I became Chairman of the Board of Directors of this Company November 8th, 1938.

I found that the Company had two services:

1. Trans-Pacific service, between San Francisco, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hong Kong, to Manila, and return.

   This requires four ships. As of November 8th, 1938 only one ship was operating on this route, viz., the SS "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE".

2. The service AROUND-THE-WORLD, covering the same route as the Trans-Pacific service to Manila, thence proceeding via Singapore, Bombay, the Mediterranean, to New York, thence via Cuba, Panama Canal, to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

   This service requires seven ships, as now operating. It had been completely deserted so that the Company had but one ship operating between San Francisco and Manila, viz., the SS "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE", as already stated.

3. The Company's equipment was a maritime apparence, obsolete with the exception of the SS "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE". It was burdened overwhelmingly with debt; was held in contempt by shippers and the travelling public because of its inferior equipment and inability to give efficient and adequate service.

The progress of the Company since November 8th, 1938 is evidenced by the following statement showing gross and net income for the period stated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NET INCOME</th>
<th>10 Months to 11-1-38</th>
<th>November &amp; December, 1938</th>
<th>Year 1939</th>
<th>Year 1940</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Revenue</td>
<td>$7,264,459.63</td>
<td>$480,204.93</td>
<td>$15,685,177.57</td>
<td>$22,437,881.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Expense</td>
<td>9,582,112.32</td>
<td>1,009,402.22</td>
<td>15,930,885.11</td>
<td>17,734,916.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profit (Loss)</td>
<td>(2,317,652.69)</td>
<td>(529,197.29)</td>
<td>(245,707.54)</td>
<td>4,702,965.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This statement shows that the total loss for the 12 months of the year 1938 was $2,846,849.98 and that for the year 1940 there was a profit of $4,702,965.48.
It is interesting to note that the gross revenue of the Company for the 12 months of 1938 was $7,744,664.56 and that the gross income of the year 1940 was $22,437,881.82.

In other words, the gross income has more than trebled under the present management within the past two years.

During the past two years, the Company's mortgage indebtedness to the United States has been largely reduced; two new ships have been bought and are now in actual service, viz., the SS "PRESIDENT JACKSON" and the SS "PRESIDENT MONROE", and the Company has paid out of its earnings twenty-five percent of the purchase price of these ships.

W. G. Mc Adoo
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Washington, D. C.
January, 1941.
ODE

To the President of the U. S. A.

Man of destiny, Divinely sent,
To save our country from ill intent,
From the wiles of those who would destroy
Inherent rights we should enjoy.
In suppliant prayer we do beseech
That He above their wrongs impeach,
And succor thee in times of stress,
To guide our ship of human cares
Above men's realms of earthly wares.
Unselfish Leader, tried and true,
We stake our faith, our all in you.
But now behold! Depression's past,
And countless hearts rejoice at last,
Now people smile and laugh again.
No longer youths in roaming bands,
Half starved, go wandering through the land.
No longer bread lines to the fore.
Nor jobless legions as before.
But Hope eternal reigns instead.
For America, Awake! no longer dead,
Surges forward again in prosperous ascent,
With a paean to God and our President.

F. B. McAnerney

Shrewsbury, N. J., January 1, 1937
August 20, 1931

Mr. James Roosevelt,
High Park,
Butcher County, N.Y.

Dear James:

I was in hopes of seeing you this morning, because I wanted to ask you to do what I have been unable to do, and that is this: I want to be honest with the President as I have been never the years, and tell him that, so far as I am concerned, our friendship is at an end and that...
I do not now once him loyalty, which, to me has always been the best thing I know of, and which others who should are not giving him.

How I known in 1920 that he would permit to be done to me and my family what has been done. I never would have come back for the 1920 campaign after having gotten away from home. It is simply unbelievable that such a sentiment should be tolerated. But now I am on my way back to my real friends, to do for myself and family what I could have done from 1920 to 1932. How I cannot amount any admiration and loyalty to a man I thought was the greatest human being on earth, take one away from my real friends. Being without money is no crime, particularly now days.

Every possible thing has been done to prevent my getting along, and business, for which I have been recommended. I have been advised by a client, has been
taken by one and shared, alone anybody else, have nothing to do with it.

Friendship and loyalty, apparently does not mean to some people what it means to me. It has cost me plenty, and my family, too. But I am going to correct my mistake, and I want the President to know in advance that I am getting away from what I consider enemies and going with my friends.

I take you June 23rd. What was happening and the R.D. election, my home district shows I was right. I had not even defeated you, Charles Towne.
MISSY:

When I received your memorandum of 5/27/40, I immediately told Charles McCarthy what the President's situation was and offered to see him and to do anything I could. He has never replied. He cannot say, therefore, that he was long delayed and ignored.

I have read his letter to the President of June 13th and that he wrote you under the same date. If these communications give a true picture of McCarthy's attitude and general feelings -- and I am inclined to think they do because of other reports which have reached me -- I think it would be worse than futile to continue the correspondence with him.

I suggest, therefore, that these be filed.

S.T.E.
The only real chance I have had to get any business worth while in the past seven years was the matter I left with your kindly and highly efficient secretary, Miss Lehman, with the request that I be given five minutes of your time to ascertain if there were any objection to my accepting the offer I had and to tell you what the possibilities were outside of my own self. It meant a great deal to me and my family, and I am pretty certain it would have eventually resulted in much credit to you. Subsequent newspaper reports and articles by prominent writers show that I am my friend from the Far East who sought me for the business mission were right. I shall not go into lengthy details now, because it is too late, nor do I intend to give those details to anybody else. Part of the investigation which necessarily had to be made in such an important matter convinces me that this would be a bad judgment. Action on my request was delayed five weeks and in the meantime somebody got busy and the place I was to have was given to another. I certainly feel that I was more than entitled to that very few minutes, especially if you have ever had any idea of giving me a chance to get back on my feet, and especially as it was not a matter of politics or votes. I do not know whether the man who got my place will be able to get the information I was assured of getting, but if he does it will be worth while hearing about it. It is a hell of a note if I cannot get five minutes with
the man I served when the serving was hard, and especially when it meant so much to me, as explained when I made the request. But I intend to find out what it is all about.

Now, there is a vacancy on the Maritime Commission, for which I am eminently fitted because of my years of service to the Government in the Navy Department, and particularly because of my duty during the last World War in the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Today, as you know, politics does not mean anything. Therefore, if it is the desire to put men in positions in the Government where they can be of real service this is an opportunity for you to do a little something worth while for me and at the same time for the service. I know I do not need to go into details regarding this, because you know this, and the written evidence I have among my papers speaks for itself. If this is not possible, then there are two vacancies in the Court of Claims which I am qualified to fill. The one created by Mr. Greene’s resignation was brought to my attention by one of my superiors two months ago in the hope that I would seek the place. I would be happy in a position such as the Maritime Commission vacancy where I could be of real service to my country.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. McDonald
336 Alban Towers,
Washington, D.C.,
June 13, 1940.

Miss Margarite A. LeHand,
The White House.

Dear Miss LeHand:

I appreciate what you did in bringing the matter I spoke about to the President's attention. However, the Long delay deprived me of the only chance that I have had in the seven years of the President's incumbency in the White House to get anything really worth while. It only meant his saying whether he had any objection after my explaining the details. After the rotten treatment I have received I would never have asked to see him, but the party who sought me for the place was so insistent that the President was his own State Department that I had to forego my own good judgment, namely, that the State Department was the proper place to take it up. I have learned all the facts in the matter, so far as I am concerned, and what was given me by inference is not very flattering to some from whom I am entitled to only the best.

When I was asked of my past and present I naturally told of my connections not only with the President but with the very fine men with whom I served prior to my meeting him and afterwards. Why in h-- I should be refused five minutes with the President is something beyond me, but I intend to bring out what the devil it is. I have always had a pretty good idea of who has been doing the dirty work and I intend to bring it out in the open.

I am enclosing a letter to the president.
and I hope you will hand it to him. I am sure he would want to read my letter and I do hope it will not be handed to somebody else.

It may still be possible for me to receive something to which I am entitled; for which I am qualified, and which would serve, as I see it, as the best way to answer questions put to me over the past eight years.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Please answer the letter.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/27/40

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Charlie McCarthy is very anxious
to have five minutes with you. Do you
want to give it to him?

MISSY

NOTE: on June 1 called Mr. McCarthy but he
was not at home. Told Mrs. McCarthy that the
President was so busy, he had asked Mr. Early
to see Mr. McCarthy, if this were satisfactory
to Mr. McCarthy. She said she would tell him
as soon as he got home and if he wished to see
STE, he would call for an appt. Up to June 5
nothing further has been heard from the McCartys.

F.L.S.
334 Cline Towns
Washington, D.C.
May 17, 1940

Miss Margaret B. Lottman
Private Secretary to The President,
The White House.

Dear Miss Lottman:

Not having

heard from you, I thought I

had better drop you a line
to say that I have to go to

New York tonight to attend

hearings in two cases and

shall be there, at the Pennyl-
rine Hotel, until Thursday

or Friday evening. If you
Sharon wants to meet me during that time you can
as do by writing me at the
Pennsylvania Hotel, or
you once write me here to
the apartment here. I will
got it that way

Worley, Christian, Bertwell
are hensherring.

*signature*

Charles A. Cawley
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1944.

Dear Grace:

I hoped to see you this morning but my Boss called for me so I had to go back to the War Department. Since Bill Sexton is leaving us, I am going to be Secretary of the Staff and Maj. Davenport will be the regular White House man. However, I am always on the other end of the telephone and both eligible and available.

I will come over again soon to see you, but in the meantime if you consider that an appropriate moment has arrived, I wish you would mention to the Boss what a great privilege it has been for me to see him on several occasions and to work with the wonderful people who surround him.

Thanks and love.

Frank McCarthy
Dear Grace:

In spite of the little note I left on your desk the other day, I want to say more formally how much it has meant to me to be associated with you during the past eighteen months. I can't conceive of a situation in which you would ever be in need of a friend, but if you should be, I hope you know the first place to look.

Without being too sentimental, let me say that my admiration for you has grown to real affection and, although I shan't be coming to the White House every day, I hope to see you often enough to keep you from forgetting me.

Affectionately,

[Signature]
Personal

James Roosevelt, Esq.,
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

When I was in Washington last winter I saw the President in connection with a book I have been writing. He was good enough to offer to write a foreword for it. I am sending herewith a letter about it and should appreciate very much if you would see that it reaches him.

In the letter I have included a political matter which seems to me to be important to Democratic prestige in this State. We have a good chance to bring the State Administration into the Democratic Party in the next election.

I would be extremely grateful if you would let me know what the President says in reply.

Yours very sincerely,

Edward Macauley
CAPTAIN EDWARD MACAULEY, U. S. N., RET.
1061 SAN RAMUNDO ROAD
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

Personal

November Eighth
1 9 3 7

Dear Franklin:

After reading some of the chapters of my biography last winter, you were good enough to consent to write a foreword to it. The book is now finished and if you still feel you can do me that honor, and will be kind enough to send it to me, the book can be submitted to a publisher who has expressed a desire to see it.

If it is not asking too much, I should like to have an autographed photograph of you. The only pictures Jean and I have is a Christmas card of you and Eleanor from the Albany days, and an enlargement of one of the kodak pictures of the trip we made in 1918.

