Subject File
Box 168
August 12, 1936

Confidential

My dear Mr. President:

May I inform you confidentially of the tremendous pressure being exerted on Mr. William Green to prevent his support of your reelection. He is being plied with the threat that a vote for Roosevelt is a vote for Lewis. The General Manager of all of the Hearst publications yester-
year telephoned Mr. Green to ask if he could come here by
plane from Los Angeles to see him tomorrow.

Mr. Green assured me, however, of his strong
support of you in this campaign and that he had supported
you to the utmost beginning with your race for Vice-President,
and that in your subsequent races for Governor of New York
and President he has urged upon the unions your election and
he has contributed financially to your campaign. He told me
only last evening of how strongly he felt the need of your
reelection.

You are aware that the constitution of the American
Federation of Labor prohibits an endorsement by the Federation
of any presidential candidate.

I make these comments because the press today is
again stressing the fact that the American Federation of Labor
has not endorsed your candidacy. I think it would take a
convention of the Federation to vote a waiver of the consti-
tutional prohibition.

Respectfully yours,

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.
August 12, 1936

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Will you be good enough to deliver the two enclosed letters, one confidential, to the President, if possible before his departure tomorrow?

Thanking you, I am,

Respectfully yours,

General Counsel
American Federation of Labor

Hon. Stephen T. Early
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.
December 16, 1937

Letter from Leland Olds to the President

attaches memorandum on situation which might
directly affect the St. Lawrence treaty.

SEE--Canada folder-Drawer 2--1937
Memo for Miss LeHand:

Bob Jackson and Lowell Mellett, with whom I have discussed the enclosed memo, think that it should be brought to the President's personal attention before Monday. I am sending it to you with the hope that you can arrange the matter without its getting into the regular channels of official business.

Leland Olds

August 3, 1940
NOTES ON DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN NEW YORK STATE

August 1, 1940

The following notes are based on conversations with Moskovit and a few other leaders of the Affiliated Young Democrats:

Conversation of Moskovit with Farley on July 26th.

Farley, on train to New York, July 26, told Moskovit, President, Affiliated Young Democrats, he could not go to Affiliated Young Democrats Convention at Utica, August 10-11.

Farley said he was going out of circulation for about two months.

* * * * *

On July 29 Vincent Dailey sent word he wanted to see Moskovit. Simultaneously, Sol Rosenblatt wired Moskovit that Farley felt the AYD Convention at Utica was unfair to him. Rosenblatt urged Moskovit to see Dailey.

Conversation of Moskovit with Dailey on July 30th.

Moskovit saw Dailey on July 30.

Dailey said the Young Democrats had no right to hold a convention which was embarrassing to Farley; that Farley was elected head of the Democrats in New York and that no even F.D.R. could put him out.

Dailey said Farley was going out of circulation for two months and had left Dailey in full control of the campaign.

Dailey said he was going to see the President next week and was going to insist on running the campaign the way he wants to.

Dailey kept insisting he was boss and that he would not let Moskovit take the State away from him. He said: "I am too strong; the leaders will stick together."
Dailey said Moskovit could not go on giving impression he is going to be leader; that he has got to play politics the way it is played in New York. He threatened Moskovit with the Hatch Act as the alternative.

Dailey said that the Republican State Committee was going to meet in Utica the day before the AYD Convention. He threatened that the Republicans would take care of Moskovit and his Young Democrats.

Dailey said the Young Democrats could not have Mead as speaker at their convention. When Moskovit showed no signs of giving up the convention, Dailey said they had better hold it quietly and get out of town.

Dailey emphasized that the Republicans would take care of Moskovit under the Hatch Act.

Dailey said that Farley wanted his name taken off the Affiliated Young Democrats stationery and that Moskovit should send out a letter saying Farley would not be at the convention.

**Comments on Situation by Moskovit and Associates.**

Many New York leaders, elected as Roosevelt delegates to convention voted for Farley. They were assured they would hold their jobs.

Those who stuck with Farley are ready to knife ticket.

