

PSF: Wayne Coy
Subject File:

Box ~~10~~ 102

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**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

PSF Wayne Coy
file Folder
Personal

July 30, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Wayne Coy *WC*

I heard a story last night which reminded me of some of the difficulties which you face in finding people to fill key positions in defense.

The story goes that the Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford University are seeking a man to fill the presidency of the university upon the retirement of Mr. Wilbur. They have written to quite a sizable list of prominent educators throughout the country giving the qualifications of the man they seek - the perfect university president.

One of Harvard's prominent educators, who is somewhat of a wag, replied to the letter stating that he only knew three people who met all of the qualifications - the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost - and as far as he knew they all had better jobs!

*PSF Wayne Coy
Folder 1-41*
Subject File
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

copy

September 3, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR

HARRY HOPKINS

Do you want to take this up?

F.D.R.

Re: Confidential memo to the Pres.,
dated Aug. 28, 1941 from Wayne Coy re
his production figures taken from the
records of the OPM, Bureau of Research
and Statistics.

BF *Com Folder*
1-41
Subject File
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 22, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. WAYNE COY

Here is a real job put into my lap by Morris Ernst. Don't disclose his name or that of Leon Cole, but see Odlum and see what you can accomplish.

As you know, Lowell Mellett is working on this thing too, and I suggest that you and Lowell go together to see Odlum and work at it side by side.

F. D. R.

Letter to Leon Cole from Morris Ernst, dated Oct. 27, 1941, re Odlum's set-up, with suggestions.

PSF Coy Folder
Subject File
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

WAYNE COY:

Will you speak to me
about this?

F.D.R.

(Memo from Ed Flynn - Re: Public Sentiment
re Government)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JUL 30 1942

*PST W. Coy Folder
Subject File
file
personal*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Wayne Coy *WC*

The soldier's and sailor's absentee voting bill (H.R. 7416) passed the House of Representatives last week, and is now pending before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Unless efforts are made to amend the bill so as to abolish the poll tax and permit voting in primaries, a large number of the men and women from the South in our armed forces will be, as a practical matter, disenfranchised.

You may wish to make your views known on this bill, reiterating your publicly stated position on this question.



Subject File

PSF File W. Coy for Cdey
personal
confidential 2-42

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Subject File

October 13, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT:

From: Wayne Coy *WC*

Since you talked to me the other day about what I shall call an "administrative secretary" to you for civilian war agencies affairs, a few ideas have occurred to me for achieving the general purposes you have in mind.

With ever-increasing problems of broad strategy, war policy and over-all leadership crowding upon your time and attention, it is easy to see how such an "administrative secretary" could be of immeasurable help to you. Briefly, he could (1) assist in reconciling divergent views of civilian war agencies; (2) help in the integration of their efforts to conform with your general plans, and (3) work toward a better balance in the individual portions of the broad program.

It is inevitable that with numerous civilian agencies created for war purposes, frequent divergent policies and disagreements should result. Difficulties arise, however, when each agency seeks to bring its troubles to you for individual treatment, or when issues not so appealed are left to breed uncertainty and confusion throughout such organizations. An "administrative secretary" could be invaluable as arbiter in these disputes and in bringing separate departmental activities into line with your objectives. He could channel questions

so that all agencies concerned could pool opinions and raise questions. He could serve to bring pressing questions to your attention before they develop into outright controversy. He could serve as a buffer from petty departmental bickering. Finally, he could serve as an authoritative "trouble shooter" in problems involving inter-departmental relations.

The thought occurs to me that such an assistant would be particularly effective if he is definitely tied in with your Bureau of the Budget. The Budget Bureau has long-established contacts and relationships with all the agencies. Its impartial approach in inter-departmental matters is recognized, and it has, in recent months, had considerable experience in coordinating the work of war agencies.

Use of the Bureau through an "administrative secretary" would thus utilize all these advantages and obviate many of the difficulties which arose when your administrative assistants attempted to build up their informal contacts to secure information for you.

The foregoing could be done by appointing Harold Smith as Chief-of-Staff for the Executive Offices of the President and relieving him of all operating details of the budget estimates and procedures. Or someone else might be appointed who would function well as a staff officer, and Budget Bureau facilities could likewise be available to him.

The appointment of a chief-of-staff for administrative affairs would fit admirably with the duties of a small group of your associates.

...the ...
...the ...

In the military field, Admiral Leahy as Chief-of-Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, fulfills similar functions. Likewise, the work of Mr. Hopkins resembles that of a chief-of-staff for the United Nations. The recent addition of Justice Byrnes as an economic chief-of-staff leaves a chief-of-staff for administrative affairs to complete the picture.