There is a political situation in this State which I should like to bring to your attention. I have just taken the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee for Culbert Olson's Campaign for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. We will have a few hurdles to get over as there is certain to be open or secret opposition from some of our Democrats who are not so sincere as Olson in their professed support of your liberal policies. We are however already assured strong support from the progressives. Labor is for him right down the line. Most of the Railway Brotherhoods already have authority to come out for him without reservation and their State Legislative Representative is a member of our Central Executive Committee; so is the most intelligent A.F. of L. Leader, the man who has the greatest influence with the rank and file. The C.I.O. has not come out for him but he will have their support.

Senator McAdoo and George Creel will probably oppose him although I doubt if the former does so openly, as his interest lies entirely in his own election. George Creel's opposition will not be very effective unless he can give the impression he speaks for the Administration. Mr. Farley said publicly on his visit here that the Administration would take no sides in the pre-primary campaign, and in justice to all the candidates I hope he will abide by that decision. If no one is permitted to imply he alone has the Federal approval, and the question is
settled on the merits of the candidates, I am confident Senator Olson will get the nomination. I want to see that for two reasons first, because I believe he will make an able governor and second, because defeating Merriam and the Republican machine is going to be a tough job. It is the opinion of the best political observers and reporters out here that Olson is the only man in the State who can do it.

With love to you and Eleanor from Jean and me.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

CAPTAIN EDWARD MACAULEY, U. S. N., RET.
1081 SAN RAYMUNDO ROAD
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA
From letter from Mrs. Edward Macaulay, San Mateo, California, to Mrs. Roosevelt, August 2, 1938

...The President looked wonderfully well when he was here.

It entertained me to see the number of economic royalists who struggled to have lunch with the central figure of their most frequent nightmare. Judging from the subsequent comments they were surprised smoke and brimstone did not issue from his lips instead of the utterly graceful and appropriate speech we heard. Will you tell him for me that Governor Merriam is now using the pictures taken at the Fair lunch for campaign material. Even he!

(Jean Macaulay)
RF: For the President's personal and confidential files

 RB

 Ad

 157
6-28-38

Memo. for Mac:

Check with Jim Farley and Sumner Welles and see if it still should be done, and if so to call up Stewart McDonald.

F.D.R.

Memo. for Filing - McDonald said he would take care of it right after July 4th.

MHM
Box 157

PSF "M"

Stuart M. Donald

Kent P. Wallbridge
put in no kind at all
in Rally.

This is all

For

60 46 91

Mr. 90

ser Mr. Donald
MEMORANDUM FOR JIM ROWE

Will you ask Stewart McDonald to put James Townsend of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. back as field Executive Secretary of Federal Housing Administration for Hudson River Valley.

He resigned a few months ago under the Hatch Act as he is Democratic County Chairman in Dutchess County. The campaign is over and he is voluntarily retiring from the chairmanship and asks to be put back on F.H.A.

F.D.R.
October 9, 1941.

Dear Captain Macdonald:

The President has asked me to thank you very much for your letter of October sixth, which he was interested in reading.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully

Captain William Macdonald,
420 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Penn.

See Congress folder for let to John McCormack re above letter from Capt. Macdonald re religious discussion which has arisen over aid to Russia.
September 25, 1935.

Mr. J. E. McElroy
Route #1
Doraville, Georgia.

Dear Mr. McElroy:

Your recent letter to the President enclosing a newspaper clipping with reference to the coming Presidential Election has been referred to me for attention by reference from the White House.

Your frank comments in this connection have been carefully noted and you may be sure that your loyal support is greatly appreciated.

In regard to your inquiry concerning the address of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, please be advised that a letter addressed to her at the State Department, Washington, D.C., will be forwarded to her without delay.

Sincerely yours,

Emil Burja
Assistant to the Chairman

PSF "M"
Our fondness for former President (TR) Roosevelt was mainly supported by the fact that "Mittie" lived near us. Roosevelt Jr. and the further fact that Charles Audubon, Lincolns first physician, was related to many of our community. Attended some order of Roswell young peoples gathering possibly at the Bullock home. About the pleasure of meeting Miss Mittie and accounting for the grounds which fact he related to me while we were both citizens of Roswell after the rough rider was elected president to visit Atlanta (Exposition) and was escorted to Roswell and into the old Bullock home there is his great pleasure.
I hope when our beloved son

from Georgia President visits us

again I shall have the pleasure

d of meeting him and hear his

address thru telegraph line.

Tell his mother for me

that our mother lived to be

101 years old and that our

great grand father also lived

100 years. Came from Ireland

fought in the Revolutionary War

so that in our clan two Reputa-

tions lived - my brother died

at 86 my sister (still living) is

past 87 I am 72 so who knows

but that she or I may play third

in this century game of life thus

establishing a record as far as I

know without a parallel.

J.E. McIntyre
The portraits of Roosevelt wives and mothers reveal that Roosevelt men have had a genius for marrying women who strengthened the family heritage of sturdy intellect and character.

Drawing by Joseph Sinel

The "eternal feminine" in the Roosevelt family may explain the phenomenon of two Presidents bearing the same name. Let us see what manner of women they were, these Roosevelt wives and mothers of the past 80 years. What were their backgrounds and private characters?

If America had a royal family today its name would probably be Roosevelt. Even the brilliant, intellectual Adamses of Massachusetts, and the aristocratic Lees of Virginia, must bow to the modern leadership of the Roosevelts. For the Adamses and the Lees, powerful though they once were, have passed from public life. The Roosevelts remain; if anything stronger than ever.

Wherein lies the genius of these descendants of those who plowed and planted the first Roosevelt acres in the New World? Nearly all the Roosevelt men evinced the same gift—a gift which has marked every family that has written itself indelibly into the history of a nation—they had a genius for marrying well. Not money or lands, though Roosevelt brides often brought these as part of their dowries; but for strengthening, generation after generation, the Roosevelt strain on the distaff side.

This is the story of five women who changed their names to Roosevelt in the past eighty years—and of a sixth who did not have to change it because, even before she married, it was her name.

Three of them, as it happens, said: "I take thee, Theodore." One murmured, "I take thee, James," as the roll of the organ died away and the church became breathlessly still. Another said, "I take thee, Franklin." They were, all six of them, gallant young brides with charm and brains and social position, and they added richness to a blood already rich.

Tragedy touched them sometimes. Happiness was theirs, though, in large measure. They lived very much in the midst of things. Sometimes their husbands became men of importance in the affairs of the nation. Other times, as the years went by, they had sons or daughters who were, in their turn, to become famous. Always they presided over gracious homes. Always these women were a source of inspiration to the men they married or to the children they bore.

In due time scholars will ponder long over the blood that flows in the Roosevelt veins and will search for a clue to its peculiar distinction. Perhaps one clue may be found in the vigorous, independent and intelligent women who became Roosevelt wives and Roosevelt mothers. Here, then, are a few notes
The Women
the Roosevelts
Marry

for the consideration of those scholars. I shall not examine the more remote branches of the Roosevelt family tree. The story of our six Roosevelt women begins on a spring day in 1850, and it concerns a dark-haired girl of fifteen who lived with her parents on a plantation near Roswell, Georgia. The War Between the States—the Civil War is still so described in the Deep South—was then an improbable far-off horror. Certainly the thought of war never occurred to Martha Bulloch on that spring day in 1850 when Theodore Roosevelt, a youthful Northerner, was brought to call. He had been traveling in the South with a relative who knew the Bullochs. He was but nineteen years old and the youngest son of Cornelius Van Rensselaer Roosevelt, a New York merchant.

Not much is known about that first meeting between Martha Bulloch and Theodore Roosevelt save that it was brief. But he remembered her vivibly. He returned a year later to the sand hills of Georgia and began a courtship of the lovely Martha. And three days before Christmas, 1853, a wedding party went forth from the big house at Roswell, and Martha Bulloch became Martha Roosevelt.

Slaves still did the work on the Bulloch plantation in 1853 and perhaps, on a night before her wedding, Martha asked some wrinkled crone to tell her fortune. But it is quite unlikely that the cards predicted that her first son would, one day, be President of the United States.

Martha, usually called "Milly," was to die young and suddenly. That same son was to write, in his grief, that she had kept "her freshness and beauty to the end." She had remembered a daughter, an extremely white skin—"more moonlight-white than cream-white"—against which gleamed the russet-black of her fine hair.

Like the women of her day, Martha Roosevelt was very feminine and modest. Her children—there were four in all—called her by affectionate diminutives such as "Motherling" and "Max." Their affection blinded them, I suspect, to other qualities in her. She had a vast store of inner force. She presided with distinction in the home of her husband, a man of prominence in New York. The Roosevelt (Continued on page 85)
The Women the Roosevelts Marry

(Continued from page 56)

A train carrying Theodore thundered down the Hudson. An hour later he arrived at his mother's home. At three o'clock in the morning Martha Bulloch Roosevelt died; she had been ill of typhoid, but until a few hours before, the case had been diagnosed as light. Theodore stood by the bed and watched, and add its paler to the "moonlight-white" skin of Madam Bulloch.

"There is a curse on this house," he said, and climbed the stairs to the third floor, where Alice lay. "This fragile girl from Chestnut Hill should never have yielded the palm, kind of motherhood. But her will was so strong that she insisted upon doing so. Bright's disease had weakened her. Throughout the slim balance of that night, through the weary hours of the next day, Theodore sat by her bedside. She died in his arms in two in the afternoon of February 14, 1884.

The梭如何评估这一页的页面尺寸？

The梭如何选择这段文字的背景？

The梭如何定义这段文字的大意？

The梭如何总结这段文字的要点？

The梭如何构建这段文字的结构？

The梭如何撰写这段文字的草稿？

The梭如何润色这段文字的表达？
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine G. Hall. The groom was Elliott Roosevelt, Theodore's younger brother. Anna Hall—his theme in the story of our Roosevelt brides grows monotonous—came of distinguished family. One ancestor was the Livingston who signed the Declaration of Independence. Anna was one of the beauties of her day.

Elliott had not yet found himself or his place in life. He was never to do so. He was noted as a horseman and hunter. He was noted, too, for his good looks and gay nature. But he was not strong; a riding accident had further undermined his health. Anna Hall Roosevelt was twenty-three on her wedding day and less than a decade later, in December of 1892, she died. Elliott Roosevelt followed her to the grave a year later. They left two children, a boy and a girl.

"He was the one great love of my life as a child," wrote that daughter, of her father, when she grew to womanhood.

"He never accomplished anything which could make him of any importance to the world at large, unless a personality which left a vivid mark on friends and associates may be considered important."

The daughter, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, was the one destined for high moments in life. It was she who was to unite, after all the years, the families of Brothers Johannes and Jacobus Roosevelt when she married her fifth cousin, once removed, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Anna Eleanor was born on October 11, 1884. A favorite family story is of the time when, aged two, she was taken to Hyde Park by her parents. Franklin, aged four, was required to do the honors as host to his younger cousin. So he crawled around on the nursery floor with Eleanor riding in triumph on his back.

Left an orphan when she was ten, Eleanor was brought up by her Grandmother Hall and in her early teens was sent abroad, to a school in England kept by a brilliant Frenchwoman, Mademoiselle Souvestre. This teacher played a profound part in shaping the young girl's character. Mademoiselle Souvestre did not agree with the belief, almost universal in that day, that the education of a gentlewoman should be limited to languages, literature and the piano. She had a social conscience. She took care to see that her girls grew aware of the injustices inflicted by poverty upon the majority of the human race. She demanded that they know something about history and economics. And Anna Eleanor drank in eagerly all these ideas and discovered that she possessed an alert and intelligent mind.

