

PSF

State Dept. Cordell Hall

1938

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 4, 1958.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

In view of Ambassador Johnson's 119 December 31, I think you should tell the Chinese Ambassador here that the President has never given any indications that he thinks the Japanese terms "very lenient". So far as an independent Chinese Republic goes Japanese terms which we have seen are utterly impossible.

F.D.R.

*full
private*

BF Hull

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

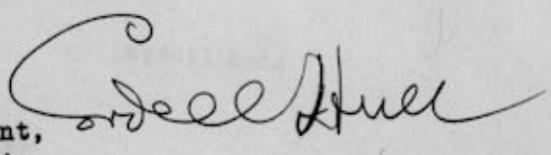
January 4, 1938

My dear Mr. President:

Referring to your memorandum of January 4, attached, I bring to your attention a telegram which went from the Department on January 3, at 7 p.m., a copy of which is also attached, which shows that we have informed our Ambassador to China of the facts in the case.

I am taking steps to see that the Chinese Ambassador here corrects any erroneous impression which may have been gained by the Chinese Government.

Faithfully yours,



Enclosures:

From the President,
dated January 4;
To the Embassy, Hankow,
No. 3, January 3, 1938,
7 p.m.

The President,
The White House.

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

PA/H

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted

ADDRESSED TO

The President.

EDA TELEGRAM SENT

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased
before being communi-
cated to anyone (a)

January 3, 1938

7 p.m.

AMEMBASSY

HANKOW (CHINA) VIA N.R.

3.

Your 128, December 31, 2 p.m., and your 1,
January 1, 10 p.m.

The Chinese Ambassador volunteered to me today
statement that in his interview with the President the
President made no comment upon the Japanese peace terms.

HULL

FE:JWB:VCI FE PAH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*BF
Hall*

January 4, 1938.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

What is the State Department in conjunction with the Navy Department replying to Charge d'Affaires #1 from London, January 1 re: visit four American cruisers to Singapore?

F.D.R.

PST Hull, 1938

LMS

GRAY

Bucharest

Dated January 5, 1938

Rec'd 6:40 p. m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

1, January 5, 3 p. m.

I had an interview with the Prime Minister this morning who told me that Rumania was in a state of "intense national resurrection". Regarding internal reform he said that the anti-Semitic movement was responsive to the wish of the majority of Rumanians. Specifically he intends to divide the Jews into two categories (a) those who are citizens and (b) those who are not. The former will have to prove their citizenship, and the latter must leave the country. Their destination is not a concern of this Government. He will lay the entire matter before the League of Nations.

The citizenship of other nationals will be respected and other powers have nothing to fear as Rumania desires cordial relations with all.

My impression is that the Government is intentionally
frightening

LMS 2-No. 1, January 5, 3 p. m., from Bucharest.

frightening Jews into leaving the country voluntarily and while strengthening its internal political situation it will proceed with extreme caution in the formulation and execution of any concrete measures. Despatch follows.

GUNTHER

RB:SMS

PSF: Hull Hull

JR

A portion of this telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (A)

Bucharest

Dated January 6, 1938

Rec'd 7:35 a.m., 7th.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2, January 6, 10 a.m. (GRAY)

My No. 1, January 5, 3 p.m.

The Government has been slow in drawing up concrete measures in spite of rumors to the contrary. The change of government was so sudden that I do not think they had time to formulate any program other than to "take the wind out of the sails" of the iron guard by seeming to be even more nationalistic than they. I have talked again today with the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and some officials of the Foreign Office and can assure you, as already reported, that the Government is going to proceed in the matter of the Jews most cautiously. It has been explained to me on various occasions by the members of the Government that such measures as may eventually be taken will be directed only against those Jews who have in recent years flocked to Rumania from Germany, Poland and Hungary without treaty right and who have not since obtained Rumanian naturalization; a floating population

-2- #2, January 6, 10 a.m., from Bucharest.

population attracted here by lack of immigration restrictions and by reputed opportunities of gainful occupation. Those who have rightfully obtained naturalization are not under consideration.

I understand that the formation of a commission will shortly be announced, to deal with the Jewish question which will include the Minister of Justice and the Minister of the Interior, formerly one of the leaders of the National Peasant Party whom I have also talked with and who has assured me that no illegal action nor one not in accordance with the Constitution will be taken. Moreover I understand that an order will be issued forbidding the taking of independent action by any minister and provides that any proposed action must be submitted to the Cabinet for decision after it has first been passed upon by this commission.

There must have been some very wild stories in the outside press; those in France it is said here were maliciously inspired by the disgruntled Titulescu(*). The Minister for Foreign Affairs leaves tomorrow night for a day's shooting to which he invited me but which I declined, and then for Praha and eventually Geneva. It has been semi-officially announced by the Prime Minister that Parliament will be dissolved by February 17th and

NEW

-3- #2, January 6, 10 a.m., from Bucharest.

new elections held later, perhaps in March.

There have been no threats to American owned or controlled business activities else I would have informed you, in fact no expropriations whatsoever have taken place and even in the case of the closing of the ^{three} Jewish controlled newspapers it has been made clear that property rights will be respected. (END GRAY)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Evidently there have been reports that this Government is moving very rapidly toward the Rome-Berlin axis. With this I do not concur. My impression is that this Government, feeling that French policies do not spell complete security, desires friendly relations with all but will work for no radical change and will probably continue as a member of the League of Nations. Also I have a feeling that the King has concluded that the present is not a bad time to give nationalism a little rope and better to try it out now with this government than to have to later with the iron guard.

GUNTHER

HPD

(*) Apparent omission.

PSF: Hull, 1938

*File
personal*



THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

January 7, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

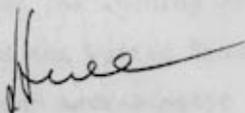
Relative to Roumanian-Jewish problem, in my press conference on January 6, in answer to a question, I sought broadly to set forth the support of this Government of freedom of religion and equal treatment of religious and racial groups by every Government, and also a general reference to our doctrine of non-intervention as follows:

"A correspondent said that there were current press reports to the effect that the French and British Governments have protested over the treatment accorded the Jewish people in Roumania, and asked whether this Government has taken any action. The Secretary replied that notwithstanding our policy of supporting such doctrines as freedom of religion and equal treatment of those of different religions as well as races, this Government, standing as it does for the doctrine of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other nations, except where rights of its nationals are involved, is not in a position to depart from that doctrine in any case. The Secretary went on to say that we are not unmindful of developments in every part of the world as they relate to treatment of minorities and we observe with close interest the developments in the instant case."

Having thus stated our position in support of religious and racial groups against unequal and unfair treatment

treatment abroad, and having referred to the fact that the doctrine of non-intervention prevented our intervening in the domestic affairs of other nations, the representative of our Government then proceeds to keep in touch with the situation as set forth in the three dispatches which are attached hereto.

You will observe that we can proceed more or less unofficially to keep in touch with the situation as our Minister is doing, without leaving the Government subject to an unfavorable reaction by the Roumanian Government upon the charge of intervention in her domestic affairs.



Later there may be need of more direct representations if you so instruct me. As yet however there has been no such act which would seem to warrant such representations and no American interests whatever have been threatened nor has any American telegraph or citizen yet appealed to the Legation.

QUESTER

JR

GRAY

PSF: Hull

Bucharest

Dated January 7, 1938

Rec'd 12:20 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

3, January 7, 3 p.m.

In view of this Legation's extremely limited cable allowance I had intended to report by despatch that in each of the interviews reported in my telegrams numbers 1, January 5, 2 p.m., and 2, January 6, 10 p.m., with the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and likewise with Mr. Calinescu who is to be a member of the commission referred to in my telegram 2, I stressed the anxious attention with which events affecting Jews in Rumania would be followed in the United States. I reminded them that we have a large and law abiding Jewish population and that public opinion in the United States was outraged and shocked by the extreme anti-Semitic measures of the German Government.

Later there may be need of more direct representations if you so instruct me. As yet however there has been no overt act which would seem to warrant such representations and no American interests whatsoever have been threatened nor has any American enterprise or citizen yet appealed to the Legation.

GUNTHER

HPD

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Hull
THE SECRETARY

January 8, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS LE HAND

FOR THE PRESIDENT

With reference to your request for quotations from Goering and Mussolini concerning democracies, the attached, which is all we can find, may be of interest.

C.H.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
MEMORANDUM

January 7, 1938

In his book Fascism, 1935, Mussolini, in writing against democratic ideologies, says:

"After socialism, Fascism trains its guns on the whole block of democratic ideologies, and rejects both their premises and their practical applications and implements. Fascism denies that numbers, as such, can be the determining factor in human society; it denies the right of numbers to govern by means of periodical consultations; it asserts the irremediable and fertile and beneficent inequality of men who cannot be levelled by any such mechanical and extrinsic device as universal suffrage. Democratic regimes may be described as those under which the people are, from time to time, deluded into the belief that they exercise sovereignty, while all the time real sovereignty resides in and is exercised by other and sometimes irresponsible and secret forces. Democracy is a kingless regime infested by many kings who are sometimes more exclusive, tyrannical, and destructive than one, even if he be a tyrant."

* * * *

"In rejecting democracy Fascism rejects the absurd conventional lie of political equalitarianism, the habit of collective irresponsibility, the myth of felicity and indefinite progress. But if democracy be understood as meaning a regime in which the masses are not driven back to the margin of the State, then the writer of these pages has already defined Fascism as an organised, centralised, authoritarian democracy.

"Fascism is definitely and absolutely opposed to the doctrines of liberalism, both in the political and the economic sphere."

* * * *

"The war was 'revolutionary' in the sense that--

with

with streams of blood--it did away with the century of number, the century of majorities and of quantities."

At the Third National Assembly of Corporations on May 15, 1937, Mussolini stated, in part,

"For some time now more or less responsible elements of the so-called great democracies (there would be much to discuss on the subject of these democracies, beginning with that one which up to one month ago did not know and prohibited the collective labor contract) would like the so-called authoritarian states to give up their plan for economic self-sufficiency, in return for we know not just what counter-concessions. For us this is impossible. In a world like the present one, armed to the teeth, to lay down the arm of economic self-sufficiency would mean tomorrow, in the event of war, placing ourselves at the mercy of those who possess all that is needed to wage war without limitations of time or consumption.

"Self-sufficiency is therefore a guarantee of that peace which we firmly desire and an impediment to eventual aggressive intentions on the part of the wealthier countries. Anyone who has run the risk of being strangled by the ropes of economic war knows what he must think and how he must act.

"In this matter no hesitation is admissible, because it would be fatal. It is a question of ensuring the life, the future and the power of that great people, the Italian people."

In Berlin, on September 28, 1937, Mussolini's speech included the following remarks:

"No regime in any part of the world has the approval given to the regimes of Germany and Italy. The greatest and most genuine democracies today existing in the world are the democracies of Italy and Germany. Elsewhere, under cover of the immortal principles policy is dominated by the power of money, of capital, of secret associations, of rival political groups."

* * * *

"We

"We and you do not carry on beyond our frontiers propaganda in the banal sense of the word in order to win converts. We believe that truth has a great power of penetration and ultimately triumphs. Europe will tomorrow be fascist because of the logical course of events, not so much because of our propaganda."

A copy of Despatch no. 687 of December 3, 1937 from the Embassy in Rome is attached, transmitting translation of a sarcastic and bitter article which attacks the economic policies of the democracies and concludes that the only reply is "timely and complete preparation of spirit and arms." This article is believed to have been written by Mussolini or at least inspired by him.

There is also attached a copy of the Rome Embassy's despatch no. 597 of October 7, 1937 summarizing an article on "Europe and Fascism" which appeared in the Popolo d'Italia, edited by Vito Mussolini, the Duce's nephew. This newspaper is generally considered to reflect the Duce's views.

The Embassy in Rome submitted in despatch no. 173, January 21, 1937, translation of the text of an interview accorded by Mussolini to a special correspondent of the Voelkischer Beobachter of Munich, published in Italy and Germany, in which Mussolini is quoted as having remarked about democracies as follows:

"We

"We are living at a turning of the times; in an epoch of complete overturn of political and social ideologies. The democracies, consciously or unconsciously, are in a state of bankruptcy and no longer constitute anything but centers of infection, carriers and propagators of the communist bacillus. This is one of the groups; we are the other. The future turns its back on the collectivity of masses that act confusedly. This is the age of strong individualities and predominant personalities. Democracies are sand, shifting sand. Our political ideal of the State is rock, a granite peak."

In announcing Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations on December 11, 1937, Mussolini proclaimed, in part,

"The threatening voices that every now and then are raised and will be raised even more in the future from the herds of the great democracies leave us perfectly indifferent.

"There is nothing to be done against a people, like the Italian, that is always ready for any sacrifice.

"We have our arms in the sky and on land and sea, arms in great numbers and tempered by two victorious wars. But, above all, we have the heroic spirit of our revolution, a spirit no human force will ever be able to end."

Enclosures:

1. From Rome, no. 687, December 3, 1937.
2. From Rome, no. 597, October 7, 1937.

Eu:Hamlin:LF

24

New York Times

Handwritten initials and date: **JAN 4 1933**

PRESS IN GERMANY SNEERS AT SPEECH

American Internal Methods
Called '19th Century' and
Address 'Arrogant'

UNEMPLOYMENT STRESSED

Action by U. S. in Foreign Field
is Thought Paralyzed by
Domestic Troubles

Wireless to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—President Roosevelt's address to Congress was greeted here with the customary unfavorable reception. The press in headlines emphasizes the President's proposal for increased armaments, but only two papers comment on it and very briefly at that. Both take exception inevitably to the assertion that the anti-democratic States threaten peace.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "For that part of the world which expected so much after the Chicago address the new message, which resembles it so closely, must be a disappointment. The simple division of the world into the just and the unjust is preserved. However, the unjust are defined only in very general words as habitual treaty-breakers. The slight softening of the Chicago message is the significant aspect of the foreign part of the address."

"The answer is that just as in the internal affairs of the United States eighteenth-century methods offer no solution so nations can no longer be divided according to ideas of 1813 into good and bad."

Called "Remarkably Arrogant"

The Allgemeine Zeitung says: "The tenor of this speech is the same as that of Chicago which raised such false hopes in Great Britain and led to the disappointment of the Brussels conference. In the judgment expressed regarding political systems which differ from America's democratic system the address seems remarkably arrogant."

A majority of the papers do not print any report of the address of late very brief noncommittal ones.

The announcement, however, that the United States enters the New Year with 11,000,000 unemployed dominates the front pages today. In some newspapers it takes precedence even over jubilant accounts of authoritarian developments in Rumania and Brazil and the "Jewish panic" throughout Central Europe.

The newspapers point out that in view of America's riches compared to Germany's poverty unemployment in the United States now is relatively worse than in the worst period of German collapse, and they agree with German business opinion that the American recession has now become the gravest handicap to continued world recovery.

See No Foreign Action

Beyond that, however, the press also anticipates that America's domestic troubles are bound to paralyze any action on her part in the foreign field. The Lokalkamfger, on the other hand, believes that 11,000,000 unemployed are a grave danger to domestic peace of the land and world peace has always been threatened by nations which had not succeeded in assuring domestic peace.

In any case the press sees in the American recession a new demonstration of the failure of capitalism and democracy.

"The figure of 11,000,000," says the Allgemeine Zeitung, "shows all too clearly the complete failure of American business to crank up after a great crisis; shows also the failure of New Deal legislation. But the American economic exhaustion is not merely material, but also moral. The developments plainly show, even in that land of classic capitalistic ideals and maxims, that the attempt to bring about an economic upswing has been completely wrecked."

The Nachtausgabe says:

"The cause of this great unemployment lies in the incongruity between the country's needs and Washington's economic policies. There is such confusion in the United States democratic system, praised by all the world's democrats, that it should pound reason into even the greatest defenders of this system. Perhaps they will learn from the disaster that has befallen 11,000,000 in the United States."

What German private business—which had pinned its hopes of survival on the success of American private business—says about the development is hostile and "stupidity" and "venality" are among the mildest terms used.

Treaties Called Nonsensical

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (AP).—Commenting on President Roosevelt's speech, a German Foreign Office spokesman today said, "Democracies have failed so far to prove they alone can safeguard peace in the world or otherwise we would not have war in the Far East."

The spokesman emphasized that the speech still is being examined in Berlin and, because only the condensed version is available, "we do not have the proper perspective on the full speech."

Germany has given "sufficient evidence of safeguarding peace," he said, adding "Democracy and dictatorship are two concepts which never will march together."

The National Zeitung, regarded as the official organ of Hermann Wilhelm Goering, commented:

"An effort to build a connection between, first, the discord of democratic and parliamentary unfaithfulness for various European countries, and, second, the so-called inattention to treaties, seems only another confirmation of the fact that the United States has little idea of the political realities of the Old World."