They want to play Farley up as the big man in New York State - to show that the Democratic Party in the State is weak without Farley.

Farley-Dailey combination apparently wants to put pressure on the President. They want to hold off and create a panic in order to get what they want as the price of last-minute support.

Evidence points to a possible plan to give Senator Mead the Postmaster-Generalship with the understanding he will continue all the Farley-Dailey men on the job. Mead is forced by circumstances to go along with Farley.
Farley-Dailey fear that the Moskovit convention will lead to a revolt against the Farley-Dailey tactics and so spoil their game.

The Dailey up-state machine operates largely on rake-off from contracts and favors from Republicans and is a source of Democratic weakness.

The Affiliated Young Democrats, with their convention, offers the way to hold enthusiasm of progressive elements and check Farley-Dailey influence. There is no hope of a strong up-state Democratic Party under Dailey's leadership.

If anything is to be accomplished Moskovit must be told what is wanted, given sufficient recognition and placed where he is not vulnerable under the Hatch Act.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR
GENERAL WATSON

I want to see General Surles and General Fred Osborn sometime soon.

(The subject I wish to discuss with them is "The Readers Digest")

These people did not ask for an appointment and know nothing about it.

F.D.R.

(This appt. never arranged - Judge Rosenman and Secy. Early handling instead.)

Material which was to have been discussed together with orig. of this memo filed - Readers Digest folder 4-44
March Nineteenth 1942

His Excellency
Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I have your confidential letter of March seventh, relative to a communication addressed to the Librarian of Congress by J. Lee Loveless, of Chandler, Arizona.

Replying thereto, beg to say that I am well acquainted with Mr. Loveless, having known him for more than twenty years. He is not a present member of the House of Representatives. However, in previous years he has served twice in such capacity by election of the people.

Mr. Loveless is a very sick man, having been a sufferer from tuberculosis during all of the period of my acquaintance with him. Not only is he very sick, but he is in destitute circumstances.

I am quite sure that Mr. Loveless is a loyal American citizen, notwithstanding the tenor of his communication to the Librarian of Congress. As a matter of fact, from my acquaintance with him, I am quite sure that he did not write the letter but that it was written by his wife and signed by him. Mrs. Loveless is a very peculiar woman. She lived in Washington, D. C. for a number of years and according to her story, she gained some prominence, or near-prominence, in various activities with the nature of which I am not acquainted. Apparently she has a phobia for Jews, labor leaders and others, and I am not at all positive that she is not tinged with Nazism.
His Excellency  
Franklin D. Roosevelt  
President of the United States  
No. 2  
March 19, 1942

I note Mr. Hopkins' comment that the writer of the letter is surely a potential fifth columnist, if not an actual one. I cannot follow Mr. Hopkins' reasoning as I feel that if a person was a potential or actual fifth columnist, they would not be advertising that fact to high officials of our government.

Anyway, I am going to have the matter investigated and should it appear that either Mr. or Mrs. Loveless are engaged in activities inimical to our country's welfare, you will be immediately so informed.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 24, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR
HARRY HOPKINS:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND
RETURN FOR MY FILES.

F.D.R.

MR. HOPKINS HAS NOTED.
PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

March 7, 1942.

My dear Governors—

I think it is only right that I should send you the enclosed and ask your private and confidential comment thereon. It was handed to Mr. Hopkins by the Librarian of Congress. I do not know Mr. J. Lee Loveless, a Member of your House of Representatives, but it is perfectly true, as Mr. Hopkins suggests, that the gentleman has all the earmarks of a Nazi. He is apparently against all Jews -- (irrespective) -- and uses the typical Nazi jargon about labor leaders and "Hollywood guttersnipes."

I thought it would interest you to read his letter. It is too bad that even a small minority of Americans should feel that way!

Very sincerely yours,

His Excellency
Sidney P. Osborn,
Governor of Arizona,
Phoenix,
Arizona.