I suspect that until then she had not been a very happy child. She was not pretty. She had a quaint, old-fashioned appearance which resulted in the nickname "Granny." But contact with Mademoiselle Souvestre gave her a purpose in life. She would "do good" and she has kept at it ever since.

On March 17, 1905, she was married to Franklin Roosevelt. It was an unusual wedding ceremony for the reason that Uncle Theodore, President of the United States, gave his niece away and immense crowds were on hand to get a glimpse of him and his daughter Alice. No one paid much attention to Eleanor and Franklin. Today, when she attends a wedding, Mrs. Roosevelt is scrupulously careful to efface herself.

At twenty-three, when he was married, Franklin Roosevelt was still studying law. Three years later he entered public life, as a Roosevelt should, and went to Albany as a member of the State Senate. Meanwhile, Mrs. Roosevelt embarked on the first phase of her own career—the rearing of her family. One by one the children grew old enough to be sent away to school and she had time for other things.

By 1916, she was resuming her activity in welfare work. A few years later she entered politics, and soon she was among those who were seeking to send Alfred E. Smith to the White House. But before this, tragedy had fallen on this Roosevelt household, too. In 1921, her husband was stricken with infantile paralysis. The doctors said he might never walk again. In any event, it was certain he could never hold public office.

Mrs. Roosevelt refused to believe it. He, too, resolutely turned his back on the dread possibility that his useful life was over. Together, they began the fight which led him back to a point where he could astound the world by his endurance and vigor.

It cannot be doubted that, without his wife, Mr. Roosevelt would have found the struggle more difficult or even impossible. And it may be said as a historical fact that she gave support and encouragement to the proposal that he accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York in 1928. From the decision to accept grew, of course, Roosevelt's availability as a candidate for the Presidency four years later. Had he decided to hold back, he might never have thrown back his broad shoulders on March 4, 1933, and assured an anxious nation that "all we have to fear is fear itself." He had not known fear, nor had his wife.

It is not necessary, here, to tell very much about Mrs. Roosevelt, the First Lady. She is as busy, active and energetic as ever—if anything, more so. It would be inaccurate to say that she advises her husband on all matters of state or that administration policies are, to any appreciable extent, shaped by her. But she retains her interest in welfare problems. She is close to such projects as the program for old-age security. She still jumps into the political arena from time to time but she does so, it can be stated on excellent authority, with the encouragement of her husband.

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt is the first of the six Roosevelt brides to emerge fully and completely from the obscurity of private life or from the shadow of a distinguished husband and distinguished children. This is because it has been her good fortune to live in a modern world instead of one still dominated by good Queen Victoria.

The other five played their parts well. They were sources of inspiration. They were quiet reservoirs of comfort. But they lived in another day. It would seem improbable that any future Roosevelt wife or mother will be quite so content to work entirely behind the scenes, with alken threads.
September 7, 1943.

Dear George—

I know you will want me to be frank with you. After Judge Hopkins died I heard that they really wanted the place — and, as you know, he had done ten and a half years of yeoman service in a job which is not an easy nor an attractive one. Frankly, I feel that he should have it, even though he is well over the sixty year age.

I have you very definitely in mind, however, for another position and please be very certain that I have not forgotten you.

Always sincerely,

George McGill, Esq.,
503 Schreiber Building,
Wichita 2,
Kansas.
Dear Mr. President:

I would deeply appreciate your giving consideration to my appointment as United States District Judge for the District of Kansas to fill the vacancy created by the death of Honorable Richard J. Hopkins if you feel that what you know of me and my record entitles me to be considered.

Very respectfully yours,

George McGill

The President
White House
Washington, D.C.
September 15, 1943

Dear Mr. President:

I appreciate your letter of the 7th inst. and will be grateful for your further consideration.

Very respectfully yours,

George McGill

The President
White House
Washington, D.C.
February 5, 1945

Mr. Frank J. Wilson
Chief, U. S. Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As instructed, the following information was obtained regarding one Dr. Constantine Edward McGuire, PhD., consultant-economist, who uses his business address as the Cosmos Club located at the corner of Madison Place and H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and who resides at 3050 "F" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, Professor of Theology, Catholic University; Reverend Father Raymond McGowan, LL.D., Assistant Director, Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Council, and Dr. Herbert Wright, Professor of International Law at Catholic University were interviewed, and they stated that they have known Dr. McGuire for approximately 15 to 20 years; that subject was born in the State of Massachusetts in 1890 and is a graduate of Harvard University. He has been a member of the Cosmos Club since 1917 and is highly respected by all who know him. Subject is an author and writer and contributes to many Catholic magazines and periodicals. He is also past president of the American Catholic History Association and was for a time adviser on economics to the President of Nicaragua. All who were contacted regarding Dr. McGuire classed him as a brilliant writer, a man of good morals, and a loyal American citizen.

Dr. Constantine Edward McGuire was interviewed by Agent Montgomery at the Cosmos Club on February 5, 1944. He readily admitted writing three persons, whom he termed as close business acquaintances, regarding the President's present trip. He stated that these letters containing this information were written by him several days after the President left the United States and
he did not realize at the time he gave out this information
that he was breaking a confidence which he promised to keep with
a high government official and a newspaper correspondent, both
of whom he termed as being very close friends. He also stated
that he had been requested to treat the information in strict
confidence and stated that he was dreadfully sorry that he had
broken his promise. He further stated, however, that he felt
that the three persons to whom he had written regarding this
trip, such as the method of transportation, the date of departure,
and the destination, would keep the information a secret.

Dr. McGuire did not realize at the time he made the dis-
closure how disastrous it might have been to the entire nation
in the event the information had been acquired by the enemies
of this country, and this was his first concern. Further, he
realized that he had betrayed the confidence of persons who have
been close friends for a number of years and if they knew he
had betrayed his trust it would be a reflection on his character.
He promised that he would refrain from writing or disclosing
in any manner information received by him in the future regarding
any movements of the President, and it is our opinion that he
will fulfill his promise.

This investigation is considered closed unless otherwise
instructed.

Very truly yours,

Harry V. Anheier
Supervising Agent
Mr. McGuire, at the present time, is Assistant General Counsel in the General Accounting Office. He has occupied a position in that Department for a good many years. During the period when Honorable William D. Mitchell was Solicitor General there was considerable contact between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. McGuire. The result was that Mr. Mitchell formed a dislike for Mr. McGuire and did not have much respect for his judgment. It appears that Mr. McGuire was insistent that Mr. Mitchell should pursue a course of conduct in regard to pending cases which Mr. Mitchell did not feel warranted in following, and which naturally produced friction.

Later, when Mr. Mitchell became Attorney General, he ascertained that Mr. McGuire had been appointed a Special Assistant to the Attorney General to take care of certain cases. As soon as he ascertained this, he had Mr. McGuire's name stricken from the rolls.

Mr. Rugg, a former Assistant Attorney General and a very excellent lawyer, now resident in Massachusetts, had much the same view of Mr. McGuire.

The general impression is that Mr. McGuire can be very agreeable when he desires to be, but when he is out of the mood his conduct is such that it is difficult to deal with him. He does not relish resistance or opposition to any of his views. There is a general impression in the Department of Justice that Mr. McGuire has very exalted ideas as to the duties of the Comptroller General. He would like to expand the jurisdiction of that office, have the power of subpoenas, and the means of conducting hearings and generally develop a semi-judicial function. It is also assumed that much of the difficulties that have arisen with Comptroller General McCarl have had their origin in the attitude of Mr. McGuire. He is somewhat of Mr. McCarl's temperament, only worse, and does not have as much natural ability as Mr. McCarl has. Should he be given the opportunity to do so, he would no doubt perpetuate the present regime and accentuate many of the difficulties which have developed in the past.
MEMORANDUM

Subject: Triborough Bridge Authority

On September 1, 1933, within a month after the Authority's application was filed with FWA, the Government entered into a Loan Agreement with the Authority under which the Government agreed to lend to the Authority not exceeding $35,000,000 to finance the completion of the Triborough Bridge and, in addition thereto, to make a grant in an amount equal to 30% of the cost of labor and materials employed upon that project. This was the second Loan Agreement entered into by the Government pursuant to Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the first such agreement (that with The Port of New York Authority) having been entered into earlier the same day.

On September 2, 1933, the day after the Loan Agreement was executed, the Authority presented its first requisition for an advance of funds, for preliminary operating expenses, working capital and incidental expenses. The advance was made on the same day. The facts with respect to the Authority's first four requisitions for advances are summarized below. No grant requisition has yet been presented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date of Requisition</th>
<th>Date Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>September 2, 1933</td>
<td>September 2, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>February 13, 1934</td>
<td>March 6, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>February 27, 1934</td>
<td>March 31, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>July 27, 1934</td>
<td>August 29, 1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>November 8, 1934</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the time Requisitions No. 2 and 3 were pending, the Authority was apparently experiencing considerable difficulty in adjusting itself to FWA procedure. This was undoubtedly due in no small part to the fact that the Authority had only recently undergone a reorganization, Messrs. McLaughlin and Moses having been appointed to the board on January 16 and February 3, respectively, to fill vacancies created by resignation or removal. This difficulty and, more particularly, the stubborn opposition
The Food and Drug Administration has been notified that the presentation of certain information is required by law. The information must be submitted in a format specified by the agency.

The format requirements are as follows:

- The information must be submitted on a form obtained from the agency's website or at one of its regional offices.
- The form must be completed in accordance with the agency's instructions.
- The form must be submitted within 30 days of the date the notification is received.

The agency has also provided a list of the forms that are required for submission. The forms are:

- Form A
- Form B
- Form C

The agency has also provided a list of the forms that are not required for submission. The forms are:

- Form D
- Form E
- Form F

The agency has also provided a list of the forms that are optional for submission. The forms are:

- Form G
- Form H
- Form I
Memorandum - Triborough Bridge Authority
Page 2

Authority, stating that the entire $4,000,000 was to be used "as may be necessary to make payments to land owners as account of prospective awards in condemnation proceedings. Of this $4,000,000 advanced on March 18, 1934, only $1,705,50 had been expended on August 31, 1934. Nevertheless, the Certificate of Purpose accompanying Requisition No. 4 contained an item of $1,000,000 for land acquisition (including the $1,000,000 advanced for that purpose in pursuance of Requisition No. 9). The State Engineer retained the Requisition until August 11 pending further investigation of this item, as a result of which he recommended to the Authority that the same be substantially reduced. Under date of August 12, 1934, the Director of the Authority advised us that Mr. Hassel desired him to impress upon us the importance of leaving this item intact, and the additional $250,000 for land acquisition was included in the $4,000,000 advanced on August 22, 1934. Of the $2,000,000 so advanced for land acquisition, $2,064,000 remained unexpended on September 25, 1934, and $1,035,000.17 remained unexpended on January 31, 1935, over ten months after the original $2,000,000 was advanced for that purpose.

Except for a brief period in August, 1934, the Authority's cash balance never fell below $5,000,000, from March 18, 1934 to January 31, 1935, and at one time reached the staggering total of $8,300,000. The Authority is of course obligated to pay 6% interest on these huge and unnecessary cash reserves. Our Division of Accounts reports that during the period in question interest has accrued in the amount of approximately $150,000 on funds requisitioned in excess of the Authority's disbursement requirements. This amount, since it represents interest during the period of construction, is payable out of funds advanced by us and must be repaid out of the revenues of the project when completed. Not only does this charge impose an unnecessary drain upon such revenues, but it reduces by $150,000 the amount available for the completion of the project.