From Desk of
Wayne Coy, Liaison Officer
Office For Emergency Management

4/14/43

Mrs. Bonsteel

I am attaching some correspondence, which you will probably want to forward to Hyde Park to complete file on Grenville Chapman. No handling is necessary.

Mrs. Meehan

*This goes in the Wayne Coy
File (Emergency Management)*

Chapman, Greenville

501 Park St., Apt. 307, El Paso, Texas. March 2, 1943.

White House

File - wc

Hon. Wayne Coy,
Special Assistant
to the President,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Only yesterday I learned that the Guayule Emergency Rubber Project has an office in El Paso, so I went in and had a short talk with the manager, Mr. McKay. If I had known of this office earlier I never would have bothered you with the Mandell complaint. Mr. McKay said that they offered Mandell \$375. per acre for his land but he asked \$400.

I enclose a clipping, and have marked my remarks about Rep. Hoffman, Westbrook Pagler, Mr. Patterson and Col. McCormick, all of whom I said should be arrested and tried for treason. Also, Walter Winchell's column in clipping.

Sometimes, people tell me that I am doing a good job by writing to the papers and criticising the men above named, and others. But other people tell me that I am a damn fool, and say that I go much too far in my criticisms.

Well, I often wonder myself whether I am doing a good job - or whether I am a damn fool and go too far.

If you don't reply to this letter I will assume that you don't think that I go too far in my criticisms of the (what I call) vicious scoundrels who snipe at the President. If you, too, think that I go too far, or that I serve no good purpose by my very plain language, you can so advise me by merely saying: "I received your letter of March 2nd, and think that you will do no harm by showing a little more restraint."

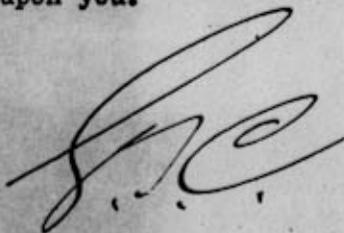
Respectfully, Greenville J. Chapman

2.

The radio reported the Supreme Court's decision, freeing Geo. S. Viereck. I had hoped to read about it in this morning's paper, but saw nothing. I wanted to see which Justices voted for Viereck's liberation and which against it, before commenting on the decision. Without knowing how they voted, or why they voted as they did, still it seems to me that they went off half-cooked - as I did on the Mandell matter. I admit that I am judging without a full knowledge of the issues involved, or how the Justices voted, but it strikes me that it is a very serious matter to free such a dirty scoundrel as Viereck, in time of war, because it will encourage other scoundrels, like McCormick and Patterson, Coughlin and Gerald K. Smith, to continue their vicious assaults upon the administration. Already, according to the radio, Senator Wheeler has commented gleefully upon that decision - which is right down his alley.

The editor of the local paper censors my effusions, because he is scared to death for fear that R_ep. Dies, Senator O'Daniel, or others whom I criticised, will sue his paper for libel. So, even if I do comment unfavorably upon this Viereck decision, the editor will probably censor it, and cut out the worthwhile part.

I wrote this letter to inform you about the local office of the Guayule Project, and having plenty of spare space, and being hot under the collar over this latest Supreme Court decision, I am inflicting my views upon you.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'S.C.', is written in a cursive style at the bottom center of the page.

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FDR Or Congress Must Recede

Editor, El Paso Times:

The Times of Feb. 26th had an editorial captioned "More Rebellion." I quote from it: "The American people are not in sympathy with the executive branch usurping powers which belong to the legislative branch." Has the executive branch done so? I say no. If I am correct in my understanding, the Constitution has been repeatedly shelved during our wars: former wars and this war, and the President automatically takes over some powers, because he is the Commander-in-Chief, while Congress always has, including this war, given him extraordinary powers— which can be resumed by Congress, or which automatically expire when the war ends.

When, a month or so ago, the President issued an ultimatum to Congress: "You do it or I will", I said that, though he was right, he had stirred up a hornet's nest. In my opinion, Congress is out to "get even" with him—childish though that is.

All of our greatest presidents have been vilified or criticized, or have "locked horns" with Congress. (Though we don't understand, today, why Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln were all bitterly criticized, they were. Washington (from what I read) refused to consider a third term principally because he was sick and tired of squabbling

with the Senate. Lincoln went through exactly what FDR is going through; Hitler, mostly unpatriotic or unwise, criticism during a war...

Congress, or the President, or both, will have to recede from their position if the war effort isn't to suffer. I believe that FDR is so well-informed (besides getting Supreme Court opinion before he acts) that he doesn't over-step his constitutional powers. Of course, Congress has the power to refuse to vote money to Mr. McNutt, Secretary Perkins, etc., but will it take that responsibility when we are at war. I doubt it, but admit I am not at all certain.