(Enclosure)
抄

众议院，亚利桑那州
第十届立法会

邮编192
昌德勒，亚利桑那
二月二十三日，一九四二

马修斯·麦克伊
国会图书馆
华盛顿，D.C.

我亲爱的先生：

上星期六我听了战争宣传广播，对其中的粗俗愚蠢之为惊叹。依我之见，没有比这更能驱赶善良的美国公民远离全力抗战努力的了。要继续进行这等令人作呕的节目。

为什么我们不得不有有关战时工作的一切，由我们的猪头犹太人给予我们，或者从受过的人的唾沫中接受，它们是恶心的犹太心理学。它们不是美国。

如果这个政府能够脱离国际犹太高利贷者，黑手党劳工领导，和好莱坞的无耻，那么我们就没有理由再做宣传广播。善良的美国人，他们会做该做的事。

真挚地，

S/ J. Lee Loveless
copy

The White House
Washington

March 6, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Here is an original letter sent to Archie MacLeish after one of Winchell's broadcasts, in which he talked a good deal about you.

From reading this letter, this fellow is obviously a Nazi. His letter might well have been written by Goebbels.

What can we do about people like this?

He surely is a potential fifth columnist if not an actual one.

H.L.H.
Dear Miss——

I thought, if the President hasn’t already seen these letters, that he might enjoy them. I also thought, if there is to be no pay check for last night, that I would give you a fresh check where my stock is kept.

Sincerely,

Henry A. Osthagen
1530 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Box Manila, P. I.

July 25, 1936.

Captain, U. S. Navy
Commandant
Agana, Island of Guam.

Sir:

I understand that the Commandant's objection to me transferring my residence to Guam is based on my insistence to be my own physician.

A brief statement of my experience with various doctors should convince him that I am right in doing so.

I have had nephritis since August, 1876. No physician will admit that I have the disease as it is contrary to the ethics of the profession to concede that I have suffered in those fifty-nine years. I am sending, in a separate package, a sample of my urine as proof of the albumen which it contains. As soon as I was old enough, I began the study of medicine. If I had continued to be a doctor's patient, I should not be writing this letter.

I have a permanent throat disease of sixty years standing which is the result of some doctor's ignorance or imprudence.

I have lumbago for fifty-five years, doctors say that it is incurable but I have learned that it can be relieved.

I have chronic enlargement of the liver for forty-nine years. Epsom salts would afford relief but they are not obtainable here - Glauber salts are sold for the former.

Nasal catarrh has annoyed me for forty-seven years. I know of no cure for it nor does anyone else - the statements of fakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Habitual constipation and sciatica have been my lot a good part of the time for forty-five years. Dieting and carthatics do not afford relief.

For forty years (since March, 1893) I have pulmonary tuberculosis altho my present weight exceeds two hundred pounds. A thing which no doctor's patient could boast.

In September, 1893, I was unsuccessfully operated on for hemorrhoids; the surgeon leaving me in worse shape than he found me. I understand that is usually the case with such operations.

Carbuncles and I have too familiar acquaintance. Since my letter, sent by the First Officer of the USS GOLD STAR, one as large as a goose egg which when it opened left a gap three inches long, and an inch in width and the same depth has since healed.
As a result of my military service I shall always be slightly deaf. A hot compress affords some relief.

Thirty years ago my eyes began to fail. Finding that oculists and specialists were making them fail more rapidly, I quit going to them.

Twenty-six years ago I had gastritis and left Sternberg Military Hospital while still sick to escape from becoming worm fodder in a cemetery.

In January, 1910, Dr. H. E. Stafford, than whom there is none better in these islands, diagnosed my case as appendicitis. I still have my vermiciform appendix and intend to retain it.

In the last ten years I have had occasional attacks of pleurisy. There is no cure. Temporary relief is all that can be expected.

