

● PSF: Subject File: "L" (General Correspondence)

Box 156

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF
See - Carter - L
Branch 2-

April 29, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR
COMMISSIONER LANDIS

Will you give me your
confidential advice in regard to
the reappointment of Commissioner
Healy, whose term I think expires
on June fifth?

F. D. R.

BSF

Don Corcoran "L"
3-45-

January 11, 1945.

Private

Dear Jim:-

I am leaving shortly for a meeting of which you know. I may go to your section of the Near East either going or coming back.

Please let me have a memorandum before Inauguration Day, if possible, giving me your thought on a possible rapprochement with Ibn Saud in regard to the Palestine question. It might come up.

I will see you as soon as I get back.

Always sincerely,

A. D. R.

Honorable James M. Landis,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Delivered to Mr. Sanders at Room 706, Hill Bldg.

PSF: [General]

Came to file - Dec 14-1939

File
Estherlope
Jan 3

MEMORANDUM ON THE ESSENTIAL CONTENTS OF A NATIONAL
HEALTH BILL THAT WOULD EFFECTIVELY REPLACE THE WAGNER BILL

I. PRINCIPLES AND FACTS THAT UNDERLIE THE NEW BILL

1. In spite of the denials of the American Medical Association, adequate medical care is not now available to a large part of the population.

Although this thesis is readily demonstrable, new demonstrations serve only to confirm the competent evidence already existing: in the report of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, 1932; in the testimony of leaders of medical science given in the American Foundation's report, "American Medicine", 1937; and in a survey made a few years ago by federal agencies.

2. The undoubted need cannot be met merely by extending the distribution of medical care or lowering the cost of the product that exists. Improving the product itself must be a primary consideration. In medical care it is speculative whether inadequate diagnosis and poor care are better than no care at all.

The swiftest way - in the long run - to reorganize public health services and medical care for three-thirds of the population is to lay a firm foundation now for progressively increasing the competence of the institutions and the men that provide these services. This is the heart of the proposed bill.

3. Adequate medical care, whether for diagnosis, cure or prevention, is no longer obtainable through the individual practitioner alone. Just as technological advances have changed the picture of modern industry, so the rapid development of modern medical science has made it impossible for the individual doctor to command all the facilities needed for modern scientific medical care. Adequate medical care now requires the integrated services of the individual doctor, the laboratory and the hospital.

It follows that medical practice will be carried on by groups representing all the specialties and centered in every case around hospitals. This means that hospital affiliation must be open to all medical men of the community whose standards of practice are acceptable. The closed staff, which has historically been an attempt to maintain high standards, must be superseded by an open staff system that will impose a high standard upon all men associated with the institutions that profit by federal funds.

Only through such an integrated system is it possible to organize a system of public health services and medical care that is directed toward the prevention rather than the cure of disease. The progressive conquest of various forms of disease and the continual discovery of specific remedies are rapidly shifting the emphasis from the cure of disease to the maintenance of positive health, as the objective of public health services and medical care.

4. Modern industrial conditions also require a changed conception of the government's proper relation to the problem of increasing the "positive health" of the citizenship. If the theory of purely individual responsibility for health was ever tenable, it is not tenable in the present industrial age, when the field of medical science has become too vast for the individual doctor to cover, and when the cost of modern scientific medical care has become too great for the individual "patient" to meet.

The government's participation in a national organization of public medical services and medical care cannot be confined to the appropriation of public monies. Federal appropriations and the grants-in-aid system should be used as a consistent lever for raising standards of public health services and of the institutions and physicians that provide medical care.

5. For clearly, as indicated above, the time has passed when the individual can meet the cost of adequate medical care predicated on all the present resources of medical science. The individual citizen, under modern industrial conditions, can no more supply for himself the resources required for modern scientific medical care than he can supply for himself the resources required for public education.

Any national health policy that is postulated on the individual's purchase of medical care as a commodity breaks down at essential points. Medical care is not a commodity. The furnishing of medical care is not, and cannot be, a business. Nor is it wholly a profession. It must always be in part a public service the standards of which are determined by the exacting requirements of science and by the individual's capacity for health and productive living.

This bill rests squarely upon the principle that the quality of medical care provided under the system here set up has no dependent relation to the economic status of the recipient. In order to be approved, a state plan must be predicated upon the provision of medical care to all that need it, whether indigent, "medically indigent", financially competent or well to do.

While, with due reference to the wisdom of evolutionary development, the system here set up should include a mechanism by which those that are able to pay shall do so, the present proposal looks toward the eventual financing of medical care through taxation, bearing uniformly upon the citizenship, probably ultimately involving (applying a principle familiar in the history of public education) taxation (federal, state and local) earmarked for health.

PROVISIONS THAT SHOULD BE EXPLICIT IN THE BILL

1. Administrative unification of health functions

The present scattered health services of the government should be drawn together under the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. The United States Public Health Service is the outstanding agency for the coordination of health services now existing in the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture (Food and

*file
Eaton Paper
Mar 3*

Drugs Administration), the Department of Commerce, and elsewhere. It should become the coordinating agency not only as a matter of logic but on the strength of a particularly competent record extending through many years.

In the present status of government organization, it seems desirable rather than otherwise that the correlating federal health authority should be vested in a bureau rather than in a department, the head of which would change with every change of national administration.

Whether the health powers of the government are ultimately collected in a bureau or in a department, it is essential to provide for continuity of organization and of direction, as a necessary condition of permanent planning and of continuous development.

The correlation of the health functions in one place will involve an administrative re-alignment of health functions and the repeal of various acts or titles, for instance, Title 5 and 6 of the Social Security; the acts establishing the Food and Drugs Administration, the Children's Bureau, etc., all of which represent isolated provisions and services that should now be properly related to a comprehensive policy.

The Army and Navy Medical Services would, for obvious military reasons, remain where they are.

2. Scientific unification of standards

In order to provide for scientific unification of the standards that should govern in the provision of public health services and in medical practice, medical education and medical research, the bill should provide for a General Medical Council to be constituted of nine members. In the composition of this Council, the weight should be on clinical medicine.

The bill should contain specific provisions for the composition of the council and should indicate the fields to be represented. These should include:

- (1) Public health
- (2) Medicine and surgery (including industrial medicine)
- (3) The basic sciences (including pharmacology)

The executive officer of the General Medical Council should be the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

Method of Appointing the General Medical Council

The appointments should be made by the President, with the advice of an advisory committee of five members, chosen from the approved university medical schools.

The panel of names from which the President, so advised, will make his selection of the nine members of the General Medical Council, will consist of nominations made by the State Universities having approved four-year medical schools and by the "private" universities having approved four year medical schools. Each University may submit

three names. The Universities, in submitting names, should be able to give assurance that the candidates are willing to serve. The three men whose names are submitted by any given University may come from any part of the country and may represent any division of medical science or public health.

Members of the General Medical Council should give full time service.

The term of service should be nine years, one member retiring each year. In the constitution of the first Council, however, one member should be appointed for ten years, one for 11 years, one for 12 years, one for 4 years, one for 5 years, one for 6 years, one for 7 years, one for 8 years, and one for 9 years.

The salary should be \$15,000 a year. Since it is unlikely that any man below the age of 50 would be nominated (pre-eminence in his field being a qualification for membership) and since, therefore, it is unlikely that a man after service in the General Medical Council would return to private practice or teaching, members should have the privilege of retiring at 68 with a pension.

Functions of the Council

The Council will be charged with defining and supervising the standards of all institutions and practitioners that profit by federal grants-in-aid to the states. The Council will thus become the standard-setting body for

- (1) medical education
- (2) medical research
- (3) medical practice

The General Medical Council must approve the plans submitted by the states for improving medical education, for building and equipping hospitals, for organizing medical care and for all other specific health services directed toward particular groups and conditions, and no federal funds shall be made available to the states through grants-in-aid unless the General Medical Council has certified to the Surgeon General that the standards set up by the Council have been complied with by the states requesting federal aid.

Provision for judicial review of the case of any state or states whose plans have been rejected must be provided for. The Council shall hear appeals from any citizen of the state who believes that the federal grants are being misused in that state or used ineffectively for the purposes for which they were granted. In case the appeal is successful, the Council shall suspend federal grants to that state until such time as it is assured that abuses will be remedied.

Subcommittees of the Council

Clearly, the entirely specific task of the Council in defining and supervising the standards of medical education, medical research, medical practice requires the advisory service of scientific and technical subcommittees covering every field of medical education, medical research and medical practice. These committees will be constituted under the

authority of the General Medical Council; the members of the sub-committees will not receive salaries, but expenses incurred in connection with the work of the sub-committees will be paid from federal funds (administrative appropriation).