"Europe no longer is discussing the violation of international treaties which progress left behind. European nations concern themselves, above all, with how the world can be saved from a Bolshevistic chaos which alone places world peace in question."

The paper ridiculed the idea of any reliance of Germany to democracy—a thought which "even emigrant Jews and Marxists already have shied."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

BF
Hull

January 11, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
ADMIRAL GRAYSON

I realize the difficulty of adequate means for distributing relief to the Chinese civilian population but, at the same time, I think that from many points of view it would be right and proper for us to take a greater part in such relief work than we are doing today.

Would you be good enough to talk this over and let me have your views? I would be happy to give approval to any appeal by the Red Cross for funds for destitute Chinese civilians. The same thing applies to funds to be spent for medical aid.

I am confident that any such appeal would meet a very wide response, and I think we could raise \$1,000,000 without any trouble at all. No question of giving Red Cross assistance to Japan arises because no Japanese civilians need medical treatment or relief of destitution.

F. D. R.

RECORDED
LIVE WHILE MOVING

file

My dear Admiral Grayson:

There is, I am confident, a widespread desire on the part of our citizens in every section of the country to contribute to a fund to aid in meeting the extreme distress of millions of people in China. I feel that our people are deeply sympathetic with those in need in this situation and will wish by their voluntary contributions to take some larger part in aiding in this humanitarian task in which the peoples of many countries are participating. The need of the Chinese is evidenced by the fact that when the International Red Cross Committee made inquiry of both the Japanese and Chinese Red Cross Societies the Japanese Society replied that their resources were adequate to deal with their situation and the Chinese stated that they very much needed outside assistance.

In order to give effect to this desire to aid the people of China it is necessary that some organization be designated to supervise the collection and distribution of the funds and for such a task we naturally turn to the Red Cross.

I should like to request, therefore, that the Red Cross take such steps as it may deem appropriate to afford the American people an opportunity to respond by their contributions to the need of our suffering fellow-beings and I trust that their response will result in a good-will offering of as much as one million dollars. In response to such an appeal I urge that all our citizens give promptly and generously.

BSF
Hull

January 21, 1938

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Please read enclosed #27 from Allison at Nanking. I am inclined to think that we might consider giving out this or a similar telegram in order to lay the groundwork for proof that the Japanese Government is powerless to stop these depredations by Japanese soldiers and that the Japanese army is either unwilling or unable to afford adequate protection to American property.

This case relating to an American Mission and to Chinese women refugees on American property furnishes a good example. I am inclined to think it is the time to make clear the general situation in China and that it will help to show the distinction between the Japanese Government and the Japanese Army. Few Americans can object to our protection of Americans against an army which is out of the control of its own civilian government at home.

For further evidence, see the marked part of Crew's #39.

F. D. R.

fdr/tmb

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*BSF
Hull*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 28, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The January 26th dispatch from Gauss, No. 142, and similar dispatches relating to looting of American owned property in China is bringing to a head the question of indemnities for lost property.

Under no circumstances can the major part of the looting be called a necessary result of armed conflict. The buildings were not destroyed by usual fire, by bombs, nor were the buildings or property to which I refer destroyed or damaged as a necessary part of military operations either offensive or defensive.

If you have not already begun to do so, I think we should start to lay the foundation for holding Japan accountable in dollars for the acts of her soldiers. Perhaps we should not suggest it until after our case has been firmly established but it is a fact that there is a vast amount of Japanese owned property in the United States --

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

-2-

and that we have excellent precedent
in the Alien Property Custodian Act
for holding this property in escrow.
Enough said!

F. D. R.

P.S.F. Hull

file
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

If you still contemplate
a conference with Mr. Roper and
an effort and myself and
an effort, I herewith hand
you as a basis, a substitute
draft of the proposed amendment
which you approved.

The reason for this is that
my associates think that this
substitute being ^{an} independent proposal,
will probably pass through Congress.

C.H.

RECEIVED
THE WHITE HOUSE

U.S. State
#1 bill [c 1937]

A BILL

To amend the Act entitled "An Act For the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor", approved February 23, 1931.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the Act entitled "An Act For the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor", approved February 23, 1931, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting at the end of said Act a new section as follows:

"Sec. 38. The President is hereby authorized, by the issuance of such Executive orders as may be necessary within two years from the date of the enactment of this Act, to transfer to the Department of State, to function under the jurisdiction and administration of the Secretary of State as a part of the Foreign Service of the United States, the Foreign Commerce Service of the United States as established under the Act approved March 3, 1927, entitled 'An Act to establish in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce a Foreign Commerce Service of the United States, and for other purposes', as amended by the Act approved April 12, 1930. The authority hereby vested in the President includes the promulgation of Executive orders for the transfer or other disposition of records, property, personnel, and appropriations or unexpended balances thereof and

for the establishment of such other rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this section and the promulgation of Executive orders to carry into effect the following specific purposes:

"(a) A committee shall be established, of which the Secretary of Commerce shall be chairman, composed of representatives of departments and agencies of the Government interested in information from the foreign field, which shall coordinate the needs and requests of the departments and agencies of the Government for such information and transmit the same to the Secretary of State for appropriate action.

"(b) The provisions of the Act of February 23, 1931, which establish the Foreign Service retirement and disability system and Acts amendatory thereof, shall be extended to apply to Foreign Commerce officers transferred to the Department of State by this Act to be a part of the Foreign Service of the United States, on the same terms and conditions provided in the aforesaid Act of February 23, 1931, as amended, as are applicable to Foreign Service officers appointed by the President by transfer to the Foreign Service of the United States after five years of continuous service in an executive or quasi executive position in the Department of State.

reductions
for the amount

"(c) Foreign Commerce officers transferred to the Department of State in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be eligible to the classification, salaries and allowances established for Foreign Service officers by the provisions of the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended, except that the existing classification and salaries of such officers, as established under the Act of March 3, 1927, as amended by the Act of April 12, 1930, may be continued for such period as may be necessary to effect their reclassification as Foreign Service officers and to establish regulations to provide therefor in a manner that will assure the performance of the duties and functions now vested by law in Foreign Commerce officers, by Foreign Service officers having suitable qualifications for the performance of these particular duties and functions.

"All Acts or parts of Acts relating to Foreign Commerce officers, which are inconsistent with the provisions and purposes of this Act are hereby repealed and all such Acts or parts of Acts not inconsistent with the provisions and purposes of this Act shall remain in full force and effect and shall be administered by the Secretary of State.

"This Act shall take effect immediately."
vested in the President includes the promulgation
of Executive orders for the transfer or other
disposition of records, property, personnel, and
appropriations or unexpended balances thereof and

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/27

Asst. Sec. Messersmith would like a
little time on Mon., Tues. or
Wed., to talk about foreign service.

RT
S
H

A BILL

To amend the Act entitled "An Act For the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor", approved February 23, 1931.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the Act entitled "An Act For the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor", approved February 23, 1931, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting at the end of said Act a new section as follows:

"Sec. 38. The President is hereby authorized, by the issuance of such Executive orders as may be necessary within two years from the date of the enactment of this Act, to transfer to the Department of State, to function under the jurisdiction and administration of the Secretary of State as a part of the Foreign Service of the United States, the Foreign Commerce Service of the United States as established under the Act approved March 3, 1927, entitled 'An Act to establish in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce a Foreign Commerce Service of the United States, and for other purposes', as amended by the Act approved April 12, 1930. The authority hereby vested in the President includes the promulgation of Executive orders for the transfer or other disposition of records, property, personnel, and appropriations or unexpended balances thereof and

for the establishment of such other rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this section and the promulgation of Executive orders to carry into effect the following specific purposes:

*(a) A committee shall be established, of which the Secretary of Commerce shall be chairman, composed of representatives of departments and agencies of the Government interested in information from the foreign field, which shall coordinate the needs and requests of the departments and agencies of the Government for such information and transmit the same to the Secretary of State for appropriate action.

*(b) The provisions of the Act of February 23, 1931, which establish the Foreign Service retirement and disability system and Acts amendatory thereof, shall be extended to apply to Foreign Commerce officers transferred to the Department of State by this Act to be a part of the Foreign Service of the United States, on the same terms and conditions provided in the aforesaid Act of February 23, 1931, as amended, as are applicable to Foreign Service officers appointed by the President by transfer to the Foreign Service of the United States after five years of continuous service in an executive or quasi executive position in the Department of State.

"(c) Foreign Commerce officers transferred to the Department of State in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be eligible to the classification, salaries and allowances established for Foreign Service officers by the provisions of the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended, except that the existing classification and salaries of such officers, as established under the Act of March 3, 1927, as amended by the Act of April 12, 1930, may be continued for such period as may be necessary to effect their reclassification as Foreign Service officers and to establish regulations to provide therefor in a manner that will assure the performance of the duties and functions now vested by law in Foreign Commerce officers, by Foreign Service officers having suitable qualifications for the performance of these particular duties and functions.

"All Acts or parts of Acts relating to Foreign Commerce officers, which are inconsistent with the provisions and purposes of this Act are hereby repealed and all such Acts or parts of Acts not inconsistent with the provisions and purposes of this Act shall remain in full force and effect and shall be administered by the Secretary of State.

"This Act shall take effect immediately."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 29, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

This telegram greatly disturbs me. I am inclined to think that the time has come for Phillips officially to ask the Italian Government whether it is true that a large number of Italian aircraft and Italian airmen have been ordered to Japan. And if the Italian Government denies that this has been done by government orders, to ask categorically whether any Italian airmen, belonging to the Italian regular or reserve forces, have gone or are going to Japan with the approval or knowledge of the Italian Government.

I am inclined to think also that this query should be made in writing with the request that it be answered in writing.

F. D. R.

RECEIVED BY THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

NUMBER 20 7028

POSTAL
AND WHITE HOUSE

Department of State

BUREAU | PA/H

DIVISION |

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted

ADDRESSED TO

The President.

*"file
Confidential"*

PSF: Hall

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

Reference is made to your confidential memorandum of January 29, 1938 suggesting that further information be obtained from the Embassy in Rome concerning the telegraphic report from the Consul General at Milan to the effect that eighty Italian aircraft and fifty Italian airmen have been ordered to Japan.

The Embassy in Rome was requested to investigate the accuracy of this report. A copy of the Embassy's reply is transmitted herewith.

For your convenience, I am enclosing copies of the report of the American Military Attaché in Rome of December 17, 1937, no. 16,374, and of the pertinent section of the Embassy's despatch no. 679 of December 2, 1937, which are mentioned in the Embassy's telegram.

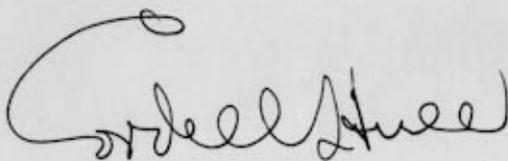
I am also attaching a copy of report no. 16,400 from the Military Attaché in Rome dated January 13,

1938

The President,
The White House.

1938 concerning the appointment of an Italian mission to Japan and the manufacture of airplane engines by the Fiat Company in Turin for Japan.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Cordell Hull". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Cordell Hull".

Enclosures:

1. Telegram no. 17 from Rome, February 1, 1938.
2. From Military Attache, Rome, no. 16,374, December 17, 1937.
3. From Embassy, Rome, no. 679, December 2, 1937.
4. From Military Attache, Rome, no. 16,400, January 13, 1938.

VEJ:Eu]
P: DMG]

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

JR
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (C)

ROME
Dated February 1, 1938
FROM
Rec'd 2:20 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

17, February 1, 6 p.m.

Department's 7, January 31, 7 p.m.

I learn that Consul General Sholes secured his information from British colleague in Milan but upon inquiry the British Embassy advises me that they have as yet received no information on this subject from Milan or from any other source. Nor has any other confirmation of the Milan report been received as yet. The Embassy is, however, making every effort to secure the information desired.

Rumors such as reported by the Military Attache on the occasion of Baron Okura's visit, see Military Attache report of December 17, 1937, number 16,374 and by the Embassy in connection with the visit of the Japanese military mission, see despatch No. 679 of December 2, 1937, have been prevalent to the effect that supplies of munitions have gone forward from Italy to Japan but no reliable evidence is available that any members of the armed forces of Italy or Fascist militia have gone to China for service with the Japanese forces. It might, however, be of interest if it could be determined whether the Caproni airplane factory near Shanghai, where until recently Italian pilots were employed by the Chinese as teachers and demonstrators of Italian planes, have reopened under Japanese auspices. If this is the case it is of course possible that Italians may be returning to their former activities in this connection.

The Embassy has also learned from reliable sources that a bonus of 1500 lire per month has been offered to at least one Italian pilot if he would proceed to China to join the Japanese forces but it is not known in what capacity he would go nor whether the bonus has been offered by the Japanese or Italians.

PHILLIPS

CSB

VEJ:Eu]
MP: [unclear]

MILITARY ATTACHE

American Embassy

Rome, Italy

G-2 Report

ITALY (COMBAT - ARMY)

Subject : Military Missions (Envoys)

Japanese Military Missions to Italy.

For previous report on this subject see ITALY No. 15691 December 17, 1936.

About four months ago it was reported though unconfirmed that an Italian ship had sailed from Naples for the Far East with about 6 airplanes on board and a small number of Italian Air Corps personnel. It was presumed that this shipment was destined for the Japanese forces in China.

Several weeks ago reliable information was received that an Italian Air Corps officer who had been ordered to Spain refused to go due to urgent family reasons. He was told that if he did not go to Spain he had the alternative of either going to China (with Japanese forces) or of retiring. It is believed that he eventually went to Spain.

It has been reported and reliably confirmed that in the latter part of October an Italian ship sailed from La Spezia to the Far East with a load of airplane bombs, presumably destined for the Japanese forces in China. The definite amount of munitions so shipped is not known.

About December 1st, 1937 a Japanese Air Corps Mission composed of Colonel Watanabe and 14 officers arrived in Italy for the stated purpose of visiting the important airplane factories and studying the organization of the Regia Aeronautica.

Baron Okura, Special Japanese Envoy, also has been in Italy as a guest of the Italian Government for about four weeks and in that time has made a general tour of Italy, especially the industrial regions, and Libya, left Rome on December 15th, 1937.

It

It is reliably reported that Baron Okura completed contracts for the purchase by Japan of Italian airplanes and possibly other munitions (probably decided on by the two military missions cited above), and made a substantial payment in pounds sterling on such contracts. The total amount of the contracts or the amount paid down is not known. It has been reported that the airplanes to be purchased in Italy include BR-20 bombers; however the exact number of such bombers is not available.

In this connection it is understood that the Italian personnel of the Caproni airplane factory in China have been withdrawn.

G. H. PAINE
Colonel, F.A., U.S.A.,
Military Attaché

From: N/A/, Rome, Italy. Report no. 16,374 December 17,1937.

ED:Eu:LF]
APARED

[Excerpt from despatch no. 679 from the
Embassy at Rome, December 2, 1937]

To the influx of Germans there is now to be added a phenomenon dissimilar only in point of numerical quantity, namely, a small, but apparently steady stream of visitors from Japan. Among the more important of these is Baron Okura, whose mission as emissary of the Japanese people has already been reported to the Department, and Viscount Ishii, whose arrival in Rome was announced in the press on November 30. Furthermore, a Japanese military mission, composed of 14 officers and headed by a Colonel Watanabe, is now in Italy for the announced purpose of studying the organization of the Italian air force and of visiting the important airplane factories. This mission was received by the Duce on December 1.

Express of Rome, December
[Excerpt from newspaper no.]

RECEIVED
D:Eu:LF
PARED

MILITARY ATTACHE
American Embassy
Rome, Italy

ITALY (POLITICAL)

Subject: Foreign Relations

Visit of Italian Mission to Japan

It is announced in the press that the following mission, appointed by the Secretary of the Fascist Party, will visit Japan in the near future for the purpose of study and friendship.

Representatives of the Fascist Party:

Giacomo Paolucci di Culboli, Ambassador,
Head of mission,
Hon. Giovanni Belelli, Inspector of Fascist
Party,
Comdr. Edoardo Rossi, from general Hq of
the G.I.L.

Representative of Militia:

Colonel Camillo Canali

Representative of Fascist Association of Schools:

Prof. Antonio Casulli

Representative of Sport Federation:

Doct. Puccio Pucci

Representative of Ministry of Popular Culture:

Doct. Orlando di Collalto

Representatives of Work Federations:

Umberto Marconi, Aldo Poletto, Filippo Visconti
di Medrone,

Antonio Aghemo, Genesio Boffa Terlatta, Paolo
Bompard,

Pietro Rivetta, Franco Loisi.