When I read about the words of acts of some members of Congress some big business executives (indicted for defrauding the government), unwarranted strikes, "black market" dealings, etc., I just don't know what to think.

Then I read about the Russians—and I marvel at their courage and patriotism. The Nazis said that the Russians have lost 18 million soldiers, killed, wounded or captured. That's one tenth of Russia's population. Some Americans are saying that we can't afford to put one tenth of our population in uniform, or 13 to 14 million men. Of course the Nazis lie, but if the Russians have lost even 9 million men, that is around 100 thousand per week whereas we have lost only 65 thousand in all, to date. From what I read, there isn't any lack of courage or patriotism, any unwillingness to sacrifice, in Russia.

Walter Winchell's Feb. 26th column is most interesting. He quotes criticisms by Rep. Hoffman, West-brook Pegler, the Washington Times (Continued On Page 3)

Walter Winchell On Broadway

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Washington - Boogie-woogie
Visiting Reporter: Give a guy a hand. How do you go about getting a line on the town? What's the routine?

Resident Ditto: First get a place to sleep, which is no cinch. Then learn to talk Federalese.

Why don't the locals talk like the rest of the Americans?
I don't know everything. I've only lived here a lifetime.

What else is wrong with the town?

Too much stuffed shirtism. Not only the office holders, but the lobbyists, the political favor-hunters, the stooges and, I hate to say so, some of the reporters.

How are the reporters otherwise?

They size up OK. They work hard and they have to know their job. By the time they get to Washington they've had plenty of experience. They've rubbed up against phonies and they're hard to fool. A handful of them, of course, are just errand boys for their publishers, instructed to slant the news to suit the boss. They are snickered at the same as yes-men in any trade.

I read once that a reporter's independence lasts just six months in the Capital. That the biggies soften him up with flattery and parties, and from then on he's in somebody's hip pocket.

You know better than to believe that. You only have to glance around and see how wrong that charge is. Right here in Washington we have some of the assistant-telling-offest scribes in the business. Ray Clapper's one. So's Dillard. Sikes. Kenneth Crawford is another, and Drew Pearson. I could go on and on. Sure, some of the others can be reached by the society page set—but a sandwich would deliver them no matter what trade they worked at.

I'm glad to be put right on that. What's the attitude of the reporters toward the President?

You might as well ask me what's their attitude toward ice cream. Most of them admire him. Some of them (I'd say a minority) don't. A few of them are required to belittle him, but that's policy—not their own choice in the matter. Last election the nation's dailies were 85 per cent or more against the President. But a private poll showed him favored by some of the correspondents, who walloped him hardest, on their typewriters.

How do you account for the hickering and terming in Congress?

That's easy. Because it's Congress.

How would you go about making it work better?

Listen, stranger, I live here. You can't saddle me with Congress. You sent the members here—you and the other out-of-towners. Why should I worry about your problems?

Do you agree with Pegler, who wrote that Congress is a sorry counterfeiter of a legislative body?

No. Congress, as a department of gov't, is a pretty admirable outfit. You'll find some of the most high-minded, unselfish, patriotic men and women in the world. They try to keep their campaign promises of better gov't for the benefit of the many. At the same time a handful of hams and heels have crept in and

shamed the whole body. As for the hickering and tumult, you should be grateful for that, mister. The minute you ain't got it, you ain't got a gov't.

But the busiest trouble-makers are the hams you mentioned.

Then don't elect hams!
But you say they're in the minority. How do they carry so much power? Why aren't their namesake bills vetoed down?

Lots of reasons. There's a lot of horse-trading in Congress. A guy with a good bill—useful to the country—will swap favors to get it passed. Pretty soon a lot of members owe favors, and soon, here comes a vicious measure they have to pay off on. Lots of times the brothers don't know what they're favoring. The wallop is squeezed in at the bottom of the thing, and by the time that comes up for gab the opponents are bored or asleep or maybe taking the air. Absenteeism passes a lot of bills that nobody wants.

I gather the other members are hep to the skullduggery that goes on. Why don't they blow them down, point the finger at them?

They don't like playing copper. When you work alongside a guy, you don't feel like telling teacher on him. They figure the public has brains and will catch on to the trouble soon enough.

What's behind all these shenanigans? What makes a member sponsor a bill if it's going to bring the hammer down on him?

You're something of a chuck-youself, aren't you? Who says it brings the hammer down on him? The N. Y. papers, or the Boston, or other town sheets may skin the member alive. But as long as his constituency likes it, he's in clover. He works strictly for votes—and back home is where the votes come from.

