Dear Chief:

I have been in bed several days with a cold, but I cannot longer defer expressing my enthusiastic congratulations on the Message to Congress and the Budget Message. I am sure the radio message thrilled the millions who heard it as it did me. Its logic is unanswerable, and the die-hards may howl as much as they please, but they cannot meet it. A few more such addresses and a few Supreme Court decisions like that of yesterday and the Republicans may, just as well call off their convention.

Please do not bother to acknowledge this. There are too many more important demands on your time.

Every day I rejoice in the privilege of being one of the great army which follows your leadership.

Sincerely yours,

John Fahey
Private and Confidential
MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN FAHEY
July 14, 1936.

Dear John:

This letter from my old friend John Sague is interesting and you will note that he wants it kept absolutely confidential. Will you send it back when you have read it.

F.D.R.

LETTER FROM JOHN SAGUE, JULY 9, 1936.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S. JAN 9 1973
By W. J. Stewart Date JAN 31 1973
September 22, 1944.

Dear Mazie:

On my return to Washington, I find your very nice letter of September fifth with the enclosures about Mother Seton. The President has not had an opportunity to look them over, but I know he will be much interested in reading them and will be delighted to have them for his family files.

Do let me know if you plan to come to Washington again, as it would be grand to see you.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Grace C. Tully
Private Secretary

Mrs. Mazie Clemens Caldwell,
160 West 105th Street,
New York City 25, N. Y.
Dear Grace Fully:

You cannot imagine how pleased I am to get your letter. I was really disappointed at not seeing you when I visited your fair city. However, I will have to make another visit this fall and will write you first and make sure you will be in town.

I am enclosing the write-up on Mother Seton. The Mirror said they would give me much more space, but at the last minute they had to cut the story, and the history of her life had to give way to the minute news. I am also sending along my first story of Mother Seton, which was written at the request of our dear old friend, then Bishop Hayes who was interested in helping the cause of the religious, and I was fortunate in inducing The World to print two stories, one which appeared in the Evening World and which I am enclosing. The other was written a year later and is about the same. You will notice in it the reference to James Roosevelt Bayley.

You certainly hit it. Working in the Internal Revenue is pretty mild in comparison to the newspaper game. I have been trying very hard to get placed in the field division of the department where I could at least do work for which I am much better fitted by training, but it is hard plugging and I am not meeting with much success.

While in Washington I renewed old acquaintances with several of the old crowd who have been covering new there for years. I enjoyed hearing things first hand. I visited Herbert Gaston, formerly of The World, dined with Forest Davis and James B. Collins and only just missed seeing Ernest Lindley for whom I have a deep regard. I just finished the book by Lindley and Davis and liked it very much. Also called at the National Catholic Welfare Council. You know I was their first foreign correspondent—thanks to Hoagy Bump—in the last war. Just returned from luncheon with Lady Armstrong and Mrs. Gonzales and I told them about the nice letter I received from you. They are both as busy as bees with the problems of the Ladies of Charity.

With very best wishes and hoping you will enjoy the very best of health to carry on, I am,

Very sincerely yours

Magie

(Clemens)
Wednesday, September 16, 1926

Mother Seton to Be America’s First Saint: Selection for Honor One Step Nearer: Founded Sisters of Charity in U. S.

WAS NEW YORK WIDOW, RAISED A PROTESTANT.
Mother Seton
She May Become
Our First Saint

Mother Elisabeth Seton, Sister of Charity, Mt. St. Vincent, New York City, mother-house of Order of Sisters of Charity which Mother Seton founded. Cardinal Cheverus, Mother Seton's adviser.

By MAZIE CLEMENS

At last America is to have a place in the Roman Catholic Calendar of Saints. On January 11 last the Sacred Congregation of Rites met with His Holiness Pope Pius XII, to consider the Decree of Tuto, final step before canonization, of Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini. This announcement raised a question in many American minds as to what had become of the cause put forth previously for two other American women—Mother Elisabeth Seton, founder of the Order of Sisters of Charity in this country, and Kateri Tekakwitha, the little Indian maiden of the Mohawk Valley.

Mother Seton died 126 years ago and new interest is aroused in her cause. Hundreds of letters have been pouring into Mount St. Vincent, the mother house of the sisters, from all over the country and from people in all walks of life, asking information as to why her cause has been delayed. And Rome may yet give preference to her.

(Continued on Page 12.)
Mother Seton

(More than 20 years ago it was reported from Rome that America was one step nearer to having a place in the Roman Catholic Calendar of Saints when Cardinal Gibbons, who had sponsored her cause in 1880, ordered all Catholics under pain of displeasure of the Church, to bring writings of any character that came from Mother Seton's pen to the Promoter Fidei. Her cause was then in its fifth step. Cardinal Cheverus had been especially energetic in her behalf.