For eight years I have had cancer of the left ear. Radium, X-ray and ultra violet rays - the treatment which most doctors use - all cause cancer and consequently aggravate rather than cure the malady. The only cure for cancer is surgery. Nearly three years ago, Major ------ said that if he were to operate on me it would be necessary to remove the entire ear. I still have my ear and the growth of the cancer has not perceptibly increased in that time. The treatment which I use causes me intense pain, but I have prolonged my life seven years beyond the radium doctors worm fodder stage, or Major ------ disfiguring my none too handsome countenance.

I have valvular disease of the heart, a result of an overdose of cocaine or novocaine which was forced on me by an ignorant dentist but which all doctors will deny could produce such an effect. If I had not known more about cocaine than he did, I would not have left his dental chair alive. It is useless to appeal to the government against persons who employ dangerous drugs without knowing how to administer them.

I trust that from the above statement it will be apparent to the Commandant that I am capable to treat these seventeen chronic ailments as I have done in the past, and that it would be a waste of time and other people's patience for me to go to a doctor or a hospital for what at best could be only temporary relief; besides my limited income compels me to treat myself. If I should make a mistake in the treatment, it does not matter, there will be no one to mourn when I am dead.

As for religion, I am of the same faith as Mr. Martinez of the Agana court of appeals which shows that religion does not prevent a man from rendering satisfactory service to the Government in a responsible position. Evidently there are not many others of like faith, or Guam would not have been made a bishopric.

Very respectfully,

/s/ Elmer H. Bahr.
Queenstown, Ireland
Nov. 1, 1940

Dear Cousin:

Your welcome letter received and me and your Aunt Bridget
thank you kindly for the money you sent. We had seven masses said for
your Grandfather and Grandmother, God rest their souls.

You have gone high places in America. God bless you. I hope
you'll not be putting on airs and forgetting your native land.

Your cousin, McSweeney, was hung in Market Place last week for
killing a policeman, may God rest his soul. And may God’s curse be on
Jimmy Rodgers, the informer, and may he burn in Hell, God forgive me.

Times are not as bad as they might be. The herring is back
and nearly everyone has a heart in making ends meet and the price of fish
is good, thanks be to God.

We had a grand time at Pat Muldoon’s wake. He was an old
Blatherskite and it looked good to see him stretched out with his big mouth
shut. He is better off dead and he'll burn till the damned place freezes
over. He had too many friends among the Orangemen, God curse the lot of
them.

Bless your heart, I almost forgot to tell you about your Uncle
Dinny. He took a pot shot at a turn coat, from in the back of a hedge,
but he had too much drink in him and missed. God’s curse be on the whiskey.

I hope this letter finds you in good health and may God keep
reminding you to keep sending the money.

The Brennans are 100% strong around here since they stopped
going to America. They have kids running all over the country.

Father O’Flaherty, who baptized you, is now feeble-minded and
sends you his blessings.

Mollie O’Brien, the brat you used to go to school with, has
married an Englishman. She'll have no luck.

May God take care of the lot of you and keep you from sudden
death.

Your devoted cousin,

Timothy.

P. S. Things look bright again. Every police barracks and every
Protestant Church has been burned to the ground and thanks
be to God.

P. S. KEEP SENDING THE MONEY.
MISSY:

To send, in confidence, to Fulton Oursler for his information, but to send it back to us without copying it.

F.D.R.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 5, 1937.

(Personal)

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS LeHAND:

Dear Missy:

In accordance with your memorandum of October twenty-ninth, I requested Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, very confidentially, to have careful investigation made of J. C. Nelson, whose letter to Bernarr Macfadden evidently came to your attention through Fulton Oursler of Liberty.

Attached is the report I have received today from Mr. Hoover. In brief, this report shows Nelson is a psychopathic case, has a criminal history and at one time was confined to an insane asylum.

STEPHEN EARLY
MEMORANDUM

IN RE: JOHN CAMERON NELSON

Nelson was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Sunday evening, October 31st, at Monroe, Louisiana. He is 54 years of age; was born January 24, 1883, at Birmingham, Alabama; he is 5 feet, 7 inches tall; weighs 193 pounds; has a bald head, gray around edges; blue eyes; florid complexion, and is married to Mrs. Sophie Nelson nee Svoboda, age 27. Nelson claims he was graduated from high school in Birmingham, Alabama, 1898; that he received a B. S. Degree from the University of Pennsylvania, 1903; and that he received an M.E. Degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1908.