Secretary of Mission:

Marcello Reddolo, Plenipotentiary Minister.

~~RESTRICTED~~

Comment: It is believed that this is purely a political mission sent to Japan for purposes of goodwill. While the dispatch of this mission to Japan emphasizes the surface trend of increasing political friendship between the two countries it is not believed that the dispatch of the mission has any military significance. In this connection and in connection with Report ITALY

12574 (BUTLICKOFF)

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12574

No. 16,374, December 17, 1937, it has been reported by the American Consul in Turin that the Fiat Company is now engaged in the manufacture of a number of airplane engines for Japan. The amount of the contract or the number of engines involved is not known.

G. H. Paine,
Col. F. A. USA
Military Attaché

Spencer

PSF
Hull

Lilo
Personnel

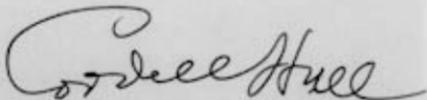
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 30, 1938.

Dear Mr. President:

Mrs. Hull and I join with millions of your friends and fellow-citizens in extending heartiest congratulations and wishing you many happy returns of the day. We send you our very best wishes for all good things in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,



The President,
The White House.

PSFI State
Hall

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I think it is best that we should encourage Mr. Blum to come over for a visit and I have signed the dispatch and the letter accordingly.

However, I think Bullitt should be told to tell him that I may be wanting to take a little holiday in April or May and that before he decides on a definite date to come to Washington, he should communicate with us to see if I will be here at that time.

F. D. R.

TELEGRAM SENT

LMS

GRAY

February 3, 1938

5 p. m.

AMEMBASSY

TOKYO (JAPAN)

34.

Your 41, January 19, 8 p. m.

The Department has not observed any recent press reports of or editorial comment relating exclusively to incidents involving the mutilation of the flag. On January 25 the New York Times published an account of continued Japanese excesses at Nanking, referring to them as QUOTE indescribable UNQUOTE. Japanese lawlessness as described in this report and in our note of January 17 to the Japanese Government, together with the assault on Allison, the stiffening resistance of the Chinese forces, and the attitude of the Japanese Government toward rights of others in China have formed the chief subjects of recent editorial comment on the Far Eastern conflict, which continues to hold public interest.

Discussing the lawlessness in Nanking, the New York Times on January 26 stated QUOTE Now triumphant soldiers

in

LMS 2-No. 34 to Amembassy, Tokyo,

in occupied Nanking are enjoying the fruits of military victory by looting and ravaging of helpless Chinese. It is thus Japan is bringing order into China UNQUOTE. The Philadelphia Inquirer asserts QUOTE Although there may be grounds for charging the Nanking lawlessness to mutinous troops, the fact remains that Japan's whole program of aggression in China has been such as to incite its soldiery to brutal acts UNQUOTE. The Baltimore Sun refers to the behavior of Japanese soldiery as QUOTE shocking UNQUOTE. The stiffening Chinese resistance is epitomized in such expressions as QUOTE Japan is in trouble up to her neck UNQUOTE, and QUOTE War Not Over Yet UNQUOTE, some even predicting Japan's ultimate ruin. Skepticism of recent declarations in the Diet that foreign rights would be respected is expressed in such editorial titles as QUOTE Deceptive Diplomacy UNQUOTE, QUOTE Meaningless Words UNQUOTE, QUOTE Fair Words from Japan UNQUOTE, QUOTE Open Door But How Open? UNQUOTE.

There is considerable editorial sentiment in favor of depriving Japan of materials and resources with which to consolidate her aggression. On January 28 in

Washington

LMS 3-No. 34 to Amembassy, Tokyo.

Washington a league of women shoppers held a QUOTE Life without Silk UNQUOTE fashion show to dramatize and encourage individual boycotting of Japanese silk. Evidently alarmed by actual and prospective boycotting, a delegation of hosiery workers on the same day held a parade in Washington to advertise the extent to which American labor would be penalized by a boycott of silk.

The President's message to Congress on January 28 asking supplementary appropriations for national defense was well received by Congress and public.

The press is showing a growing tendency to discount the sincerity of recent official Japanese apologies for disregard of American rights and for the Allison outrage, as well as of popular Japanese expressions of regret for injuries done to us. The Baltimore Sun asks how much weight can be attached to Japanese assurances if the Japanese Government is unable to control its soldiers. The Washington Times alluding to the Allison slapping advises its readers as follows: QUOTE Let's keep our shirts on as we managed to do when the Panay was sunk UNQUOTE and explains that QUOTE the invading Japanese soldiers . . . seem to be paying no more attention to the home authorities' ideas on proper war conduct than

a band

LMS 4-No. 34 to Amembassy, Tokyo.

a band of Iroquois raiders in the old days would have paid to the ideas of the medicine men mumbling among the tepees back home UNQUOTE. A Washington Star columnist facetiously remarks QUOTE Foreign Secretary Hirota has ordered his clerks to have an abundant supply of Form No. 2247 SUBQUOTE Apologies to the United States END SUBQUOTE so as to save time whenever the United States protests UNQUOTE, and the same idea is expressed in the New York Herald Tribune's leading cartoon of January 31.

You may consider it desirable when a suitable opportunity presents itself in conversations with officials of the Foreign Office to call their attention to the growing and widespread skepticism in the United States, as illustrated by the foregoing comments, as to the worth of Japanese official assurances.

HULL
(SW)

FE:WRL:DT:REK PA/H

CA

TELEGRAM SENT

GRAY

Feb. 3, 1938

AMEMBASSY

8 p.m.

TOKYO (JAPAN)

36. As you know persistent reports have reached us that the Japanese are building, or contemplate building, ships exceeding the limits of the London Naval Treaty, 1936. We have discussed the matter with the British, who called in the French, and it has been agreed that an identic note, mutatis mutandis, should be delivered to the Japanese Government by you and your British and French colleagues on Saturday at time to be agreed upon by you.

The following is the text of the note which you should address to the Japanese Government:

QUOTE. One. The Japanese Government will be aware that under the London Naval Treaty 1936 the American Government is precluded from constructing capital ships (i.e. vessels of more than ten thousand standard displacement or with a gun of more than eight inches) which exceed thirty five thousand tons or carry a gun of more than sixteen inches, or which are of less than seventeen thousand five hundred tons or carry a gun of less than ten inches. As regards cruisers (i.e. vessels of not more than ten thousand tons with gun of not more than eight inches) the American Government is limited to a maximum of eight thousand tons with six inch guns.

Two. The Japanese Government has unfortunately not

seen its

seen its way to subscribing to the London Naval Treaty nor has it hitherto felt able to give any assurances that treaty limits would in practice be adhered to by it.

Three. As the Japanese Government will be aware, the naval treaty gives the American Government a right of escalation in the event of building not in conformity with treaty limits by a power not a party thereto. There have for some time been persistent and cumulative reports, which, in the absence of explicit assurances from the Japanese Government that they are ill-founded, must be deemed to be authentic, that Japan has undertaken or intends to undertake construction of capital ships and cruisers not in conformity with the above-mentioned limits. The American Government has therefore decided that it will be necessary for it to exercise its right of escalation unless the Japanese Government can furnish the aforesaid assurances and can satisfy the American Government that it will not, prior to January 1, 1943, lay down, complete or acquire any vessel which does not conform to the limits in question, without previously informing the American Government of its intention to do so and of tonnage and caliber of the largest gun of the vessel or vessels concerned.

Four. In view of the forthcoming publication of naval estimates and necessity for giving other treaty powers information as to intended American construction,
the American

CA

--3--36 to Tokyo..

the American Government will be glad to receive a reply not later than February 20 next. Should no reply be received by that date or should the reply be lacking in the desired information and assurances, it will be compelled to assume that the Japanese Government either is constructing or acquiring or has authorized the construction or acquisition of vessels not in conformity with the limits referred to. The American Government would thereupon be obliged in consultation with the other naval powers with which it is in treaty relations to resume full liberty of action. If, however, the Japanese Government though engaged in, or intending to engage in, construction not in conformity with treaty limits, were willing to indicate forthwith the tonnages and calibers of guns of the vessels which it was constructing, or was intending to construct, the American Government for its part would be ready to discuss with the Japanese Government the question of the tonnages and gun calibers to be adhered to in future if Japan were now prepared to agree to some limitation. It would however be necessary that such consultation should be completed by May 1.

UNQUOTE

HULL

EU RTP RI

TELEGRAM SENT

LMS

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (A)

February 3, 1938

9 p. m.

AMEMBASSY

TOKYO (JAPAN)

37.

Shanghai's 179, February 1, 9 p. m. (which Shanghai has been requested to repeat to you), and Shanghai's 113, 146, and 170 in regard to Customs.

In the light of your knowledge of the Department's position in regard to the Chinese Customs, the Department desires that you discreetly bring to the attention of your British and French colleagues, without reference to source, the views expressed in paragraph three of Shanghai's 179; that you frankly discuss with them, on a basis of expediency and the realities of the situation, the possibility and advisability of concentrating on defensive efforts in regard to the major issues relating to and involving preservation insofar as possible of the administrative machinery of the customs and provision for the servicing of foreign loans and indemnity quotas, as contrasted with effort to preserve the existing situation at all points and in all features; and that you

endeavor

LMS 2-No. 37 to Amembassy, Tokyo.

endeavor to obtain favorable consideration of the proposal that approaches be made to the Japanese Government by each of you individually along the following lines:

The Department suggests that you acquaint the Japanese Foreign Office with the fact that you have information with regard to the character of the Japanese proposal made at Shanghai to the Commissioner of Customs for a settlement of the Customs problem; that in connection therewith but without indicating approval or disapproval of the proposal you refer in general to the assurances which we have expressed a desire to receive from the Japanese Government (Department's 339, December 12, 3 p. m.); and that you express an earnest and emphatic desire to receive from the Japanese Government positive assurances that no action will be taken or countenanced which will disrupt the Chinese customs service or jeopardize the servicing of foreign loan and indemnity quotas from Customs revenues, but that on the contrary in any arrangement reached the administrative machinery and procedure of the Customs will be carefully preserved and the payment on an equitable and unconditional basis of foreign loan and indemnity quotas will be provided for.

PLEASE

LMS 3-No. 37 to Amembassy, Tokyo.

Please inform the Department and Shanghai of the result of your discussions and approach, if made, to the Japanese Government.

Repeated to Shanghai.

HULL
(SW)

PE:JCV:VCI PA/H

DRAFT

*file
"confidential" PSF:Hull
Hull*

It is the policy of this Government to determine and carry out its navy building program from the point of view of our national needs for defense. We have no agreement whatsoever with any other Government with regard to naval building policy except so far as concerns those restrictions contained in the Naval Treaty of 1936. Nor has this Government any agreement or commitments for cooperation of our navy with the navy of any other country.

file private *BF Hall*
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

February 3, 1938.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum for the President

I think that we now have a very good foundation for holding Japan accountable in dollars for the acts of her military organizations in China. While we do not have sufficiently accurate information in very many cases to enable us to present separate claims at this time, the groundwork has been laid and we have been able in a few instances to obtain admissions of liability from Japan, and in one case payment locally of a small claim has actually been made.

On August 26, 1937 we instructed the Embassy at Tokyo to present a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs stating that this Government reserved all rights in respect of damages to or loss of American property or on account of death or injuries sustained by American nationals as a result of the activities of Japanese armed forces in China.

The Foreign Office replied on August 31, stating in effect that the

Japanese

THE SECRET
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

-2-

Japanese Government was solicitous of the safety of lives and property of Japanese and other nationals in China and had spared no effort to prevent the then present incident from assuming large proportions; that the military operations of Japanese forces were confined to measures of defense against illegal provocative attacks on the part of China and that in those circumstances the Japanese Government was not liable for damages or losses sustained by nationals of other countries.

In order to avoid possible assumption by the Japanese Government that this Government acquiesced in this disclaimer of liability, we instructed the Embassy on September 14 to send another note to the Foreign Office stating that this Government could not accept this position of the Japanese Government and that we would be under the necessity of looking to that Government for compensation to the extent that liability exists under international law.

The Japanese Government did not formally reply to this last mentioned

note

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

-3-

note but an official of the Foreign Office orally stated to a member of the Embassy that the views previously expressed by the Foreign Office had not been altered.

We make strong representations to the Japanese Government in all cases of depredations upon American life or property as rapidly as the incidents are brought to our attention. In practically all cases the Japanese Government disclaims any intention of injuring American life or property, and in a number of instances they have indicated willingness to make reparation. In one case, namely that of the American Board Mission at T'ungchow, a local settlement satisfactory to the Mission was made for damage caused by the dropping of bombs by Japanese planes.

I have just sent an instruction to Tokyo regarding telegram No. 142 of January 26 concerning the mission properties at Soochow and Hangchow, to which you refer, and have directed the Ambassador to make strong representations

THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

-4-

tions to the Foreign Office and to request assurances that immediate and specific steps will be taken to put an end to these depredations and that full and complete indemnification will be made.

I appreciate that there is a vast amount of Japanese property in the United States and that there is precedent for sequestration of property under certain circumstances; also that we have the Trading with the Enemy Act, making provision for an alien property custodian, as a precedent. That Act, however, as you know, applied only to property of people denominated as "enemies" within the meaning of the Act. It really is a precedent only for a situation where the United States is a belligerent.

True

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE SECRETARY

*file
private
Hall.* ^{RF}

February 5, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I herewith return your letter
from Mr. A. A. Berle without
comment, in view of our personal
conversation on yesterday relative
to this matter.

Hue

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hull

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 1, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you speak to me about
this at your convenience?

F. D. R.

Letter from A. A. Berle in re ap-
pointment as Assistant Secretary of
State.

70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK

January 28, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

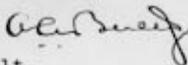
In connection with my proposed appointment as Assistant Secretary of State, Secretary Hull suggested that you were awaiting some definite word from me. I tried to give you that word when the recent conference at the White House broke up, but, of course, that was a bad time to do it. I should, of course, be glad to accept the appointment if you wish it.

As you know, I have never sought either appointments or nominations in New York, Washington or anywhere else; but if I can help there, I am, of course, very glad.

I should like to feel free to ask for my release when the step you have in mind as an active search for peace has been finally brought to a conclusion. It would be something of a relief to feel that an understanding could be made that those of us who are working for you could be freed from sniping by other people who are likewise working for you. Taking office means assuming the risk of what our political enemies do to us; but I wish we could work out some way of being safe from our colleagues.

I am, as always,

Faithfully yours,



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

1

BF
Hill

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 8, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Does this require a
reply?

F. D. R.

Letter to the President dated
January 30, 1938 from Chiang
Kai-shek.

**CHINESE EMBASSY
WASHINGTON**

The President

The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF
Hull

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

February 8, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

What do you think I should
say to this letter from John Cudahy?

F. D. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 5, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you speak to me
about this?

F. D. R.

PSF
Hull

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

RAYMOND B. STEVENS
Chairman

March 2, 1938.

Colonel Marvin H. McIntyre,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.

Dear Colonel:

I am enclosing herewith a confidential, urgent and important letter for the President. It concerns the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, and I would appreciate it if you would see that the President gets it immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond B. Stevens

Raymond B. Stevens.

Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PSF
Hull

THE SECRETARY

March 7, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The attached summary of a recent report from the assistant commercial attaché at Shanghai is self-explanatory, and I think will be of some interest to you.

Truce

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURNED WITH THANKS.

F. D. R.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

PSF: Hull
Hull

March 13, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Almost all of the best minds of those in the Department most capable of judging are unanimous in the opinion that the present draft of Kennedy's proposed speech in London on Friday next is entirely too isolationist in its every implication, or virtually so; and that for him to deliver it, especially after recent British discouragements, would have a most unfortunate effect.

After some discussions of the subject matter, I am taking the liberty of requesting two or three of my associates to prepare a sort of revision of the address with a view to getting it before you around the noon hour on tomorrow, Monday, for such comment and suggestions as you may then have in mind.

Hull

*file
presmit*

PSF: Hull
1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

March 15, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The enclosed fine editorial from the republican Boston Herald, relative to the Czech agreement, is worth reading, provided you have the time to glance at it.

Hull

MAR 9 1938

From the Boston Herald

IS NEW ENGLAND FRAGILE?

Are Massachusetts and New England as fragile as various public officials implied yesterday in their comments on the new Czechoslovakian trade pact? Is our shoe industry, one of our oldest activities and supposedly one of our strongest built on so flimsy a foundation that a handful of footwear from one little country can knock it over? If these political seers of disaster are half right, then the character and durability for which this section has been famous have declined, degenerated and all but disappeared, and our shoe manufacturers are playboys among the tombs of their ancestors.