It must be remembered that Triborough Bridge Authority is a legal entity, which was created as a public benefit corporation, separate and distinct from the City of New York. In no legal sense is it a department or agency of the City of New York, and the statute specifically provides that the City shall not be liable upon the bonds or other obligations of the Authority. A not unmaterial confusion seems at times to have resulted from the fact that the members of the Authority are appointed by the Mayor; that the Authority is authorized to use the Corporation Counsel as its legal advisors; that the Comptroller of the City is custodian of the Authority's funds; that titles to real estate must be taken in the name of the City; and that upon the termination of the Authority's corporate existence all of its rights and properties automatically vest in the City. These elements emphasize the importance of keeping firmly in mind the fact that the Authority is a separate legal entity and that it will continue to be such until its liabilities have been discharged.
The discharge of the Authority's statutory duty to construct the bridge necessitates transactions between the Authority and the City involving many millions of dollars. The statute expressly confers upon the Authority discretion in respect of many of these transactions, notably the grading, surfacing or other improvement of roads, streets and avenues connecting with the approaches to the bridge, and the acquisition of lands therefor. The Authority is authorized "in its discretion" to pay the cost of such grading, surfacing or other improvement and to pay not exceeding 50% of the cost of acquisition by the City of lands necessary for such roads, streets and avenues.

In this situation it would seem desirable that the management of the affairs of the Authority be vested in a board which will be in a position to exercise a completely independent judgment and that the true character of the Authority as a separate legal entity be not further obscured by the presence on the board of members of the City Administration. This policy was announced in Administrative Order No. 139 and is of general application, particularly where, as here, the public body charged with the construction of a project within the confines of a municipality must enter into financial transactions with that municipality. The fact that Section 12 of the Loan Agreement requires that a portion of the Queens Connection be designed by the New York State Department of Public Works and the Long Island State Park Commission is not at all inconsistent with this principle. Paragraph 12 specifically provides that such plans be prepared without cost, and therefore this situation is clearly distinguishable from cases where financial transactions between the two bodies are necessary.

Order No. 139 involves no reflection upon the integrity of the individuals affected thereby. It has the same factual basis as the rules of corporate law relating to transactions between corporations which have interlocking directorates — the risk that a man in that position, no matter how sincere or honest, may unconsciously favor one side or the other in transactions between the two.

Situations in which this psychological difficulty may well be operative have already arisen in the case of Triborough Bridge Authority and similar situations may arise in the future. Several instances are mentioned below.

In the negotiations preceding the elimination of the original Manhattan Connection and the substitution therefor of the so-called East River Drive, at an estimated net increased cost of approximately $5,800,000, a very important item was the estimated cost of acquisition of lands. The Authority proposed to enter into an Agreement with the City providing for the payment by the Authority of 50% of the entire cost and expense of acquisition of such lands, estimated.
either approved by or submitted to this office up to December 31, 1934, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George H. Combs, Jr.</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins, Dalai-field &amp; Longfellow</td>
<td>$13,201.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward G. Griffin</td>
<td>$3,568.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene Briscoe</td>
<td>$4,668.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard M. Wallstein</td>
<td>$18,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irving L. Levy</td>
<td>$11,666.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services and expenses</td>
<td>$42,055.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$115,060.43</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The list quoted from the Resident Project Engineer's letter covers the period to the close of the year. It is understood that Mr. Wallstein's rate of compensation was $24,000 a year. Mr. Levy, one of the condemnation attorneys, was formerly an assistant in the office of the Corporation Counsel at a salary of approximately $4,500 a year. Mr. Griffin, now working only part time as counsel for the Authority at a salary of $7,500 a year, formerly was employed full time by FWA at a salary of $6,000 a year. Mr. Combs, former counsel of the Authority who approved the agreement with the Government, received a fee of $20,000 for his labors.
TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE AUTHORITY
NEW YORK CITY

APPROXIMATE CASH BALANCES
FEB. 9, 1934 TO JAN. 31, 1935

LEGEND:
SOLID BLACK REPRESENTS EXPENDITURES
WHITE SPACE INDICATES BALANCE ON DEPOSIT

000,000
$3,394,000
$3,865,000
$3,181,000
$5,636,000
$5,248,000
$4,888,000
$4,429,000
$3,481,000

1934 1934 1934 1934 1934 1934 1934 1934 1935
APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY
From F. D. Roosevelt

Memo to Hon. Frank R. McNinch and Hon. Basil Manly
In re-reappointment of Comm. Draper.

SEE--Gen-Corres-R-Drawer 2--1936
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR
CHAIRMAN McNINCH

Here is the memorandum from the State Department in regard to radio conventions. What should I do next?

F. D. R.

(Enclosure)
Memorandum from Under Secretary Welles - Radio Conventions, Habana Conference, 1937.
MEMORANDUM FOR

CHAIRMAN McNINCH

I think it is vital to keep enough Telephone Investigation staff of high caliber until January to enable the Commission and me to understand some of the intricacies of telephone financing and valuations and rates. I take it that it is the duty of the Commission to make a report to the Congress -- probably a report with recommendations.

In view of this, don't you think the Commission should set aside enough money to last until say February first, to keep some of the experts available and to keep the information up to date?

F. D. R.
MEMORANDUM FOR

PAUL MCNUTT

I have been told, I do not know how accurately, that some consideration has been given to a New York lawyer named Green as General Counsel of the Man Power Mobilization Board. I understand he has the active backing of Lee Pressman, CIO General Counsel.

If this is true, and if you are considering his appointment, will you speak to me first?

F. D. R.
Grace:

Will you give this to the President? It worries me a bit.

JHR
Memorandum for the President.

May 20, 1942

As I think you know, I have never been accused of being a "red biter". However there is a situation developing which I think you should know about because of its serious implications.

McNutt, who is in charge of mobilization of man power, is about to select a General Counsel. There are a number of candidates, in none of whom I am personally interested. One of them, and the man who will very probably be selected, is a New York lawyer, at present in Governor Miller's firm, named Nathan Green. Green is a very able lawyer and experienced in labor matters. He once wrote a labor law case book with Felix Franksfurter. However, it is well known that he has followed the "party line" with complete consistency, particularly on foreign policy. That makes him at the present time a supporter of the Administration's foreign policy.

I can think of no more vital spot for the American communists to control than the chief legal job in an agency which must necessarily impinge on the life of every American. I am realistic enough to know how vitally necessary Russia is to the case of the United Nations and have, in fact, been outraged at the performance of our own military in their relations to Russia.

But this has nothing to do with American communists or to the candidate of Lee Pressman who has sold Phil Murray a "bill of goods" on Nathan Green.

If you agree, I have prepared a confidential memorandum to McNutt.

James Rowe, Jr.
May 21, 1938

Memo to Sec of State
From the President

Encloses copy of the following:

Letter from Woodring--dated May 20, 1938, with attached Radiogram to him from McNutt, Commissioner of the Philippines.

SEE--Woodring folder-Drawer 1--1938
May 31, 1938.

Letter to President
From Cordell Hull

Returns letter dated May 25, 1938 sent to Pres. by Woodring in which he enclosed copy of telegram from President Quezon in reply to President's congratulations on the signing of the Report of the Joint Preparatory Comm. on Philippine Affairs. Adds that he understands that copies of report are being printed for distribution when Pres. and Quezon decide to release report to public.

Quezon's telegram to Pres. is signed by McNutt--sent May 24, 1938.--attached
Pres. telegram to Quezon is signed by Burnett--attached.

SEE--Woodring folder--Drawer 1--1938
CONFIDENTIAL

September 23, 1938

My dear Judge:

I have checked on that letter of yours and, frankly, do not see much chance of accelerating them at this time as you request.

Will talk to you about this when we get to Hyde Park.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President

Honorable John E. Mask,
254 Main Street,
Poughkeepsie,
New York.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/21/38

MEMO FOR M. H. M.

This is the letter of August 29th that Judge Mack phoned you about the other day. The President had filed it in his private files. (It should be eventually returned to Grace to be put back in the private files.)

TOI
August 29, 1938

Marvin McIntyre, Esq.,
Secretary to President Roosevelt,
Hyde Park, New York.

Dear Mac:

On Saturday the President asked me to write him with relation to certain P.W. A. applications, which we desire to have expedited. The applications which we are interested in are as follows:

1. No. 2032 N. Y. This is a joint application of the State and Dutchess County for the purchase of the rights of way, rough grading and topping of the Dover Plains-Amenia and Billings-Poughquag State Highways.

2. No. 1900 N. Y. This is the application of the Board of Public Works, Department of Highways, for the general improvement of state highways throughout the state.

3. No. 1971 N. Y. This is Dutchess County's application for the improvement of County Highways and Bridges.

4. No. 1881 N. Y. This is the application of Union Free School District No. 7 of the Town of Poughkeepsie, which includes Arlington and also most of the Town of Pleasant Valley and including the Village of Washington Hollow, for additions to the two Arlington High Schools and the Pleasant Valley School. One of the objects of these additions is to accommodate the high school pupils who cannot get accommodations in the City of Poughkeepsie. It will include residents of Hyde Park who desire to come to Arlington (where they formerly attended).

All these applications are in and have been approved in New York and have been sent to Washington for their final approval.
Marvin McIntyre, Esq.                        August 29, 1938

- 2 -

If they can be accelerated, we will all appreciate it.

With best wishes, I am, as ever,

Yours,

John E. Mack

JEM:EAM
PERSONAL

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 22, 1938

Honorable John E. Mack,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

My dear John:—

Complying with your verbal request, I attach herewith Government map of Dutchess County on which is shown in black the present highway system, while in red is shown the proposed connection between Manchester Bridge and Dead Man's Curve on Violet Avenue, which was recommended to the Legislature last Winter by the Highway Commissioner in order to afford a connection between the north end of the Parkway and the roads north of Poughkeepsie, so that traffic following this route would not have to make the long traverse through the City.

This connection was recommended when it was found from traffic counts on the Parkway that 70% of the northbound traffic had an objective north of Poughkeepsie on the east side of the river, indicating that seven cars out of every ten going north on the Parkway passed through the City. At the time this recommendation was made, Highway Commissioner Brandt, while agreeing with the serviceability of this connection for present conditions, questioned its necessity after the Parkway is extended northward. He withdrew his objection when he found out that nearly all of this section would be a part of the proposed arterial highway which is planned eventually to parallel the Post Road on this side of the river. This is also shown in red on the map.

As I do not think that any consideration of traffic conditions in Poughkeepsie and vicinity is complete without it, I have also shown a possible elevated by-pass for Post Road traffic which may be located in the lower part of the City in order to persuade the increasing truck traffic to swing around the center of business and traffic at Main and Market Streets. This by-pass would also afford a direct and convenient access to the Poughkeepsie Bridge for all traffic.

Former City Engineer Lawlor and I were firmly convinced that this by-pass should be built and I still adhere to that opinion.

Building the section between Manchester
Honorable John E. Mack  
Page #2  
August 22, 1938

Bridge and Violet Avenue would not eliminate its necessity, as the former is a by-pass for Parkway traffic while the latter will serve primarily as a by-pass for commercial traffic, and it is extremely doubtful whether commercial traffic will diverge from the level straight route on the Post Road through Poughkeepsie even if a complete by-pass is afforded by connecting Southeast Avenue with Manchester Bridge.

Of course, when and if an arterial highway is furnished from lower Westchester County all the way through to Albany, then, most of the commercial traffic will abandon the Post Road, but with the relief afforded by the Taconic Parkway and with the limited appropriations being made in this State for highway construction, it seems that an arterial highway on this side of the river between the Post Road and the Parkway must remain as only a vision for many years to come.