The first American to have the cause of beatification and canonization sent to Rome, Mother Seton was Protestant born and became a convert to Catholicism only in her widowhood with a family of five children. She was born in New York City Aug. 28, 1774, at the stormiest time in the career of the budding Republic. Her father, a native of Connecticut, was educated in England and became a famous physician. He was the first professor of medicine at Columbia University and became a famous physician. He was the first medical officer of the Port of New York.

Elizabeth was his favorite child. He educated her himself and imbued her with a strong religious feeling and a deep sense of charity. Her mother was the daughter of an Anglican minister on Staten Island. Her sister-in-law, Rebecca Seton, was a woman as much of her own kind and the two were so unremittent in their good works among the poor of New York they became known as the "Protestant Sisters of Charity."

Search of all the Catholic Church records failed to find any record of Mother Seton's baptism in Rome. It is known that the ceremony took place in her own handwriting. Mother Seton especially cherished this book and in the margin had expressed her thankfulness for "having been washed by the waters of baptism." This writing was then forwarded, together with other documents, to Rome and the matter of baptism was waived.

The Rev. Salvatore Burgio, C. M., of St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Md., is the Postulator for Mother Seton's cause. He is unremittent and tireless in his promotion of her canonization. Father Burgio was appointed by the Holy See to look after her cause in the United States. Mother Seton's writings have been approved, assembly was called to pronounce her heroic of her virtue and now the word's miracles performed after her death brought by her prayer are being gathered.)
March 3, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Frank Walker tells me that he gets, pretty directly, this reaction to Jim Farley's trip. He has made little or no headway, especially in the South. He saw Garner when he was in Texas and Garner told him he did not give a damn who was President, which Frank thinks must have been very disappointing to Jim. Jim has contacted all the state chairmen, national committeemen, etc. but after talking with these people that he told Jackson he thought the delegates who would be against you would be nil, but you would have a tough time getting elected. He was asked if he would vote for you if you did run and he said yes.

GGT
Dear Mr. President,

Judging from the pictures we saw of you in the New York papers, you are enjoying your stay in Georgia. I hope you will get a lot of good out of it.

Have you been able to do anything for me along the lines we talked of the other day? Lived at Hyde Park? In another word, I shall have completed a year in New York City, and while I have enjoyed it and found it very in this type of work, I also have a longing for the more open air, particularly in upstate New York, and I suppose that will bring me more in contact with people, rather than things. So, if there is any work in which I would fit, particularly agriculture or land-planning, I would be glad to hear a chance at it.

My present work will continue, however. As new buildings are completed and are ready for the staff, the training of the staff, and the equip. and equip. unit is turned over to our unit. We started with two million for the schools.
and have recently had turned over to us this question of a million of hospital equipment and that there are a number of new schools coming along. New York City is getting a boost on the P.W.A. The only trouble now is that certain people are a very small minority of contractors who do not altogether like our methods of operation.

You asked about the future of the Democratic Party in Ulster. We are now back just where we started from in 1929. At the last election, the Republicans carried the Board of Supervisors 14-7 and the Republican Assembly was won by 3,000. I heard reports that Clyde Beatty is again active in Republican politics.

I think Frank Elgan is the man to pull the party together again, now that he is Secretary of the Board of Supervisors, he is spending all his time in Ulster. He should be elected Mayor of Ulster next Spring. I wish I could afford to attend a country fair presented in the City and take a hand in it again, but I can't. All the possibilities of earning a little toward this.

Hoping that you are having a grand time,

Sincerely yours,

Charles Mayersattus
Dear Grace,

I tried to read

in several times during the
day but it was all. We delivered
4800 cards and biographies
for you today & now "M"
report will come next week.

I saw Admiral Schramm
OVI before I left & he said
He would send a cable to Naval
Commandant, Trinidad, for me.
I also saw Mr. Costello in
Cabinet Lecture or War Dept. I
he said he would clean me
with J. W. Patch in Trinidad.
Lunched with Lord Halifax who
sent a cable to Sir P. de Clifford.
He also granted a British
Diplomatic Visa! On paper,
therefore, it seems all right. If
I should need your help, I hope
you will not mind if I
call on you. If there are any
Special questions regarding Ministry please send them to me c/o U.S. Consul, PortofSain.
If you see me at end of month. Best wishes.