The treaty announced from Washington allows an American importation of 5,000,000 pairs of Czechoslovakian shoes a year, including 850,000 pairs of the controversial cemented-sole product. Now, 5,000,000 is an impressive number, but how large is it relatively? What is the ratio to our domestic output?

Only one and a quarter per cent!

If our manufacturers are so lacking in salesmanship, resourcefulness and gumption that they cannot hold their own against rivalry of this proportion, what has become of their sense of enterprise?

It is not surprising that these business leaders here and in Washington should assume Massachusetts and New England have flourished against competition in comparison with which the threat from Czechoslovakia is a triviale. We can almost conclude that most of the distressful reports from Washington and local territory are made for political effect, without a careful study of the facts, the figures and the past of shoemaking here and abroad.

The disinterested observer will be inclined to agree with Senator Walsh that "the agreement will not have the adverse consequence on New England manufacturers that had been feared." That is certainly far nearer the truth than the statement of Senator Lodge that "this is a black day for those who earn their living by making shoes," or of Rep. Connelly, who declared that "our industries have been sold down the river," or of Mayor Doolittle of Haverhill that "this treaty spells ruin."

The hard-headed manufacturers will

take a more encouraging view of their own abilities and their industry than most of the politicians seem to have. The manufacturers were afraid that the duty on a certain type of shoes would be lowered. It remains unchanged. They wondered whether the Czechoslovakian shoes would be dumped on us in a huge volume. They will not be. A quota has been set. Moreover, there are carefully drawn provisions for preventing any disastrous developments. In addition, the treaty runs for only a year and may be terminated by six months notice from either party.

Do the Czechoslovakians know the shoe business better than we do? They do not.

Are their factories and processes better organized? They are not.

Are they more amply financed? They are not, and recently some of them were not far from bankruptcy.

Are their cheap shoes better than ours, dollar for dollar? That is doubtful, although labor, especially labor on the "fussy" shoes, is abundant and cheap there.

Have cemented shoes, about which so much has been said, an advantage over the familiar stitched variety? Just the opposite. The Czechoslovakians merely have some advantage over us in the making of some low-grade shoes for women.

Because New England makes a large quantity of the cheap shoes for women which are in most direct competition with those from Czechoslovakia, this section will be penalized more than others. But the loss will not be large. Massachusetts and New England will probably gain more, indirectly, than any other part, than a few communities will directly. Probably our textile manufacturers are concerned now about the possibility of a new American treaty, will be delighted if the interests are safeguarded as intelligently as possible by the shoe manufacturers.

If world trade is to be promoted and American prosperity advanced, there must be international give and take. President Wadsworth of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has courageously recognized this. New England must, on some occasions, overlook any argument for the moment in order to give the most favorable consideration possible. If it falls well hereafter as it has in this latest pact, there should be little complaint.

PSF
Hull

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 4, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I heartily approve the suggestion of setting up a standing liaison committee of the State, War and Navy Departments.

The fact of the existence of such a committee will undoubtedly become public, but the importance of it should be minimized by emphasizing that it is purely a routine matter between the three Departments.

I call special attention to the absolute necessity of secrecy regarding discussions or recommendations of such a liaison committee. I have complained, as you know, about too much conversation in all three Departments -- conversation which actually does get out -- first as gossip in Washington and then into the newspapers. Three or four days is generally sufficient. Other governments in their Capitols manage to discuss their own internal policies

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

-2-

and affairs without knowledge on the part of the public or other governments -- witness Great Britain, which, like ourselves, has freedom of the press and tea parties. France, unfortunately, is like us -- no intra-government discussion remains confidential for more than a few hours.

This maintenance of confidential discussions should be one of the first subjects of study by the proposed liaison committee.

F. D. R.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

March 29, 1938

My dear Mr. President:

For some time I have been aware that the liaison between the Department of State and the War and Navy Departments was not functioning in a completely satisfactory manner and that some means must be found to perfect the coordination of these three departments in the execution of national policy. Recent developments throughout the world have further focussed attention on this deficiency in our executive organization and on the desirability of creating a standing committee of responsible policy officers of the three departments concerned to study means to rectify this deficiency, as well as to consider what policy action should be taken to meet specific situations affecting the three departments as they arise in the world.

If you concur in these views, I shall be glad, with your authorization, to take the necessary steps to have such a committee set up. The committee, whose decisions
would

The President,

The White House.

would in all cases of importance be considered recommendatory, might preferably, in view of the already heavy burden on the Cabinet officers concerned, be composed of the second ranking officers of the State, War and Navy Departments.

Two memoranda are enclosed, the first setting forth in amplified form the organization and duties of the proposed standing committee, and the second listing certain problems which in the opinion of the Department of State merit the immediate consideration of such a committee.

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

Cordell Hull

Enclosures:

Two memoranda

~~SECRETARY COMMISSION~~

The Proposed Standing Liaison Committee
of the State, War and Navy
Departments

The Standing Liaison Committee of the State, War and Navy Departments should be composed of the following:

The Under Secretary of State
(Mr. Welles) - Chairman

The Assistant Secretary of War
(Mr. Johnson)

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Mr. Edison)

} Members

A subordinate officer of the Department of State might act as secretary to the Committee.

The Committee would be charged with the study of coordination and liaison both at home and abroad of the three departments concerned, and of the Foreign Service and the two combatant services. Matters of national policy affecting the three departments would also be taken up and discussed by the Committee.

It is understood that all decisions, except those on minor questions of policy and routine, which might be reached by the Committee or by individual members thereof would be ad referendum to the heads of their own executive departments, but in general such a reservation should cause little delay in view of the fact

that

that the Chairman and members are themselves the second ranking officers of their respective departments.

The Standing Committee would have the right to appoint subcommittees to be composed of subordinate officers from the three departments, which subcommittees would render such reports, with or without recommendations, as might be required by the Standing Committee.

Members of the Standing Committee would be privileged to bring with them into certain meetings such officers or specialists from their departments or dependent services, or where desirable from other Government departments and agencies, whose advice and assistance they might require. The agenda for each meeting would of course be established sufficiently in advance to permit of adequate preparation by each member.

Subjects for Examination by the
Proposed Standing Liaison Committee
of the State, War and Navy Departments

I. The coordination of the basic established policies of this Government which affect the three departments concerned.

(a) How may information respecting these policies be disseminated to the end that the Foreign Service and the Army and Navy may clearly understand these policies and be guided by them.

(b) Some consideration might be given to the question whether Foreign Service officers might be assigned to the Army and Navy war colleges in the capacity both of students and instructors with beneficial results for the three services. It is understood that for some years the British Imperial Staff College has drawn students and instructors from the Foreign Office and Colonial Office, as well as from combatant services.

II. The coordination and proper dissemination of information received from abroad on matters of interest to the three departments.

(a) The selection of highly competent officers to serve as military and naval attachés.

(b) The elaboration of a plan for more effective interchange of information between the three departments in Washington and for collaboration abroad between the military and naval attachés and the members of the Foreign Service.

(c) Appraisal of the security and effectiveness of present means of "secret", "confidential" and "restricted" communication, including the telegraphic codes.

III. In addition to the two problems of organization outlined above, there are numerous questions

of policy that might be mentioned which seriously affect the War and Navy Departments, as well as the Department of State. Prominent among them are:

(a) The safeguarding of the Panama Canal; (Note: In this connection, the Secretary of State has recently received a joint letter from the Secretaries of War and of the Navy expressing concern at Japanese activities in Costa Rica.)

(b) The protection of American citizens and nationals in troubled areas abroad and their possible evacuation therefrom.

(c) International communications, including:
(1) civil air lines, (2) radio and cables,
(3) shipping.

IV. The Department of State considers it most imperative to undertake immediately a reappraisal of the policies of this Government with respect to cooperation in military and naval matters with the other American republics. It is of the opinion that any increased assistance which this Government may be able to offer to these countries in this regard will have a very helpful influence in strengthening relations and increasing good will toward the United States. In view of its importance, it seems opportune to give below a more amplified discussion of this subject.

From a realistic point of view the fact may not be overlooked that in a substantial number of the American republics the military element plays a very important role in domestic political affairs. It is obvious that

if the confidence and friendship of important officers of the armed forces of one of these American republics is gained and maintained for the United States, a long step forward has been made in the direction of gaining and maintaining the confidence and friendship of the government itself.

The importance of immediate steps to increase our participation in the training of the armed forces of the American republics becomes the more apparent in view of the increasing efforts on the part of Italy and, to a lesser extent, Germany, to offer military, naval and air missions to the governments of these countries at inferior cost and to throw open under certain restrictions the training facilities of their own army, navy and air force schools and establishments. The Department of State has reason to believe that these efforts may form part of a more general concerted plan to attempt to influence opinion in the American republics in favor of the totalitarian governments.

Certain preliminary studies are now being made by the War and Navy Departments with regard to this matter, but in advance of any decision, it may be opportune to set forth briefly some of the points upon which the Department of State believes that military and naval cooperation by this Government with the American republics would

would be particularly advantageous for the policies of this Government.

1. The question of furnishing military and naval (including aviation) missions to the American republics at a nominal cost to such countries.

2. The expansion of the present quota (informally put at a total of four foreign students at any one time) for students from the American republics at West Point. The establishment of a small annual quota for student officers from these republics at the naval academy.

3. The possibility of extending training facilities at our service schools of application including the naval post graduate school and the army and navy aviation schools, and with active units of the army and navy.

Note A. In connection with the three points just above set forth, a certain reluctance is reported on the part of many outstanding army and naval officers to volunteer for assignment in military or naval missions or as attachés in the American republics, since they fear that such duty may be valueless, if not actually detrimental, to their professional careers. A full appreciation on the part of the War and Navy Departments of the importance of such assignments from the point of view of national policy might not only clear up this situation, but result in the creation of a small body of efficient officers who in addition to their regular military duties would undertake as an additional specialty the study of Spanish or Portuguese. Such a specialist group might be of incalculable service.

Note B. It may be remarked here that the Department of State fully appreciates that certain instruction and training courses at the service academies and schools and with active units of the army and navy contain information which if divulged to foreign officers might possibly endanger the de-

fense of the United States. The Department ventures the sincere hope, however, that it may be found possible to impart the necessary basic instruction and training to student officers from the American republics while duly safeguarding this confidential information. It may be asserted with confidence that officers of friendly governments would not misunderstand the necessity from the point of view of our national defense for the omission from their courses of certain phases of the regular instruction and training given to our own officers.

4. The possibility of more frequent visits of United States naval vessels and demonstration flights by United States army and navy aircraft to the American republics.

Note G. Naval and aircraft visits to the American republics if properly carried out are extremely helpful from the point of view of prestige and of the strengthening of friendly relations. When possible the newest and most modern units should be sent. In order to reap full advantage, a reasonable representation allowance should be granted not only to the diplomatic and consular officers in the ports visited but to the commanding officers of the visiting ships so that the local officials and prominent citizens may be adequately entertained. Such formal entertainment should be with rare exceptions limited to the first annual visit in each port, all subsequent visits to be considered strictly informal.

5. Miscellaneous cooperation such as the furnishing gratis or on a liberal exchange basis of nonconfidential military and naval service publications both official, such as the various regulations and instruction manuals, and unofficial, such as the Infantry Journal, the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, et cetera, to libraries of the military and naval clubs or to the principal officers' messes in the American republics.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF: Hull

April 6, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you thank the Italian
Ambassador, "not as Ambassador",
for the memorandum, which I have
read with great interest?

F. D. R.

RECEIVED BY
MAY 19 1938
AVENUE
THE HOUSE

*file
Private
Hall*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

April 4, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The enclosed memorandum is self-explanatory. You may or may not be interested to glance over it.

The Italian Ambassador desired to write you a letter along these lines, but not as Ambassador. I declined to agree for him to communicate with you "not as Ambassador" on this subject, or on any other subject pertaining to utterances or statements of yours. I did say that if he desired to leave with me an unsigned memorandum which called for no correspondence or comment, I would on my own initiative consider the question of ascertaining whether you might care to glance over such memorandum.

CH



I do not see any possibility of comparing Fascism to feudalism, when the word feudalism is evidently used to indicate a social economic system based on low conditions of life for the working classes, who have to put up with the unchallenged will of their employers. I am speaking, of course, of Fascism as it is and as it has been carried out in Italy and not of Fascism in the general sense of the word as it is commonly used very frequently in America and elsewhere to point out political non-progressive tendencies that have no connection whatever with Italian Fascism which is exclusively an Italian political fact.

Italian Fascism, contrary to what is commonly believed in America, is a popular movement, and Mussolini, who also comes from the working classes, has given this movement a slogan which represents its very intimate essence: "Andare verso il popolo", which means "Go towards the underprivileged classes". In fact, Fascism, as a movement of domestic policy, has aimed principally at improving the conditions of the masses and especially of the labouring classes, and not only their material conditions, but also their moral welfare.

I am well aware that the American wages are higher than the Italian ones (as it is generally the case in Europe), but this is due to the general situation of my country, and the relative position of the Italian worker is not worse than the position of the American worker as found in the most progressive States of this Country.

The Fascist Government has intervened with the most drastic measures in order to keep the most reasonable and equitable balance between prices and wages, insuring at the same time a constantly improving standard of living of all Italian wage and salary earning classes.

I think it might be pointed out with legitimate pride what Fascism has achieved and is still achieving in the entire field of social security. It would be too lengthy to describe all that has been done in this direction but I deem it is sufficient to mention a few facts, namely, the complete and progressive system of social insurance covering sickness, disability, unemployment, old age for all workers, regulation of working time, limited to 40 hours a week, state and local medical and sanitary assistance for the poor and the aged, maternity assistance for mothers and children. Also summer camps for children and youth in general, irrespective of the classes to which they belong, have been established everywhere in Italy, in the mountains and on the seashore.

It might be rightly said that the chief inspiration of the Fascist regime has also been since the very beginning, and still is, to give an equal opportunity to every class of the national community, irrespective of social and economic privileges, from the cultural, sanitary, recreational point of view. It is on these basis that one of the most typical Fascist institutions has been founded and organized: "L'Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro", which means in a newly forged word "After work occupation" or still better "Relaxation hours for the workers", for whom it provides the opportunity of various kinds of recreational, athletic and sporting activity.

The charges and the benefits of this organization are shared

on the same footing by employers and employees from the highest ranks to the lowest. The Dopolavoro has greatly extended its activities and in the most characteristic way has organized everywhere in Italy, for instance, "The Theatrical Saturday" on which day the dramatic and musical companies are willingly giving at nominal prices to the members of the local Dopolavoro the very same performances they give to the high paying public.

In a more general way it may also be said that the whole system of corporations which has been set up in Italy, is intended to associate in the most intimate and vital manner all the workers with the organization of industry and production itself from the technical to the economical and political point of view, with the conception that human work is at least as valuable as capital in the production of riches, and both have the same rights and the same duties towards the national community.

PSF: *Full*
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 12, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I have read your telegram of April seventh to Kennedy in regard to the Pacific Islands and it has my hearty approval.

Let me make the following clear: Our discussions in regard to the use of unoccupied Islands relates solely to them -- and it relates not only to Canton and Enderbury but to any other unoccupied Islands we decide we want to use. That includes the unoccupied Islands of the Phoenix, Gilbert and Ellice groups and even smaller Islands south of them and east of them, the latter being, as I remember it, mostly under asserted French jurisdiction.

The question of the use of Hawaii by British transport planes and of New Zealand and Australia by American transport planes is a different subject.

FDR F. D. R.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 18, 1938.

CONFIDENTIAL

This letter from Ambassador Daniels is returned to the President by Secretary Hull, who has read it with much interest.

S HAMCB:MA

SECRET
PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
NO PART OF THIS DOCUMENT IS TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

NOV 17 1958

STATE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20520

Letter in re-Senator Chavez
SEE--Mexico folder-Drawer 2-38

PSF: Hull

Hull

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 14, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
C.H.

We ought to fill the Embassy
in Russia fairly soon.

Here are three suggestions
which have come to me:

1. Charles E. Stuart formerly
with Export-Import Bank.
2. Pierrepont Noyes of Oneida,
New York, who has been for some-
time Chairman of the Saratoga
Springs Commission.
3. Ira Nelson Morris.

All three of them have enough
private means.

Will you think this over and
talk with me about it? You may have
some other names to suggest.

