

"Secretary Denn and you and I were faced with a problem of great difficulty in 1933, especially because of the failure to keep the equipment up-to-date. Since then great strides have been made in modernizing this equipment. The new program, which has been made necessary in the past few months by events outside of our own Continent, will, of course, take a long time to complete, but it has been well thought out and is a logical development of the policy of these past few years.

"It is, of course, a defensive program, not aimed at intervention in world affairs which do not concern the American Hemisphere.

"I shall hope to see you and the family before you leave.

"With my affectionate regards,

"Faithfully yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"
President Appoints Republicans as Secretaries of Navy and War Respectively in Cabinet Shake-up.

WOODRING OUT IN ANGER

Letter of Resignation by Kansan Is Termad "Too Personal" to Be Made Public.

Washington, June 20.—President Roosevelt took steps to form a coalition cabinet today by submitting to the senate the nominations of Col. Frank Knox to be secretary of the navy, and Henry L. Stimson to be secretary of war.

Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, was Republican vice-presidential candidate in 1936. Stimson was secretary of state in the Hoover administration and secretary of war under President Taft.

The submission of the nominations was accompanied by a White House announcement — without amplification — that Secretary Woodring had resigned his cabinet portfolio, effective on senate confirmation of the nomination of his successor.

White House officials did say that Woodring's letter of resignation was
Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, nominated for the post of Secretary of the Navy in the new coalition cabinet.

"No personal" that the usual custom would not be followed and it would not be made public.

Knox will succeed Charles Edison, whose resignation as navy secretary becomes effective June 24. Edison quit the cabinet job to run for governor of New Jersey on the Democratic slate.
Woodring Resignation the Big Topic in Washington.

The resignation of Harry Woodring as secretary of war and the transfer of military supplies by the United States government to the Allies continued to be chief topics in Washington yesterday.

Senator Nye charged in the senate that the reason Woodring was ousted was because he refused to allow the transfer of equipment which was needed by our own military establishment.

Then last night the senate approved a proposal to place restrictions on the transfer of army and navy material to other nations. The proposal made by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts followed criticism of the navy's release of twenty-three "mosquito" torpedo boats to the Allies.

Members of Congress from Kansas last night criticized Secretary Woodring's forced resignation.

Woodring Called "Biggest Man in U. S."

WASHINGTON, D.C.
THE KANSAS CITY STAR
BIG ALFRED BUILDING
(By a Member of The Star's Staff)
Washington, June 21.—Harry Woodring of Kansas, forced to resign from the cabinet because of his refusal to give the Allies military equipment he believed needed for the protection of the United States, today was termed "the biggest man in America."

Speaking of Woodring, Senator Bennett Clark suggested the Kansan might easily emerge the Democratic candidate for President.

"I would be happy to cast my vote as a delegate to the convention for a man who has shown such patriotism. Harry Woodring today is the biggest man in America," the Missourian said.
TALK UP FOR WOODRING
CRITICISM OF OUSTER EXPRESSED
BY KANSANS.

Senators and Representatives See
Further Steps Toward War in
Knox-Stimson Cabinet
Choices.

(Washington, June 21.—Kansas
in the senate and the house today
strongly criticized the forced resig-
nation of Harry H. Woodring, secre-
tary of war.

Senator Reed, Republican, said in
a statement attributed to Woodring
that he had been forced out by a small
organization because he opposed strip-
ing national defense to aid the Allies
by supporting the Stimson resolution
for an investigation.

"I am not for the Stimson-Knox appoin-
tments," said Reed, Republican.

Representative Hope, Republican,
said that the remarriage of Wood-
ring's resignation "seems grounds for
asking investigation."

"Stimson and Knox were
appointed because of their record as
interventionists," Hope charged, "I
regard their selections as another
step toward war."

Representative Ree, Republican,
said he had no comment on Wood-
ring's resignation, but he believed
Stimson and Knox were appointed
by President Roosevelt because they
are "more in line with his views."

Representative Houston, Demo-
crat, said he was sorry to see "the
capable, efficient secretary of war
resign" and only hoped that Knox
and Stimson "make good."

WOODRINGS TO MOVE SOON.
Plans to Leave Capital Next Week
Are Completed.

(Washington, June 21.—Harry H.
Woodring, ousted yesterday from
the President's cabinet because of
his disagreement with the admin-
istration's foreign policy, and Mrs.
Woodring will leave Washington
early next week to make their home
in Topeka. For the time being the
Woodrings will live in a rented
house but will start immediately to
remodel the old estate they pur-
chased recently near Leomipon.

"Mrs. Woodring and I are very
happy to be going back to Kansas,"
the former war secretary said today.
"We are both tired and will enjoy a
good rest."