Nelson claims that as John Cameron, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at Brooklyn, New York, in 1911, was stationed at Parris Island, North Carolina, for eight years and six months, and was discharged there on November 19, 1919, with rank of Quartermaster's Clerk. He claims Government hospitalization record under the name of John Cameron, as follows:

October 9, 1936, Veterans Hospital, Alexandria, Louisiana; on December 31, 1936, was transferred to Veterans Hospital at Little Rock, Arkansas; was released on furlough May 5, 1937; final discharge August 5, 1937.

He claims the hospital officials did not inform him as to his trouble although he had had a nervous breakdown prior thereto. He states he thinks his trouble was organic and that there was something wrong with his heart.

Nelson stated that he had the following Government employment under the name of John Cameron:

As Chief Engineer, Parris Island, North Carolina, from November 20, 1919, to April, 1920, when he resigned.

From March, 1933, to May, 1934, as John C. Nelson he was employed as Clerk and later as Executive Secretary of Transient Bureau, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Galveston, Texas.

As John C. Nelson, he was employed as Personnel Director, Federal Transient Bureau, Monroe, Louisiana, May 13, 1934, until office closed September 20, 1935.
As John C. Nelson, he was Editor, Public Health Survey, Works Progress Administration, Monroe, Louisiana, from October 12, 1935, to February 27, 1936, when he became ill.

Nelson claims the following employment with commercial concerns under the name of John Cameron:

Manasano Chemical Company, St. Louis, Missouri, May, 1920, to January, 1921, as Maintenance Engineer.

Ball Ice and Coal Company of St. Louis at Canton, Ohio, to erect an ice plant for the manufacture of ice for the Pennsylvania Railroad from February, 1921, to January, 1922.

With Pennsylvania Railroad at Canton, Ohio, in shops from February, 1922, to September, 1925.

With George B. Rickby at Toledo, Ohio, he sold real estate in Canton, Ohio, from September, 1925 to March, 1926.

In May, 1926, he left for Amarillo, Texas, where he used both names changing from John Cameron to John C. Nelson. In Amarillo, he worked for an Oklahoma real estate firm, name unknown, until November, 1926.

As John C. Nelson, he was employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, Montour Mine #4, Hill's Station, Pennsylvania, as electrician from May, 1926, to May, 1927.

Nelson admits being arrested in May, 1927, in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, for Texas authorities. He states he waived extradition and returned to Amarillo, where he was charged with oil fraud; that he stood trial about January, 1928, was convicted and sentenced to a term of eleven years. He states he served five years and seven months, being discharged on January 30, 1933.

He also admitted being arrested by Monroe, Louisiana, Police Department, shortly after he had been employed by the Transient Bureau. He states he informed the Transient Bureau officials he was using two names and for this reason his arrest came about for investigation and he was released.
Nelson admits being sent to the Louisiana State Insane Asylum at Pineville, Louisiana, on March 16, 1936, where he states he was released after ninety days' confinement.

The criminal records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation disclose the record of one John O. Nelson, who obviously is the same man as the one referred to in this memorandum. This record discloses the receipt of fingerprints from the State Prison at Huntsville, Texas, on August 10, 1928, showing that Nelson was incarcerated in that prison on a charge of swindling for a term of two years. The record further discloses that this man was arrested by the Police Department at Monroe, Louisiana, on May 21, 1934, on a charge of investigation. It further reveals a fingerprint card from the Sheriff's Office at Monroe, Louisiana, disclosing that this man was received on February 26, 1936, as insane and was transferred to an insane asylum.

During the conversation with Nelson, he abruptly advised that he had a perfect television system and further that he had a means of transmitting high potential electricity without wires. He stated, however, that he had been told that he should not talk about it because people would think he was crazy. He further advised that he was an expert on mathematics. He stated he was informed during his period of observation that he was endeavoring to do the impossible by squaring the circle.

