June 14, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

T. JEFFERSON NEWBOLD

I quote from a memorandum which I have just received from Colonel Watson:

"I respectfully report that General Craig has assured me that young Jefferson Newbold will be allowed to take the test for a Lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve. He will be notified as to the time and the necessary papers will be sent to him."
Dear Cousin Franklin:

I hope you will forgive my being so late in thanking you for the grand book you sent me for Christmas. It certainly isn't lack of appreciation which causes my tardiness.

The fact is we've just had too much illness in the house getting the last of Father's estate appraised, and I've been pretty busy doing what I can to make things easier for Mother. It has been quite a strain on us all, particularly Mother. Now it's all over with, for which I am very thankful. And as with our affairs more or less in order, I am again looking around for something in aviation. I have one or two things in view, but they
are still somewhat indefinite.

Mother and the rest of the family are very well and send their very best to you and Cousin Eleanor. Also I'd just like to say how splendid I think your foreign policy is. While this is my own view, I think it is generally reflected around here. None of us wants to stop a bullet!

In closing many, many thanks again and I hope I'll see you again very soon.

Very affectionately,

[Signature]
The C. reader.

Westport - Torpedo Station -

Work Program Sheets.

First term Underwood is the

biggest officer - has the old

idea - a method - makes for

constant trouble - dissatisfaction

Thomason - Quartermaster

28 years - excellent record till

underwood came - later in

taken - started a credit union.

was a Communist - radical

railroad workers - papers -

Johnston
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington
Baltimore, Maryland, October 13, 1938.

THE PRESIDENT.

Dear Mr. President: I love you for your kindness. Thanks.

Harry W. Nice.
PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

November 16, 1936.

Dear George:—

Yours of the thirteenth has come just before I leave. Nothing will be done while I am away, nor can any commitments be made. I agree with you. Don’t worry.

As ever yours,

Honorable George W. Norris,
McCook,
Nebraska.
United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

N-F  
McCook, Nebraska,  
November 13, 1936.

My dear Mr. President:

During the campaign I was almost daily besieged with telegrams or letters from people in the Tennessee Valley, from Memphis to Knoxville, writing and wiring me concerning the negotiations which were going on in the White House regarding the so-called 'pool'. I was sometimes called on the long distance phone. Of course, I was unable to give any consideration to any of these things during the campaign. In fact, I was not able to read the communications. Now, for three or four days I have been going over them. For two days, and almost two nights, I have been reading the material which has accumulated and I confess that I am very much impressed, and considerably discouraged, at what I gain from these letters and from the various documents which have been sent to me concerning the negotiations between the Tennessee Valley Authority, several of your representatives, and representatives of the Commonwealth and Southern.

I am not going to write you fully because I know it would make the letter so long you would not read it but would have to turn it over to someone else. It is sufficient to say that, without exception, these communications expressing fear, discouragement, and worry come from your friends. I hardly know why all of them should come to me because it is an impossibility, with the other things I have to do, to give the subject the consideration which it merits.

In the first place, these negotiations are going on with our enemies. They are trying to
Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, # 2,
November 13, 1936.

reach an agreement with the Commonwealth and Southern, an outfit you know would destroy you in a moment, if they had the power, without regard to the means if they were sure they would not be discovered. They have fought you bitterly in this great campaign. They have fought me, on a smaller scale, in the same way. Their money, and their emissaries, have gone over the entire country resorting to anything which, in their madness, they thought might injure either one of us. They have resorted to the same old means and methods - disreputable, dishonorable and, to a great extent, dishonest. Now they are trying to reach an agreement with an outfit with which the Tennessee Valley Authority made a contract in 1934, which contract they violated from the very day it was made. They never acted in good faith.

The Commonwealth and Southern, pretending to represent the various power companies in the south, made an agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority with reference to the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority and we then found that the subsidiaries, and stockholders of the subsidiaries, of the Commonwealth and Southern commenced the injunction suit which finally went to the Supreme Court. It cost the Tennessee Valley Authority, in expenses and in loss of revenue, many millions of dollars. The Commonwealth and Southern paid an attorney's fee of Fifty Thousand Dollars to carry on the litigation against itself and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Their conduct was unethical, unprofessional, disreputable, dishonest and dishonorable. How can you expect to make an agreement with such an outfit, and have them keep it, where the carrying out of such an agreement would require good faith on both sides?