Woodring said today he was "hap-
py to be known as a non-interven-
tionist. He declared:

"No one sympathizes with the Eu-
ropean democracies any more than
I do, but I feel it is America's duty
to put our own defenses in order
before going to their aid. I simply
could not go along beyond the point
where I feel we would be jeopard-
izing our own defenses."

Friends of the Kansan said Wood-
rung has several business projects
under consideration "as in Topeka and
Kansas City. He employed Kansas
City architects to furnish plans for
the remodeling of the farm home he
purchased and is ready to start work in the near future."
SEEK LETTER KEY

Washington Wants to Know What Woodring Wrote to the President.

DEBATE ON BOMB SIGHT

Secretary Refused to Turn Over Device to British, Senator Nye Says.

Assurance of Air Chief Cited in Prompt Denial by Barkley.

TRY TO FORCE HEARING

Clark Plans Resolution Asking Release of the "Personal" Document.

By Dusk Shaw
(Member of The New York Times Correspondence)

Washington, June 21.—All Washington buzzed today with but one subject of conversation—what was in the letter Harry Woodring of Kansas wrote President Roosevelt that was so "personal" according to the White House, that it was not made public?

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota charged in the Senate today that Woodring was ousted from the cabinet because of his refusal to strip the army of needed equipment and to turn over to the British the country's No. 1 defense secret, the Sperry bomb sight.

"I should be very much surprised," Nye declared, "if the committee did not find that this break came on Mr. Woodring's refusal to surrender the No. 1 national defense secret—the all valuable bomb sight."

Denied by Barkley.

Replying, Democratic Leader Barkley told the Senate he had been advised by Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, army air corps chief, that "at no time or under any conditions has any consideration ever been given to revelation of any secret bomb sight."

"I think it is rather unfortunate that here in the Senate which is sort of a safety valve should succu
There was little sheet metal left in Washington when Woodrow Wilson's new govt was sworn in last week. The secretaries of the Interior and Navy had to sign the papers for the new govt. But the only sheet metal left was the sheetrock in the White House.

"I am very much surprised," Mr. Wilson said, "that such a thing as this should have been done."

"It is rather unfortunate," Mr. Bailey said, "that these papers were not given to me before they were signed."

"I think," Mr. Wilson replied, "that some consideration should be given to the people who have been put in this position."
WHAT ELSE IS BEHIND IT?

WOODRING'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION

PSF: Woodring
Some sheet stationery addressed to Hare 

-The second paragraph of your letter

In the second paragraph of your letter,

Dear Harey:

June 26, 1940.

PS: Walter
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Your part of the part of the grant

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I of the proposal, as above indicated. I

I made no request for the recommendation

For the recommendation

Request for the recommendation is not in accord with the

Your statement, therefore, that your

Phone and by Major W. D. Smith.

The motion was seconded by you by table

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be done in regard to the proposed scheme in

start to focus it and the other investigator would

deadline, mass to improve you and the other of

General Mass to improve you and the other of

next day, June nineteenth. I promised that

and I was informed of the recommendation of

was approved by you the same day as above mentioned.

Other of stress recommended against the recommendation

One June eighteenth -- the next day -- the

would be third.

recommendation of the other of stress and of yourself

recommendation of the other of stress and of yourself

...defence, meaning that it would affect the national

such an option in would be in the interest of national

I thereupon asked General Watson to get the
I am quite sure that you did not intend to create any impression contrary to the very clear record of the facts. As you know, every item of Army equipment which has been sold or turned back has been either sold or turned back without objection or disapproval on the part of the Chief of Staff.

On the second page of your letter of June twentieth you urge that I maintain my pronounced non-intervention policy. As I have written you and told you before, I see no reason for any change in the policy which this Government has pursued in its foreign relations for the seven and a half years past.

Doubtless many efforts of mere partisanship in these days, when we should be thinking about the country first, will be directed to having you appear before Committees in order to stir up controversy. You are, of course, as well aware of this as I am, and I think you agree with me that partisan efforts of such a nature not only stir up false issues but do much to retard the progress of the defense program in which both you and I have been and are deeply interested.

With my sincere regards,

As ever yours,

Honorable Harry H. Woodring,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.
WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
MEMORANDUM

Mr. President -
I will not give out my statement, nor release my part of your letter or my reply -

As much as I am partial to my personal papers I fear the situation may lead out ever here - so I suggest that any announcement should not only come from the White House but perhaps immediately -

ATW
Dear Harry:

Because of a succession of recent events both here and abroad, and not within our personal choice and control, I find it necessary now to make certain reassignments. I have to include in this a change in the War Department— and that is why I am asking that you let me have your resignation.