F. D. R.

*File
personal*

*#1
B.F.
Hull*

May 23, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

At a Cabinet meeting two weeks ago, I mentioned the decision of the Chaco Conference to request the Presidents of all of the mediatory powers to send appropriate telegrams to the Presidents of Bolivia and Paraguay, upon a date to be agreed upon in advance, urging a final agreement upon the boundary proposal offered to the two ex-belligerents by the mediatory powers. You authorized me to send appropriate telegrams in your name, but inasmuch as the date for such action was postponed by common agreement and you will now be in Washington on May 25, the date finally selected, I have thought it preferable to send you the texts of the suggested messages for your signature should you approve.

If these texts are satisfactory to you, I shall appreciate it if I may have them returned to me at once so that they may be sent off without fail on May 25.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

The President,
The White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

May 25, 1938

HIS EXCELLENCY

DR. FELIX PAIVA,
PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY,
ASUNCIÓN (PARAGUAY)

The Peace Conference which has been in session at Buenos Aires for almost three years in an effort to assist the Governments of Paraguay and Bolivia to reach a settlement of the Chaco controversy now presents a final proposal for a direct agreement between the two countries. That proposal represents the impartial and informed conclusions of a group of distinguished and able delegates who have participated in the negotiations over a period of three years. There has been an exhaustive exchange of views between members of the Governments of Paraguay and Bolivia and delegates of the Conference. The proposal is based upon the results of these long negotiations, upon the inter-American principle of the settlement of international differences by peaceful means, and upon the Protocol of June 12, 1935 which was ratified by Paraguay and Bolivia under the auspices of the six mediatory governments. In the opinion of the

Government of the United States, the proposal should be acceptable to Paraguay and Bolivia because it assures peace and security to both parties, because it is just and equitable, and because it takes into consideration the national interests of both countries.

Armed conflict in the Chaco was terminated almost three years ago through the voluntary agreement between Paraguay and Bolivia as embodied in the provisions of the Protocol of June 12, 1935. There was no victor and no vanquished, although the peoples of the two countries still suffer from the inevitable misery and destruction of war. The six mediatory governments are convinced that the people of Paraguay and Bolivia want no renewal of war and are strongly in favor of a definitive settlement of the Chaco controversy. I am sure that Your Excellency is in entire accord with this will for peace, and that your Government will spare no effort to bring to bear every influence in favor of the opportunity now presented by the Conference proposal.

The Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and the United States have worked together

energetically and loyally for three years in an effort to assist Paraguay and Bolivia to reach a direct settlement of their differences. They stand together now in unqualified support of a proposal which they believe is equitable, is in the best interests of the two parties, and, as a safeguard to peace on this hemisphere, is of vital concern to each and every one of the American republics. Under these circumstances, the Government of the United States considers it an obligation of friendship and of duty to strongly urge acceptance of the Conference proposal by the Governments of Paraguay and Bolivia.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and the expression of my sincere wishes for the well-being and happiness of the Paraguayan people.

(The President's Name)

PA:GHB:BAB

THE WHITE HOUSE

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

May 25, 1938

HIS EXCELLENCY

COLONEL GERMÁN BUSCH,

PRESIDENT OF THE JUNTA OF GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA,
LA PAZ (BOLIVIA)

The proposal which the Peace Conference presents to the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay for the definitive settlement of the Chaco controversy is, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, an equitable one which offers every possibility for lasting peace, security and the national interests of the two parties. It is the result of the most careful study and impartial deliberation on the part of the delegates of the mediatory countries. It is in keeping with the pledge of the American republics to settle by peaceful means the international differences that may arise among them. It was formulated after full and frank exchanges of views between Conference delegates and members of the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay at La Paz and Asunción. It represents a final effort to fulfill one of the obligations assumed under the Protocol of June 12, 1935, signed by the two parties under the auspices of the six mediatory governments.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

-2-

Almost three years have elapsed since hostilities ceased in the Chaco, as a result of the voluntary agreement between Bolivia and Paraguay. That agreement put an end to the death and destruction of armed conflict, but the burden of suffering and loss must still weigh heavily upon the two peoples. I am confident that Your Excellency shares my deep conviction that the peoples of the two countries want peace and should have peace. The Peace Conference at Buenos Aires has been striving for three years to assist the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay to make peace secure. An opportunity to crown these long negotiations with success now presents itself. There exists for all of those participating, directly or indirectly, in the work of the Peace Conference a solemn obligation to seize that opportunity.

The Government of the United States has cooperated loyally and actively with the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay and with the governments of the other mediatory nations in seeking a just and definitive settlement of the Chaco controversy. It has a vital interest, in common with its sister republics of the Americas, in preserving

peace in our hemisphere. In the present instance, the Government of the United States records its complete solidarity with the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay in urging in the strongest and most friendly manner the acceptance by the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay of the proposal referred to.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and the expression of my best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Bolivian people.

(The President's Name)

RA:GHB:BAB

file

*PSF
Hull State Dept*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1938

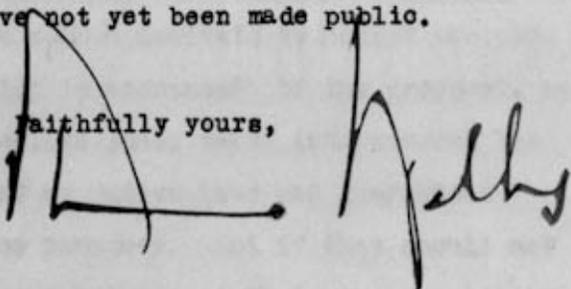
My dear Mr. President:

Replies now have been received to the telegrams which you sent to the Presidents of Bolivia and Paraguay, regarding the Chaco peace negotiations, and which were the subject of my letter to you of May 23. Copies of the translations of the messages from the two Presidents are enclosed.

The replies are satisfactory, in general, and indicate that the two Governments are inclined to accept the conference proposal if, as is hoped, it proves to be reasonable and equitable and promises safeguards for the national interests of the two countries and assurances of a durable peace. The definitive terms of the conference proposal are being discussed at conference sessions in Buenos Aires and have not yet been made public.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,



Enclosures:

1. From the Provisional President of Paraguay, May 26, 1938.
2. From the President of Bolivia, May 28, 1938.

The President,
The White House.

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

RA

ENCLOSURE
TO

Letter drafted

ADDRESSED TO

The President

[Translation]

1938 MAY 28 PM 1 00 50

129MX HN 310 GHR 1/54

Asuncion 1250 26th

His Excellency

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

I have had the great honor of receiving Your Excellency's radiogram in which you inform me that the Government over which Your Excellency worthily presides considers that it is an obligation and a duty of friendship to urge the acceptance by Paraguay of the proposal which is presented at this time by the Peace Conference for the solution of the boundary problem which, for some time past, has been dividing us from Bolivia. I hasten to state to Your Excellency that this and all the other efforts of the honorable members composing the mediating order have been duly appreciated in my country and that the Paraguayan Government and people cannot hesitate to accept the proposal of solution which is announced, if the proposal, as Your Excellency states, is just, takes into account the indisputable rights of my native land and guarantees security and peace for Paraguay. And if that should not be the case we ought not because of that give way to discouragement in view of the fact that having as we do have
the

the warmest desire to see the American peoples living together in true peace and friendship we are certain that over all the difficulties the American principle must prevail of the settling by peaceful means of international disputes, a principle which Paraguay has respected and must respect as is proved by the fact that she signed and ratified the Protocol of June 12, 1935, at a time when the victorious national army was recovering the territory improperly and violently usurped by neighboring countries. In assuring Your Excellency that we shall spare no efforts for achieving the peace longed for, I have the honor to express to Your Excellency and to the great American people the sentiments of my unvarying and highest consideration.

FELIX PAIVA

Provisional President of Paraguay.

[Translation]

1938 MAY 28 AM 1 41

NA10 387/386 CABLE VIA FRENCH

LA PAZ 28 12:12 a.m.

To His Excellency

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

I have the honor to advise receipt of Your Excellency's weighty telegram concerning the proposal which the Peace Conference will submit to the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay for the definitive settlement of the Chaco controversy which, in Your Excellency's view, is equitable and offers all possibilities of assuring an enduring peace and the national interests of the two parties[.] Your Excellency adds that the said formula is the result of the most careful study and impartial deliberation of the delegates of the mediating countries, that it has, furthermore, been produced by a broad exchange of views between the delegates of the Conference and the members of the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay at La Paz and Asuncion and that it represents, in short, a final effort to carry out one of the obligations assumed with the Protocol of June 12, 1935, signed under the auspices of the six mediating Governments, with which Governments the most excellent Government of the United States declares that it is entirely solidary in this action and that, lastly, as there is presented an opportunity

opportunity to crown with success these negotiations, already long, there is a solemn obligation for all to hasten, in the most friendly and effective manner, the acceptance by the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay, of the proposal referred to[.] I greatly appreciate and am grateful for Your Excellency's message, as the Bolivian Government and people have always appreciated and been grateful for the noble cooperation of the Government of the United States, together with the other mediating nations, for the purpose of achieving a definitive settlement of the Chaco controversy that would consolidate peace in our hemisphere[.] I share Your Excellency's conviction that both peoples desire to have the peace which they require for their development and progress and trusting in Your Excellency's high justification and that of the most excellent Governments of the mediating countries, I hope that the proposal which may be submitted to us may be reasonable and equitable and may contain, as Your Excellency believes, all possibilities for the assurance of a durable and prosperous peace[.] Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and the expression of my best desires for the greatness and prosperity of the noble American nation.

TCNL GERMAN BUSCH
President of Bolivia.

TR: :IML

file
private

RF Hull - P

[8 June 1933]

My dear Mr. President:

In September 1936, the Carp Export and Import Corporation, organized as purchasing agents for the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, began negotiations to purchase one or more battleships in this country. Its efforts to conclude those negotiations have been warmly seconded by the Soviet Embassy. Various phases of the questions which have arisen in connection with this proposed transaction have required the consideration of the Department of State and of the Navy Department. Both of these Departments have had considerable correspondence on the subject, and during the last year and a half officers of these Departments have had scores of conversations with the Soviet Ambassador, officers and representatives of the Carp Export and Import Corporation, and American shipbuilders, manufacturers of arms, and naval architects. Carp's proposals were modified several times during the early stages of the negotiations

The President,

The White House.

negotiations but finally crystallized in an attempt to persuade Mr. William Francis Gibbs, the naval architect, to draw plans for a battleship, and to persuade the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Limited, to enter into a contract to construct the battleship according to those plans. It is understood that, if Carp is successful in obtaining one battleship in this country, he will proceed with negotiations to obtain at least one, and perhaps two, more.

The Departments of State and of the Navy have worked in close cooperation in dealing with this matter, and we have, as you will remember, consulted you from time to time in regard to some of the problems which have arisen. The statements which have been made to the Soviet Ambassador and to the Carp Export and Import Corporation have been such that they have had every reason to believe that the proposed transaction would not meet with the disapproval of this Government and that no agency of the Government would place any obstacles in the way of its completion. They have been repeatedly informed that there were no objections, on grounds of foreign policy, to the proposed transaction, and they have been given suggestions as to the course they should pursue in order to comply with the laws and regulations governing the exportation of arms. In particular, the suggestion was made that Mr. Gibbs should, in accordance with the established procedure for dealing with

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with such matters, submit his plans to the Department of State in order that they might be transmitted to the Navy Department and the latter Department given an opportunity to study them with a view to ascertaining whether or not they involved military secrets of interest to the national defense. They were given to understand that if the plans were found not to involve military secrets, or if such secret features as might be involved were eliminated, they would be at liberty as far as this Government was concerned to proceed to close a contract with American shipbuilders for the construction of the battleship.

Mr. Gibbs submitted his plans informally to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy some months ago and we understand that they were exhibited to you at that time. They were not, however, formally transmitted for inspection until April 23. The Navy Department, after examination, has ascertained that these plans do not involve military secrets.

The Department of State is now faced with the necessity of addressing a reply to Mr. Gibbs and of informing the Soviet Ambassador of the tenor of that reply. You will recall that, in accordance with the decision which you made at the meeting of the Cabinet on April 29, this Government has agreed to accept limits of 45,000 tons and 16-inch guns for capital ships. When this agreement has been concluded, it will preclude the construction "within our jurisdiction" of battleships exceeding

exceeding these limitations. As the negotiations are still proceeding, Mr. Gibbs will be informed that, as his plans call for a battleship of 62,000 tons, armed with 18-inch guns, it would be contrary to the policy of this Government to approve the construction in this country of a battleship of the tonnage and armament indicated. This reply will not, however, suffice to answer all of the questions asked by Mr. Gibbs in his letter transmitting the plans to the Department of State nor would it satisfy the Soviet Ambassador, who is urgently desirous of receiving such complete information as to the policy of this Government in respect to the construction of battleships in this country for his Government as may enable his Government to decide whether the negotiations should be broken off or renewed attempts made to secure plans which will not involve the specific features to which objection has been raised. In view of the length of time that these negotiations have been permitted to continue, and in view of the statements which have been made to the representatives of the Soviet Government, it would appear to be highly advisable to give them, with the least possible delay, a reply which would leave them in no doubt as to whether it would serve any useful purpose for them to pursue their efforts to obtain one or more battleships in this country.

We do not feel that we are in a position to give the representatives of the Soviet Government the information to
which

which we feel they are entitled until a decision has been reached in regard to some of the important questions of policy involved. It is for that reason that we are referring this matter to you for your consideration and for an expression of your wishes.

The specific questions on which we request your decision are:

1. Shall we object to the sale of Mr. Gibbs' plans to the Soviet Government?

The Soviet Government apparently wishes to obtain those plans even though a 62,000-ton battleship armed with 18-inch guns could not be constructed in this country. As the plans reveal no military secrets, their sale would violate no law, and objection to it would have to be based purely on grounds of policy. The Soviet Government might be able to obtain from these plans ideas which its own naval architects have not conceived, but it seems highly unlikely that the Soviet Government could construct a battleship from those plans in its own shipyards even if it were to obtain the necessary materials in this country.

2. Shall we inform Mr. Gibbs and the Soviet Ambassador that, although the construction of a battleship of the type provided for in Mr. Gibbs' plans would be contrary to the policy of this Government, this Government would have no objection to the construction in this country of battleships of a tonnage not to exceed some specified figure and armed with guns not exceeding 16 inches?

The

The following considerations may be adduced in favor of an affirmative answer:

(a) No objection would appear to arise, on the grounds of foreign policy, to the construction of such battleships in this country for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has no battleships in its navy and its acquisition of a reasonable number of such ships could not in any way menace the security of this country or endanger the peace of Europe. Our action in facilitating, in so far as existing law permits, the construction of such battleships for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would make for friendly relations between the two countries and could not properly give offense to any other power. The agents of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have frequently stated that it is the intention of their Government to base such battleships as it may acquire upon Vladivostok. If this intention were carried out, the presence of these battleships in the Pacific might be of positive advantage to this country.

(b) While the battleships were under construction, they could at any time be commandeered by this Government, and they would thus for several years constitute potential additions to our own fleet.

(c) The expenditure by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in this country of a sum which would probably exceed

ships built in this country for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to that figure. If we are to construct battleships of greater tonnage, the maximum tonnage decided upon might be logically fixed as the maximum tonnage which we would approve for battleships constructed in this country for a foreign government.

Mention should be made, however, of the continuing pre-occupation of the British that the construction by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of any battleship carrying twelve 16-inch guns would result in the building of similar battleships by Germany, thus making the larger ship the standard for Europe.

4. If question two is answered in the affirmative, shall we go further than merely to state that there is no objection and give some affirmative indication to interested shipbuilders, manufacturers, and naval architects that this Government considers the proposed transaction of positive advantage to this country?

To make such an affirmative statement would be contrary to established procedure in dealing with such matters. On the other hand, unless such an affirmative statement is made, persons and companies with whom the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would have to enter into contracts might hesitate and even refuse to make such contracts. Throughout the negotiations, such hesitation has been apparent. It appears to be based in part upon the fear of possible public criticism should they assist in arming a communist government and in

part

part upon persistent reports that high officials in the Government are, for one reason or another, utterly opposed to the proposed transaction. Such an affirmative statement has been frequently and earnestly requested by various interested persons.

5. If question two is answered in the affirmative, would it be advisable, in order to forestall possible criticism of the action of the Executive, to obtain in advance from Congress special legislation authorizing the Navy Department to examine such plans as may be submitted with a view to ascertaining whether they involve military secrets, and, without undertaking to furnish any materiel or armament, or to release any items considered secret or confidential, or to permit the use of any secret or confidential plans or specifications now in use by the United States Navy, to cooperate with naval architects and shipbuilders to such a degree as that Department may consider consistent with the interests of the national defense?