Henry Field
My dear Mr. President:

Apropos of our discussion of the China situation, there is attached a marked copy of a letter which I sent to Admiral Grayson from St. Louis on January 31, 1938, summarizing some of my observations and reflecting my point of view which, however, was not the point of view of the then Chairman nor of the Central Committee which had been canvassed by telephone by Mrs. Grayson and Governor Harrison at an earlier date.

Unfortunately, the instruction conveyed by telephone through Governor Harrison and Mrs. Grayson consistently urged no quotes, not too much radio or newspaper publicity and no use of the term "drive" or "campaign".

A summary of the general results as of about three and a half weeks ago, is also attached.

I feel that the whole situation has become anti-climactic. We simply got off on the wrong foot with the result that to attempt to revive the matter now would merely create unprofitable discussion in the chapters. Some additional effort, however, is going forward in communities where there is a friendly attitude.

I think you are entitled to this personal and confidential first-hand picture.

Very sincerely yours,

James L. Fieser
Vice Chairman, Acting for
the Central Committee

JLF 9
2 enclosures
January 14, 1936

Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Chairman,
The American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Admiral Grayson:

Expectations run to $50 for the annual meeting luncheon of the St. Louis Chapter today.

I leave this afternoon for Chicago, where I am booked for an address before the executive and other staff members of the National Safety Council tomorrow morning. Our relationship with that organization is amicable. I am glad to have this opportunity to look in on them.

During the afternoon I will review some plans which Mr. Nathanson hopes may be carried out for training executive secretaries and other Red Cross workers. He has established full cooperative relationships with Chicago University and Northwestern University, both of which now recognize the chapter as having social work standards sufficiently high to use it as a training center for practice work of their general students in sociology and social work.

As usual, I have allowed insufficient time for both St. Louis and Chicago. Will spend Wednesday at Warren, Ohio, making my semi-annual visit between trains at the home of my father and mother. This is between birthdays, as it were, mother having been 62 on January 13 and father will be 63 on February 22.

I will be in the office at Washington on Thursday and expect to be in New York Friday and Saturday, all of which makes it a good strenuous week.

Just a word about the China relief fund. I am attaching hereto a copy of an editorial which appeared in yesterday's Sunday Cincinnati Register under the caption "Each Courteously." This is the paper which supported us nobly throughout the flood work, both editorially and in cartoons, not to mention text matter.
This morning, Bette Carter, has been taking sideswipes at both the President and the Red Cross in her air speeches and in her columns, and in his articles, again has a slighting reference to the campaign which he calls Step 5 of a "campaign to educate the American people into a war psychosis." He says "Step 5, without precedent for thirty years, was the White House statement that all United States citizens, despite the many casualties in this country, should contribute privately $1,000,000 to relieve destitute Chinese civilians." Bette Carter, as you know, was one of our best friends on the air and in his columns during the flood relief campaigns of 1936 and 1937.

Frederick William Hille, another columnist with traditional friendliness for the Red Cross, called up Public Information before I left to say that he sensed an absence of enthusiasm on the part of the Red Cross in the present effort, and wondered if we really hoped to sell. He had written an excellent story about the Red Cross in general about ten years ago and carried a fine story about the Chinese effort in one of his columns, but the latter part of last week had a second one "depressing" the whole thing. Before I left, Mr. Hille said he had not been on the inside and sent me a note expressing the feeling that our failure to move with dispatch and enthusiasm as we always did, together with our failure to assign quotas, meant that we were floundering down the Quimian of the Red Cross, the President of the United States, the Chinese and the church groups. I will ask Mrs. Kelly to attach a copy of Mr. Hille's memorandum before this is given to Miss Breen for delivery to you.

Before I left, Mr. Walter E. Davidson of the Eastern Area, told me that there was a "nationalism" which he thought meant failure. I find the same sentiment prevails in the Midwestern Branch office. This makes me think of the comment of Benjamin Harrison recently quoted in Forbes Magazine as follows: "Do not forget that you must face your customer after the goods are delivered." The customer in this case collectively being the President, the church people who got us into this, the Chinese people who are responsible, the American people who support us and who now are puzzled by the difference in our approach. Some have told me that it could have been better for us not to have started, but we did not intend to grasp the thistle firmly.

I, of course, was one of those who believed that we should not get into the question at all. After the decision was made, however, to proceed, my best judgment has been, as you know, that quotas should have been assigned, telegraphic reports of success requested, the maximum radio and other comment, and other regular devices utilized. Even with those I felt it could be a menace to get the money. The present is an interesting experiment. In its development, however, I fear that we are losing some friends and bewildering others. The Literary Digest was wonderfully successful
in its polls up to the one five and one half years ago. With that
failure the Literary Digest lost color and folded up. This simile
is one which was used by one of our friends the other day.