In recognition of the probability that the services of some of these men will at times be necessary for longer periods than can be achieved on a "volunteer" basis, there must be provision for paying the members of the sub-committees for specific periods of temporary service, on a per diem basis.

Relation of the General Medical Council to the States

The State Department of Health in every state shall be the clearing agency for federal grants-in-aid made available on recommendation of the General Medical Council and in compliance with its standards. While the individual states will set up whatever coordinating organization they see fit to cooperate with the State Department of Health, it is suggested that a General Medical Council, composed on a state basis, will form the most effective method for state cooperation both as to administration and as to scientific standards.

As in the federal set up, the State Health Officer will be the executive officer of the coordinating committee or General Medical Council of the state when it has been established.

State plans will be submitted to the General Medical Council through the State Health Officer. It should be provided that after an interval of 5 (or 10?) years state plans must be administered by a single health agency, although in the interim, with due regard to the present organization of certain states, certain aspects of the state health plan may be delegated by the State Health Officer to existing agencies.

As indicated in the Principles stated in Section I of this Memorandum, it is essential that the state plans submitted to the General Medical Council shall arrange for the provision of medical care to all that need it and that this care shall be given in conformity with the standards defined by the General Medical Council.

Medical care thus provided must include:

- (1) the services of an individual physician coordinating the services of specialists and consultants with reference to the patient;
- (2) direct access to modern diagnostic and therapeutic facilities in the given hospital with which, as one of the group, the physician is affiliated;
- (3) hospitalization in the given hospital when needed;
- (4) home care under the direction of the personal physician and the hospital group of which he is a member.

Appropriations under the bill

The appropriations to be carried under this bill should include in the first instance only monies for administration, for the work of the General Medical Council and its sub-committees, and for the expansion of the Public Health Services, including the training of personnel. The apportionment of the major appropriations of the bill for grants-in-aid to states between medical education, medical research and the provision of medical care, including the construction, equipment, improvement or purchase of hospitals, should be determined by the General Medical Council.

The bill thus incorporates the principle of experimental approach to the federal treasury. The guiding principle of the bill is that appropriations are useless and may be even dangerous unless these appropriations constitute the means of assuring complete medical care according to modern scientific standards.

April 21, 1939
El:fp

PSF 2nd Cover "L"
3-44

SALT MEADOW

file

4 January

Memo to AER

Will FDR consider Curtis Bok's desire for appointment (by FDR) to a new judgeship in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

This is betimes since the new judgeship is not yet created but the bill is expected to pass. (appeals from Penna., Del and N.J.)

Major reason for considering him (speaking non-politically) would seem to be that he is a good judge in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia where he has been for a number of years. Loves and lives his job of being a judge. See attached. Highly regarded in Philadelphia. Efforts were made to get him to run for mayor but he wouldn't like that job and never bit.

I have no idea how FDR's Pennsylvania advisers on appointments regard Curtis but it is almost certain of course that on purely political grounds other candidates would be ~~beppu~~ ~~strong~~ their political deserts more aggressively than Curtis whose political functioning is only a kind of graft. Curtis does seem to have contributed \$75,000 to the Democratic cause which ought to give him some rating in the political circles.

Curtis feels that in the long run "the freshest legal work is in the Federal Courts. The State work is slowly drying up and it's medieval and with the conservatives firmly in control and against change. The Circuit judges now and then step down and try cases so I'd not be wholly in an appellate ice-box."

Well, he wants it; and rates it. I hope FDR will cast up his merits when Guffey et al produce their candidates. I wish anyway that FDR could get acquainted with Curtis--he's worth it.

Esther

(Cathu Lajie)

(Excerpt sent to the Atty. Genl. - see 7. Huddle folder, 2-44)

Judge Bok's Judge "Ulen"

BACKBONE OF THE HERRING. By Curtis Bok. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 1941. 302 pp. \$3.

Reviewed by MAURICE HINDUS

MR. S. S. McCLURE, one-time magazine magnate, once said that the one quality in literature he always cherished, was charm. Had Mr. McClure been now an editor and had the manuscript of Curtis Bok's book come to his desk, he would have celebrated the discovery of an author after his own heart. For the one quality that permeates every page and every paragraph of this book, is charm. Reading it makes one forget a world gone mad with falsehood and hate and recreates a world we had once known and loved, the world of the common man with his silly vanities, his incongruous innocence, his response to kindness and wit, his love as well as his distrust of common sense.

The son of the late Edward Bok, the Dutch immigrant who has left an imperishable mark on the American magazine world, Curtis Bok, unlike his father, has taken to pen rather late in life. Though in his early forties, this is his first book. All his life he seems deliberately to have run away from writing or from a share in his father's literary enterprises. He has been a lawyer, an adventurer, a traveler, a politician, a social crusader, and finally, he has found the one profession he truly loves—a judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia.

Though written in the third person, the book is autobiographical. Judge Ulen is none other than Curtis Bok. The judge tells us little about his private life but a great deal about his private thoughts. The key to these thoughts is revealed in Ulen's remark



Curtis Bok

that the late Justice Holmes "loved life and had, I suspect, more compassion for the gods that run it than for the people that live in it."

Ulen certainly loves life, not the extravagances of material enjoyment nor the quest of social adulation, but the things that common folk do, the nature of their waywardness, and the reasons thereof. The men and women who pass before him sin and deceive one another. They seek revenge, fight for the restitution of glory or possession. Ulen listens intently. He never sermonizes. He pronounces neither anathemas on the erring nor benedictions on the righteous. Always he seeks to understand them and to treat them

with dignity and wit, and that regardless of whether they are frightened immigrants or flirtatious young women, single and married, who never forget to flaunt their feminine allurements before His Honor. He hears a serious case of a violator of the traffic laws and shortly afterwards has his own car smashed on a busy crossing. He doesn't mind showing an erring mother in his private chambers how to diaper her baby, nor to give her instruction how properly to care for it. He is a father, he loves children, and why shouldn't he perform a humane chore even while wearing his robes?

Curtis Bok has written a wise and delightful book. In days of violence and blood like ours, it is a heartening book to read, for it reaffirms one's faith in the humanity of man.

The "Discoverer"

TAR HEELS: A Portrait of North Carolina. By Jonathan Daniels. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1941. 347 pp., with index. \$3.

Reviewed by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES II

IT isn't necessary to be a North Carolinian or even kin to one to be stimulated and entertained by Mr. Daniels's book about his state. Art for art's sake is always cropping out in Jonathan and embarrassing as this may be to so earnest a sociologist, it makes him readable where others are not.

He takes you here from sea-lands to mountain tops, Buck Duke to Frank Graham, tobacco and cotton economies to hotcha and to the "strawberry babies" that are born at biologically exact intervals after annual convivialities of the berry-picking season. He travels from Wilmington to Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Durham, Charlotte, Asheville, and back to his alma mater at Chapel Hill, and always with a happy frick of putting a red ribbon on a statistic to make it dance, or a black dress and letting it cry. In all the ways in which North Carolina is different and the other ways in which it is typical you are carried along in the company of a wondrously catholic-spirited and companionable gentleman. It is a treat to be with him anywhere, and especially at home.

This book, one of a series on "The Sovereign States" which Dodd, Mead is publishing, deserved better proof-reading. It is a mercifully fresh departure from books about localities which can interest only the people who live there, and them not much. The author makes his North Carolina as nationally attractive as Brooklyn's

beloved Dodgers or California's stars.

In the chapter on Asheville, Thomas Wolfe comes home again, dead. Mr. Daniels was a pall-bearer. Thomas Wolfe had written ill of his fellow citizens there and could never again feel comfortable with them. All over the South there are gentle folks, and some not gentle, who are "mad at" Jonathan Daniels for something he wrote about them in his "A Southerner Discovers the South." He has written some sharp things about people of his own state in this book, too.

But he can come home again any time he wants to, and is doing it all the time. That is partly because he has never really gone away in spirit and is continually going and coming physically. His roots are there and they go deep and away back. He knows the state so well he can feel it as well as see it. He belongs to it so ingrainedly that he couldn't get away if he tried. From all his travels and "discoveries" he comes back to North Carolina as surely as a pigeon.

In addition is the fact that he writes with merciful freedom from those awful introspections which were making so much genius hard to enjoy until the war put an objective focus on everything. Because he is a man of letters and also a newspaperman, his story comes first with him, and he tells it with such gusto and sharp-sight that the attending observations and analyses seem incidental, no matter how pungent, and make no one more than just a little mad. There is a merriment about him as he writes, a song under his breath, an inclination to play with words and happenings and generally to enjoy life as he piles with fine determination his sociology.