Maybe they should be limited to one term—then there wouldn't be any jockeying for re-election, soft-soaping the home-townners.

Figure it out for yourself. You'd get rid of the lunatic fringers after one bellyful. Which is good. But you'd lose a great man like Sen. Norris, who served in Congress nearly 40 years. Stacking Sen. Norris against the yowlers, he figures to offset about 50 of them, and that's not giving him his true ratings.

What happens to the members who start out with great promise and then wind up screaming drive-it! You know the ones I mean? They're changed from statesmen to pettifoggers.

It's sad about them. Ambition wrecked them. They all got White House hopes. When the hopes were smothered they got jealous, quarrelsome and picayune. The idea with them summed up to: If they won't put me in the White House, I'll do my damndest to make the place as uncomfortable as I can for the one who is there.

But that can't be the only thing behind all the opposition to Mr. Roosevelt. Some, I grant. But the President has been so right about so many things—especially the war—you'd think these sere-heads would rally around—at least until the war is won.

You don't catch on. Their spite is greater than ever. The President can't win them over just by being right. In fact, that's the one thing they can NEVER forgive.

Take My Word For It!

By FRANK COLBY

PHILATELY

The occupation of collecting postage stamps is called philately, pronounced: fill-AT-e-lee. One who collects stamps is a philatelist, pronounced: fill-AT-e-list. The adjective is philatelic, pronounced: FILL-uh-TELL-ik.

Philately is from a French



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501 Park St., Apt. 307, El Paso, Texas. Feb. 15, 1943.

Hon. Wayne Coy,
Special Assistant
to the President,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You need not return the self-explanatory, enclosed, letter. It appears now that everybody is satisfied: the owners of the land leased to the Government; Mr. Mandell; and the Guayule Project - so "All's well that ends well."

I am wondering whether or not I went off half-cocked; I admit that I don't know. When I first heard Mr. Mandell's tale of woe, on January 7th, he said that he and the other land owners all were dissatisfied with the attempt to make them sell or lease their land, but when I saw him on February 10th he said that everybody was satisfied: the four people who leased their land, and he himself, who refused to sell.

But, I do know that if Mr. Mandell had told me on Jan. 7th what he told me on Feb. 10th, I wouldn't have interfered. But he told me, at first, that he expected, daily, to have his land expropriated. So I wrote to you, hoping that the Manager of the Guayule Project would expropriate the required land from a large landowner, instead of from five owners of small tracts.

I so wrote Mr. Kelley, in reply to the enclosed letter.

Another time, I won't be so quick on the trigger, but will make further inquiries before acting.

GRENVILLE T. CHAPMAN

Respectfully,

Grenville T. Chapman

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

GUAYULE EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT



ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIRECTOR
AND REFER TO
L(YU)
ACQUISITION
Leases

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
315 W. 9th St.
Los Angeles, Calif.
February 12, 1943

AIRMAIL

Mr. Grenville T. Chapman
501 Park Street, Apt. 507
El Paso, Texas

Dear Mr. Chapman:

Reference is made to our letter of January 26 and to your reply of January 28; we apologize for the delay in getting this reply to you.

The contents of your last letter reveal the fact that you were not fully informed concerning the reasons for the government attempting to acquire the Mandell tract. It is hoped this letter will give you a clearer picture of the situation.

A few weeks ago we were successful in leasing some 450 acres of land in the Mesilla Valley for the establishment of a guayule nursery. The land which the government has under lease is owned by Irma C. Allison, Gertrude C. Bennett, F. L. Hunt and J. B. Greer.

With your wide experience you can readily see that the operation and management of a 450-acre nursery will require a large amount of labor. Due to the fact that the nursery tract is far removed from a source of labor or housing facilities, it will be necessary to construct a labor camp. The nursery land borders the Mandell tract on the east, north and west sides. Keeping in mind always the conservation of rubber, we attempted to acquire the Mandell tract as a site for the construction of a camp. Had this been possible, the laborers would have been able to walk to any point of the nursery and also walk home for their noon day meal.

Our local representative made Mrs. Maud C. Mandell a very fair offer for her land and improvements. This offer was based on a careful appraisal made by a man who has had many years of experience appraising land for the Federal Land Bank. As you know, Mrs. Mandell would not consider our proposition. We have, therefore, located and purchased another tract of land.

There are always two sides to every controversy, Mr. Chapman. I hope I have not trespassed too heavily on your time by giving you the story of the "other side."

Very sincerely yours,

EVAN W. KELLEY, Director

Paul H. Roberts
By: PAUL H. ROBERTS, Acting