It would not be fair for me to fail to present some of
these attitudes of public opinion. It is probably too late to do
anything about it even if we wished to change our course. Mr. Mullintoch,
Mr. Swift and Mr. Grinnell might, however, feel otherwise should you
wish to have them consider the matter. Whatever the result may be, I
hope that we may avoid appropriating a signal to make up any deficit.
I do not believe that any of the motives now in our generation were
given for this purpose.

Incidentally, I hope that you may one of these days
have an opportunity to look in on the Midwestern Branch office. This
is certainly a fine legal area. They should be working in more
favorable office surroundings than those which have prevailed here
to my knowledge during the past sixteen years.

I hope that you are well on your way toward complete
recovery from the grippe.

With earnest regards to both Mr. Grayson and yourself,

Sincerely yours,

James L. Frazier
Vice Grayson.
February 17, 1938

The National Organization has had five nationwide broadcasts with nationally known speakers. Those who appeared on this program were Bert Lehman, Bishop of Cincinnati, Father Joseph A. Spry, General Secretary of the Catholic University of America, Right Reverend Monsignor John O'Grady, Secretary of the National Council of Catholic Relief Services, and Bishop Francis J. McManus, President of the Irish-American Cultural League of America.

The National Organization has issued approximately twenty press releases emphasizing the need for more extensive support of the Catholic Relief Service in China.

The letter to this effect was sent to all Chaplains February 21, 1938.

1. The letter to this effect was sent to all Chaplains February 21, 1938.

2. On the same day a supplementary letter went to all Chaplains.

3. On January 27, 1938, a letter was sent to all Chaplains with a return policy card, requesting a report from each Chaplain on the steps taken and its effectiveness.

4. The National Organization has had five nationwide broadcasts with nationally known speakers. Those who appeared on this program were Bert Lehman, Bishop of Cincinnati, Father Joseph A. Spry, General Secretary of the Catholic University of America, Right Reverend Monsignor John O'Grady, Secretary of the National Council of Catholic Relief Services, and Bishop Francis J. McManus, President of the Irish-American Cultural League of America.

5. There have already been received at the headquarters copies of the broadcasts and press releases already referred to.

6. On January 31, 1938, a letter went to all Chaplains with a return postcard requesting a report from each Chaplain on the steps taken and its effectiveness.

7. As a result of the foregoing, replies have already been received from nine chaplains of which eighty-five of them have reported that they have taken the suggested steps.

8. To date, 426 chaplains have reported contributions aggregating $12,937, or this is the sum of $4,376 has been received at the headquarters.

9. In one large midwestern city three leading newspapers carried this appeal on their front pages in one week, and received only two in contributions.

10. The officers at National Headquarters have studied the foregoing results and are very impressed with the response to the appeal.
a. That there is a pronounced apathy with respect to this situation; a lack of the spontaneous interest and desire to assist, and of the sense of responsibility for giving assistance.

b. That the needs in the communities of this country are so great that contributions cannot be secured for foreign relief.

c. That such an appeal (if it were to have any chance of success) should have been made last fall when the newspapers were carrying daily stories of the need and suffering; though it was pointed out that appeals for China were being made at that time by other groups and met with very little response.

d. That the numerous preceding appeals while they had not produced much had nevertheless "burned over the ground" so that this effort lacked the element of newness.

e. That while certain national leaders in the church movement had felt there was a general desire among the local church leaders and people to become active in this effort, nevertheless the Chapters almost invariably have found that the local church people felt they were already doing, or had done, what they could through the preceding church appeals, and were not now in a position to become active in this effort.

f. That this is a situation involving foreign conflict and foreign national interests in which the people of this country should not become involved; that if this need had resulted from some great natural catastrophe the appeal would probably have been received in a different manner, though even then the existing needs in this country would have made the raising of funds very difficult.

CONCLUSION

It is the consensus of the Red Cross staff officers who have been closest to this effort (a) that in view of the apathy and other attitudes cited above, it is remarkable that there has been the amount of favorable newspaper attention, especially editorials, and radio support which has been forthcoming; (b) that were it not for the very real negative attitudes summarized above, the initial steps which were taken would have provided the basis for natural growth and expansion of the effort so that there would have been ample publicity to secure the sums mentioned without much difficulty; and (c) that while further reports will be received from Chapters it is believed that those thus far received and analyzed are a representative cross-section and there will not be any material change in the situation as additional reports are received.
22 4 79

LE FIGARO

Mon cher Madame,

...
...tempère son enthousiasme de son intelligence démesurée. Il
et élite de ces hommes de
sens du sentiment, non plus
plaisir, non plus sentiment
plaisir. Je le sens partout en
sens de personnes différentes de
sens du monde. Je le sens qu'en
de la reconnaissance,
d'admiration, de ce messager
qui nous tenant le cerveau de
reconnaissances et de joies
que nous faisons avec notre
oeille en France, pour emmener
de gabinets ennemis.