With reference to letters addressed by Nelson to Mr. Bernarr Macfadden, New York City, dated September 23, 1937, Nelson stated that during February, 1933, Mr. Terrell of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department at Galveston, Texas, met him on two occasions in the Jean Lafitte Hotel about three days after Zangara had shot Mayor Cermak at Miami, Florida. Nelson states that he imagines that Terrell interviewed him after having received a telephone call from Mr. Moran of the Secret Service Division at Washington. Nelson advises that prior thereto he had sent word through his sister-in-law, Mrs. John D. Lang of Lewisburg, West Virginia, regarding this anticipated shooting. He also stated that some time later he talked with Mr. Allen of the Secret Service Division at Washington, D. C., at the Annapolis Hotel and that Mr. Allen had suggested that inasmuch as his relatives were so near to him in Virginia, that he should visit them. He further stated that during June, 1934, he was interviewed by Terrence Ryan of the Secret Service Division at Monroe, Louisiana, concerning some counterfeiting matters but that he did not mention the Zangara affair.

Nelson stated that one month ago he wrote to the Liberty Magazine about the Zangara matter. He admitted to the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the letter to Mr. Bernarr Macfadden dated September 23, 1937, was the one he had written to the Liberty Magazine. After the letter was read to him, he admitted that some of the things were not true. He stated that, for instance, he did not witness the shooting of Senator Long although some of his friends did.
With regard to his being an official of the Texas State Prison, he stated that while prisoner, he was Head Hospital Steward and he regarded such as an official capacity.

With regard to the affidavit now in the hands of a prominent churchman, he stated this individual is Reverend Dr. Edmund Gibson, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas, who had Nelson make out the affidavit and then put it away. Nelson states that he told Mr. Allen of the Secret Service Division in Washington about this affidavit, which was prepared after the Terrell interview. He does not know, however, whether Allen or the Secret Service obtained possession of this affidavit.

With regard to his being held virtually a prisoner at Monroe, Louisiana, Nelson admitted that this was a lie although possibly technically not so because he had no financial means to leave.

With regard to comments that the name Zangara was not the true name of the Cermak murderer, Nelson stated that Zangara's real name was Tony Maraschino, who was discharged from the Ramsey, Texas, Prison Farm No. 13 during November, 1929. He states he recognized magazine pictures of Zangara as Maraschino. He states that Maraschino was a close friend of Al Capone and other Chicago gangsters who financed the Miami shooting. With regard to his being asked to join the plot, Nelson states this was done by Arthur Moore, a turnkey, who is a lifetime prisoner at Harlem, Texas, State Prison, No. 2. He states that this was done after he had overheard conversations regarding the plot. He also stated that Moore tried to kill him with a knife one night but was prevented by the warden. Nelson further stated that one Bill Taylor, who was serving twelve years for manslaughter and who was discharged during December, 1930, was to get in touch with Maraschino during his release. Nelson stated that he cannot now remember the details, names, and dates regarding this plot except those named above but that they were all set forth in detail in the affidavit given Reverend Gibson at Galveston, Texas.

Subsequent to discussing the Macfadden letter with Nelson, he stated that he realizes that it was a very foolish thing to write the letter and that it was childish of him. He promised to write no more such letters.

The general impression secured by the Special Agents was that Nelson may possibly have been attempting to sell his story to the Macfadden Publications although no definite statement was obtained from him in that regard.