At the same time it would be very helpful to me if you would accept the post of Governor of Porto Rico and its administration are of the utmost importance to this country.

Your service as Secretary of War has been carried out loyally and faithfully—and for this I shall ever be grateful to you. This note goes to you with the warmest feeling of friendship on my part. And let me repeat, Harry, that I shall be always thankful to you for your help to me during all these seven years.

Affectionately yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 19, 1940
June 20, 1940.

Dear Harry:

That is a mighty nice letter of yours and I greatly appreciate it. I wish though that you and Helen could have gone to Porto Rico, if only for a few months, because I know you would have been greatly interested in the difficult problem down there and also because I wish much that you could continue as a part of the Administration as long as it lasts.

Don't worry about maintaining the non-intervention policy. We are most certainly going to do just that — barring, of course, an attack on the validity of the Monroe Doctrine.

When all is said and done, I think you and I have a pretty good record on preparedness because there has never been a peace-time period when as much was accomplished for the Army as during the past few years, and we have been wholly justified in waiting until this Spring for setting in motion the enormous new program.

Give my love to Helen and I hope to see you both very soon.

Affectionately,

Honorable Harry H. Woodring,  
Secretary of War,  
Washington, D. C.
June 20-1940

Dear Mr. President—

Your request of yesterday afternoon for my resignation as Secretary of War is acknowledged, and you may consider this note compliance therewith.

I assure you that my refusal of yesterday morning to agree to your request for the release of the flying Fortress bombers to foreign nations was based upon my own belief, supported by the Joint Staff, that it was not in the best interests of the defense of our own country.

Fearful of a succession of events to which I cannot subscribe I prefer not to accept your proffer of
continued service in another post.

For the stated reasons I ask that
my resignation be considered effectual today.

I feel, Mr. President, that I cannot
retire with my knowledge of the
inadequacy of our preparedness for war
without most respectfully urging you
to maintain your pronounced non-intervention
policy. I trust you will advice those
who would provoke belligerency—a
state of war for our nation that they
do so with the knowledge that we
are not prepared for a major conflict.

Billions appropriated today cannot
be converted into preparedness tomorrow.

I am indeed grateful to you for having
given me this opportunity to serve my
country and the President of the
United States to the best of my ability.

I am also grateful for your kind expres-
son of friendship and to live me I retire
with equally warm personal affection.

May I remain always, most respectfully,

[Signature]
STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

The President has sent to the Senate, today, the nomination of Colonel Frank Knox of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Navy, in place of Secretary Charles Edson, whose resignation was announced several weeks ago to take effect on June 24th.

The President also sent to the Senate, the nomination of Henry L. Stimson of New York, to be Secretary of War in the place of Secretary Woodring, who has resigned.

The President sent the following letter to Secretary Woodring:

"Dear Harry:

"It is with real personal regret that I accept your resignation as Secretary of War. You have given loyal and unselfish service to the Government during these past seven years, and during that period the Army of the United States has made greater progress in providing for national defense than in any similar peace-time period in our history. You are entitled to very great credit for your share in this.

"Secretary Dem and you and I were faced with a problem of great difficulty in 1933, especially because of the failure to keep the equipment up-to-date. Since then great strides have been made in modernizing this equipment. The new program, which has been made necessary in the past few months by events outside of our own Continent, will, of course, take a long time to complete, but it has been well thought out and is a logical development of the policy of these past few years.

"It is, of course, a defensive program, not aimed at intervention in world affairs which do not concern the American Hemisphere.

"I shall hope to see you and the family before you leave.

"With my affectionate regards,

"Faithfully yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"
"WE'RE NEARING TOPEKA," said Harry H. Woodring from the driver's seat of the station wagon that had carried the family from Washington. . . . "Oh!" said one of the "Three Little T owheads," "I thought we were going to Kansas." . . . The former Secretary of War brought his four new Kansans in on U.S. Highway No. 24, but left the station wagon on the outskirts of Topeka to ride into town in an open machine. . . . The family behind Woodring, left to right: 5-year-old Melissa, 3-year-old Cooper, Mrs. Woodring and 6-year-old Marcus.

department of justice.

Members of the board are on the way to Leavenworth. Several stops will be made on the way, so it was impossible to say what day the board would start on the Higgins case. The former police director will appear in person to present his case, if the usual procedure is followed.

The former police director becomes eligible to apply for a parole tomorrow, after serving one-third of his sentence of two years.