6. If question two is answered in the affirmative and question five in the negative, do you authorize the Navy Department to examine such plans as may be submitted with a view to ascertaining whether they involve military secrets, and, without undertaking to furnish any materiel or armament, or to release any items considered secret or confidential, or to permit the use of any secret or confidential plans or specifications now in use by the United States Navy, to cooperate with naval architects and shipbuilders to such a degree as that Department may consider consistent with the interests of the national defense?

It is the opinion of the Navy Department that if question 5 or question 6 is answered in the affirmative, American naval architects could design and American shipbuilders could construct a battleship which should be entirely satisfactory to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics without calling

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upon the Navy Department to exceed the limitations indicated in those questions.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary of State

Secretary of the Navy

A true copy of
the signed original
is: RC



PSF: Hull



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
June 16, 1938

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793,94116
711,00111
Secretary
Cable

My dear Mr. President:

I enclose a copy of a letter in regard to the sale of airplanes to countries which are engaged in bombing civilian populations from the air which we believe it would be advisable to send to the 148 persons and companies registered as manufacturers or exporters of airplanes or aeronautical equipment.

I should appreciate it if you would inform me whether or not you perceive any objection to the transmission of this letter to these persons.

Faithfully yours,

Cordeell Hull

Enclosure:
Copy of letter

The President,
The White House.

700-00116/375

FILED

JUL - 5 1938

GML



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
CA

June 20, 1938.

As some misunderstanding appears to have arisen as to the purport of the statement made by the Secretary of State in his press conference on June 11 in regard to bombing civilian populations from the air, I am addressing this letter in regard to the matter to all persons and companies registered as manufacturers or exporters of airplanes or aeronautical equipment.

In view of the fact that the Secretary's statement definitely condemned bombing of civilian populations from the air, it should be clear to all concerned that the Government of the United States is strongly apposed to the sale of airplanes or aeronautical equipment to any countries in any part of the world engaged in that practice. Therefore, the Department would be extremely reluctant to issue any licenses authorizing exportation,

direct

direct or indirect, of any aircraft, aircraft armament, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, aircraft accessories, or aerial bombs to countries the armed forces of which are making use of airplanes for attack upon civilian populations.

Should any manufacturer or exporter have already entered into contractual obligations, of which he finds it impossible to divest himself, to sell or export airplanes or aeronautical equipment, for which licenses have been issued or for which he has heretofore intended to apply for licenses, to any country which is engaged in bombing civilian populations from the air, it is suggested that he may wish to inform the Department of the terms of that contract before applying for licenses to export pursuant to it or before exporting under licenses already issued.

Very truly yours,

Joseph C. Green, Chief,
Office of Arms and Munitions Control.

RF: Will you see this file part
goes in confidential file.

RB

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1/11/68

PSF: Hull

Hyde Park, N. Y.,
June 28, 1938.

Memorandum for the Secretary of State:

I think this proposed answer to the British is all right - - but Joe Kennedy tells me he has made one or two suggestions.

Will you please discuss with the Interior Department the possibility of our moving half a dozen families to Canton Island from the Hawaiian Islands or Samoa. If the British can do a little colonizing why can't we also?

F.D.R.

PSF: Hull

Take up with
Mr. Kennedy -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1938.

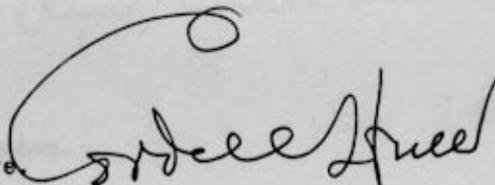
My dear Mr. President:

Some time ago the British Ambassador left with me a communication regarding Canton and Enderbury Islands which he requested be brought to your personal attention. I have not sent it to you sooner believing that we should first prepare a reply (which necessitated consultation with the Department of the Interior and with Pan-American Airways), and submit the two documents together.

I would appreciate it if you would indicate your approval of our proposed answer before I hand it to Sir Ronald Lindsay. I have shown the text to Ambassador Kennedy.

Faithfully yours,

Enclosure:
As stated above.



The President,
The White House.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 21, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

In accordance with Section 14 of the Act of February 23, 1931, I take pleasure in transmitting a list of Foreign Service officers who have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to the grade of Minister, which has been furnished to me by the Board of Foreign Service Personnel. In preparing the list, the Board has been guided by the provisions of law and has included in it in the order of merit officers who are qualified to assume the position of Chief of Mission, either at a post in one of the American Republics, or at one of the lesser Legations elsewhere, as follows:

John Campbell White, of Maryland. (Class I)
Consul General, Calcutta.

Mr. White has been in the career Service twenty-four years and is fifty-four years of age. He was appointed, after examination, Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Santo Domingo in 1914 and has served subsequently in a diplomatic capacity at the following Missions: Petrograd, Athens, Tokyo, Bangkok, Warsaw, Caracas, Prague, Riga and Buenos Aires. On numerous occasions at these various posts, Mr. White has acted as Charge d'Affaires, always with full satisfaction to the Department. His services at the Legation at Warsaw, Poland, in 1920 during the war between Poland and

The President,

Russia

The White House.

Russia were especially noteworthy.

He was assigned as Counselor of Embassy at Berlin on August 29, 1933, and served in that capacity until October 29, 1935, when he was transferred to Calcutta as Consul General and he has since been conducting the work of that post in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. White has always proved to be an officer of great discretion and sound judgment and his record has been characterized by reliability and loyal, conscientious effort. Previous experience in Latin America and knowledge of the Spanish language qualifies him particularly for appointment to one of the American Republics.

Clarence E. Gauss, of Connecticut. (Class I)
Consul General, Shanghai.

Mr. Gauss is aged fifty-one and has been a member of the Foreign Service thirty-one years. He was first appointed as Deputy Consul General at Shanghai on June 7, 1907, after brief service as a clerk in the Department of State. On July 1, 1909, he returned to the Department of State but was again sent to Shanghai as Deputy Consul General in 1912 after passing his consular examination. He became a Consul of Class VIII on March 3, 1915, and thereafter served as Consul at Shanghai, Tientsin, Amoy and Tsinanfu. He was promoted to Consul General in 1923 and proceeded in that capacity to Mukden. He served as Consul General at Tientsin from 1924 to 1929, except for a brief period in 1926 when he was in charge of the Consulate General at Shanghai. He then returned to the Department of State. In 1933 he was assigned as Counselor of the Embassy at Peiping where he remained until February, 1935, when he proceeded to Paris as Counselor of Embassy and Consul General. Mr. Gauss was returned to Shanghai as Consul General in December, 1935, and has since been at that post.

Mr. Gauss has recently distinguished himself by his activities in the continuously dangerous and exacting conditions at Shanghai during the fighting there between Japan and China. His work has generally been characterized by courage, excellent judgment, thoroughness and seasoned experience. His availability for a Latin American, Far Eastern or a Near Eastern Legation is patent.

Alexander

Alexander Kirk, of Illinois. (Class I)
Counselor of Embassy and Consul General at Moscow.

Mr. Kirk is forty-nine years old and has been in the Foreign Service twenty-three years. He entered the Service after examination in 1915. After brief service in the Department of State he was assigned as Secretary of the Embassy at Berlin and thereafter has served as an Attache to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace (1919) and at the Missions at The Hague, Tokyo, Peking, Mexico City and Rome, at which Embassy he served as Counselor from 1929 to 1937. From 1925 to 1928 Mr. Kirk was in the Department of State. In March 1938 he was assigned to the Embassy at Moscow as Counselor and Consul General. As Counselor of the Rome Embassy Mr. Kirk was frequently called upon to act as Charge d'Affaires and he is at the present time Charge d'Affaires at Moscow.

As a career officer Mr. Kirk's advice and assistance have been uniformly commended by the Chiefs of Missions under whom he has served and he has proved of sound judgment in matters of policy. Mr. Kirk's representational qualifications are considered very high, and his promotion to Ministerial rank to serve either at a minor Legation in Europe or in one of the American Republics is deemed entirely suitable.

Louis G. Dreyfus, Junior, of California.
(Class I). Counselor of Embassy, Lima, Peru.

Mr. Dreyfus is forty-eight years of age and entered the Service twenty-eight years ago, in 1910, after examination. He served in a subordinate consular capacity until 1919 at the following named posts: Berlin, Callao, Quibdo, Budapest, Sivas, and Malaga. In 1919 he was detailed to the Consulate General at Paris and in 1920 was assigned as Consul at Palermo. After 1921 he served as Consul at Dresden until 1925, when he was detailed as a Foreign Service Inspector. From 1929 to 1933 he was Consul General first at Naples, then at Copenhagen. In 1933 he was confirmed as Diplomatic Secretary and since 1933 he has served as Counselor of the Embassy at Lima, Peru.

Mr.

Mr. Dreyfus' long and varied, as well as generally highly satisfactory accomplishment in all branches of the Foreign Service and a high representative capacity combine to recommend him for advancement to the grade of Minister, particularly to one of the lesser American Republics in view of his familiarity with and experience in Latin America.

Coert du Bois, of California. (Class I).
Consul General, Habana.

Mr. du Bois is fifty-seven years of age and has been in the Foreign Service nineteen years. He entered the Service in 1919, after examination, served for a short time in a subordinate capacity at Paris, France, and was detailed similarly to the Consulate General at Naples in 1921. In 1922 he served as Consul at Port Said. Mr. du Bois was assigned to the Department of State in 1923 and was Chief of the Visa Division in the Department from 1924 until 1927 when he proceeded to Batavia as Consul General. In 1930 he was a Foreign Service Inspector in the Far East. After a short term as Consul General at Genoa in 1931, he was assigned in the same year as Consul General at Naples, where he remained until 1936 when he was transferred to Habana in the same capacity.

Mr. du Bois has demonstrated outstanding executive ability and has contributed largely to the upbuilding and efficient functioning of the Foreign Service. He assisted in the preparation of legislation covering the immigration of aliens in 1924 and subsequently was personally charged with institution of field procedure for the proper enforcement of the Immigration Act of 1924. His record is a most commendable one and it is believed that he should prove especially useful as the Chief of a Mission in one of the lesser American Republics.

Douglas Jenkins, of South Carolina. (Class I).
Consul General, London.

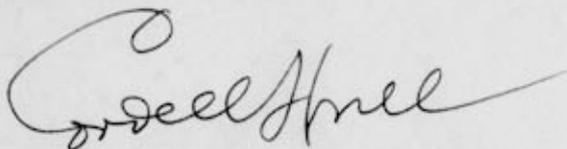
Mr. Jenkins was appointed, after examination, Consul at St. Pierre in 1908. He has served since

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at Halifax, Goteborg, Riga, Kief, Chita, Harbin, Canton, Hongkong, and has served at Berlin as Consul General since 1934. He was on duty in the Department of State from December, 1921, to March, 1923, and from September, 1927, to November, 1929, when he served in the Far Eastern Division. Mr. Jenkins has served most satisfactorily at posts of difficulty in times of unusual stress, as at Canton, and during the past several years at Berlin. He is at present Consul General at London. His faculty of making himself generally liked and respected is outstanding and his suitability for promotion to the grade of Minister has previously been recognized.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Cordell Hull". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text "Faithfully yours,".



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PSF: Hull

PSF: Hull

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I am informed that Prime Minister Mackenzie King, with full powers to sign the proposed United States-Canadian Trade Agreement, desires to come to Washington for that purpose; that in addition to this proposed trip, the circumstances a little later might suggest that Mr. King come to Washington to go over the proposed schedules prior to the submission of the schedules by the Prime Minister to his Cabinet; that this may mean that Mr. King will visit Washington twice in the next few weeks.

In these circumstances I suggest that you may wish to convey an invitation to Mr. King when you see him this week, to come to Washington to sign the agreement, and to make such invitation broad enough to cover a preliminary visit in connection with the negotiations.

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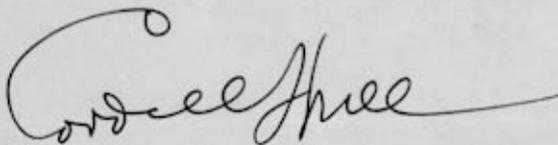
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 20, 1938

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, at the request of the Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, a copy of a translation of a note expressing the congratulations of the Government of Brazil to our Government upon the occasion of the successful outcome of the Chaco peace negotiations. A copy of this Department's reply also is enclosed for your information.

Faithfully yours,



Enclosures:

1. From Brazilian Embassy, August 12, 1938 (copy of translation).
2. To Brazilian Embassy.

The President,
The White House.

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Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

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ENCLOSURE
TO

Letter drafted

ADDRESSED TO

The President

[TRANSLATION]

Embassy of the United States of Brazil

Washington, August 12, 1938.

No. 72/931. (31) (43)

Mr. Secretary of State:

At the moment when Paraguay and Bolivia eloquently confirmed, by approving the Treaty of Peace signed at Buenos Aires, their fidelity to the sentiments of purest Americanism, I received instructions from my Government to transmit to that of Your Excellency, in the name of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil, its most cordial congratulations, as well as the [expression of] great satisfaction which Brazil felt at collaborating with the United States of America, in the closest solidarity, for the accomplishment of this great work of pacification.

2. At the same time, Minister Oswaldo Aranha asks that his thanks be extended to the delegates of this country for the fruitful and brilliant labors which, in close collaboration with [those of] our delegates, contributed so much at the Conference, toward the definitive settlement of the Chaco dispute, which was almost a century old.

3. I likewise request Your Excellency to be good

His Excellency

Mr. Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State of the United States
of America.

enough

-2-

enough to inform the President of the United States of America that this is the feeling of the Brazilian Nation and its President.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my very high consideration.

(Signed) J de Sousa-Leão

TR:P- -jp

AUGUST 20 1938.

Sir:

I have received, with deep appreciation, your note no. 72/931.(31)(43), dated August 12, 1938, in which, under instructions from your Government, you transmit the cordial sentiments felt by Brazil, occasioned by the collaboration between our Governments in the Chaco negotiations, which have now reestablished peace, and the courteous congratulations extended by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil. I have taken pleasure in transmitting a copy of your note to the President of the United States of America, and to the delegate of this Government at the Chaco Peace Conference. Let me thank you for the kindly thought of your Government in sending this message.

Will

Mr. Joaquim de Sousa Leão,

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Brazil.

Will you be good enough to assure His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil of the deep satisfaction and warm pleasure felt as always by the United States of America in its association with Brazil during this common and successful effort toward the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of inter-American friendship? This Government, and its delegates at the Chaco Peace Conference are vividly aware, and particularly appreciative of the essential and outstanding contribution made by the Government of Brazil and its delegates at that Conference toward reaching a happy solution of a dispute, now fortunately ended, which has lasted nearly a century.

Please request Doctor Aranha to inform the President of Brazil that this is the feeling of the President of the United States of America, and of the American people.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

Cordell Hull





DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
PR 811.001 Roosevelt, F.D./6041

August 30, 1938

My dear Miss LeHand:

There is enclosed herewith a copy in translation of a note which has been received from the Cuban Ambassador at Washington, transmitting a letter addressed to the President by the Mayor of Marianao, Habana, Cuba, notifying him of the adherence of the Municipal Council of Marianao to the Homage of Sympathy towards the United States manifested at Habana on July 4, 1938, and advising him that the title of "Adopted Son of Marianao" has been conferred upon him.

The original communication from Mayor Acosta y Fernández and a copy in translation thereof are enclosed for the information of the President, and the Ambassador has been requested to convey to the Mayor an expression of appreciation on behalf of the President.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures:
From the Cuban
Ambassador, August 24,
1938, with enclosure.

G. F. Jamieson
Chief of Protocol.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Private Secretary to the President,
The White House.

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RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520
MAY 11 1954

Department of State

REAU
DIVISION

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ENCLOSURE
TO

Letter drafted

ADDRESSED TO

White House

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, U.S.A.

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

APR 1957

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Private Secretary to the President
The White House

MIPR

(Translation)

EMBASSY OF CUBA
WASHINGTON, D. C.
August 24, 1938.

Excellency:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the official communication of July 2nd last which the Mayor of Marianao, Habana, Cuba, Mr. Pedro Acosta y Fernández, addresses to His Excellency the President of the United States, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt--notifying him of the adherence of the said Municipal Corporation to the Homage of Sympathy towards the United States manifested at Habana on July 4th last and advising him that the title of "Adopted Son of Marianao" has been conferred on him,--with the request that Your Excellency will be good enough to transmit the said communication to the illustrious personage for whom it is intended.

I take pleasure in expressing to Your Excellency my thanks in advance for the attention that you may be good enough to give this matter, and avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

MARTÍNEZ FRAGA

His Excellency
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

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[Translation]

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

MUNICIPALITY OF MARIANAO

MUNICIPALITY OF MARIANAO

R. S. 4331 1938
GENERAL REGISTER.

Marianao, (Habana, Cuba),

July 2, 1938.