Celui, qu'il appelle, impénitent,
le sentiment d'homme, d'une
de ces beaux esprits.

C'est un Allemand pour un
danger. C'est avec lui, d'import
chez lui, un livre. Il le lui fait
parvenir. Il a commencé à estimer
un homme qui s'est révélé en
sagesse, de la juste vision de
chaque chose tâchée d'un chagrin
laissant les armes tombées d'un homme.

Cher, cher Madame Vaugem
exercer un longue pluie, & à
n'arrêter malgré bonne carte
me becoming après continuer
absent de votre amour patrie.
J'espère que vous serez bientôt
avec beaucoup de bagages & être
bon temps. Croyez à
ce bien, mon cher qu'en
vent fort деятель. Sans un calme
ici calme, en aprèt entendre, indi
un grand besoin en venir fin
e réunir à prendre vache
l'heure à de n'être plus à son agis,
le jour qui est en terre pour
ainsi j'espère voir action mon
ruminant le pelée le calme le
près de cette douleur de vos
que nous ne connaissent plus.
Mr. Causey telephoned that there was a meeting yesterday with John Mack, etc., and they unanimously agreed to support Judge Mr. Hoyt; that they could not support Bennett after the statement he made. Mr. Causey delivered your message that Judge Mack was to report to the President. Judge Mack was to see Hoyt this morning, and did not report to the President. This morning's Times has a full account of the meeting and Mr. Causey feels it should not have been given out without Judge Mack having talked to the President first.
Dear Hoot:

"Just as we expected we are getting what is known out here as the lead weenies, or the assful of arrows. They would have been much better off, old B. S. Roosevelt and his Jewish family if they'd just shot us all before we left the States. By we I mean the Marines out here in the Solomons. Sent us a task force of 4 carriers, 2 battleships, 40,000 troops and I don't know what else and they spent a week getting 10,000 Japs off an island. They land a few Marins, send up 20 fighters and 15 dive bombers to hold the place and then the whole force hauled ass out and went around in circles at 12 knots till all the carriers were knocked out and then full speed to Pearl Harbor, not even taking time to dock one supply ship, so the Marins are eating Jap rice twice a day for a month.

"Meanwhile Dug-out Douglas MacArthur scheduled to come up thru New Britain and wipe out the Jap air bases - a tough job (even for the man who so gallantly held the Philippines temporarily) with only a 1,000 planes and 13,000 men - with a great stroke of genius, a little mysterious to us on the front, twice a week sends a photographic ship to Rabaul to take pictures of the 70 planes that leave for Guadacanal every day to work on the 20 fighters (now 8) and the 15 dive bombers (now 10), and the gallant Marines are doing splendidly; another Wake island inside of two weeks. It wouldn't be so bad if they'd only send a case of beans up so the poor bastards could die with something in their bellies besides rice. It's the stinkingest case of mass murder I ever saw - with that yellow bellied MacArthur in his dugout in Australia and these doddering old admirals that you have to light a fire under to get them out of Frisco harbor.

"Meanwhile Kansas City runs an air patrol of P 51's, Los Angeles an patrol of 339's & 47's, 300 P 51's go to England, and the gallant Marine Air force holds this fever ridden swamp of a hell-hole down here that nobody wants with that fast 1937 Navy fighter, the Grumman Wildcat with 500 hours since overhaul, frayed control cables, and the amazing speed of 260 m.p.h. if nothing happens. I came in with one piston blown all over hell the other day, lucky I was close to the field, for no good reason at all except that the planes were tired, just like we are tired of the red tape, and the stinking propaganda put out by Life magazine, and the U.S.C. that doesn't get past the home camps and the grim-faced draftees marching up and down 5th Ave. and Main St. and Riverside loaded down with equipment that we have never heard of, much less seen. It's all getting pretty grim, Ted, and if somebody asks you if we are going to win the war in '43 you
"can tell them no because we are well on the road to losing it before Christmas of 42. I know of a place less than 4 days by ship where 30,000 Army troops are holding 'maneuvers' and war games while 5,000 marines are trying to hold off a daily ration of an air raid force 4 times outnumbered and a daily visit by landing parties every day.