These matters entered very greatly into the recent campaign. Had they succeeded in defeating you, it would probably have meant the disruption and ultimate destruction of the Tennessee Valley Authority and everything that has followed from it.
Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, # 3,
November 13, 1936.

They would have extended no mercy and no quarter. We won this fight with the most overwhelming majority ever coming to the successful party in a political campaign. It is true that this was not the only issue but it was not a minor one. Your stand on power entered into the picture everywhere, not only in the Tennessee Valley, and it brought you millions of votes from all over the United States.

I have read the memorandum of Chairman Morgan and I am dumbfounded by it. I cannot understand it and, against my will, I must reach the conclusion that he has gone over to the enemy. If I had not known the author of that memorandum, I would have said, on reading it, that it originated in Wall Street and was written by the representatives of the Commonwealth and Southern or the Electric Bond and Share.

I have come to the conclusion that Doctor Morgan has become sordid and that he has become imbued with such a hatred for his companions on the Tennessee Valley Authority that he is willing to have this great enterprise injured, if not completely destroyed, in order to vindicate his own pride and his own selfish ambitions. I had the greatest admiration for him and, as you know, we did everything we could to retain him on the Board. I am sorry now that we did not let him withdraw and get out of the picture. We have this outfit defeated and, with the great victory which has now come, it would be but the natural result that the Tennessee Valley Authority should go on and successfully accomplish the great things that it is intended it should accomplish. My judgment is that this victory has done more for us in this fight than the victory obtained in the Supreme Court.
Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, #4, 
November 13, 1936.

I cannot help but be suspicious that 
some of the propositions made by Mr. Wehle 
who claimed to represent you in these negotia-
tions, were incited and were proposed, in reality, 
to help the Commonwealth and Southern. It seems 
to me his claim that the Public Works Administra-
tion should not loan any money to municipalities 
in disputed territory until the matter was settled, 
is without any foundation of fact whatever, with- 
out any reason to back it, and is intended only to 
discourage and delay those various municipalities 
wanting to secure their power from the Tennessee 
Valley Authority. In all the negotiations, I have 
ownhere discovered anything wherein it was proposed 
that the Commonwealth and Southern should cease 
its multitudinous litigations going on all over 
the country. I presume the Commonwealth and 
Southern would agree to do this as they did before 
and then, at their expense, probably attorneys 
would spring up for the subsidiaries or stock-
holders and would commence injunction suits and 
delay all the advancement and progress. They would 
defeat progress by delay even though they were un-
successful in the end.

I hope, Mr. President, that you will not give 
up the advantage which this national victory has 
given in this power fight. I see no reason why the 
contract, which never should have been made, should 
be continued for three months while the negotiations 
are going on.

This contract has been violated and has never 
been lived up to by the Commonwealth and Southern 
but the Tennessee Valley Authority has acted in 
good faith. I see no reason for the pool proposed. 
Moreover, I think it is entirely illegal under the 
Tennessee Valley Authority Act and many of the 
propositions would be, and ought to be, held il-
legal by the courts. Why make a deal with an out-
fit that you know, in advance, you could not trust 
and who will not keep their agreements? Why not 
go on as the Tennessee Valley Authority has done -
where it is necessary to purchase transmission lines
Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, # 5,  
November 12, 1936.

or distributing systems, give them all such trans-
mission lines or distributing systems are worth and
no more. If they accept this, well and good. If
they do not, then let the law take its course even
though it brings delay. I do not think we will have
many of these fights since this victory has come to
us. It seems to me we were just over the top and
our continued success depended, to a great extent,
upon winning this national contest. That has been
won. For God's sake, do not give our laurels of
victory to those whom we have defeated.

Very truly yours,

G.W. Norris

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.
PSF
Gen. Lorens

ALGONAC
NEWBURGH, NEW YORK

7 Avril 1940

Veuillez me donner un rendez-vous
au Président F.D. Roosevelt

Commandant du Pelleport, 8° génie
"Chevrolet espée"
Ceux-ci pourraient donc être certains de récupérer grâce à elle toutes les avances consenties aux Alliés.