The tremendous depreciation in property values in the City of Poughkeepsie west of the Post Road contributes to the practicability of this City by-pass but, of course, we all realize that the City is not going to be able to spend anything on it and that it can only be developed when and if the State is authorized both to construct highways in cities and underwrite the right-of-way acquisition.

Very truly yours,

J. S. BIBBY

DISTRIBUTION ENCL.
Memorandum For The President.

At your request I asked the Secretary of Labor her reaction about Chairman Madden's message to you about a judgeship for him.

She said Madden is the strong man of the Board and is the only one the Administration can deal with intelligently. She pointed out that your decision on this would vitally affect your plans for the Board since it would leave two vacancies rather than one, and that it is already extremely difficult to find one good man who is willing to go in and do a mopping up and organizational job on the Board. Her own instinct would be to leave Madden on the Board and hope that he could be given something more "permanent" later on. However, there would seem to be little possibility of judicial vacancies in the near future in either Pennsylvania or the District after the present vacancies are filled.

An altogether different situation would prevail, Miss Perkins said, if you could persuade Chairman Leiserson of the National Mediation Board to become a member. Leiserson feels strongly that it would be impossible for him to remain on the Board after he has gone through the unpleasantness of cleaning up and, therefore, wants to take a year's leave of absence from the Mediation Board. Miss Perkins talked to him again yesterday however and believes that if you talk to him he will obey orders, since you are the Boss, but will argue strenuously with you until he gets his orders.

She is also looking around for other acceptable candidates and says quite frankly she is not meeting much success.

James Rowe, Jr.
Memorandum For The President.

March 6, 1939

Chairman Madden of the Labor Board asked that you be given the following message:

About this time last year he was faced with the decision of returning to Pittsburgh Law School, or resigning from the Law School since they could not grant him a further leave of absence.

He discussed this problem with James Roosevelt who took it up with you. At that time, Jimmy indicated to him that you would try to find something "more permanent" for him, by which he assumed you meant a judgeship. He has noted that the judgeships in Pennsylvania are all filled, and therefore the only ones he could be considered for are the Court of Appeals or the District Court vacancies in the District of Columbia.

He pointed out that he likes his job, (although he regards it as a continual headache) but that he must make some provision for his family. His term runs out in August 1940 and therefore, even if he were reappointed he would not come up for confirmation until 1941 and feels he could not be confirmed, even if he is not removed this year by amendment of the Wagner Act.

I checked James Roosevelt's recollection of the conversation. He said this is substantially correct, and that you told him that you would give very possible consideration to Madden.

Madden wants to see you about this but I told him he would have to handle that through Mr. McIntyre.

James Rowe, Jr.
MEMORANDUM - May 6, 1930

Memo for Mr. Ingling from Miss Durand, 5/6/30 - transmitting:

Memorandum for the President - 5/22/30 - signed "J.R." as follows:

"Chairman Nadon of the Labor Relations Board asked me to bring to your attention the following:

1. He recommends that Charles Fahey, General Counsel of the Labor Relations Board, be appointed to one of the two new District judgeships in the District of Columbia, when they are created by Act of Congress.

2. That he, Fahey, be considered for an appointment to the Circuit Court of Appeals, either to a vacancy in the Third Circuit or to the new judgeship on the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia which also is to be created by the bill pending in Congress."

Notation in ink, in President's handwriting as follows:

"Take up with me when and if bill passes FEB."

NOTE: The above memorandum was returned to Miss Durand - 5/9/30.
February 16, 1938

My dear Chancellor Bowman:

I hope much that you can find it possible to extend the leave of absence of Dr. Madden, which, as you know, expires very soon.

I am reluctant to ask this, and would not were it not so vitally important for him to continue for a time the work he is doing as Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

At present this Board is in the midst of problems of vital concern to the country, and the Chairman is rendering an invaluable service.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Chancellor John G. Bowman, x0
University of Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania.

MWM/RB/mdp
February 16, 1938

My dear Dean Thompson:

I have just written Chancellor Bowman, urgently requesting an extension of leave for J. Warren Madden.

I realize how very directly this affects your department, and wanted you to know of my request to the Chancellor.

The Board is in the midst of some very important problems and it seems essential to keep the Chairman for a time, at least.

Very sincerely yours,

Dean A. Marshall Thompson, 
University of Pittsburgh Law School, 
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
My dear (Chancellor Bowerman)

I do hope you will find it possible to extend J. Warren Madden's leave of absence, which I understand expires soon. It is highly important just now that Mr. Madden remain in his post as Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. As you know, it is in the midst of problems now that are of primary concern to the country.

I realize, of course, what a loss this means to the University of Pittsburgh, and do not want to take him away from you. I do ask, however, that you lend him to us for a while longer.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,
My dear Dean Thompson:

I am today writing a letter to Chancellor Bowerman, asking if he will be good enough to extend the leave of absence of J. Warren Madden.

I realize, of course, how vitally this request of mine affects your Department, and I wanted you to know of my action.

as Chairman of the Natl LRB
Chairman Madden is doing splendid work and I would not know how to replace him at this time. I do hope that you and President Chancellor Bowerman will feel that you can let Mr. Madden stay with us.

Very sincerely yours,
Dear Mr. President:

Let me thank you for your kind note of February 16, concerning a further leave of absence for Dr. J. Warren Madden.

Dr. Madden has had a leave of absence from the faculty of the School of Law at the University since September, 1935. On February 1, 1938, he wrote Judge A. M. Thompson, Dean of the Law School, saying that he would not return. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University, believing that a still more extended leave of absence for Dr. Madden was not for the good of the School, accepted this resignation on February 17. The Secretary of the Committee wrote to Dr. Madden, telling him of this action. A copy of the Secretary’s letter is here enclosed.

With all good will and good wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
February 17, 1938

Dear Dr. Madden:

Your letter of February 1, 1938, addressed to Dean Thompson, in which you resign as Professor of Law at the University of Pittsburgh, was read to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees at its last meeting. The Committee accepted your resignation. In doing this, the Committee asks me to express to you its appreciation of the good will in your letter. The Committee wishes also to record the high value of your services to the University; further, I have been asked to send you the best wishes of the members of the Committee and of the Chancellor for your happiness in your work in the larger field.

May I add my personal best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

(S)John Weber
Secretary

The Honorable J. Warren Madden
Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter received from Chancellor John O. Bowman, which I thought you might be interested in seeing.

With my best wishes to you,

Very sincerely,

James Roosevelt
Secretary to the President

Mr. Madden was a very valuable member of our faculty, and in law school circles was regarded as one of the most experts in the branch of the law in which he specialized. The news of his untimely death on the National Labor Relations Board has affected us here in a law school and in a larger sense.

Honorable J. Warren Madden
National Labor Relations Board
Washington, D. C.

Very sincerely yours,

A. Marshall Thompson, BBS.
February 26, 1938

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

My dear President Roosevelt:

Your letter of February 16, 1938, relating to an extension of leave of absence for J. Warren Madden, was forwarded immediately to Dr. Bowman, the Chancellor of the University. Mr. Madden's resignation on February 1, 1938 was sent directly to me and was also forwarded to Dr. Bowman. The Chancellor's reply to these two communications has just come into my hands.

I was elected to the Common Pleas Bench on November 2, 1937 and shortly afterward tendered my resignation as Dean of the Law School. This resignation is still in the hands of the Board of Trustees pending the appointment of my successor. In the meantime I am only able to give a small amount of time to the affairs of the law school.

Mr. Madden was a very valuable member of our Faculty, and in law school circles was regarded as one of the ablest experts in the branch of the law in which he specialized. The loss of his services during his long absence on the National Labor Relations Board has affected us more seriously than would have been the case in a law school having a larger faculty.

Very sincerely yours,

A. Marshall Thompson, DEAN.
February 28, 1938

Dear Mr. Madden:

I thought you would be interested in having a copy of the letter the President received from Dean A. Marshall Thompson.

Very sincerely,

M. A. Durand
Secretary to Mr. Roosevelt

Honorable J. Warren Madden
National Labor Relations Board
Washington, D. C.
Memo to Pres. from Sec. Morgenthau
Conf. report prepared by Mr. Magill on tax hearings before the Ways and Means Sub-Committee.

SEE--Morgenthau folder-Drawer 1--1937
January 4, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Mallowy:

I am most grateful to you for that excellent copy of the old print of the Hudson River from Hyde Park. I am delighted to have it and I shall put it in a little new cottage which I have built at the top of the hill.

I knew that your boy is in the Southwest Pacific. My oldest boy, James, who is in the Marine Corps, has been there three times, and I suppose he will go again, as he has been working on commando training for the last two years.

Thank you again for thinking of me.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Clifford D. Mallowy,
The Coach House,
1948 Thirtieth Street,
Washington, D. C.
WA19 45 NT

SEATTLE WASH JUN 9 1942

HONORABLE FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

I AM ADVISED THAT J L MALONEY, MANAGING EDITOR OF CHICAGO
TRIBUNE, IS SEEKING AN INTERVIEW WITH YOU. I KNEW HIM
INTIMATELY FOR TWELVE YEARS AND ALWAYS FOUND HIM HONEST. HE
FLEW IN THE LAST WAR WITH RICKENBACKER. HE IS NOT OF THE
TROHAN STRIPE

JOHN BOETTIGER.
United States Circuit Court of Appeals
Second Judicial Circuit

January 30, 1939.

Hon. Frank Murphy,
Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

I herewith send to you for transmission to the President of the United States, my resignation as United States Circuit Judge to take effect at his pleasure and not later than March 1st next.

Respectfully,

Martin Manton
For some months I have been aware that my personal affairs were being made the subject of inquiry. Had these inquiries or any of them been addressed to me by any authorized person, I would have been delighted to give the fullest information, for there is nothing in any business transaction in which I have ever been engaged of which I am in any way ashamed or which to any candid mind could cast reflection upon my personal or my official conduct, whatever might be said of my success or lack of success as an investor. All of them were within the lawful right of any citizen or property owner in office or out of it and none of them bore the slightest relation to my conduct as a judge or to any litigation in my court. This for the present must serve as my reply to the letter addressed by the district attorney on yesterday to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, except to say that it is so far as it deals with facts within my knowledge, it is strikingly inaccurate.

When I was appointed to the bench some 22 years ago, I was the owner of what I then considered to be a substantial amount of property, chiefly in stocks of corporations owning New York real estate. This property no law and no canon of judicial conduct called on me to surrender, sacrifice or neglect. In common with everyone else, the depression and the fall in real estate values, entailed heavy losses on me and such debts as I have incurred have been chiefly due to my efforts to meet the situation thus brought about.

If I were to consider myself alone, I would welcome the opportunity to meet any charges that might be brought against me, either as a man or as a judge, in any proper tribunal, confident as I am of my own integrity and of my ability to repel every accusation, insinuation or harmful inference.
2.

But in spite of this assurance, it is intolerable to me that while still on the bench, I should be the central figure in a controversy, no matter what its outcome, that could be seized upon by malicious minds either to cast reflection upon the court of which I am a member or to weaken public confidence in the general administration of justice; my first duty lies there. By no voluntary act of mine will I contribute to such a situation. Rather than do so, I prefer to carry out an intention which I have entertained for some time to retire from the bench.

On Wednesday last I communicated my feelings in the matter to Attorney General Murphy in person, telling him that it had been for some time my desire to resign and that my only hesitation at the moment arose from a natural disinclination to even seem reluctant to face any investigation which any authority might institute. He was good enough to say that he thought no such inference would be justified.