"I hope this gets to you but I also hope that the overworked censor will not be too busy to hand this up till it gets me in trouble if it is opened. Even if this doesn't get to you some of them will get thru because everyone I know is writing them. Read it to everyone you wish and you will be doing me a great favor. We'll lose this war sure if that damn Kansas army doesn't get out here and those air patrols don't quit running into each other and get out here, because in spite of Life magazine, and FDR and Eleanor and Macarthur we are losing fast. (I'm in good shape myself except for two holes in my leg which were my own fault)."

Love
/s/ BOB

2nd Lt. R. T. Flaherty of the U.S. Fighting Force"
MEMORANDUM FOR GRACE TULY:

Dear Grace:

There was something providential about our thought of Doris Fleeson this morning. I called her in New York at the phone number you gave me and found her nursing a sick baby and rather grief stricken.

Because she did not report that the South was filled with Roosevelt haters, she was called to New York, relieved of her assignment and fired. She took her dismissal rather than continue to serve the Daily News and write in accordance with the dictates of her bosses.

Thought this would be of interest to you.

S.T.R.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1942

THIS STAMP CAME ON A LETTER TO CAPTAIN FLEMING'S MOTHER SENT FROM MIDWAY JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH.
Memorandum for CAPTAIN DILLON:

The Medal of Honor for Captain Fleming will be delivered to you in the morning.

An extra citation, marked "Censored Copy" is inclosed. The Scout Bombing Squadron number being deleted.

The censored copy is on White House paper since I was directed to have the citation prepared both ways until a definite decision was reached.

J. F. Blakeley
Censored Copy---

The one to be used by The President in reading the citation.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR to

CAPTAIN RICHARD E. FLEMING, U. S. M. C. R.,

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

"For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty as Flight Officer of a Marine Scout-Bombing Squadron during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Battle of Midway on June 4 and 5, 1942. When his Squadron Commander was shot down during the initial attack upon an enemy aircraft carrier, Captain Fleming led the remainder of the division with such fearless determination that he dived his own plane to the perilously low altitude of four hundred feet before releasing his bomb. Although his craft was riddled by 179 hits in the blistering hail of fire that burst upon him from Japanese fighter guns and anti-aircraft batteries, he pulled out with only two minor wounds inflicted upon himself. On the night of June 4, when the Squadron Commander lost his way and became separated from the others, Captain Fleming brought his own plane in for a safe landing at its base despite hazardous weather conditions and total darkness. The following day, after less than four hours' sleep, he led the second division of his squadron in a coordinated glide-bombing and dive-bombing assault upon a Japanese battleship. Undeterred by a fateful approach glide, during which his ship was struck and set afire, he grimly pressed home his attack to an altitude of five hundred feet, released his bomb to score a near-miss on the stern of his target, then crashed to the sea in flames. His dauntless perseverance and unyielding devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

President, United States.
Memo to the President from James Rowe
October 4, 1939

In re-Larry Fly and his assignment which the President gave him. And the importance of getting the point of view of Vincent Astor.

See: James Rowe-Administrative Asst's folder-Drawer 1-1939
June 5, 1939

Dear Franklin:

I hope that you, and as many of the members of the Fly of the Class of 1904 as possible, are coming back to Cambridge for your reunion. This is to remind you that the Fly will be open until the day of the boat races and to urge you to report there as soon as possible, and to leave your Boston address so that you can be easily reached.

I hope particularly that you will drop in at the Fly on Commencement Day as a number of those whose classes are not having reunions this year will be lunching there.

Yours sincerely,

J J Bradley

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D. C.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

I am informed by Mr. Tuttle's office that the total legal expenses of the Triborough Bridge Authority from September 1, 1935 (the date of its organization meeting) to December 1, 1934 amount to approximately $115,000. The following is a schedule of some of these items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Annual Rate</th>
<th>Paid to Date</th>
<th>Outstanding Vouchers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Edward G. Griffin</td>
<td>Counsel</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$3,568.55</td>
<td>$312.50</td>
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<td>Leonard L. Wallstein</td>
<td>Condemnation Att'y.</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
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<td>Philip Johann</td>
<td>Real Estate Appraiser</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George H. Coombs, Jr.</td>
<td>(Counsel for Authority from its inception until about Feb., 1934)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins, Delafield &amp;</td>
<td>Bond Counsel</td>
<td>13,501.20</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longfellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenses of the condemnation unit to December 31, 1934 amount to $78,190.68. This amount includes payroll, rent, office equipment, office expenses, telephone, telegraph and miscellaneous items.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Griffin, the present counsel for the Authority, was paid $6,000 per annum as PWA attorney for the New York State Engineer. His salary was increased to $7,500 per annum when he was employed by the Authority last July. I understand that Irving P. Levy, one of the condemnation attorneys, was paid approximately $4,500 per annum as an assistant in the office of the Corporation Counsel. When his services were taken over by the Bridge Authority, his compensation was increased to $10,000 per annum.
Paragraph 14 of the loan agreement provides in part as follows:

"Completion of Project. The Borrower will complete the Project within two years after the first purchase of Bonds hereunder, provided that the Bonds are purchased as herein provided. ** **

The Government purchased $100,000 of Bonds on September 2, 1933. This would make the completion date under the agreement September 1, 1935. There is no possibility that the project can be completed within the time provided in the agreement. I understand that a reasonable estimate of the additional time after September 1, 1935 necessary to complete the project is at least eight months.