Nelson advised that on June 29, 1937, he passed the Civil Service examinations at Monroe, Louisiana, and a week later a personal interview and that on November 1st he is beginning employment at $100 a month as a Junior Interviewer with the Federal Re-employment Service at Bastrop, Louisiana. He is to work for one Mr. Love, the local manager in the City Hall at Bastrop. He has not moved his family but intends to commute to and from Monroe, Louisiana, where he and his wife have been living at 501 Wood Street. Since September, 1933, except while he was in the hospital, his wife worked for Mrs. J. J. Derringer, wife of the City Plumbing Inspector of Monroe.
Frank Kline, Deputy Sheriff, Monroe, Louisiana, advised that he and another officer arrested Nelson on a lunacy warrant at 1012 Jackson Street, Monroe, Louisiana, the home of Dr. J. W. Murphy, where Nelson and his wife were rooming. This was during February, 1936. Kline states that at the time of arrest, Nelson was somewhat irrational and talked a great deal about power. He did not want to dress to go to the jail and become violent after becoming incarcerated. Jack Lynch, a brother-in-law of Nelson signed the complaint.

The Sheriff's records at Monroe, Louisiana, reflect that John C. Nelson, real name, John Cameron, was arrested February 26, 1936, charged insane, removed to State Asylum, Pineville, Louisiana, March 16, 1936. A questionnaire prepared on the sanity hearing by Dr. R. W. O'Donnell and Dr. C. L. Mengis, the coroner, dated March 10, 1936, reflects the following:

First symptoms, ideas on Einstein theory, mathematics, symptoms rapid, patient excited, patient mentally worse since onset of attack, character continuous, opinion of examining physicians, depressive psychosis maniac type, predisposing cause economic conditions, manner, talks very lucidly until he is questioned about relativity or other mathematical theories. Other things bearing on case are that possibly the psychosis may be due to presenile dementia.

Dr. R. W. O'Donnell, Monroe, Louisiana, one of the examining physicians who is on the State Board of Medical Examiners, stated that Nelson had a superiority complex; that he thought he knew all about mathematics; that it was a psychopathic case, Nelson being self-centered and egotistical. He stated that nothing he might say could be relied upon and that he would not believe him under oath. He stated he might get ideas and hallucinations during insane spells and then in lucid moments would have these ideas impressed upon him so greatly that he did believe them to be true. He stated that Nelson is an unusually intelligent individual who could secure a position and could only hold it a short time insomuch as his employers would notice that he was peculiar. He further stated that he would continue to have lucid intervals and appear normal but that the insanity might break out at any time.

During the interview with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Nelson became highly nervous and he was not questioned closely on all points due to possible mental reactions.
Bernarr Macfadden
206 - 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

Sirs,

This document will be more or less incoherent to you. I have purposely made it so.

I am fifty-four years of age, B.S. degree University Pennsylvania Electrical and Mechanical Engineer. Wartime Tech. of sailor, soldier and officer, U.S. N.C. - Late War.

Your editorials in Liberty weekly have given me the courage necessary to write of some events that took place during and since Dec. 1932.

Here follow a partial summary of those events that cannot be supported by affidavits and other documentary records.

Summary:
Five years an official in the Texas Power System. Witnessed sixteen operations and seventy murders, includes both sexes. (The above figures true dates etc.)

December 1932, ask to join plot for assassination of Pres. Elect - refused, my murder attempted

Feb 10, 1933, inform Secret Service Department, Washington, D.C. of plot - no action (apparent) taken.

by J.S.
Cernwell shot at Miami. Terrell, Secret Service operative in charge at San Antonio, Texas, contact me at Galveston, Texas. We held conference in room 807 Jean Lafette Hotel, when I gave him names of plotters. Second interview, am told to keep my mouth closed and do not leave here. Galveston.

Cernwell dies—murder tried and convicted under name of Gargara—his true name—names of men who paid his expenses and procured his service—buried to execution so as to foster further investigation.

Eight hundred word affidavit made giving details of plot, names of plotters and political influence promised plotters.

(Affidavit now in hands of prominent Churchman)

Affidavit gives in exact detail procedure that was to be followed in assassination of Rev. Bert—of which war, more than two years later, carried out at murder of Senator Long in '49 (the shooting of whom I witnessed as did the killing of Long's murderer).

Confusion between conspirators caused the shooting at Miami prematurely; some plotters taken by surprise failed to kill Gargara (?) as previously agreed upon.
Sheet 3

I am an ex-Executive Secretary of the Federal Transit Council of Texas.