His Excellency
Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States of North America,
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

The Municipal Council of this District, at the eleventh regular session of the second deliberative period of the current year, held on June 27th last, adopted the following resolution:-----

"RESOLUTION NUMBER TEN. At the request of Mr. Estévez, the following motion was read: 'To the Municipal Council: Whereas: the foreign economy policy followed by the eminent statesman who directs the destinies of the great nation of the United States of America, with respect to Cuba, has brought our nation a better economic prosperity and contributed indirectly to the reestablishment of peace among our people, since all our social and political problems are reflections of the economic [problem]. Whereas: if the many gestures of sympathy and the aid which the United

States

States has given us on many occasions were not already sufficient, this recent act of its First Magistrate would be more than sufficient to justify some act on the part of the people of Cuba in demonstration of their gratitude. Considering: [that] in the near future, on the initiative of elements of the live forces of our country and, in particular, of our press, an Homage of Sympathy must be extended to the American people and their President, by reason of different events which have recently occurred, taking as an occasion the festival of the 4th of July, on which the great nation of the north celebrates the date of its national independence; an act to which this Municipal Council, conscious of its responsibility as an official body and its genuine representation of the people, cannot remain indifferent. The undersigned member of the Council has the honor to propose to his colleagues in the Chamber: First: To make a public declaration of their adherence to the Homage of Sympathy, which shall be rendered on July 4th next, when the anniversary of its independence is celebrated, to the great North American Republic and its honorable President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and in proof of the affection and gratitude of the people which we represent, to declare him to be the ADOPTED SON OF MARIANAO. SECOND: send a communication to all the municipal councils of the Republic, informing them of the adoption of these resolutions

tions and request of them at the same time their cooperation in the said homage, for the purpose of initiating a general movement throughout the Republic, which shall make evident in such a way as to leave no room for doubts the sympathy of our people for those of the United States of North America and their governing officials. THIRD: The Municipal Mayor is charged with sending to the Honorable President of the United States of North America, through our Department of State, the appropriate communication of the resolution of this Municipal Council in which he is declared to be "Adopted Son of Mariano"; as well as to comply with all other provisions of this motion. FOURTH: Bearing in mind the date of the 4th of July on which the homage in question will be expressed, let this resolution be adopted in this same session and the Mayor be authorized [to carry out these instructions] with the urgent request that he will do so without awaiting the ten days referred to by Article 157 of the Organic Law of the Municipalities. Assembly Hall, Mariano, June 27, 1938. (Signed) Patricio Estévez. Patricio Estévez Navarro, Member of the Council. By unanimous vote of the seventeen members of the Council present, the Chamber resolved to ratify in its entirety the motion which has been read."----

Which I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, in execution and fulfillment of the resolution; stating at the

the same time that the Office of the Mayor adopts the provisions of this resolution, which express the sentiments of gratitude and sympathy cherished by our people for the great North American nation and its First Magistrate.

With the highest consideration

(Signed) P. Acosta

(Pedro Acosta y Fernández)

MAYOR.



MUNICIPIO DE MARIANAO

OFICIAL

Marianao, (Habana, Cuba), 2 de julio de 1938.

EXCMO. SR. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
 Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Honorable señor:

El Ayuntamiento de este Término, en la décimoprimerá sesión ordinaria - del segundo período deliberativo del presente año, celebrada el día 27 de junio próximo pasado, entre otros, adoptó el acuerdo siguiente:-----

"ACUERDO NUMERO DIEZ. A solicitud del señor Estévez, se dió lectura a la siguiente mocion: "AL AYUNTAMIENTO: Por cuanto: la política de economía exterior seguida por el eminente estadista que rige los destinos de la Gran Nación de los Estados Unidos de América, en relación a Cuba, ha traído para nuestra nacionalidad una mejor prosperidad económica y contribuido indirectamente al restablecimiento de la paz en nuestro pueblo, ya que todos nuestros problemas sociales y políticos son reflejos del económico. Por cuanto: si no fueran bastantes ya los múltiples gestos de simpatía y la ayuda que nos han prestado en diversas oportunidades los Estados Unidos, esa reciente actuación de su Primer Magistrado sería más que suficiente para justificar cualquier acto por parte del pueblo de Cuba en demostración de su gratitud. Considerando: que próximamente a iniciativa de las fuerzas vivas de nuestro país y muy especialmente de nuestra prensa periódica, habrá de tributarse al pueblo americano y a su Presidente, con motivo de distintos acontecimientos ocurridos ha poco, un Homenaje de Simpatía, aprovechando la oportunidad de la festividad del 4 de Julio, en que la Gran Nación del Norte celebra la fecha de su independencia patria; acto al que este Ayuntamiento consciente de su responsabilidad como entidad oficial y representación genuina del pueblo, no puede permanecer indiferente. El Concejal que suscribe, tiene el honor de proponer a sus compañeros de Cámara, se acuerde: PRIMERO: Hacer pública declaración de su adhesión al Homenaje de Simpatía que será tributado el día 4 de Julio próximo, en que ésta celebra la fecha patriótica de su independencia, a la Gran República Norteamericana y a su Honorable Presidente, Franklin D. Roosevelt y declarar a éste, como prueba del afecto y gratitud de este pueblo que representamos, HIJO ADOPTIVO DE MARIANAO. SEGUNDO: Enviar atenta comunicación a todos los Ayuntamientos de la República informándoles de la adopción de estos acuerdos y solicitar de ellos a la vez su cooperación al citado homenaje, con el fin de producir un movimiento conjunto en toda la República, que patentice de manera que no deje lugar a dudas la simpatía de nuestro pueblo hacia el de los Estados Unidos de Norte América y sus gobiernos. TERCERO: El señor Alcalde Municipal queda encargado de enviar al Honorable Sr. Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, por conducto de nuestra Secretaría de Estado, la oportuna comunicación del acuerdo de este Ayuntamiento en que se declare "Hijo Adoptivo de Marianao" al mismo; así como de cumplir todo lo demás que se dispone en la presente mocion. CUARTO: Teniendo en cuenta la proximidad de la fecha del 4 de Julio en que se celebrará el homenaje en cuestión, se deje ratificado este acuerdo en esta misma sesión y se autoriza al Ejecutivo, con el ruego encarecido de que así lo haga para cumplirlo sin esperar los diez días a que se refiere el artículo 157 de la Ley Orgánica de los Municipios. Salón de Sesiones, Marianao, a veintisiete de -



MUNICIPIO DE MARIANAO

OFICIAL

-PAG. 2-

"Junio de mil novecientos treinta y ocho. (firmado) Patricio Estévez. Patricio Estévez Navarro, Concejal". La Cámara, por unanimidad de los diez y --
 "siete señores Concejales presentes, ACUERDO impartirle su aprobación a la totalidad de la moción a que se ha dado lectura".-----

Lo cual me honro en trasladar a su Excelencia, en ejecución y cumplimiento de lo acordado; debiendo hacerle presente, al mismo tiempo, que esta Alcaldía hace suyas las determinaciones que contiene dicho acuerdo, que son reveladoras de los sentimientos de gratitud y simpatía que abriga nuestro pueblo por la Gran Nación Norteamericana y por su Primer Magistrado.

De Ud. con la mayor consideración,

P. Acosta y Fernández
 (Pedro Acosta y Fernández)
 ALCALDE MUNICIPAL.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
PR 811.001 Roosevelt, F.D./6040

August 31, 1938

My dear Miss LeHand:

The Ambassador of Cuba has transmitted to the Department a letter of greeting addressed to the President by Libertad Lodge of Santiago, Cuba. A copy in translation of the Ambassador's note is enclosed, together with the original letter of greeting and a translation thereof.

A note has been addressed to the Ambassador, requesting him to convey to Libertad Lodge an expression of the President's appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

G. G. Sumner
Chief of Protocol.

Enclosures:

- From the Cuban Ambassador, August 24, 1938;
- From Libertad Lodge to the President, July 28, 1938, with copy in translation.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Private Secretary to the President,
The White House.

*file personal
C. H. D.*

*PSF
Hull*

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

PR

ENCLOSURE
TO

Letter drafted

ADDRESSED TO

White House

WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EX-100
BB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U. S. A.

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

ONE 1917

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Private Secretary to the President,
The White House.

LAW:PR

(Translation)

EMBASSY OF CUBA

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 24, 1938.

Excellency:

I have the honor to send herewith a letter dated the 28th of July last, which the "Libertad" Lodge of Santiago, Cuba, addresses to His Excellency the President of the United States, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, with the request that Your Excellency will be good enough to forward the letter mentioned to the President.

I ask Your Excellency to accept my thanks in advance for the attention you may be good enough to give to this matter.

I avail myself of this opportunity to repeat to Your Excellency the assurances of my very high and distinguished consideration.

MARTÍNEZ FRAGA

His Excellency

Cordell Hull,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

567

[Translation]

"Liberty" Lodge

Apartado 348
Santiago, Cuba
July 28, 1938.

Hon. Bro. Franklyn D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America,
Through his Ambassador in this Republic,
His Excellency Mr. Butler J. Wright.

Greetings!

Illustrious Brother:

At the regular meeting held by this Lodge last night, it was voted unanimously, in adherence to a proposal of the "Minerva" Lodge of Habana, to express to you the satisfaction which we Masons of this island feel because of your splendid attitude toward all the problems which constitute the important matters of the day and the worry of all those who love peace, culture, liberty and justice, which are the greatest attributes of humankind; also to congratulate you on your statements on June 30th last before the members of the National Education Association, assembled at the spot where the World's Fair is being constructed, in New York, which, together with your deeds, make you the worthy champion of Democracy, of which you are the supporter on this Continent.

After advising you of the above, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express to you the assurance of our very high consideration, and to salute you.

Fraternally,

Braulio Díaz Rodríguez,
Master.

José Reyes Folh,
Secretary.

TR:JWP:IML



A. L. O. G. D. G. A. D. U.

Logia "Libertad"

FUNDADA EN ENERO DE 1912, BAJO LA JURISDICCION DE LA
MUY RESP. GRAN LOGIA DE LA ISLA DE CUBA
Santiago de Cuba

Julio 28 de 1938

TEMPLO:
LACRET, BAJA 15
SESIONES:
LOS MIERCOLES
CORRESPONDENCIA:
APARTADO 348

Al Hon.Hno.Franklyn D.Roosevelt
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de
Norte América.-
Por medio de su Emjador en esta República,
Exc.Sr.Butler J. Wright

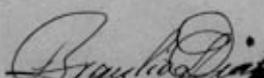
Salud

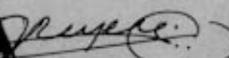
Ilustre Hermano:

En la sesión ordinaria celebrada por esta Logia en la noche de ayer, se tomó el acuerdo unánime, en adhesión a una proposición de la Resp. Logia "Minerva" de la Habana, de expresar la satisfacción que sentimos los masones de esta Isla, por vuestra postura magnífica frente a todos los problemas que constituyen la actualidad y la preocupación de cuantos amamos la paz, la cultura, la libertad y la justicia, que son los mas grandes atributos de la especie humana; así como tambien felicitaros por vuestras declaraciones, el día 30 del pasado mes de Junio, ante los miembros de la Asociación Nacional de Educación, reunidos en el lugar donde se está levantando la Feria Mundial, en New York, que con vuestros hechos, os hacen digno paladín de la Democracia, de la que sois su sostenedor en este Continente.-

Después de daros cuenta del acuerdo anterior, aprovechamos la oportunidad, para expresar el testimonio de nuestra mas alta consideración, y saludaros,

Fraternalmente,


Braulio Díaz Rodríguez
Maestro


José Reyes Folch
Secretario



RF Hall

C-H-d-1

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The enclosed appeared in yesterday's "Washington Times" and is doubtless being carried not only by the "Boston American" but also being distributed throughout the United States by the International News Service.

Frankly, I think that Joe Kennedy's attention should be called to this, with the simple explanation that if all of our fifty-five or sixty Ambassadors and Ministers were to send exclusive stories to specially chosen newspapers in the United States, your Department might just as well close shop.

F. D. R.

PSF:Hull

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I should much like to get the following thought, unofficially and "off the record", to Mr. Beck in Poland.

"The President has always felt ~~the kind of~~ personal affection and friendship for the Polish nation and Government ever since he was able to help the Polish troops in the World War; that he feels that he can, as an old friend, suggest his disappointment at the Polish record of the past week.

He appreciates fully the historic and racial position of Poland in connection with the Teschen area. He knows that Poland had every right to suggest in a quiet and friendly way that the Polish

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

-3-

majority in the Teschen district should be treated in accordance with the same general principle as the German majority in the Sudeten area. But he did not like what came very close to being a threatening attitude. It reminded him of a fight between a very big boy and a very little boy. The big boy had the little boy on the ground and a third boy stepped forward and kicked the little boy in the stomach. As the English would say - "That isn't cricket".

F. D. R.

PSF Hull folder
1938

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

October 13, 1938.

Memorandum for the President

I herewith enclose proposed
press release on the Jewish question
by the Department of State on tomorrow,
provided it meets your approval.

Wheeler

File
Personal

COPIES 73
THE SECRETARIAT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PRESS RELEASE October 13, 1938.

*File
Promul*

Within the past few days this Government has received a large number of telegrams and letters from individuals and organizations in the United States concerning the Palestine situation, with particular reference to the reported possibility of the application by the British Government of a new policy with respect to that country. It is obviously impracticable to reply separately to the many communications which have been received and this statement is therefore being issued in lieu of individual answers.

As is well known the American people have for many years taken a close interest in the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. Beginning with President Wilson each succeeding President has on one or more occasions expressed his own interest in the idea of a National Home and his pleasure at the progress made in its establishment. American sympathy in a Jewish Homeland in Palestine was further manifested by the Joint Resolution of Congress signed by the President on September 21, 1922, recording the favorable attitude of the United States toward such a Homeland. In submitting the resolution the House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported that it:

"expresses our moral interest in and our favorable attitude toward the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people. It commits us to no foreign obligation or entanglement."

It is in the light of this interest that the American Government and people have watched with the keenest sympathy the development in Palestine of the National Home, a project in which American intellect and capital have played a leading role.

On several occasions this Government has brought its views regarding the rights of the United States and its nationals in Palestine to the attention of the British Government. As recently as 1937 a formal exchange of correspondence took place and the following self-explanatory paragraph is quoted from the concluding note dated August 4, 1937, communicated by the American Ambassador

in London to the British Foreign Office:

"In expressing satisfaction and appreciation for the assurances furnished that His Majesty's Government intends to keep the United States Government fully informed of any proposals which may be made to the Council of the League of Nations for the modification of the Palestine Mandate, I am instructed to request that these proposals may be communicated to my Government in ample time to enable it to determine what, if any, observations it may desire to make with a view to the preservation of American rights in Palestine."

It is expected, therefore, that this Government will have an opportunity to submit its views to the British Government with respect to any changes affecting American rights which may be proposed in the Palestine Mandate. These rights, which are defined by the American-British Mandate Convention or Treaty of December 3, 1924, comprise non-discriminatory treatment in matters of commerce, non-impairment of vested American property rights, permission for American nationals to establish and maintain educational, philanthropic and religious institutions in Palestine, safeguards with respect to the judiciary, and, in general, equality of treatment with all other foreign nationals.

The rights of the United States in connection with any changes in the terms of the Palestine Mandate are set forth in Article 7 of the above-mentioned Treaty, which reads as follows:

"Nothing contained in the present Convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the mandate, as recited above, unless such modification shall have been assented to by the United States."

This article is substantially identical with corresponding articles included in eight other existing agreements concluded by this Government with respect to the mandated territories of Syria and the Lebanon, former German islands in the North Pacific, French Camerouns, French Togoland, Belgian East Africa, British Camerouns, British East Africa
and

and British Togoland. None of these articles empower the Government of the United States to prevent the modification of the terms of any of the mandates. Under their provisions, however, this Government can decline to recognize the validity of the application to American interests of any modification of the mandates unless such modification has been assented to by the Government of the United States.

It is the Department's understanding that the Palestine Partition Commission, which was appointed some months ago to make recommendations with respect to partition, will make its report to the British Government at the end of this month and that no decision will be reached by that Government on the subject until after an opportunity has been had to give consideration to that report. In reply to a question in the House of Commons on October 6, 1938, Mr. MacDonald, British Colonial Secretary, is reported to have stated that the House of Commons would not be in the position of having to confirm or reject a decision already taken and put into operation but would have an opportunity of considering the policy before it was adopted and put into operation by the British Government.

The Department will, of course, continue to follow the situation closely and will take all necessary measures for the protection of American rights and interests in Palestine.