E. H. Foley, Jr.,
Director, Legal Division
Memo to the President
From Morgenthau
July 14, 1939

In re-memo attached which he received from Ed Foley
about testimony of Jesse Jones before the Senate
Banking Committee--it was reported to Foley by
Kades.

See--Morgenthau folder--Drawer 1--1939
June 16, 1937

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

Dear Franklin:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter which speaks for itself. More than one of my friends has urged me to send it to you. I hope it will not seem to you too harsh and blunt.

I should welcome a thoughtful discussion of the point raised, which, I believe, is a very vital issue. I know many others who would welcome such a discussion too.

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Forbes

AF:LR
Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Franklin:

I hasten to protest against the grievous wrong you have done me in your letter of June 19. A careful reading of my letter to the "Herald" would show clearly that at no point did I advocate violating any law.

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Forbes.
June 19, 1937.

Dear Alex:—

I am delighted you sent me the copy of the letter you wrote to the Boston Herald with the caption "Defends J. P. Morgan."

Your argument is perfectly clear to me and put in very simple English it is this:

"It is true that under a representative form of government the Congress of duly elected Senators and Representatives has passed certain tax laws. I do not agree with this method of taxation. It is true that the same Congress has made appropriations for many purposes. I consider many of these appropriations are for futile projects.

Therefore, because I do not agree with laws passed by a majority, I have a perfect right to evade or avoid any of the taxes just so long as I can get away with it."

My dear cousin and old classmate -- that being your belief, I do not hesitate to brand you as one of the worst anarchists in the United States. And, incidentally, I use "anarchist" in its pure Greek sense. You are saying in your letter to the Boston Herald -- "let every man who does not agree with the law violate the law at his discretion."

As ever yours,

Mr. Alexander Forbes,
The Department of Physiology,
Harvard Medical School,
35 Shattuck Street,
Boston, Mass.
March 11, 1935.

Dear Mary:

That is rather a happy thought of yours about the dual murder which you propose. I am glad that you confine your discussion of "pink slips" to a letter to your cousin.

Always sincerely,

Miss Mary Bowditch Forbes,
215 Adams Street,
Hilton,
Massachusetts.
March 7: 1935

MARY BOWDITCH FORBES
215 ADAMS STREET
MILTON, MASS.

Dear Mr. President and cousin!

Will you please
kill Acy Long & the
pink slip publicity.
I prefer to wear my
pink slips in private!

Sincerely,
Mary Bowditch Forbes

(J. Murray Forbes daughter)
(Allan Forbes sister)
(Cam Forbes cousin).

P.S. Let me know if you can't
August 7, 1939

Memo for Norman H. Littel
From Rudolph Forster

Enclosures—in re-deed and relinquishing title to
F.D.R. from his mother and witnessed by Carmel Offie,

Secretary to Amb. Bullitt. Bullitt's letter of Aug 3-1939
accompanying papers from S.D. R. attached.

See-F.D.R. Library folder—Drawer 2-1939
PSF Arecibo "F"

7:45 A.M. Oct 6, 1939

Memo in re-Submarine which information was received by the commander at San Juan through collector of Customs At Arecibo telephoned to the White House by Naval Communications Officer.

Reported unknown submarine—but seen by 3 fishermen off Arecibo—no lights and it submerged in four minutes—full report to be forwarded by mail.

Mr. Forster:

See: Navy folder—Drawer 1-1939
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FORSTER
FROM D. J. CALLAGHAN

For the information of the President there is attached hereto a report showing progress on vessels under construction for the Navy, as of December 1, 1939.

See: Navy folder-Drawer 1-1939
Dear Rudolph

Every so many happy returns
on your Birthday - I hate your
having to have another operation
but I know you will be better
for it & make a quick recuperation.

Don't shoot the Doctor - Do
what he says - We miss
you a lot -

As ever your old friend

F.D.R.