Accordingly, I have today transmitted to the President my resignation as a Circuit Judge to take effect at his pleasure and not later than the first of next March, by which time I shall have concluded the unfinished business of the court now in my hands.
February 1938

My dear Franklin,

I am afraid I have not written to you in recent years, though all your successes in various steps of political development have been many. Since I have seen you to talk to, and a letter from you means just one more of your thoughts to consider, so that through your kind nother when I have always added, as well as admixed, would get not instead. But now partly from a helpful palm I am satisfied on my part, I cannot let this trust and great fact clear come to a "head" without a trace. In truth as you see until the 11th hour on your part just to see what you have been to be crowded into, your first days
an President of the United States. That you
really have reached the acme of this supreme
rank in a year that makes me, along with
millions of others, quite physically sick at
the thought. You reap, then do so sincerely and
demandedly thankful that your life was spared.
May it one be so.
I speak of you greatest political dictator. This
is much more than that, to be sure; the
word "dictator" does not always shine
with the reflected glory of the crown that it
should. You career in this position has
desorbed steadily, brightly, and above all, straightly.
I as a non-partisan citizen have followed it
very closely, and have been amazed at your
bravery and capacity. Courage of your convictions,
capacity to carry through — and beyond, despite
"politics."
And here, not to be any less poise to myself,
I tell you quite frankly that I did not even
vote for you. For partisan as I am in America
I thought that Mr. Hoover had no conducted himself the last few months as to warrant his continu-
ing in office. To me, he has had at least four miscarriages, some that his spirit may have been 
within for a long time, he was handicapped by many circumstances. But in the 11th Congress he 
had print his worth—despite blunder, and 
In 1786, Virginia, among other States—its bread 
and its course been too due to change. All 
this I thought I felt inside a so sick for him. 
But—please be safe me. Frank this, when you 
shoot the country from sea to sea. I name 
from the two great political. Twenty-one million 
people had accomplish, for the time that I had 
not the thought of the change paid to do the 
manly. Is that wish that statement, and 
that in the women's reminiscence in the incisiveness? I 
can't help it.

That the troubles that lie ahead if you are...
foreseen in their task, is not an original remark.

But — that all men seem to feel, that you
are the inspired one, with a Golden Tree key to
their problems in your hand, you cannot realize
as you may never have before come to this
true world's reaction since the attempt was made
to take your life. Whether this be so, only
Time can tell. May you be given it, and the
strength — physical and mental — and above all,
The Vision. Poor Lincoln had no such for them.
Concerned with the undoing to get that this country
you — and U.S. — must decide hold. The world
from devastation, for a span of time at least.
That you have the strength, I don't doubt.

"A.M. COURAGE" it has been called. "A.M." in
the hand holds brilliant light of day in the
year of all men turned towards you, made for
greater "COURAGE" in my mind, than that of
the seeing of the stars.

That you have that COURAGE, I do believe. Whether
to George power is great enough does not so much matter. Is the unalloyed sincerity that counts. Who am I to say to you, I know this and so, and this and that concerning your apparently amazing boxed compass. The nature of information concerning the days before.

He I do know Franklin, so that I have always remembered and of your thought, of those first years of your illness. When Buddha and I used to come to see you from time to time. The expression in your eyes of calmness yet defiant victory (if one can be calm when defiant) and not accepted resignation to your difficulties in an outstanding patient and definite memory. At each step that has taken you upward, vividly has come into my mind one special day. I saw you in your library, and the expression in your eyes. That one since, has
I have a song very near.

It is not quite the same

as that which I have heard.

But it is very near to me.

It is not quite the same

as that which I have heard.

But it is very near to me.

It is not quite the same

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But it is very near to me.

It is not quite the same

as that which I have heard.

But it is very near to me.
The satisfaction to me in telling you how much I admire you, not as a politician but as a man, was partly engendered by the fact that you have been asked to carry on the tasks that are set before you in my earnest wish. That you have been given the strength, both physical and spiritual, to do these tasks would be my prayer if I could "un-straitly" believe in prayer. That you want Knowledge equipped with the wisdom and resource shall be the constant power in your ship. I know that the Union that shall be your pilot can only come from that beam within yourself. No man can give it, no man but yourself can take it away. May the almighty protect the ship to which you have been pledged.

Your great chance now Franklin, is not Roosevelt's (bear that to the other branch).
Supreme (and sentimental) American History, where not
from Washington. I must be as sharp and as
than this side of the breast plate.
All luck and strength and vision to give you.
And the inner peace of a Free Spirit.

Very sincerely,

The Huntington Marshall.
Dear Mr. President,

Thank you very much for the book you sent me for Christmas; I greatly appreciate being remembered.

Harvard has been very busy this winter and I've just had to return early to catch up on some work. Perhaps college is getting easier as the
Years go by.

I went up to Boston just before the election and heard Mr. Potter read from Dickens' "Christmas Carol." All his charm and humor were well in evidence and he gave us a delightful evening.

I hope to see you and Mrs. Roosevelt when I come to Washington either in February or March.

With best wishes for the New Year, your friend,

Benjamin.
Dear Mac;

Thanks for your wire received yesterday.

Unless I hear from you to the contrary---that those dates would be inconvenient---I shall plan to be in Washington from some time next Thursday until the afternoon of the following day, April 2nd, and I'll try to contact you on the telephone soon after arrival.

If possible I would like to see the President at some time when he is not crowded---if ever such a time comes in his busy days---say in the afternoon sometime between luncheon and tea.

Please arrange to have the cherry trees in Potomac Park in blossom---I was there when they were planted more years ago than I like to think--1909.

With my best to you,

Sincerely,

George Marvin.

George Marvin.

Marvin McIntyre Esq.
Secretary to the President;
The White House.
TELEGRAM

Carlton, 15, 1937.

George Marvin, Esq.,
302 East High street,
Charlottesville, Va.

Will you get in touch with me after we arrive Washington. Will be glad arrange appointment.

M. H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary, to the President.
Hi we got in touch w me after we are to go glad to any
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

#302 East High Street;
March 16th, 1937.

Dear Mac;

In a letter from Washington dated the 11th Grace Tulley writes that "The President will be glad to see you after he returns from Warm Springs which will probably be around the 22nd of March."

Continuing, she suggests that I let you know in advance the day I expect to be in Washington and this I am now doing.

Would Thursday the 25th be O.K.? That is the day I am planning for now but I can easily change it if you think best. I am bringing with me Ray Fisher of this town, a sound Albemarle Democrat and staunch Roosevelt champion, and would like to have him meet the President. (I wrote Franklin about him)

Subject to your approval I should like to have ten minutes or so with F.D.R. and then introduce Fisher for a moment's conversation. Would morning or afternoon be the better bet? In any event I'll try to get you on the phone soon after arrival.

With best wishes and remembrances,

Sincerely yours,

Marvin McIntyre Esq.
Secretary to the President:
Warm Springs.
March 11, 1937.

Dear Mr. Marvin:

The President says he will be glad to see you after he returns from Warm Springs which will probably be around the 22nd of March. I suggest that you let Mac know the day you expect to be in Washington.

With best wishes to you,

Very sincerely yours,

George Marvin, Esq.,
302 East High Street,
Charlottesville,
Virginia.
#302 East High Street;  
Charlottesville;  
March 1st, 1937.

Dear Franklin;

Some time this month I am hoping to have a day in Washington and I want to plan it for a date after your return from Warm Springs. May I, as formerly, arrange with the resourceful Trafalgar to see you for a few minutes on that day?

I expect to bring with me a staunch Albemarle Democrat, a loyal friend and a practicing Christian—not a minister of the gospel or a theologian—who seeks nothing beyond the honor and the satisfaction of shaking you by the hand and catching, as always I do myself, some of the Promethian fire that burns these days in the White House.

Enclosed herewith I venture to send a copy of a recent letter of mine to Charley Michelson because it outlines what I should like to hope might still be a humble sphere of usefulness in this crusade "for the duration of the war".

Su amigo para siempre,

George B. Marvin.
# 302 East High Street;  
Charlottesville;  
February 6th, 1937.

Dear Charley Michelson;

Thanks for your cordial note.

The Stanley High episode impresses me as a typically malodorous example of the egoistic kind of publicity by which the President and the best interests of the New Deal administration are periodically let down. If I were not convinced that you felt the same way about it, I would not write as now I do.

Your own conduct of Democratic publicity has, from the inception of your office, presented a perfect contrast—and an amazingly successful one—of self-oblititation for the sake of a big cause. By contrast you have made the Frank Kent, Walter Lippman (et al.) type of political commentary appear cheap and egoistic. Raymond Moley—maybe I'm stepping where angels fear to tread, but I don't think so—is another example of the same malodorous sort. Such men are mainly motivated, though they manage to conceal it during the early stages of their boost to "authoritative utterance", by the money urge and the craving for personal publicity.

Now, isn't there room in your line-up for an old timer who, whatever his faults may be, is completely innocent of any desire for personal kudos and for whom the money motive is negligible except in so far as a bare livelihood is concerned. In all my 40 years of editorial and journalistic experience I have never been afflicted with the "I" disease which is now epidemic in the profession. My firm conviction is that the times are more than ripe for square writing, well informed, and fumigated from the germs of self-exploitation. Am I right?

Sincerely yours,

George Marvin.

Charles Michelson Esq.
Democratic National Committee;
Washington.
#302 East High Street;
Charlottesville;
March 1st, 1937.

Dear Trafalgar;

It has been a long time since last I called upon your kind intermediary offices and I hope your interest has not, in the meantime, grown cold.

If you can get the enclosed informal communication to the President at some interval when he will have a chance to read it I shall more than ever remain, with best wishes,

Your grateful friend,

George Manwin.

Miss Grace Tulley;
The White House.
#302 East High Street;
Charlottesville;
April 6th, 1937.

Dear Franklin;

It was a breath of new life to see you again and get for a moment in step with what Washington has always meant for me. You are fine to give me this opportunity to demonstrate some usefulness to the Cause you lead and I am correspondingly grateful. Loyalty is the best of human traits because it necessarily involves the other fundamentals in human relationships.

I've already written and mailed my first assignment to Charley Nickelson—had a good talk with him on Friday—and am hopeful of further services in the near future. May I make this one further suggestion which, doubtless, you have anticipated:

Why not call a caucus of the Democratic Party? The G.O.P. needs no caucus; what they need is a coroner. But, even though partially defunct, they are an integrated bunch, a unit. The greatest foes of Jeffersonian Democracy today are those of its own Household. With the fulminations of Elder Statesman Glass (bless his heart!), the Burlington-Union Pacific-Stockyards-owned Burke (a helped architect some of his campaign stuff when I was on the Omaha World-Herald), Doctor Copeland of the quack medical columns, and Walsh, the Massachusetts Tory—with these and other warriors of a similar desertion providing the Republicans every week with much better ammunition than they can manufacture for themselves, why isn't it about time to re-integrate the Party of Jefferson, Jackson and Roosevelt?

The G.O.P. propaganda has no market now except from the small minority already convinced or those who bow down to the Golden Calf of sky-limit Profits. But these "Democrats" (What is loyalty and of what does it consist?) have a very appreciable hearing. Verbum sapienti sat est.