Autrement dit ils participeraient par leur industrie et leur commerce à une action générale commune comprenant deux phases.

1° La guerre contre l'Allemagne et la Russie où tous les Alliés et les États-Unis mettent en commun leurs ressources pour arrêter l'expansion de la Barbarie asiatique.

2° Une offensive des mêmes puissances et dans le même mode pour extirper de cœur à cœur cette barbarie sans cesse agissant.

Cette seconde phase animerait aux puissances associées d'immenses débouchés et d'immenses ressources en matières premières.

Cela compenserait tous les sacrifices ou avances consentis dans la première phase.

La civilisation occidentale est actuellement définie par les pays latins et les pays anglo-saxons.

Les Germains et les Slaves au sujet de la Barbarie asiatique a la prem'actuelle est moins une lutte entre nations que la dernière résistance à l'Asie contre l'Occident.

Tous les citoyens du monde sont donc solidaires dans la lutte engagée.

Toutefois celle-ci n'a été possible que par suite de notre égoïsme respectif qui, après la guerre 14-18 nous a provoqué à nous détruire dans des anathèmes et à désarmer.

Une civilisation comme la nôtre a une
mission à remplir et elle-ci comporte une véritable Croisade.

Il est curieux que le monde se montre ni repéré, ni payé. Tant que l'Asie restera la réserve infinie de toutes les barbaries.

C'est donc au cœur de cette Asie qu'il importe de pénétrer et de civiliser et évangéliser les centaines de millions d'âmes qui attendent depuis 2 millénaires à geler de solidarité humaine.

Je vois actuellement dans le monde que la France et les États-Unis pourront prendre cette nouvelle croisade.

Si nous allions en commun nos ressources et nos expériences, nous n'aurions à mettre à la raison la mégatonnerie germanaise, nous pourrions ensuite attaquer le problème asiatique par son point le plus sensible, qui est la CHINE.

Ici, nous sommes, il est vrai, quelque peu devancés par le Japon, mais tout reste encore possible.

Une base d'action très sérieusement établie au Judo-Chine et au tout près permettrait une pénétration progressive dans tout la Chine du Sud et des condens.

Toutefois que le Japon n'intent pas une attaque des démêlés essentiels.

La force militaire de la France à la mi de la guerre active sera considérable.

Elle se laisserait pas la réduire, mais la France pourrait, par ses propres moyens, par la Chine où elle s'emploierait à une action commune avec les États-Unis.
It faut distinguer Nation et État. Un même État peut gouverner plusieurs nations et laisser à chacune la liberté d'aimer selon son genre propre.

Dans l'Europe de demain on se laisserait voir à mesure des États diminuer d'après à en guise chacun d'eux d'une forme un peut économique viable.

Bien entendu il est inévitable que les diverses nations, s'ils même État soient aussi voisines que possible par la civilisation, l'identité du langage, et ainsi que l'on varié:

10° L'Empire Britannique réchampé

11° Un empire latin comprenant

- la France et ses anciens, Belgique, Allemagne, Suisse
- l'Italie et la côte Dalmatique
- la Péninsule Ibérique
- les Pays Balkans et l'Allemagne du Sud.
L'ensemble 6 est empié et de ses colonies conquis.

Toutefois un ensemble harmonieux qui Rome a déjà gagné et qui reconquiert par Charlemagne aurait dû recueillir d'une telle acquisition.

III. Un empire de la Baltique comprenant les Pays Scandiniaves, l'Allemagne du Nord, la Pologne et le pays Balte, une partie de la Russie Blanche et de l'Ukraine.

IV. Un empire Danois comprenant l'Allemagne, la Saxe, la Suisse et la Pologne.

V. Un empire Balcanique, comprenant la Bulgarie et la Serbie.

VI. Un empire Slav aurait entièrement repartie l'Empire.

Il est tout le royaume du Caucase et de Turquie.

Il est tout le royaume du Caucase et de Turquie.