For the President
File
Bismarck

PSF *see copies in*
Cravely
John Papp
Tom Mearns

SALT MEADOW
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

TELEPHONE
SAYBROOK 11 RING 28

January 7, 1944

Dearest Eleanor,

I went over, last night, with the greatest interest, FDR's plan offered for the American Peace Award. My strong impression and remembrance is that the plan was put in, but if the record of entries, with the names of the authors, still exists, it is in the bowels of the cellar of 565 Fifth Avenue and not susceptible to disinterment at this time.

*(filed
FDR
Annual
folder)*

You see, the fact that I remember the plan would have nothing to do with the authorship, because it is literally true that in all the consideration given to the plans, the name of the author was at no point known, even to Mr. Root's final Jury of Award. I do not think I would remember this plan, however, if the plan had not been one of those in the League group under intensive consideration at the end.

I am enclosing the plan, thinking that FDR may want it. To me its outstanding virtues are

- (1) Its constitution of an executive committee, instead of a League Council (thus remedying one of the most obvious administrative features of the League);
- (2) Making a two-thirds vote effective, instead of requiring unanimity.

In the 1920s (I remember many talks with Mr. Root on this point) unanimity was considered to be the basic principle in the development of international law, but some of us thought then, and think now, that unless the will of the progressive majority with the wider outlook can be brought to bear upon the rest, advance could take place only in the millennium. I realize that it scraps a desirable fundamental tenet, but it does seem to me that the world has to be so organized that those that have the larger view can make their will effective with those still in the stage of self interest only.

- (3) The use of the boycott - of course essential in bringing recalcitrant or purely self interested nations to time.

**SALT MEADOW
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT**

TELEPHONE
SAYBROOK 11 RING 28

- 2 -

These three features of the plan certainly vastly improve upon the League, but still I do not think the plan fits 1944, for the following two reasons:

- (1) It shows the insistence of 1920 on "national sovereignty" and protests too much on this point. I think most of us now know that a certain surrender of national interest is essential to the working out not only of a cooperative use of raw materials and of the development of the channels of trade, but also with regard to citizenship and immigration.
- (2) The second reason why I do not think the plan is adapted to 1944 is that it still exalts political organization over economic and is too little conscious that the bases of economic cooperation will be the only lasting bases for political cooperation.

Not that I think these last two points need to be made to FDR now. He knows them better than we do.

- - -

Much love,

Esther

(Esther Lape)

PSF Min Coins
3-41
"L" Lash

Items for
The President

Jessie is going to
send over Jim Lash's
record for you to see -

G.

file
personal

PSF: L. Gen.

[1941]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I forgot to tell you this morning that Joe Lash called me to say the Navy had turned him down, simply saying that his qualifications were not what they wanted. I know they went to everyone who ever knew him and that everyone gave him a clean bill of health.

I told him that I thought he had better make no further effort as he is thirty-two years old, but to simply go ahead and make himself as useful as he can in his present occupation and to do as good a job as he can with college groups.

Do you agree?

E.R.

BF Gen. Callahan
3-41
Lash
"L"
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR CAPTAIN JAMES ROOSEVELT:

I am returning herewith report
On Joseph P. Lash. The President has
seen.

GRACE G. TULLY

Excerpt from letter from Joe Lash

How Lash Lash
PSF "J" 3-44

July 18, 1944

file 7

"I finished Charley Michelson's book. I think it should be required reading in every course in political science and for every New Dealer who has entered politics because of conviction rather than office. For Michelson describes the real motives that bind together a political machine and men of conviction ignore such realities at ^athe price of importance. At its inception a political party is created as an instrument by which to realize a program. But soon thereafter the program becomes incidental, and the interest of the machine in holding onto the jobs becomes paramount. For most people the importance of the Democratic Party in that decade has been its usefulness in realizing a program. But for the Party itself the program has been useful for coming to power. It will be interesting to see in the next few days whether southern politicians will be reconciled to a plank on the Negroes as strong as the Republican in view of the fact that the Negro vote may be the deciding one in many states.

"The President's greatness has been in his ability to harness ideals to political realities. He has kept together the alliance of the independent vote, the party organization and the labor vote. But what of the future? The P.A.C. is doing a good job in bringing the labor vote into a more integrated relationship with the party organization. But what about the independent vote which is predominately a middle class vote? In the last election it was represented and organized by the Norris-LaGuardia group. But no machinery was developed sub

sequently to bring it into a permanent relationship with the party and I do not believe it can be adequately represented through the P.A.C.

"But I agree with you completely that party organizations are necessary and that for the present, the Democratic Party is the best on the scene."

Letter from J. L.

July 27

One of the puzzling things about the reported mutiny by the German officers is that so far all our news of it has come from the Nazis-- notably Hitler and Goebbels. Now the ordinary reaction to an uprising which is quelled, is to keep the matter a secret -- if possible. Of course it may be that the mutiny was so widespread, that it had to be admitted officially to curb exaggerated reports, or it may be that public steps had to be taken to quell the movement of dissidence.

However, an additional angle has occurred to me, and that is that the present mutiny provides the future "Stab in the back" explanation of how the war was lost. It transfers the responsibility for the failures on the Eastern and Western fronts from the Nazis to the Generals. That may be why the uprising has been broadcast by the Nazis themselves. It also fits in with the increasing reports that the Nazis are prepared to go underground after military defeat. For such a "Stab in the back" theory would help them make their comeback, especially if post-war Europe is rent by factions, is wracked by unemployment, and a post-war German Government does not develop real authority,

PSF *Don Corcoran "L"*
3-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. JONATHAN DANIELS
HON. JIM BARNES

Will you see what you can do
for Ann Laughlin? She was with
Aubrey Williams' organization and
also was Democratic State Leader.
I understand she is a very good
organizer.

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Chris Loughlin - of lumber
William Cyren - Was the
Dun, State leader. Lead
in 1900.

Gov. Jonathan Daniels
Lin Barnes

file

PST Gen Comms "L"
3-44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 28, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL WATSON:

Will you arrange an appointment for Ed Laughlin this week?

F.D.R.

WASHINGTON
THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 23, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Ed Laughlin called today and said Major Hooker had told him to get in touch with me about an appointment with you. He wishes to take up with you the filling of McNally's place. What can I tell him?

G.

(Telephone number - Murray Hill
2-5180
Leave word with either Mr. Stand
of Miss Predicaer)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF

David L. Lawrence
New York

"L"

8-14-40

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

When do you want to see Matt McCloskey.
Frank Walker called me from New York, and
asked particularly that you see him. He is
very much interested.

E. M. W.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8-13-40

GENERAL WATSON:

Don't you think it would be better
for you to telephone this gentleman?

Roberta

*Yes call in in
EUM.*

*McDonald's - Co
3rd St. Ave
a mayflower Hotel*

*— — — — —
— — — — —*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL WATSON

Will you arrange for me to see McCloskey - absolutely off the record - and tell him he must not tell anybody that he has been to see me at this time? Have him come through the White House and give him about a ten minute appointment.

F. D. R.

Democratic National Committee

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA MEMBER

August 2, 1940

DAVID L. LAWRENCE
20 BENDON TREE BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRANT 0260

Ann Watson

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

My dear Mr. President:

Due to the shortness of my visit with you yesterday morning, I may not have emphasized enough my desire that you invite M. H. McCloskey, Jr. to come to see you, and I did not wish to go into all of the reasons why I thought this would be helpful.

Briefly, McCloskey did a great job for us in '34 and '36 in Pennsylvania, but in '38, he was made a target by some of our misguided friends in the Democratic Party, and, as a result, he retired from politics. Anticipating the trouble we are going to have both in the state and in the nation in raising funds to compete with the opposition, I put him on the Delegate-at-Large slate and stirred up his interest again. He still resents the treatment that Guffey, Stern, et al, gave him in '38, but he is one of your warm admirers and he is a close personal friend of mine.

I feel that if you invited him in that it would further entuse him, and he would be very helpful to me in trying to raise funds for the National Committee, and, in addition, be of great help in the general campaign.

I send you this memorandum, fearful you may think, by reason of the fact that I did not dwell on the reasons for asking you to invite him, that I was not as deeply concerned about it as I am.

The selection of Ed Flynn was received by our friends here very enthusiastically. I think the fact that Farley depended so much upon Flynn in New York State politics that he is now put in a position of loyally standing by him and giving all the help he can.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

David L. Lawrence

DAVID L. LAWRENCE

PSF: "L"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*File
Personal
1944*

For the President

R.R.