Always faithfully yours,

George Meurer.
Dear Miss Tully,

Mr. George Mannix, who is at the present time working in the office of Public Relations, Mrs. Davis as a

beating, Mrs. Davis as a
civilian, wrote a will, seems
to have suffered again one of
his periodic (so I am informed)
attacks of delusions. Completely
paranoid at the moment and
confined to his bed in
the home of Mr. and Mrs.
St. Clair, 10th, where he has
been located in mental wards.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

it appears that he has become a hospital case. Luckily for any veterans hospital & completely on the chart I
just came, who I was informed is in no position to continue this chart. Mrs. Mansis
is in dire need of assistance from close friends. I understand that the Pres. & Mrs. Roosevelt
are among his closest friends. The only close associates that the old gentleman has
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

in West. I happen to
be a person of far
reputation, and far
more a friend of Mr. Manning
in the strict sense of the word,
and therefore am inclined to
think this matter of

The intention appears to be simply
that he will have to be
removed to a ward in some
charitable institution unless with

I remain, Very Respectfully
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Come to his assistance.

If I can be of further help please let me know at 10:30 PM.

At 1725.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Thad M. Brown Jr.

Es. 0.81v.r.
21st January, 1937.

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

Dear Franklin:

Just a line to tell you what a thrilling day Don and I had at the inauguration yesterday, to congratulate you on your splendid inaugural address and to give you my most hearty and affectionate good wishes for the four years to come.

Your Godson was especially thrilled, and we were both so glad to have the opportunity of a few words with Eleanor and you. Perhaps you don't know it, but your Godson was the organizing spirit at Groton in your behalf during the last campaign, so we both qualified as ardent supporters. He was also especially interested in meeting some of your cabinet - Mr. Farley was especially kind and thoughtful, and we also had a few words with the Attorney General and Mr. Hull. Don is the President of the Debating Society at Groton, and has a debate next Wednesday, in which he is defending yours and Mr. Hull's reciprocal tariff agreements, and the Secretary of State promised Don to send him ammunition, which Don greatly appreciated.

It was a great day for him and for me and for all of your friends. Your latest photograph has been added to my gallery of previous photographs here in our new office and is much appreciated.

My blessings always.

As ever,

[Signature]
Confidential

29 March, 1937.
Monday

The President:
The White House

Dear Franklin:

Your letter from Warm Springs dated March 19th in regard to the speech of George Martin at the town meeting in Milton, Connecticut, arrived last Saturday the 27th, and was handed to me as soon as I was taking the train to New York at Jekyll Island (after seeing Max and Dr. Aaron Fox on the way to see you and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park). Your much appreciated credentials.

I read your letter on the train and do not believe for a moment that George used the epithets mentioned by Mr. Page with reference to you, if indeed he used them at all. Page is a Democrat who
has consistently noted praise and has recently expressed to me his high regard for you. From what I know of him and what he has said to me, I fully expect that Mr. Pegn will understand himself.

However, I should like to take this up with him personally and, as I am told and he is in Bermuda this week, I cannot do so until next Monday, April 5th, when we shall both be at the office again. If you have no objection, I shall then show him these letters and ask him for a frank reply, after which I shall write to you again and return Sam Judah's two.

If I do not hear from you further—either here by return mail, or at 48 Wall Street, next Monday—I shall assume that you have no objection to this course.

Thank you for writing to me so promptly.

Don joins me in most affectionate greeting.

As ever yours,

[Signatures]
CONFIDENTIAL

22d April, 1937.

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

Dear Franklin:

I have your letter of April 21st, and I am returning the letter to you from Mr. Beck. As you say that you think it best not to show your letter or his to George, I am not doing so, and, of course, shall respect your wish that the episode shall be regarded as entirely closed so far as he is concerned.

I do, however, want to reiterate that I am perfectly certain that George never made any of those remarks about you. He spoke to me soon after the meeting and described it, and I asked him then what he had said and he told me that his remarks had been based entirely on the ground that the information which had been given to you as to the need of new Judges was, obviously, incorrect, and his remarks were directed at those who had furnished this information and not at all at you. On the contrary, he has a very high regard as well as affection for you, and I know that he never would or could speak about you as these men have indicated. I think that the obvious explanation is that they did not follow his remarks. He talks very fast and is not always easily followed or perhaps understood by slower minds. That, I think, is the explanation, and I am certain that you can accept George's letter to you as stating the real facts in the case.
Of course, I am distressed at the whole incident, which we can now regard, I trust, as closed.

With my affectionate regards,

As ever,

[Signature]

22d April, 1937.
President Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.  

Dear Franklin:  

I know that you must have been as surprised and stunned as I was at the news of Grenville's sudden illness and death. I had arrived only a few days before at Quebec and was still at Hallowell, Maine, with my Father-in-law, Mr. Vaughan, when Dick Emmet telephoned me last Sunday morning that Gren was seriously ill with pneumonia, and just before I left that evening, the radio had reported his death. I scarcely yet believe it. Last July, when I was staying with him at The Hague, I wrote to you and at that time certainly both Gren and Pauline were in the best of spirits, and Gren was in good health, excepting that he had put on too much weight and had a rheumatic knee. He was looking forward to the change to Vienna with great interest and he thought that the climate of Austria would be much better for him than the damp climate of Holland. It is ironical, in view of this, that he should have died of pneumonia so soon after getting to Vienna.

I am sure that Pauline is going to be completely lost, she was so dependent on him. She and the two girls had already gone to Paris, where he was to join them to sail September 30th to this country for Grenville's wedding to Anne Bustin, but I understand that Pauline flew back to Vienna the day before Grenville died. He and I had been classmates and close friends ever since College days and, of course, your friendship with him was almost as long and deep.
President Franklin D. Roosevelt.  

29th September, 1937.

-2-

Grenville, Jr. and Mrs. William Emmet sailed last night to join Pauline and the girls in Paris, and I believe that they will be bringing the body back early in October and that the funeral will probably be held in the Old Church at Bedford, Westchester County, and Gren buried there.

I should add that, from what I saw in Holland, he was extremely popular with everyone there. He had a farewell luncheon to the Diplomatic Corps while I was there and it was obvious that they all had a real affection for him. He made a delightful little speech, ending up by inviting them all to a "Reunion in Vienna", which they all accepted. I was glad to read your message to President Miklas, which shows that Gren had done really useful service for the country.

I was glad to get your reply to my letter, and I shall hope soon to see you, but let me repeat that it was a joy to gross on the steamer with your Mother and John last summer. The letter has written to me of his engagement and I was very much interested. Incidentally, your postscript to the letter from the State Department to the Diplomatic and Consular Officers was of very real help in many ways and was much appreciated. Don and I had a most interesting hour with Ambassador Bullitt in Paris and the other Embassies and Legations were of considerable help at times. Many thanks to you.

With my blessings and good wishes,

As ever,

[Signature]
10th July, 1939.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Secretary to
President Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss LeHand:

Mr. Donald C. Stone, of the Bureau of the Budget, has said that he could give Don an informal job during the summer, and I think that he will come to Washington on Monday, July 17th, with a somewhat ancient Ford car, and I may come down with him.

Will the President and you be there at that time? If so, I hope that we may be able to see you both at least for a few minutes.

With kind regards and, again, many thanks for arranging this job for Don,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM FOR
THE PRESIDENT

November 30, 1939.

L. M. doesn't know what you have in mind to talk with Hinckley, Smith and Reynolds but he said very serious questions have been raised about how they are going about the airport project -- and this comes from people in whom L. M. has great confidence and who have always been for Gravelly Point. However, they are scared by the expense, which is twice the cost it should be, and wholly unnecessary. They are making it a lot bigger than they will ever have any use for. For instance, they are building a 7,000 foot runway -- and there are no planes that need that. This is the view of both the pilots and manufacturers. They are building it several feet higher than there is any necessity for because of possible floods, but if the water rises that high the roads to the airport would be flooded so that they would be impassable.

This is very confidential please don't mention the name of the information. It is just for your information.
Dear Uncle Franklin,

Many thanks for the Christmas present you and Mrs. Roosevelt sent me. It was very thoughtful of you to remember me, and I shall always prize this gift. I'm now a Freshman at Harvard, where I
occasionally see Johnny.
Every 20 or 20, I find
attributes to your prowess at
American History while at
college, and I may follow,
in lesser degree, your own
steps in this field.
Anyway, Harvard is a grand
place and I've enjoyed
its freedom and stimility
atmosphere more than
40 EAST 76TH STREET

anything else.

Again let me thank you. I consider this gift an example of yours and Mrs. Roosevelt's unflagging memories.

Wishing you a Happy Birthday,

Sincerely yours,

your godson Langdon Marvin Jr.
PERSONAL

Hyde Park, N. Y.,
July 22, 1939.

Dear Miss Mason:

I, too, had heard the story about the Atlanta Georgian. The usual difficulty confronts us — as to how a liberal group could be got together with a million dollars!

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Lucy R. Mason,
Textile Workers Union of America,
421 Atlanta National Building,
Atlanta,
Georgia.
TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
SUCCEED TO
TEXTILE WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
OF THE
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

LUCY RANDOLPH MARON
PUBLIC RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE

425 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 18, 1939.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

It has come to me from a reliable person whose name I cannot give, that the Atlanta Georgian is "being developed as a marketable property" and the owner is open to an offer.

The weekly paper has a circulation of 80,000 and the Sunday edition of 120,000. The paper is said to be breaking even and in a position to make money if it were not involved in the overhead expenses of a national chain which constitutes a drain on its income. As you know, it is part of the Hearst chain.

It is rumored here and has been stated in The News Week that James N. Cox of Ohio is considering buying the Atlanta Journal and Georgia and combining the two papers. If this happens the one faintly progressive note struck by the Journal will be destroyed. I hear that two radio stations connected with the two papers would be included in this transaction.

The Georgian's physical properties here are said to be worth more than half a million and it is presumed that it could be bought for something like $1,000,000.

For what they are worth I want to pass on these pieces of information because if ever a city needed one progressive paper, not dominated by the most reactionary interests in the state, it is Atlanta. If the feeble liberal voice of the Journal is silenced, the situation here will be worse than ever.

At present Atlanta's one fearless and intelligent and consistent newspaper writer is Tarleton Collier, columnist for the Georgian, and perpetually under fire from conservatives and reactionaries. Under new reactionary management probably even that column will be closed.

Respectfully yours

Lucy M. Mason
Behind the Headlines

WPA on the Griddle

By Tarleton Collier

These are tough days for the WPA, about which people are generally at the week's end than any other topic besides the weather.

More than ever the critics of this institution in Georgia seem bent on embarrassing it, one way or another. This determination has been strong for four years or more, but under the placid and firm administration of Miss Shepherson, who knows her way around, there have been no untoward acts to give the critics an opening into which to bore to destruction.

Now, however, the trend of the times is helping them. The average citizen can't understand the reason or justification for WPA strikes, and he becomes a bit impatient about everything.

And, almost as if they were inspired to strike while the iron is hot, the discontented element of the public are pouring it into the breach.

Poor Mr. Greene!

If they have done nothing else, those citizens of Bartow County who want to get their hands on the WPA lists have succeeded in dramatizing their plight.

Unfortunately, they have picked on a subordinate official who, after all, has no discretion in the matter of acceding to their demands for the county lists. You can't help feeling a bit sorry for Mr. Greene, the area engineer, whom they are threatening to put in jail if he doesn't come through.

If he did so, he'd probably lose his job. If he doesn't comply he'll probably be harried and hounded around, perhaps actually set behind the bars for a brief time in the end.

To be sure, if he is that kind of fellow, you could imagine his enjoying the situation to a certain extent. It is a sure thing that they won't be able to keep him locked up long, and the experience may give him the kick which this column supposes is lacking generally from the existence of a WPA administrator.