Attempt to reach Washington D.C. May 13-1934, were intercepted and detained at Kansas, 49. Gave job as Personnel Director of Federal Transit Bureau 49. Now told not to leave 49. Oct. 1935, am Editor on Public Health Service Bureau (Washington D.C.) national health survey.

Finally reach Washington D.C. Sept. 3-1936 by way of Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Conference with Secret Service operative in room 717 Annapolis Hotel. Am told with no uncertainty to return to Kansas, 49.

Assurance that men close to the President were in plot.

This narrative would require about five hundred thousand words in telling.

Am virtually a prisoner in Kansas, 49.

I await your advice.

Your truly,

J. Gibson.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hyde Park, N. Y.,
October 29, 1937.

Dear Steve:—

Although the President agrees that this man is undoubtedly a nut, he suggests that you have Edgar Hoover come over to you office and give it to him personally and, of course, very confidentially.

See you on Wednesday.

As ever yours,

(Enclosure)
Dear Marguerite:

No doubt this is from a nut, as Mr. Flynn suggests.

Did you know about him? Best—
in haste—

[Signature]
SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON

18th Nov. 1940

Dearest Franklin, You will never know what excitement your Election created over here: You can't, — because it is indescribable. I was only one among thousands, who went to bed at 6 A.M. I consider that you have saved civilization. All our Churches, Convents, old, and grand buildings are bombed every night, and we are deafened by our own, and the German guns. No one can sleep, and the destruction is truly appalling in every London Street, Garden, and Square. Yet, all are cheerful, and all are busy. I am very sad, as I get no news from those I love — who are in American. I only know that they are well, tho' ruined. The Germans have taken everything from the Bibesco family except their lives. I implore you to send Ray Atherton here, and neither S. Welles nor Bullitt. We want a man of heart, and not an ordinary cautious Diplomatist. Ray loves you, and we love him. My husband always neglected precedence; he love unconventionalists. We do not need your rich Kennedys, etc. We want someone here who understands us and, with all our faults, knows that we are grateful to your great Nation. Tho' my friends liked Mr. Sumner Welles, they thought him cold.

I expect this letter will reach you too late to be of any use, but a great many of my political friends have asked me to write it to you. We never had an American in this Country who was as well-known
as Ray Atherton. The Manager of this Hotel has just begged me
to go down to the shelter, as sirens are screaming; I told him that
there were more valuable lives than mine to be saved and that I
would remain where I am (in a very dark bed-room)

Ever yours in affection and admiration,

(Signed) MARGOT OXFORD
Dear Mr. Franklin, you will believe

I know what emotion I felt when I

was one of thousands who had to

leave at 6 A.M. I consider that

I have saved civilization.

All our churches, convents, old

and beautiful are bombed.

They belong to be we are determined by

the German Jews to save.
Can sleep, the destruction is tolerable in Weymouth Street, Garden, S Square. Yet, it is a fearful, e all are busy. I can very sad, 1 seek my heart from here. I live, they are in Sropmania. I try to know why they are here, they ruined. The Germans have taken everything from the Jewish family except their lives. I implore you to send Pegg Addington here, she is either Sades nor B white. He want a man of heart, he isn't an ordinary cantor's dilettante. Pegg loves you, be live with him.
my husband always regretted precedence; he lived unconvincingly. We do not need any rich kin, but if we have some one here who understands us, with all our faults knows that we are grateful for your kind action.

To my friends, both in London, they think him well. I think this letter will reach your too late to be of any use, but I wish you every
Political friends have asked me to write it to me. We have here an American in this country who was well known, a well loved one. Roy Atkinson. The March of this letter has sent called me to go down to his shelter, as I saw him screaming, I told him that time was more valuable than time to be saved. I left him remain where I was in a very dark bedroom. Was soon in shelter.
In the State of America, Sir:

The President. Franklin Roosevelt.

White House
Washington, D.C., America.
From the Countess of Oxford, London.