AVENUE
LIVE WHITE HOUSE

See Cover "d"
PSF 3-44

Copy for the President

... By the way, I have supported the President three times, the last with reluctance. I know many another who did the same and have no intention of doing so again, but know they won't tell the President before Convention day and not only that, many will attend that convention and not let known their intentions. To my mind the President has all the Glory there is to be had; any peace plan he may have or even approve of will be murdered because of personal hatred, as was done with Woodrow Wilson. If this Country can't wiggle on because of one it is time we know it, in my opinion.

Forrest Lear
Lear and Ptak, Attorneys
Norfolk, Nebraska

COPY

FR

PSF
Gen. Carver
"L"
Drawer 3

North Stonington, Conn.
January 20, 1941

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House.

Dear Franklin:

I was very much with you, by air, on this historic day of your third inauguration.

Your finding time to write me, just before that event, is more than appreciated, but I must correct a totally wrong impression given by my letter of January 1st which confused two distinct matters, in an effort to be brief.

My desire, emphatically, was not to barter certain information for some preferred position as to Government freight!

The steamer is simply my means of carrying through "on my own" with the information service, which applies solely to my personal effort. It also furnishes a reason for my presence, as a member of its crew.

Our inward freight contracts are now arranged, and outward freight is open to Government or any other shipper, on an ordinary competitive basis, for regular service from Jacksonville. Since I happen to be equipped to unravel facts from rumors, in the areas concerned, more easily and rapidly than a Government agent I am going to carry on, and report if successful.

Having re-checked on the Guatemala airports through a man who has lived in the "bush" alone for years prospecting oil for large interests, they can be reached with help of Indian chiefs, who have been there.

These are reported of German, not Japanese construction, and covered over with felled trees and creepers.

I have good reason to be convinced that I can get results in more than one direction and feel I can swing it alone.

Have had more than my share of the tropics and this kind of stuff is not my idea of adventure for the fun of it. In fact, snooping is distasteful but necessary.

My speed may be less than along lines suggested, yet I can appreciate your reason for not giving the idea a "boost".

-2-

It seems harder for me to be of use in this crisis than the Duke of Windsor, although I have abdicated nothing but possessions.

That was due to volunteer service with A.E.F., so should come under the statute of limitations.

As ever,

R. R. LEAYCRAFT -- Leakie

North Stonington
Conn.

Jan. 20th '41

President - Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The White House.

Dear Franklin:-

I was very much with you,
by air, on this historic day of your
third inauguration.

Your finding time to write me, just-
before that-event, is more than appreciated,
but I must correct a totally wrong
impression given by my letter of Jan 1st:
which confused two distinct-matters, in
an effort to be brief.

My desire, emphatically, was not to
barter certain information for some
preferred position as to Government-freight!

The steamer is simply my means of
carrying through, "on my own," with the
information service, which applies solely
to my personal effort. It also furnishes
a reason for my presence, as a member of
its crew.

Our inward freight contracts are now
amanged, & outward freight-is open to Govt. on
any other shipper, on an ordinary competitive
basis, for regular service from Jacksonville.

2.

Since I happen to be equipped to unravel facts from rumors, in the areas concerned, more easily & rapidly than a Govt. agent - I am going to carry on, & report if successful.

Having re-checked on the Guatemala airports through a man who has lived in the "bush" alone for years, prospecting oil for large interests, they can be reached with help of Indian chiefs, who have been there.

These are reported, of German not Japanese construction & covered over with felled trees & weepers.

I have good reason to be convinced that I can get results, in more than one direction & feel I can swing it alone.

Have had more than my share of the tipples & this kind of stuff is not my idea of adventure, for the fun of it. In fact - snooping is distasteful but necessary.

My speed may be less than along lines suggested, yet - I can appreciate your reason for not giving the idea a "boost."

It seems harder for me to be of use, in this crisis than the Duke of Windsor, although I have abdicated nothing but possessions.

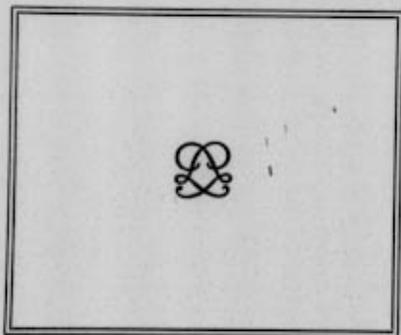
That was due to volunteer service with A. E. T., so should come under the statute of limitations.

As ever P. H. Seaycraft - Peachie.

[Leads]

PSF

gen Corres "h"
3-42



GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES
FOR 1943

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM B. LEEDS



President Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

23 WALL STREET

October 24, 1941

file personal
PSF 3-41
Gen Carus
"L" Leffingwell

Dear Mr. President:
There is a story in the morning's Mirror by Pearson and Allen about what they say I said to you a year ago. The story is a harmless and unimportant one, but I don't like you to think that I talk to the papers about my too infrequent talks with you. I don't know Pearson or Allen. I don't remember saying to you what they say I said. I don't quote my conversations with you.

I am, my dear Mr. President,
with great respect

Faithfully yours

Herbert Hoover
(Leffingwell)

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED
OCT 25 11 52 AM '41

they distrust it all.

They remember Roosevelt announced in gasegoric terms that the destroyer Greer was attacked first by a Nazi sub. Later, they know, Secretary Knox reported to the Senate that a British plane first attacked the U-boat and the Greer was actually bearing down on the sub when it turned back and fired.

So when the Kearney is hit, your Midwesterner is skeptical on what happened.

Navy Censorship

The average Main Streeter had no idea the Navy was putting guns on Panama's ships until a couple of them were sunk and Panama objected to guns. Midwesterners didn't care very much if U. S. guns were on Panama ships. But they would like to have known about it in advance, instead of having it leak out by accident.

Now they wonder what else has been going on that they don't know about.

Navy censorship has given rise to wild rumors of shooting matches on the high seas, plus far more suspicion than is justified about secret international moves made by the White House.

Result — foremost complaint you hear out there is: "If the President would only tell us what he's doing! We're not children! We know we have to help Russia, even if Stalin doesn't believe in religion. But why does F. D. have to make such a queer announcement about Russia bringing back religion? Must he bamboozle us? We don't want war, but we might be willing to go if we're led — with our eyes open."

DR's Bogging Details

Almost a year ago, shortly after Roosevelt won a third term, Russell Leffingwell, a partner in the mighty house of J. P. Morgan, called at the White House. Roosevelt and Leffingwell have been on opposite sides of many fights, but they enjoy a friendship dating to the Woodrow Wilson days, when Franklin was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Russell was Under Secretary of the Treasury.

So Leffingwell offered his old friend a piece of advice. "You have two big jobs, Mr. President: to be President and

to lead the nation. That was the one vital thing Wilson forgot. So he lost the country.

"He got snarled in the details of administration and forgot the broader problem of leadership. And that was why Herbert Hoover never could lift up the country and lead it out of the depression. He got bogged down with administration details. He forgot to lead the nation."

Leffingwell has not been to the White House lately. But he could point out truthfully now that Roosevelt is out of touch with the people. For eight years he made periodic trips across the country. No President had ever travelled as much. His critics called it politics, but he made the country acquainted with what he was doing. He led the nation.

Today Roosevelt's time goes to admirals, war strategists, diplomats and details of defense. His nose is to the grindstone. He gets no more feel of the people than he can snatch from the train window between Washington and Hyde Park.

And in the Midwest, at least, the people miss his leadership.

Capitol Chaff

CAPITAL chuckle of the week: "What is Congress? A nuthouse run by the inmates."

(Copyright, 1941, United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)



LEFFINGWELL HE GAVE the President some sound advice.

PSF Gen. Coors
"L" Left 3-42

Personal

March 16, 1942.

Dear Russell:

Sometimes I wish I could carry out your thought of more frequent talking on the air on my part but the one thing I dread is that my talks should be so frequent as to lose their effectiveness. And incidentally, I suppose you know that every time I talk over the air it means four or five days of long, overtime work in the preparation of what I say. Actually, I cannot afford to take this time away from more vital things.

There is apathy, though frankly I think it is lessening.

But you are dead right about the parades and the brass bands and the meetings and the waving of the flag. I am trying to get that started all over.

Honestly, the real trouble is not in the people or the leaders, but in a gang which unfortunately survives -- made up mostly of those who were isolationists before December seventh and who are actuated today by various motives in their effort to instill disunity in the country. Some are publishers like Bertie McCormick and the Pattersons and the Roy Howard papers. The hearts of these people are not in unity and some of them still want a negotiated peace. Some of them are columnists or radio commentators who are actuated by the same motives. Some of them are politically minded and seek election gains. Some of them are anti-racial and anti-religious like the K.K.K. crowd

- 2 -

and some are extreme nationalists like some of the wild Irish.