What's About It?

The question arises as to what the rural petitioners want with the lists. To win a point and thus to embarrass the administration of work relief, which is unpopular, with the majority of all except relief workers.

This is hardly a worthy objective, although perhaps a natural one in view of the current general state of mind. Landlords and employers in rural Georgia have shut their eyes to the roads, the school houses, the public structures of one sort or another which have been created by the WPA program, and have stormed from the very beginning because they said WPA was ruining labor.

You may imagine that rural la-

TOR, itself was quite willing to be ruined in this way, when you look at the wage scale, the casualness and the insecurity of the traditional private jobs by which so much of it subsisted. There's something about a steady job that has its attractions, particularly at pay that goes over $20 a month.

How About Income Tax?

Would the people who are after putting Mr. Greene in jail be wanting the lists if they were wanted for the purpose of singling out the WPA workers and persuading them, by one means or another, more or less pleasant, to get back to the fields?

You may conclude that the lists are wanted because of a suspicion that all is not right with the selection of workers, with the administration of the projects, that there are irregularities and unscrupulous patronage. In that case, a demand for investigation, backed by evidence to support it, probably would get results.

Nothing short of it should suffice to drag the records into the open.

Heaven knows, there was enough outcry when the government made public the lists of all the income taxpayers. They pretty soon stopped that.
Dear Miss Le Hand:

When I address such letters more directly, answers come from official secretaries and I wonder if the President ever saw them. Not that what I have to say is so important - but at least Mrs. Roosevelt has helped me many times to bring my letters to his attention.

I hesitate to trouble her by sending everything that way, kind as she has always been about my communications.

Sincerely yours,

Lucy M. Mason
March 5, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR  JIM ROWE

Will you do this, please?

Thanks.

M. A. LeHAND
Private Secretary

Enclosure

Let to the President from Madeline Mason-Manheim, 77 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 3/2/41 re her father Jacob Manheim, 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y. asks if the President can find a place for him - in the Anti-Trust division of the A. G's office or in the housing division of the Govt. in New York or some other capacity. His work as special assistant to the A. G. in the prosecution of the Govt's cases against the Title Companies terminated last April.

MEMO FOR THE P. S. - Will you take up with the Attorney General and write to Madeline?" FDR.
Y 66 % heat
Sunday afternoon

Dear Miss,

Mandelick came to
Ten I asked me to send
you enclosed —
I only believe Mr.
Mandelick is worthy
of anything we can.
My Poor Cannes
not thick are in
After you

Remember to

Look at the

new one

Please let me know!
May 1, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM ROWE

Will you do this for me please.

Thanks.

M. A. LeHAND
Private Secretary

Enclosures
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 23, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISSY:

Take up with the Attorney General and get a reply we can use.

F. D. R.

Let to FDR - no date - from Madeline Mason-Manheim, 77 Park Avenue, NYC re placing her Father with the Govt. Says few weeks ago received a very formal and routine note saying ‘it was not possible ‘to fit Mr. Manheim in’ etc.
MEMORANDUM RE OFFER OF A. W. M.

This offer at this time has two purposes: First, to influence the decision of the pending tax case, and Second, to rehabilitate A.W.M. in public esteem. Sources close to him have admitted great concern over his loss of public standing as a result of the disclosures of the trial. As to influence on the decision of the case the offer may be successful. It would be very apt to relieve him of the fraud penalty and might influence several votes and possibly be decisive on other questions in the case. This influence would follow from the offer irrespective of its acceptance and the extent of the influence would probably depend on the public reaction to the offer and such action thereon as the Administration may take.

Public sentiment may not be influenced in the manner A.W.M. intended. The offer seems very badly timed from his point of view.

The public, it seems to me, will be convinced that the offer made now is intended to influence the decision. Timing the offer just in advance of when a decision may be expected is likely to take the edge off any victory he wins and to add to the sting of any defeat he receives.

Had he awaited the decision and then made his offer it would have been a generous gesture upon victory which would have added to our embarrassment and a grand gesture of sportsmanship in case he were defeated.

It is the balance of my judgment that immediate publication and prompt acceptance and prompt steps to hog-tie
the offer so it cannot get away and then silence are the steps indicated for the Administration. Let the public draw its own conclusions.

Is the offer made by A.W.M. or by the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust? This is important in the publicity. This Trust was founded in December, 1930, and between then and 1933 Mr. Mellon claimed tax credits for large gifts of pictures and money to it. The trustees were Mr. Mellon himself, his son and his tax attorney and inasmuch as many of the pictures were still on Mr. Mellon’s walls and the trust was never proved to have been in possession of them, we denied the gifts.

If A. W. Mellon is now proposing to make a gift it confirms our theory that the trust had no separate identity.

If the trust is now offering the present, it would tend to confirm Hogan’s theory (see his speech, Brief, p. E-14).

In any event prompt acceptance is entirely consistent with the position taken by the Government.

In the argument I used the following language:

“There is no question that Mr. Mellon ultimately, and whenever he gives these works of art to the public or to an institution that is functioning for public purposes, will be entitled to a tax credit. It is a worthy thing. It is a commendable thing to bring from Russia to America these great works of art. * * *

However, the worthiness of this ultimate purpose is not for a moment under attack. * * * It is conceded that these pictures held by this trust fall into one of two classes: either pictures that are locked up in storage in the Corcoran Art Gallery, unavailable to the public and unavailable even to the Corcoran officials, or they fall...
into the class of pictures that hang upon Mr. Mellon's walls and the walls of some other members of his family.

* * *

It is also in evidence that there are many Americans anxious to view these pictures, and that they used to go to the Hermitage for the purpose of seeing these pictures, these works of art. They saw them more freely in Russia than they have ever seen them in the United States.

* * *

The significance is this, that this amount has been charged off for charitable and educational purposes, and that the entire educational benefit from an exhibition to anyone, so far as is shown, has been to Mr. Mellon and his friends.

I am handing you copies of the brief which contains our discussion of this entire issue for the background will be very important in connection with the handling of the details of the gift and whoever handles the publicity on it should be familiar with our position so we may not be misrepresented.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FORSTER

If the State Department recommends the appointment of O. C. Merrill to go to Europe to a World Power Conference - I do not want to send him and remind me to ask Mr. McNinch's opinion.

F. D. R.
Dear Mr. President:

We are deeply appreciative of your sympathetic, understanding message.

Maude had sailed the Seven Seas, making a home for her sailor husband in various ports of the Far East, in Cuba, and had just finished a happy two-year tour of duty in Washington. She was filled with the joy of life and loved it all.

She died very suddenly of bronchial asthma, not uncommon in the Islands and not necessarily serious. Her death was hastened by complications, which, had she lived, would have meant long, tedious treatment and, possibly, invalidism, which is to us unthinkable, so we are happy for her that she sailed away, on her last voyage, from suffering and unhappiness.

Mrs. Merriman joins me in thanking you and Mrs. Roosevelt for your thought of us.

Yours faithfully,

Winston Churchill

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.
My dear Mr. President,

from kind words of sympathy were deeply appreciated.

Adolph's sudden disappearance was a trial and a mystery to me until the telegram to you made it all clear.

After all these years, Adolph has become a "habit" which it would
He need to give me butt if anything could reconcile me, it would be the thought of the splendid work he is doing in that hard-boiled Republican stronghold!

Tearfully and gratefully yours,

Mary Miller

December 11
My dear Mary:

Because I am such an old friend I know you will not mind my sending you my deep sympathy. Until this telegram came I did not know that Adolph had left you. After all these years I cannot help but feel that his conduct has been cruel in the extreme.

I have always felt that Adolph would plunge into politics and the only consolation is that he has been so eminently successful.

Affectionately yours,

Mrs. Adolph C. Miller,
2230 "S" Street,
Washington, D. C.
January 22, 1936.

My dear Adolph—

This is, I need not tell you, a very difficult personal letter for me to write because of our own long friendship. It is because of that and that only that I have hesitated thus long in coming to a decision. Four of the members of the Federal Reserve Board are sixty-seven years old or more and the two oldest happen to be very old friends. Naturally I would want to reappoint you and Charlie Hamlin to the new Board.

However, the Board is a new one from the ground up and on any active body of this kind I have tried very hard for the last three years to apply the usual rule relating to Judges of Federal Courts, i.e., the age limit of sixty. Even in the case of other Federal Commissions, etc., I have rarely excused that age limit by more than one or two years. That is why I am constrained to follow the rule.

I do not need to tell you how much this hurts me personally but, frankly, I do not see how I can be consistent and do otherwise than put on the new Board people who are under sixty years old.

Needless to say I appreciate and the whole country appreciates your many years of splendid service and if this were the only problem, of course, my decision would be entirely different.
I do hope that you and Mary will come in and see us very soon because a thing like this ought not and must not make any difference in our old friendship.

As ever yours,

Honorable Adolph C. Miller,
2230 S Street,
Washington, D. C.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR
GENERAL WATSON:

The President said some time
he would like to have a talk with
Douglas Miller, who is the author of
"You Can't Do Business With Hitler".

Grace Tully
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 17, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Have you ever seen Douglas Miller, who wrote "You Can't Do Business With Hitler"? They tell me he is a very interesting talker and analyzes the situation much better than most of the lecturers who return from Germany. He was Commercial Attache in Germany for twelve or fifteen years.

This just in case some time you would like to have a talk with him. No one requested it.

S.G.T.
Present coastal defense at Ft. Pickens,
Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola Fla.

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<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Calibre</th>
<th>Personal criticism</th>
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<td>16</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>Beach work OK. anti-aircraft-nil.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3&quot; Anti-aircraft.</td>
<td>OK. insufficient in quantity.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>12&quot; long range.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>12&quot; Mortars</td>
<td>should be replaced with sub and anti-aircraft weapons. suggest they go on on a good will tour of S. A. and find themselves a home.</td>
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<td>155 H.M.</td>
<td>should be replaced with modern 6&quot; gun for gun.</td>
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<td>bought from French after world war / mobile tractor</td>
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<td>12,000 yds. Max.</td>
<td>Being modernized.</td>
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<td>rapid fire, originally set up for protection of mine field.</td>
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Signed by Paul Miller
October 14, 1939

Dear Mr. Minnigerode:

Ever so many thanks for all the trouble you have taken in regard to that old portrait. I take it that without some identifying data it will be impossible for any of us to go much further; and that that being the case, the portrait itself is not of much value.

I am trying for one more clue. Mrs. Roosevelt's aunt, Mrs. Mortimer, will be back very soon from Scotland and it is just possible that she may know something more about it. Meanwhile, would you be good enough to keep it for me for a short time?

Very sincerely yours,

Honorables G. Powell Minnigerode, Director and Secretary, The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Let. to the President from Mr. Minnigerode 10/13/39 re three-quarter portrait of man sent by the President to the Gallery with the request that the subject and painter be identified. Reports on same enclosing copies of letter from John Walker, Chief Curator of New National Gallery of Art; from Dr. W. R. Valentin reporting on same: Sent to Mrs. R. with accompanying memo.

The President wrote a letter to Mrs. David Gray on Nov 18, 1939 telling her that Mr. Minnigerode had several experts look at the portrait and no one knows who "the old boy is." Suggests "fizzle" buy it from her or sell it for whatever she can get for it.

See: Mrs. David Gray--Gen Correspondence 3-1939
Belongs to the President
Claude Lorrain Painting rec'd from World's
Fair and sent to Mr. Minnegerode on November
14, 1939.