The above is a copy of the President's handwritten
letter to Mr. Forster, sent to him at Heaton Hospital,
Montpelier, Vermont.
FRANKLIN

par Jean BASTIA

...
My dear Mr. President:

Knowing Julian's devotion to you, the inspiration and pride he felt over his work under your great leadership and in your administration — you will never realize how much your kind expression of sympathy given in your letter meant to us — his family.

He was so proud of your picture and message you sent him four and one-half years ago during his serious illness at that time; we truly believe your concern and consideration encouraged a quicker recovery than the doctors gave us hope. On returning to his office he had the letter framed with the picture and hanging before his desk. His administration and devotion to you and your principles knew no bounds and I can truthfully say you had no more loyal follower.

Julian has left me a rich heritage in many happy memories of our happy days together, and the respect and esteem which you felt for him and expressed in your letter we shall cherish as long as we shall live. With his courage and faith I guide us.
we shall try to carry on as he would have us, standing by the principles he fought for under your guidance and be worthy of the sympathy you have extended his memory for - you whom he fondly called the greatest humanitarian and the greatest president in American history.

Most sincerely,

[Signature]
March 8, 1939.

Dear Mrs. Frost:-

The President has asked me to acknowledge your letter of March first and to tell you how deeply sorry he is to hear of your father's illness. He has directed me to send you the enclosed check for $10.00 to help tide over the time until your father is transferred to the hospital in Quebec, and he wishes he could make it more but he has so many demands on him that it is impossible to comply in every case.

Very sincerely yours,

N. A. Le Hand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. Mary Vennell Frost,
Walchpool,
Campobello Island,
New Brunswick,
Canada.
(Enclosure)
Campokello Island,
New Brunswick,
Canada,
March 1st, 1939.

Dear Franklin Roosevelt:

I am writing to you in regard to my father who is Joseph O. Vannell of Welchpool as you know. At present he is in a very serious condition without the proper care and absolutely no funds, which of course makes the situation more serious. I am appealing to you for assistance as my father tells me you are the only person who could or would be able to help him. This morning I hope to make arrangements to have him transferred to the hospital in Quebec. If it is possible to be of assistance wont you write me as soon as possible. My father is not asking for charity but he does need funds until I can get his affairs in order.

Most respectfully,

/s/ Mary Vannell Frost.

Address to Welchpool
Campokello Island.
Campbell Island
March 16, 39
New Brunswick, Canada

Dear Franklin Roosevelt,

I am writing to you in regard to my father, who is
Joseph G. Eason of Liverpool as you know.

At present he is in a very serious condition
with out the proper care and absolutely
no funds which of course makes the
I am appealing to you for assistance as my father tells me you are the only person who could or would be able to help him. This morning I hope to make arrangements to have him transferred to the hospital in Suite 4. It is possible to be of assistance within the next week. My father is not asking for charity but he does need funds until I can get his affairs in order.

Most respectfully,

Mary Sennell Frost

Address to

Watchpool
Campobello Island
N'est-elle pas, Madame, ce "F"

Je suis sur que je ne suis pas en mesure de vous aider, et plus que je ne devrais être témoin de votre bonheur si je vous ai vu.

Le mariage de Brezollet est magnifique. C'est une œuvre de haute, d'âge, de beauté, de clarté. Il s'y trouve une réponse à tout, c'est le croire.

Ce qui est étrange, c'est qu'il y ait des femmes qui en viennent à penser que vous est le plus beau, même sa présence.
Ni être comparé à un
perdant chef d’œuvre. J’ai
français ou des personnes
différentes de tout le monde.
Il n’y a qu’un cri de
reconnaissance d’admiration
pour ce message, qui nous
îlverat le cœur, de remplac-
seur et de joie. Thèse
ne peut être, y à une oreille
français, tout de gratitude.
Et appelant “Haut” comprendra
tout le sentiment d’honneur
de devoir du chef guerrier.
C’est un Allemand “ton” et
dangereux, capable de tout
Et important il a trop regretté
le chef, pour ne pas donner
au monde entier l’impression
qu’il a trouvé un maître
et quel maître, celui de sa
capité de la peinture, de la grande fiction.
de chaque chose, doublée d'un cœur magnifique.
Allez à l'illustre Président
nos coeurs frémissants sans reconnaissance à tout paysais
et lui disent paysais bless-
Chère Chère Madamme
essuyez ces longues pages
si je voulais vous dire d'une
mère cœur et d'une
sonne de cœur reconnais-
sante je continuerais, abreuvant
de votre amicale patience.
Ste Sta-

Paris est calme, au crépuscule sur Dieu sur le grand
Président, qui veut bien
s'interesser de fort a cette
ville Europe triplement... ce
qui m'est plus de son...
Adieu etc etc

Saguier Jaquet.