The best comment I have heard was by Elmer Davis after I spoke at the end of February. He said: "Some people want the United States to win so long as England loses. Some people want the United States to win so long as Russia loses. And some people want the United States to win so long as Roosevelt loses."

I think we must avoid too much personal leadership -- my good friend Winston Churchill has suffered a little from this. It must grow more slowly -- remembering always that we have only been in the war for three months.

But you are dead right about more enthusiasm and I am starting on that line. I do hope to see you one of these days soon.

As ever yours,

Honorable R. C. Leffingwell,
23 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.

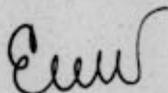
fdr/dj

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-6-42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Mr. Leffingwell asked me to
give you this letter.



E.M.W.

REPRODUCTION
OF THE WHITE HOUSE

23 Wall Street
New York

March 5, 1942

Dear Mr. President:

I suppose that you have a suggestion every minute from some one. Yet I hope you will give more than a moment's thought to these few suggestions of mine.

I think people need to be roused from their apathy and from their defense psychology, and some of them from their backbiting, and some from their defeatism. I think you are the only one who can do it.

They too infrequently see you, and too infrequently hear your voice. Too seldom and too late do they have the great thrill of hearing you speak in direct discourse in your own beautiful English.

For the faded and somewhat distorted reflection of the give and take of your conversations with the reporters doesn't do the job at all. Indeed often as not it does as much harm as good.

Again, about defense psychology, I think we ought to stop selling defense bonds and begin selling war bonds, and organize the bankers of the country, all over the country, to sell them. They ought to hold meetings and wave the flag.

And I think we ought to send our boys to army training camps with parades and brass bands and cheers; not as now have them slip out of town unhonored and unsung except by their families as though it were something to be sad about or even ashamed about.

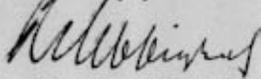
We must get a little thrill of patriotic fervor into

the hearts of all the people. They must have hope and a passionate desire to carry the war to victory. They need to be lifted out of the spirit of grim endurance which afflicts too many of them, and into the spirit of high endeavor, into the spirit of hope and resolve to triumph.

You are the one person who can lead the people in this spirit, arouse them to this high resolve.

I am, my dear Mr. President, with great respect

Faithfully yours



R. C. Jefferingwell

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

elle
pas mal

PSF
Henri Combes
"L"

N.D.

J'avais entendu aussi, à Madison Garden, M. Roosevelt, que je voyais pour la première fois, et, prenant mesure avec un oeil tout neuf de ce beau type humain d'un Chef élu, j'avais admiré qu'à notre époque une démocratie eût la chance de pouvoir l'incarner dans un véritable aristocrate de l'esprit et du coeur. N'ayant pu, jusque là, juger que l'homme d'état, qu'il est facile d'admirer, j'apprenais quelque déception sur la plateforme de politique intérieure: dans un discours parfaitement sobre et dépouillé, j'ai eu la profonde satisfaction de ne jamais le prendre en défaut de complaisance envers lui-même, d'abandon à aucune de ces deux tentations habituelles de l'orateur politique: la rhétorique ou la démagogie.

L'homme que j'ai entendu n'est pas "cheap": son habilité suprême, envers lui-même, consiste précisément à pouvoir ne jamais sacrifier ses exigences intimes, ses exigences secrètes, à l'habilité politique indispensable. En réalité, le vrai drame humain est celui de cette solitude secrète parmi la foule: celle de tout meneur d'hommes ayant à remplir en ce monde une mission.

Alexis Léger

PSF *Sm Conca "L" 3-44*
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. ABNER FERGUSON:

I understand that the State Directorship of the Federal Housing Administration in Massachusetts is open and I would appreciate it if you would consider Daniel LeHand for this position. As you know, he was connected with the H.O.L.C. for a number of years and also has been connected with various real estate concerns in and around Boston.

F.D.R.

June 28, 1944.

Dear Dan:

The President has your letter and was delighted to know that Missy is showing real improvement and is so very interested in all that goes on around her these days.

He is sending your name to Abner Ferguson to tell him of your interest in the Massachusetts State Directorship of the F.H.A. We will let you know what we hear.

The President sends warm personal regards to you and George.

As ever,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Mr. Daniel LeHand,
166 Waverly Avenue,
Newton, Massachusetts.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt-
Washington D.C.
D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I understand that the Mass. State Director of the F. N. A. has resigned and, as I am particularly qualified for that work, would like very much to be considered for the position. If a transfer could be effected I would be extremely grateful.

Margurite is showing improvement both physically and mentally, and, while she is not talking a lot, she is increasing her vocabulary and is reading much better. She is taking a very active interest in her immediate surroundings, which is most helpful.

The reports we receive regarding
your health are very encouraging
and here is hoping you can get
away from Washington often.

Sincerely
Sam LeHand

June 23-1944
166 Beverly Ave.
Newton, Mass.

President Franklin D Roosevelt
The White House
Washington
D.C.

Dear Grace -

Would appreciate it if you will see that the President gets the enclosed.

Marquise is showing progress every day and expect she will be doing the washing soon.

Hope that you are getting along with the heat of Washington, as we continue to wear our red flannels. Geo joins me in sending our love

Thank you

As Ever
Geo.

June 23-1944
166 Waverly Ave.
Newton Mass.

PSF Gen. Conca "L" 3-44
file
AUG 16 1944 Aug. 13-1944

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt-

I wish to thank you for the beautiful basket of flowers received from you and the President in memory of my Sister.

I also want to take this opportunity to convey to you my appreciation of the many courtesies extended to our family during Marguerite's long illness.

Sincerely

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House

Wm. J. Hand



Mrs. Franklin D Roosevelt
The White House
Washington
D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1939

PA:

Give him an appointment next
week after I get back.

F.D.R.

~~P.P.E.~~
5770

Kanner.

Please take care
of this
E.M.W.

C
O
P
Y

Hotel d'Iina
Paris
June 7, 1939

Yeni
PST

My dear Mr. President:

The Paris edition of the Herald-Tribune contains the news of the defeat of the Library bill of the House. I confess that I am completely bewildered and very much distressed by such an unexpected stroke. If as seems likely it was due to stump politics of the most despicable sort. I am disgusted beyond measure. Having had no news from Washington I have supposed that the bill was going through without difficulties, perhaps already been passed. Only yesterday I was telling Julian Cain, Director of the Bibliothique National about your plan in which he expressed the greatest interest and the hope that it might be written up as an example of public spirited generosity which ought to be followed by others.

I am sailing tomorrow on the President Roosevelt and shall be in New York by June 17 and in Washington a few days later. Then I shall talk it over with ~~Green~~ (1) and others and hope that I may see you if you are still there. I don't want to give up yet and am quite ready to get into as big a fight as possible.

Meanwhile, I am grinding my teeth to think that I have to be away at just this time.

I find that all my friends over here (England - France - Belgium) are convinced that your letter to Hitler and Mussolini was a monkey wrench in the machinery and damaged it considerably, probably beyond repair and that is my own opinion.

Very sincerely yours,

Waldo S. Leland

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

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

MEMBER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ACADEMIESEXECUTIVE OFFICES
807 FIFTEENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.Hôtel d'Ina
Paris

June 7, 1939

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1787
 AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, 1780
 AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, 1812
 AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY, 1842
 AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, 1888
 AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1868
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, 1879
 SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE AND EXEGESIS, 1880
 MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 1882
 AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1884

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, 1885
 AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1900
 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1902
 AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, 1904
 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1904
 AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1908
 AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1908
 HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY, 1924
 LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1924
 MEDIAEVAL ACADEMY OF AMERICA, 1925

My dear Mr. President

The Paris edition of the Herald-Tribune contains the news of the defeat of the Library bill by the House. I confess that I am completely bewildered and very much distressed by such an unexpected stroke. If, as seems likely, it was due to sharp politics of the most despicable sort, I am disgusted beyond measure. Having had no news from Washington I had supposed that the bill was going through without difficulty, perhaps already has passed. Only yesterday I was telling French colleagues, leaders of the Republic, their nationals, about your plan, in which he expressed the greatest interest, and the hope that it might be written up as an example of public spirit generosity, which ought to be followed by others.

I am sailing tomorrow, on the Pres. Roosevelt, and shall be in New York by June 17, and in Washington a few days later. Then I shall talk at once with Cannon and others, and hope that I

...
May see you if you are still there. I don't want to join
up yet, and am quite ready to get into as
big a fight as possible.