When you want to buy, sell, rent or exchange anything, put a want ad in The Star. Under "General Classifications" 17 words, three days, costs only $2.43. Telephone Harrison 1200.—Adv.

stodgy performer on the platform. But with Willkie as an adversary the administration leaders realize they have a foe in November who will give a good account of himself, one who is just as capable a performer on the stump as is the President himself.

To Build Up Issue.

Present indications are the new deal's attack will be centered on Willkie's financial and business connections, and on the public utility issue. The White House has obtained detailed information from its scouts on nearly everything that happened in Philadelphia before Willkie's nomination. The new

(Continued on Second Page.)

vised by Newell. "Me, I had twins twice. It saves time and it counts double."

CALLS BY FRIENDS.

The Woodrings rode into Topeka's downtown streets in the late afternoon sunlight. Here and there citizens rocking on their porches waved a greeting. Down Kansas avenue there came occasional calls of "Hi, Harry," and "Hello, Mrs. Woodring." When the car pulled up in front of the Hotel Jayhawk, the Neodesha municipal drum corps of girls struck up their music and a moment later the Phil Billard post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars lit off with "I Been Working on the Railroad." Woodring arose and spoke to the

(Continued on Second Page.)

attack. It said the Hungarian raid began at 10:55 p.m. Sunday and lasted until 1 a.m. Monday.

Frontier outposts were attacked with rifles, machine guns and even artillery, the report said, and there were casualties on both sides.

In the same hours the Bulgarians were said to have attacked three Rumanian posts on the Dobruja frontier. Casualties resulted there, too.

Seeking Hitler's Favor.

The German bombing planes reached Brasso a few hours after the Rumanian cabinet had thrown out the old British guarantees of R
Harry H. Woodring, recently shunted out of the President's cabinet to be replaced by a Republican, holds aloft the Kansas standard at the first session of the Democratic convention today in Chicago. With him is Mrs. Woodring and Guy T. Helvering, United States commissioner of internal revenue. The former cabinet member is a delegate at large to the convention.

Ex-Secretary of War Woodring is scheduled for an American speech on the Fourth of July program in Topeka. This address will be under the auspices of the American Legion—will be heard by thousands of peace-loving Kansas citizens, both Republican and Democrat—it should be heralded to the world over WIBW.
'NO DRAFT NEED!'  

Conscription Bill Is Denounced by Harry H. Woodring as Unwarranted Step.

SEE A TOTALITARIAN MOVE

Military Necessity Does Not Require Such Draconian Action, He Declares.

Letter to Senator Vandenberg Says Volunteer System Deserves a Better Trial.

WOULD HIKE ARMY PAY

CCC and WPA Offer More Money Than Present Salary Scale for Privates.

WASHINGTON WASHINGTON WASHINGTON WASHINGTON WASHINGTON

(Washington Star Staff)

Washington, Aug. 2.

Harry H. Woodring of Kan-

ES, former secretary of war, 

today condemned compulsory 

military training as a step 

ward totalitarianism, un-

warranted and unjustified by 

military necessity.

"How any fair-minded member of Congress could say we have given the voluntary system of enlistment a fair trial is beyond my understanding," the Kansas declared in a letter to Senator Arthur H. Van-

berg.

His Opinion Was Asked.

The Republican senator, a foe of conscription, released Woodring's letter for publication here tonight. He said he had asked Woodring for his opinion on the controversial issue, feeling that his long service as head of the war department enabled him to speak with authority upon the problem.

The significance of the Woodring letter, bristling as it did with criticism of the handling of the national defense problem, is that Woodring always in the past progressively had un-

views of the army's general staff. In high governmental circles here, it has been estimated that President Roosevelt as commander in chief of the army and navy per-

used the army to propose conscrip-

sion against his better judgment.

Woodring's opposition at the time gave rise to the belief that his views undoubtedly coincided with the army at the time he faced the alternative of releasing to the All-

entrance age, equipment needs for the defense of the United States or re-

signing. The Kansas chose to re-

sign, but he was not the only one. Woodring carried to back with him in report, and reports that some day may provide interesting reading. Woodring's letter, speech June 12, two days be-

the President "purified Wood-

ing was a simple straight message from the cabinet, and supported Blaisdell's air service department. At the same time Col. Frank

nn, ascribed by the President, was made secretary of the navy.

Truly the Letter.

Following is the wood-

letter:

"In answer to your inquiry on the compulsory military bill now before the Senate, I am unable to declare whether the bill is desirable for the country. As I understand it, the bill is designed to defray the cost of training the army, and I am under the impression that the bill is not designed to encourage enlistments of the army.

"It is my opinion that the bill is undesirable for the country. As I understand it, the bill is designed to defray the cost of training the army, and I am under the impression that the bill is not designed to encourage enlistments of the army."