Meanwhile I am questioning my tactics to
think that I had to be away at just this
time.

I find that all my friends over here (England,
France, Belgium) are convinced that your
letter to Hitler was Murkowski's was a monkey-
wrench in the machinery and damaged it
considerably, probably beyond repair. And
that is my own opinion.

Very sincerely yours

Naldo Seland

The Honorable Franklin D Roosevelt
The White House
Washington

October 3, 1941

*File ASF
personal
MenComes
3-41
L"*

My dear Levett:

I am grateful to you for your letter and I know you understand what a great loss my Mother's death has been to me.

I have been very much interested in seeing your reference and I am returning it with this letter.

I fear there is little chance of my visiting England again for some time but if I do, I shall hope to see you.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Louis Edward Levett,
70 The Crescent,
Southwick,
Sussex,
England.

fdr/tmb

Enclosure

Card written in Mrs. FDR's handwriting April 3rd, 1914 from 1733 N Street, Washington, D. C.
"Edward Levett, has lived with me for five months as butler and valet. I have found him honest and sober and very competent. He is a very good valet and keeps everything in good order. He keeps silver very well and makes very good salads and sandwiches. As I am going away, Mrs. James Roosevelt, 49 East 65th Street, New York City will be glad to speak to anyone about him. I let him go because I do not need him in Summer. Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt"

U
V
Sept 2nd 1941

Tel:
Southwick 9965.

70 The Crescent,

Southwick,

Sussex.

England

President Roosevelt

Dear Sir

I was very sorry to hear the sad news on the wireless on Sunday night of your mother Mrs James Roosevelt I felt I must write as she was the lady that engaged me in New York for your service at Washington some years ago. Will you please accept my deepest sympathy & also I hope you will not mind me taking the liberty of writing to you I hope Mrs Roosevelt & your sons which were little boys when I was your Butler, Valet, are well. In this country England we all think the world of you & I am proud to think I was in your service but sorry only for a short time. I have sent you my Reference book, so that you may remember me but I should like it back as I prized it so much

100-100-100

100-100-100

100-100-100

Sir if you or Mr Roosevelt ever come
to England I do hope I shall have the
pleasure in seeing you I am now working
in a factory. E.P.A. + hope you will
give me the honour at my small house
+ I will get some of the Washington
Sandwiches I used to make for you at Home

I lost my wife 2 years ago but I have
two nice daughters

again Hoping you will forgive me
for writing to you

Yours Obedient Servant

Lewis Edward Leatt.



BRISTOL
1941
SUSSEX

President Roosevelt
The White House
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.



PSF

New Codes "L"

3-VV

*Full
price*

Wardman Park Hotel
CONNECTICUT AVENUE AND WOODLEY ROAD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Jan. 29, 1944.

Beloved Mr. President:

On the eve of your birthday I am sending you from the depth of my heart my warmest wishes. May joy abide with you and may you lead our nation and the world to Victory and Peace. We have marvelled at every move of yours in this direction.

May I convey to you a few things which might be of interest to you. It seems to me that in

the forthcoming election Roerich and his followers will not be in the position to harm either you or Mr. Wallace. They have lost their last wealthy backers and have lost their prestige - the Board of Education has revoked the Roerich Museum charter and given us a permanent one. In revoking the charter the Board of Education branded Roerich an "impostor" and a "dangerous man".

With regard to the letters of the blackmailing "lady", l'affaire Sparks must have taught the Republican leaders a lesson to be careful in dealing with fraudulent material.

May full joy in life be yours
for the ensuing year.

With my deepest affection,
Devotedly Yours,

Esther J. Lichtman

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File under Lightfoot.

Handwritten notes: "Hand 2" and "PSF L".

2 - Lightfoot
May 10, 1939

Gentlemen:

In reply to your inquiry regarding WARREN R. LIGHTFOOT, 430 East 86th Street, New York, we report that he is 47 years of age, married and resides at given address.

Subject has been identified with the advertising, advertising counsel, and industrial engineering business for 20 years or more and some years ago operated under the name of the Lightfoot Service, industrial engineers and advertising service.

At the present time the subject appears as the present and dominating factor in Lightfoot Associates, Inc., 342 Madison Ave., this city, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on the 24th day of April 1937 with an authorized capital stock of (30) shares, all of which are of one class, without par value.

The nature of the concern, is to conduct a general advertising business both as principals and agents, including the preparation and arrangement of advertisements and the manufacture and construction of advertising devices and novelties.

We were unable to contact Mr. Lightfoot at his place of residence, however in response to a card requesting an appointment, he phoned this office and stated that he was leaving for Washington, D.C., on the 9th instant and would undoubtedly be in that city until the latter part of the week, but that detailed and definite information could be obtained from him on his return to New York City.

Inquiries made in outside sources and of references furnished by Mr. Lightfoot fail to find anyone in a position to express an opinion as to his financial status or responsibility, or have we been able to establish same.

The subject occupies a \$125. a month apartment on the 2nd floor (suite 2F) at 430 East 86th Street, New York City, at which address he is favorably ~~xxx~~ regarded, spoken of as a desirable tenant, has a tendency at times to be a little slow in meeting his monthly rent, but no trouble has been experienced in collecting same, and said to be owing nothing in that direction at the present time.

On consulting the litigation records we find that on August 26, 1935 a suit was instituted against Warren R. Lightfoot, 1435 Lexington Ave., for \$22.60 by Walter L. Horn for services rendered. On November 8, 1935 a judgment was filed against Warren R. Lightfoot, served at 430 East 86th Street, this city, for \$2,820.02 by Zinn & Meyer, Inc., on a City Court Judgment.

On November 14, 1932 a suit for \$551.25 filed against Warren R. Lightfoot, served at 1095 Park Ave., by Zinn & Myer Inc., on (6) notes. On November 22, 1932 a suit for \$5,300. against Warren R. Lightfoot, 132 West 31 Street and Mildred S. Lightfoot, 155 East 93 Street, for \$5,300 by the Cranford Trust Co., on a note.

On July 23, 1930 Warren R. Lightfoot, 155 East 93 Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, assets \$32,300., liabilities \$63,262.88. Attorneys Posses, Katcher & Drisen, 295 Madison Ave., this city.

On July 28, 1933, a Lis Pendens (foreclosure of mortgage) filed against Warren R. Lightfoot, property at Grand and Essex Streets, this city by the Cranford Trust Co., to set aside conveyance.

The following suits were filed against Warren R. Lightfoot, served at 1 Madison Ave. this city, March 4, 1927 - \$108.24 by the Belmont Garage for storage; June 24, 1929, \$200. by the Cornish Wire Co., on four notes, October 11, 1929 - \$198.63 by the 222 E. 92 St., Garage Inc. for storage.

On August 5, 1931 a judgment was filed against Warren R. Lightfoot and John H. Lube, address not stated for \$253.34 by the Madison Letter Shop, nature of action not stated.

On December 31, 1935 two judgments were filed against Warren R. and

Mildred S. Lightfoot, address not stated by the Fishman Realty & Construction Co. Inc., one for \$3,025.62 and the other for \$1,322.05.

Against Warren Lightfoot, address not stated, in 1926 there was one judgment, in 1927 there was one judgment. On January 30, 1936, a judgment by the State Tax Commission against same party for \$575.27.

At a local bank the Lightfoot Associates Inc., maintaining a small but satisfactory, routine non-borrowing checking account since 1937, the account had been conducted along proper lines and relationship satisfactory.

Warren R. Lightfoot has since 1928 been employed as advertising counselor by the Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., 111 8th Ave., this city, and his services in that capacity have been highly satisfactory. He is well known and favorably regarded by Benjamin Abrams, president of this concern, who states that he has known the subject for the past 15 years and what business relations he has had with him have always been conducted in a proper manner.

W. C. Schmidt, managing director of the R. Fulton Cutting Estate, 20 Pine Street, this city, and who acts as the New York representative of the Colonial Radio Corp., Buffalo, N.Y., states, that he has known the subject during the past 15 years both in a business and social way, that Warren R. Lightfoot in the past and also the Lightfoot Associates, have acted as advertising counselors for the Colonial Radio Corp., and also in an advisory capacity, what business relations he has had with Lightfoot have always been attended to promptly and properly, has rendered satisfactory service, spoken of as a man well posted in his line of work, recommends him highly and considers him responsible and during the many years he has known him has heard no adverse criticism.

Baily B. Burritt, general director of the Community Service, Inc., 315 4th Ave., this city, states, that he has known the subject during the past 15 or 20 years and for a number of years up until four or five years ago he (subject) had been employed in an advisory capacity and as advertising council by the New York Institute for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which was subsequently merged into the Community Service, Inc. That Lightfoot rendered highly satisfactory service, considers him a man well versed in the advertising field and while he was unable to express an opinion as to subject's financial responsibility believes that in the past he did derive a fairly good living income from his business.

Warren R. Lightfoot during the past six years, has been acting as advertising counselor for the Welbilt Stove Co., (appliances) 57-18 Flushing Ave., Maspeth, L.I., where he is spoken of as man of ability, capable, efficient and during the time that he has been employed in this capacity has rendered highly satisfactory service, never come under any criticism, consider him a man of ability and responsible, insofar as their business relationship is concerned.

Warren R. Lightfoot is well known to and favorably regarded by, one of the directors of the New York Herald Tribune, 230 West 41 Street, this city, who speaks of him as a man of years of experience in the advertising field, and what business relations he has had with him at times in the past, were properly handled. This party was unable to express an opinion as to the responsibility of the subject of inquiry.

The consensus of opinion regarding the subject, by those interviewed, is of a favorable nature insofar as business ability and relations are concerned, but although the various references consulted state that they have known Lightfoot for many years they were unable to offer an opinion as to his financial responsibility or to what extent he would be responsible.

However, we are unable to establish any great amount of financial responsibility and suggest that in matters where credit is contemplated he be made to submit proof of his ability to meet same.

Regarding your specific question as to subject's activities in the raising of funds for colleges, we are informed, that some years ago he was active in this direction, but during the past five years or so, has done nothing along those lines, and confines his activities to that of advertising counselor.

PSF
Sen Carus
"L"

Hill
Lilienthal

May 4, 1936.

Letter from David Lilienthal to Senator Norris about
Chairman Morgan opposing his re-appointment. Explains
their differences of opinions in regard to T.V.A.
Encloses his letters to Morgan and his reply.

SEE--Tennessee Valley Authority-Special File-Drawer 2--1936

PSF
Sen "L"
file
private
Sen L. D. ... n-34

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1958

Hon. Robert M. La Follette, Jr.
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator La Follette:

Since our recent conversation I have selected examples which illustrate my concern at the Authority's Engineering Division's practice of appointing engineers who are bitter opponents of public operation of power developments.

I recognize that in dam building and even in operation, we must often use men who have been in the employ of private utilities. There is, however, no justification for the appointment of consultants with the records of those I refer to below, where they can and do affect policies.

In August of 1955 I noted in a newspaper that Chairman Morgan had announced the appointment of the Assistant to the President of the Southern Bell Telephone Company to be in charge of the selection of our employees. To turn such a matter over to a utility executive seemed such bad policy that I opposed the appointment, and the Board decided against his selection, after extended discussion. I attach copy of my telegram to the Board in this matter, marked "A".

The Engineering Division in recent weeks has recommended and we have employed as consultants these men:

- (a) Daniel W. Mead, well known for his opposition to public power development, particularly for his attacks upon the St. Lawrence project.
- (b) George W. Hamilton, many years the right hand man of Martin Insull, as vice-president of the notorious Middle West Utilities Company, now a consulting engineer in Chicago.

Faithfully,

David S. Brentnall

Director

3
COPY

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Florence, Alabama
July 26, 1933

Tennessee Valley Authority
Attention Arthur E. Morgan and H. A. Morgan
Knoxville, Tennessee

Greatly concerned over newspaper reports of serious consideration to application of Kendall Weisiger assistant to President of Southern Bell Telephone Company as important man in Personnel Division stop Granting Weisigers fine character and technical qualifications his close association with largest utility in America and his unquestioned loyalty to his chiefs in my judgment would almost certainly disqualify him to aid in selection of personnel for Authority stop This is by no means a reflection on Weisiger for I assume that in his present employment he has concurred in Bell Systems deep seated opposition to government in business and that he could not over night profess a belief in the feasibility and wisdom of the governments first great business activity as required of Board members by the act stop Furthermore it would give extremists an opportunity to criticize every appointment in which he participated as being prompted by his past associations and result in embarrassment to him particularly since report is that he is to be on leave of absence stop Believe important matter of principle involved and earnestly solicit your careful weighing of the above considerations

David E. Lilienthal

PSF

Gen Comms "A"
3-44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

ADMIRAL BROWN:

Will you see if you can find
out anything about Russell W. Linaka.
He had one of the small landing crafts
which took part in the invasion.

F.D.R.

PSF Gen Corrie "L"

December 9, 1944.

Dear Bill:-

Will you call up Dunav and ask if Linaka
can be released soon? He is a Lieutenant or a
Lieutenant, jg., and reaches the age of forty-
five within a few weeks or months. I understand
he has done excellent service and has transported
many thousands of men in the LS of which he is
in command. I think he has had nearly three
years service, and I think he is too old to be
sent out to the Philippines.

(Russell Tom.?)

Always sincerely,

"F.D.R."

Admiral William D. Leahy,
Chief of Staff,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 265-44

44-1134-Retired Officers, Line and Staff Corps of the Regular Navy and Reserve-Release from Active Duty.

Pers-3A-EM, P19-1, 26 September 1944.

ACTION: All Ships and Stations

1. Beginning with the declaration of a national emergency in 1939, available retired officers, including those retired for physical disability, were recalled to active duty. Since that time, these officers and many officers retired subsequent to that time have served the Nation and the Navy well. They have performed invaluable service in developing the Navy to its present strength and efficiency. Many have performed this service at a very considerable personal sacrifice.
2. The officer-personnel situation has now improved sufficiently through the training of younger officers, both reserves and regulars, to permit the commencing of a progressive release of retired officers from further active duty.
3. The release of retired officers from active duty is not to be construed as other than one of the essential first steps to adjust officer personnel to current and prospective requirements of the naval service.
4. The release of retired officers from active duty must necessarily proceed gradually so as to result in a minimum disturbance to the naval service. For this reason, it is the Bureau's intention to release first those officers whose physical condition or advanced age in-grade renders desirable their early return to inactive duty. As a general guide in the interests of uniformity, the Bureau wishes first consideration for return to inactive duty given to all retired officers of or above the ages indicated below:

FLAG OFFICERS	64
CAPTAINS	60
COMMANDERS	55
LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS	50
LIEUTENANTS	45
LIEUTENANTS (JG)	45
ENSIGNS	45
CWO and WO	50
5. The above table is not intended to limit release only to those officers over the ages indicated. The desires of individual retired officers of any ages for return to inactivateduty are to be given favorable consideration whenever the needs of the service permit.
6. In order to provide the Bureau with full information on which to base an orderly execution of this plan, bureaus, administrative offices, and commanding officers are directed to forward to the Bureau their recommendations regarding the order of release to inactive duty of retired officers under their commands, indicating the names of those retired officers whose services can be spared without an immediate contact relief. Where necessary, an adequate relief will be provided within a reasonable time. The names of any officers, regardless of age, whom commanding officers consider not physically or otherwise fully qualified to remain on active duty should be indicated. - BuPers. L. E. Denfield.

*File
Denfield
into letter
to adm
Leadly
10/10/44*

(3442)

hms.

PSF

Gen Corles "L" 3-44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

J. EDGAR HOOVER:

How do you think Mrs.
Roosevelt should answer this one
about Charles Lindberg?

F.D.R.

Letter from Fannie (Mrs. Joe) Dienstein,
717 Center St., Taft, California, 8/28/44,
to Mrs. Roosevelt, asking the whereabouts of
Charles Lindberg, and if he and his are
being followed.

*Report came back + entire cover
is being sent to Mrs. R. 9/7/44.)*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

E.R.

I think the letter about
Charles Lindberg calls for an answer
and I am asking the F.B.I. how it
should be answered.

F.D.R.

See: Steve Early folder-Drawer 2-1939
for original memo and articles.

COPI

October 19, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE:

Please tell Ernest that Harlan Miller's story is essentially accurate and that Ernest's story is essentially inaccurate--especially in what he calls "the really significant points" at the bottom of para graph three.

Under the sub-heading "Here, However," he says "from his earliest years Franklin D. Roosevelt moved in a society which was in a real sense international and which was not conscious of any differentiation between the interests of the United States and the interests of Western Europe." This is stated as fact when it is definitely pure invention. (I am being polite.) Ernest's failure to investigate is rather pathetic, as is his knowledge of history.

If he would look into the question of "family ties", he would realize that the Roosevelt family, in the West Indian sugar business was compelled to contend many years against the British and French interests in those Islands--and that is what made them revolutionists rather than Tories in 1776.

If he had ever read about the China trade of the Delano family, he would have realized that the great fight in those days was between the British and the American firms. And that I was brought up on the story of how the Delano family's principal competitors were the British. The President's grandfather, Warren Delano, was the United States agent in China during the whole of the Civil War and spent most of his time fighting against the British interests which, at that time, were wholly on the side of the Confederacy.

The statement further down column one that "in later years he made it plain by his comments that he did not look back upon Germany with the same friendliness that he felt for Great Britain and France," (referring to his early years in Germany) is deliberate falsification. As a matter of simple fact, I did not know Great Britain and France as a boy but I did know Germany. If anything, I looked upon the Germany that I knew with far more friendliness than I did on Great Britain or France.

The next paragraph in regard to a pro-Chinese basis is, in part, true because in the China trade days all European and American traders regarded Chinese employees as essentially honest, whereas, at that period Japanese employees were not so rated.

The next paragraph in regard to my half-brother is just plain dirty. It is true that he was First Secretary of Embassy in London but it is also true that under President Cleveland he was First Secretary of Embassy in Vienna and, as a matter of fact, my half-brother infinitely preferred his tour of duty in Vienna to his tour of duty in London.

In regard to my relations with the British and French during the Wilson Administration, there is just enough truth in Ernest's statement to make it untrue, because he omits the fact that instead of Spring-Rice needing to "hand his ways" if Ernest had been here at that time, he would have realized that Von Bernstorff and the German Embassy did things in Washington before our entry into the War which were not only contrary to diplomatic usage, but would have caused Von Bernstorff to be sent home in 1914, if we had then known what we learned later.

PSF 1
Ernest
Lindell
Len-2
L

2

The statement that "Franklin D. Roosevelt was convinced we were going into the World War long before we entered it" is untrue. The slur on William Jennings Bryan and through him on the President is pretty cheap.

Tell Ernest that I forgive him because I happen to know the environment in which he lived during the World War but that I hope much that in the future he will not let prejudice enter into his column as it has in this case. It might be useful if Ernest would check with me first, because after all, as an old friend, he has a right to do so.

F.D.R.

FDR/dj

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I wonder whether you have seen this column by Ernest Lindley. It was written to correct errors of statement in the first column which we called to his attention.

S. T. E.

*See - these Early folders for original memo's & article
Reamer 2-19-39*

*file
personal.*

*PS F Gen Carres 3-42
"L"*

March 24, 1942.

Dear Mrs. Lippincott:-

I had no idea that you had a grandson at Groton! I am glad his Father has been transferred to Canada and I have called off the British Embassy passport matter and reservation.

I do hope to have the pleasure of seeing you one of these days soon.

Very sincerely yours,

S/ Franklin D. Roosevelt

54a. Hasell Street —
Charleston. So. Carolina
March - 18th 42.

Dear Mr President
Mrs Rutherford tells me
that she has written
you in regard to
making it possible
for my Grandson
Gerald W. B. Selous
to obtain a seat on
the clipper going
to England direct in
May or June - His father
Gerald H. Selous is in
the British Diplomatic
Service - My daughter
Carmel is in England

with her husband. —
The boy has been in
America in my care for
nearly two years. at
Boston & on the Merid
List & has done
well. I trust — His
ambition to return it
due entirely to his
life long ambition to go
into the Navy — & he
feels he will have a
better chance to pass
the examinations if he
can get home — The
1st ones are taken with
autumn — & the final
ones at 16 years.

So you see it is
important for me —
I know you will
understand his ambition
& will help us if you
feel you can —
Our appreciation is very
great under any
circumstances —
With best wishes —

Very sincerely —
Cornelia N. Lippincott.

54 A. Hasell Street —
Charleston, So. Carolina.
March 18th —

Dear Mrs. Tully —

The enclosed letter
explains in detail —
& I trust be most grateful
to you if you will
bring it to the
President's attention.
I shall be at the above
address until April
29th to 31st — any
communication will
reach me such letter
will be in care
of my nephew

Dr. Montgomery Blair
84 Calverton Circle
Washington

Thank you for your
most best wishes

Very Sincerely
Cornelia W. Lippincott

Mrs Lippincott's present address, 54 A Howell St. Charleston S.C.
Telephone: Charleston 3-3563-

Gerald Selous (British)
born August 8th 1927

Son of
Gerald H. Selous Esq.
Foreign Office - London -
and Mrs Selous (born Gemilla Lippincott)
Is now at Groton -
Would like a place on clipper
going to England or Ireland (not Lisbon)
in May or June -

Wants to go into British Navy and
for this must pass his examinations
at 16 - (Should tutor for this over there)
Came to this country 2 yrs. ago on quota
holds diplomatic passport. has been finger printed
Is in this country with his Grandmother
Mrs. Hare Lippincott
C/o Dr. Montgomery Blair - 80 Kalorama Circle
Wash. D.C.

The White House
Washington

MAR 23 11 02 AM 1942

WB41 39 DL

CHARLESTON SOCAR 23 1006A

MISS GRACE TULLY

EXECUTIVE MANSION

WORD HAS JUST COME THAT MY SON-IN-LAW GERALD H SELOUS
HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO CANADA WILL YOU KINDLY DISREGARD
OUR REQUEST ON HIS SONS BEHALF PLEASE EXPRESS OUR DEEPEST
APPRECIATION TO THE PRESIDENT WITH EVERY GOOD WISH
CAMILLA H LIPPINCOTT.

diplomatic pass - post -
His father who was
Counselor in Belgium at the
beginning of the war - is
now at the Foreign Office -

The boy is at Boston
and will be on his way
down here next week (the 20th)
for his Easter holiday & has
to take on the 2nd of
May on his Washington
Shores tour to see him -

If you could do anything
to get him a place in any
place about that time - it
would be wonderful -

Caecilia will write you herself
so do not trouble to answer this -
but I thought I'd start the
ball rolling as time is so



AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

Dear Franklee -

Caecilia Dippencott -

(Mr. Harry Dippencott) whom
you will remember - is
anxious to get her
grandson - Gerald Selous -
back to England on a
clipper in May or June -
He will be 15 in August
and is anxious to join
the British Navy for which
he must pass his examination
at 16 - He is here on a

important.

I know you have time for long letters
so this must be brief and to the point -
but it takes you - as always - my
love - As ever -

L.M.R.

March 18 1942 —————

MEMBER
STATE BOARD OF NEW YORK
REAL ESTATE SECURITIES EXCHANGE

ESTABLISHED 1907

THOMAS J. O'REILLY
REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE · MANAGEMENT · MORTGAGES · APPRAISALS

WESTCHESTER OFFICE
288 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 288

REPLY TO
DOWNTOWN OFFICE
HAMBERS STREET
SPRINGFIELD 2-1800

MIDTOWN OFFICE
10 EAST 43RD STREET
TELEPHONE MADISON 2-3600

April 12, 1935

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

My dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to my call upon you on March 13th, and a letter I received from you on March 18th, regarding the Huyler property at Hyde Park, I thought you would be interested in the following report on my activities in this direction.

I have not made the progress that I expected to, principally for the reason that in order to really get started I must have an option on the property. This I can get from the Huyler Estate but they do not want to give it to me personally as I am acting as a broker. They would, however, give it to a committee of which I would be a member. I also want this committee to function with me in collection and disbursement of finances, especially as to the disbursements.

I think it advisable to have an outstanding committee, and with this in mind I was in touch with Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Sr., but he was forced to decline on account of his age. I tried hard to contact Mr. Vincent Astor but the best I could do was a memorandum to his secretary, which she said she would see that he received before he left on his recent cruise with you. He may have some word for me when he returns to New York.

Of course, any one serving on this committee with me will have absolutely nothing to do but lend me their moral support as I will do all the work necessary relative to this project. I have prepared a list of sixty names, most of them residents of the Millbrook section, and I do not anticipate any great difficulty in getting together the amount of money I require when I once get at it.

I would, of course, appreciate any advice or suggestions you may care to offer me as I know they will help me exceedingly.

Very truly yours,

Edward Mortimer Livingston

P.S. I am enclosing a letter dictated by Mrs. Livingston, which explains itself.

EML:GHR

The Presbyterian Hospital

in

Newark, New Jersey

April 12, 1935

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

My dear President Roosevelt:

Mrs. Livingston has asked me to write to you. She is so sorry not to have been able to do so herself before this, but her right hand does not function properly and makes writing difficult.

She wishes me to thank you many times and to tell you how deeply she appreciates your great kindness. Your picture has been framed and hangs by her bedside in the hospital. She is very proud of her treasured possession.

Once more thanking you on her behalf, I remain

Very truly yours,

Edward Mortimer Livingston