PSF: Hull

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hyde Park, N. Y.,
October 17, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you and the Under
Secretary read the enclosed
and return for my files?

Please do not let anyone
else see it.

F. D. R.

Letter from Hon. William Phillips
dated October first explaining his
absence from Rome.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*BSF
Hull*

Hyde Park, N. Y.,
October 17, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you read and return
the enclosed? It is from a private
letter.

F. D. R.

EXCERPT FROM A LETTER TO THE
PRESIDENT.

*PSF
Hull*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

October 21, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I herewith return your memorandum of October 17 with attached data on the refugee problem. I am glad to have the benefit of it.

Hue

SECRET
THE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1874

About my mission, we must now try to get on with the job, go to Germany as soon as possible. I am to see Lord Winterton about this tomorrow. The problem seems to me about as hopelessly insoluble as it did. I have a number of financial schemes, but none in which I have confidence. Nor do I know whether the Government will give me the effective support which I need. Kennedy tells me that the British will do nothing unless the American Government will contribute something positive, and they have contributed nothing yet but words. In what manner am I going to come out of this adventure? I don't know. I am engaged in a sort of detective thriller conversations with a Commander Godman, a mysterious Englishman from Berlin, who claims to have enormous influence with the Nazis and that he can put through a financial scheme. He wants to be paid for his services. A boastful rough customer of the adventurer type. I should pay no attention to him. But Lord Winterton and the Treasury people tell me that I must take him seriously, but they don't tell me why. Lord Winterton sent word that this fellow was useful to the Prime Minister in his negotiations. All these experiences would be very stimulating and exciting - I suppose they are so - but they are wearing and I should be more cheerful if I had one face card or trump in the hand I have to play.

*File
personal*

*PSF
Hull*

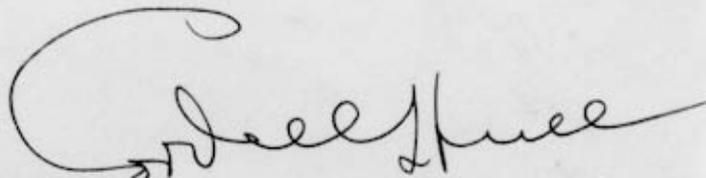
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 8, 1938.

Dear Mr. President:

I am sure that you know that the Foreign Service of this Department has been responding magnificently to the increasing demands which are being made upon it in practically every part of the world. We get letters here from all sorts of people in this country and abroad testifying to the sympathetic, understanding, intelligent and untiring effort which is being put forth by our officers. I believe that you would be particularly interested in seeing the appended copies of two letters which we have just received and which I understand are quite characteristic of those which we are receiving in the Department almost every day concerning our Foreign Service officers.

Faithfully yours,



Enclosures:
copies of two letters.

The President,
The White House.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

570 Lexington Avenue
at 51st Street
New York

October 28, 1938.

Gerard Swope
President

Honorable Cordell Hull
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

You are so busy that I feel sure that you have not had an opportunity to read the report of the Commission sent to Sweden by the President to study industrial relations. I therefore want to call your attention to one sentence in our report, which was in accord with the unanimous and cordial opinion of the members of the Commission:

"Throughout our investigation we received the most helpful and well-informed cooperation from our own diplomatic and consular officers."

As a matter of fact, we were privileged to see the report Mr. Hallett Johnson, American Consul General at Stockholm, had made to the Department of State, and which covered the subject broadly and fully that we, ourselves, were sent over to investigate.

With great respect, believe me

Very truly yours,

GERARD SWOPE

1938
OCT 27 1938
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE
RECEIVED
OCT 27 1938
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE
RECEIVED

COPY: MJ

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Frank Knox
Publisher

Chicago, U.S.A.

PARIS BUREAU
23 Rue de la Paix

October 27, 1938.

Dear Mr. Hull:

The Legation at Prague was so helpful to me and my colleagues during the crisis that I am taking the liberty of writing directly to say something I have wanted to say frequently.

In my seven years in Europe I have seen a literal transformation of the American foreign service. It is staffed not by wastrels and loafers but by the hardest working, most disinterested and dedicated men I know in any diplomatic corps. I can think of several missions which are so good, man for man, that I don't believe United States Steel or any other corporation has got enough money to buy a comparable organization. They aren't working for money.

In Prague, Chapin, backed by the Minister, helped Knickerbocker and me with the German Legation when we were trying to free a Czech gendarme who was captured with us. He was just bland enough and just tough enough. He had the same qualities I have observed gratefully and proudly in many places -- Wiley working in Vienna, Gilbert in Geneva and Berlin or Henderson in Moscow. I could name many more.

You and the President have not only enunciated sound policies but built up a sound service to further them. As a "Taxpayer" who sees your handiwork on the spot, I thank you.

It was a great pleasure seeing you for a brief talk when I came back from Ethiopia. I am off to Russia now. I do hope to get to America in the year, however, and to call on you.

With warm personal regards, I am,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN T. WHITAKER
General European Correspondent.

Mr. Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State,
State Department,
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*PSF
Hull*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 15, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you read the enclosed
and speak to me about it? Please
do not show it to anyone else.

F. D. R.

Letter from Ambassador Bowers
dated October 24, 1938, in re
a Mr. Thompson in the British
Foreign Office.

PSF: Hull

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 15, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

TO READ AND RETURN

F. D. R.

Memo from Miss Dewson in re appointment of Mrs. Quincy Wright as Mrs. Musser's assistant to go to the Lima Conference.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20520
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

S COPY:MA

PSF
Hull

AN AMERICAN LETTER
The Secretary of State
Washington

November 24, 1938.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Postmaster General:

Some Tennesseans have very earnestly urged that, as a matter of genuine cultural importance and as a deserved tribute to a famous Tennessean and a well-known national character, the name of Commander Matthew Fontaine Maury be included in the list of prominent persons to be commemorated by a series of postage stamps to be issued in 1939 by your Department. I really believe that you will have no hesitation in making Commander Maury one of these persons when you recall his very outstanding achievements along scientific lines.

I attach hereto a memorandum which I understand is accurate. You will find it interesting reading.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL

Enclosure:
Memorandum.

The Honorable

James A. Farley,
Postmaster General.

A true copy of
the signed article
sent
Hull

S COPY:MA

AN AMERICAN GENIUS

"I must confess that - - - I was ignorant of the fact that such a person had existed; nor have - - schoolboys to whom I have spoken of (him) so much as heard his name. Yet there is not one living in the United States or in any civilized country whose daily life is not affected through the scientific researches and attainments of this man." So wrote Julian Street in American Adventures.

"He may be looked upon as one of our great benefactors," wrote Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd.

" - - one of our greatest men. The time will assuredly come when he will be recognized by our people as an honor to the race from which he sprung." So wrote Thomas Nelson Page.

"No single individual has done more for his fellow-man in lessening the hazards of navigation," says the U.S. Naval Institute.

"The work remains one of undoubted genius," said the Athenaeum of his magnum opus.

The Saturday Review said that scientific navigation was almost non-existent before his time, and that he had improved the course of every ship on the sea.

"The time has come now when throughout our entire country (his) greatness as a scientist and as a man will

be seen in its true proportions, and (his accomplishments) will serve as an inspiration and a challenge to every American," wrote Charles Lee Lewis, Professor, U. S. Naval Academy.

"He was the originator, in design and detail, in all its parts, of the system of meteorological observations now (1873) so generally taken--" said E. P. Dorr, of the U. S. Signal Office.

The British journal, Nature, declared that he was the first to show how meteorology could be raised to the dignity of a science. Vicente Belasco Ibanez called him a " - genius who first snatched from ocean and atmosphere the secret of their laws."

"It does not seem too much to describe (him) as the greatest scientist of the New World, for he was a leader in research, discovery and invention," said Matthew Page Andrews, in Virginia the Old Dominion. Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell said "I feel that (he) was the greatest genius our country has ever produced."

Who was he? MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY, an American scientist.

What did he do? He created the foundations of a whole new branch of science, The Physical Geography of the Sea.

He it was who first charted the currents of water
and

and air, a knowledge of which is not considered elementary in navigation. Before Maury, they were scarcely suspected, except in vague and erroneous form. It was Maury who first defined the fastest routes for sailing and steam vessels on the high seas, who wrote Sailing Directions, a work internationally recognized as "the sailor's bible." It was Maury who first laid out steamer lanes for the separation of vessels travelling in opposite directions at sea.

It was Maury who did the research which later enabled the laying of the transoceanic cables. It was Maury who outlined the proper principles for the education of naval officers and it was owing to his writings that the U. S. Naval Academy was founded and he himself given the title, "Father of the Naval Academy;" further, it was his constructive criticism which resulted in the reform of the administration of all naval affairs in the United States.

It was Maury who overhauled the Depot of Charts and Instruments of the Navy Department and converted it for the first time into a Naval Observatory of such rank that its publications and research gained international attention and respect. It was Maury who initiated a catalog of all the stars down to the tenth magnitude. It was Maury who outlined the science of cooperative meteorology and it was Maury who first propounded the system of crop reports

reports which has become indispensable to the management of agricultural affairs the world over. It was Maury whose nautical maps and charts were the standard of the world for many decades and it is Maury whose name today appears on the Pilot Charts of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department.

It was Maury who first proposed a canal between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes, and rapid transportation between the Middle West and the Pacific Coast overland and thence to the Orient by sea. It was Maury whose texts on geography were the standard of his day and for decades after his death, which set a new mode of pedagogy from which had been derived a whole new theory of learning.

It was Maury's intellect and achievement which won a larger reputation abroad than in his home land. It is Maury's memory which must be restored to its proper place of prominence in the history of American science.

It is Maury whose name deserves to be included in the roster of men, "Distinguished Americans," who are to be honored by the Post Office Department by a series of Commemorative Postage Stamps. By any qualification, whether of intellect, research, achievement, scholarship or character, Matthew Fontaine Maury is in the

first

first rank of American men of genius.

CMoRP 7-x-38

Note: Authority for the historical matter mentioned above will be found in the biography entitled Matthew Fontaine Maury, Pathfinder of the Seas, by Charles Lee Lewis, Professor, U. S. Naval Academy, (Annapolis, the U. S. Naval Institute, xiii & 264 pp, 1927, \$4.00).

STANDARD FORM No. 14 A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM

The White House
Washington

file

*PSF
Hull*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

45703

November 26, 1938.

HONORABLE CORDELL HULL
SS. SANTA CLARA
RADIONEUYORK

BON VOYAGE TO YOU AND MRS. HULL FROM MRS. ROOSEVELT AND ME
AND PLEASE ALSO GIVE MY WARM REGARDS TO GOVERNOR AND MRS.
LANDON AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
FR

December 1, 1938

My dear Miss LeHand:

I am returning herewith the communication from the President of the Arbitral College of the Chaco, transmitting to the President an authenticated copy of the final arbitral award in the Chaco boundary dispute. This communication was apparently sent to the Department from the White House for translation.

The American Ambassador in Buenos Aires has been requested to make appropriate acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication by the President.

Sincerely yours,

G. Sumner
Chief of Protocol.

Enclosure:

Original letter to the
President, October 10,
1938, with translation;
Arbitral award, with translation.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Private Secretary to the President,
The White House.

*PSF
Hull*

*file
sumner*

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

PR

ENCLOSURE
TO

Letter drafted

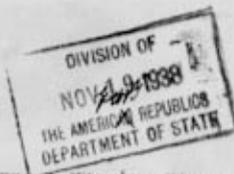
ADDRESSED TO

White House

Excmo. señor Presidente
R. 11/17/38

COLEGIO ARBITRAL DEL CHACO

Buenos Aires, octubre 10 de 1938.

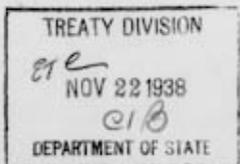


Excmo. señor Presidente:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a vuestra Excelencia remitiéndole una copia autenticada del laudo emitido en la fecha por el Colegio Arbitral del Chaco, en nombre de los Excmos. señores Presidentes de las Repúblicas Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Estados Unidos de América, Perú y Uruguay, de acuerdo a los términos del Tratado de Paz, Amistad y Límites firmado en esta ciudad el 21 de julio de 1938 por los representantes de Bolivia y Paraguay.

Aprovecho esta oportunidad para renovar a vuestra Excelencia las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

H. Morales Lillo



Al Excelentísimo señor D. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América,
WASHINGTON.

LAUDO ARBITRAL

En las sesiones de la Conferencia de Paz, en Buenos Aires el 21 de julio de 1933, por los representantes de Bolivia y Paraguay, etc.

Los delegados plenipotenciarios que suscriben, en representación de los Excmos. Presidentes de las Repúblicas Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Estados Unidos de América, Perú y Uruguay, autorizados por sus respectivos mandantes con plenos poderes que se agregan como anexos al presente laudo, a saber:

Señor José María Cantilo, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Argentina, Embajador doctor Isidoro Ruiz Moreno y Ministro doctor Pablo Santos Muñoz, en representación del Excmo. Señor doctor Roberto M. Ortiz, Presidente de la República Argentina;

Embajador doctor José de Paula Rodrigues Alves, en representación del Excmo. Señor doctor Getulio Vargas, Presidente de los Estados Unidos del Brasil;

Embajadores doctores Luis Barros Borgoño y Manuel Bianchi, en representación del Excmo. Señor doctor Arturo Alessandri, Presidente de la República de Chile;

Embajador Señor Spruille Braden, en representación del Excmo. Señor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América;

Embajador doctor Felipe Barrera Laos y Ministro Señor Luis Fernán Cisneros, en representación del Excmo. Señor General Oscar R. Benavides, Presidente de la República del Perú;

Embajador Señor Eugenio Martínez Thedy, en representación del Excmo. Señor General Alfredo Baldomir, Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay;

Teniente presente:

Que el Tratado de Paz, Amistad y Límites firmado ba-

jo los auspicios de la Conferencia de Paz, en Buenos Aires el 21 de julio de 1938, por los representantes de Bolivia y Paraguay, ratificado de acuerdo con lo establecido en el artículo 11 del mismo, estipula lo siguiente:

"Artículo 2º.- La línea divisoria en el Chaco entre Bolivia y Paraguay (Paraguay y Bolivia) será la que determinen los Excmos. Presidentes de las Repúblicas Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Estados Unidos de América, Perú y Uruguay, en su carácter de árbitros de equidad, quienes, actuando ex aequo et bono, dictarán su fallo arbitral de acuerdo con esta y las siguientes cláusulas:

"a) El laudo arbitral fijará la línea divisoria Norte en el Chaco, en la zona comprendida entre la línea de la Conferencia de Paz, presentada el día 27 de mayo de 1938, y la línea de la contrapropuesta paraguaya, presentada a la consideración de la Conferencia de Paz el día 24 de junio de 1938, desde el meridiano de Fortín 27 de Noviembre, es decir, aproximadamente meridiano 61º 55' Oeste de Greenwich hasta el límite Este de la zona, con exclusión del litoral sobre el río Paraguay al Sur de la desembocadura del río Otúquis o Negro;

"b) El laudo arbitral fijará igualmente la línea divisoria occidental en el Chaco, entre el río Pilcomayo y la intersección del meridiano de Fortín 27 de Noviembre, es decir, aproximadamente 61º 55' Oeste de Greenwich con la línea del laudo por el lado Norte, a que se refiere el anterior acápite;

"c) Dicha línea no irá en el río Pilcomayo más al Este de Pozo Hondo, ni al Oeste más allá de cualquier punto de la línea que, arrancando de D'Orbigny, fué señalada por la Comisión Militar Neutral como intermedia de las posiciones máximas alcanzadas por los ejércitos beligerantes al suspenderse

los fuegos el 14 de junio de 1935.

"Artículo 3º.- Los árbitros se pronunciarán oídas las Partes y según su leal saber y entender, teniendo en cuenta, la experiencia acumulada por la Conferencia de Paz y los dictámenes de los asesores militares de dicha entidad.

"Los seis Presidentes de las Repúblicas citadas en el artículo 2º., quedan facultados para expedir el laudo directamente o por medio de delegados plenipotenciarios."

Y considerando:

Que solicitados los seis Presidentes de las Repúblicas mediadoras por los Gobiernos de Paraguay y Bolivia para que aceptaran actuar en calidad de árbitros, expresaron su aceptación y, haciendo uso del derecho que les confiere el artículo 3º del referido Tratado de Paz, Amistad y Límites, delegaron sus funciones de árbitros en los plenipotenciarios arriba mencionados;

Que, por el artículo 2º del Tratado de Paz, Amistad y Límites ya referido, Bolivia y Paraguay han estatuido que el laudo será de equidad, debiendo actuar los árbitros ex aequo et bono;

Que las Partes de acuerdo con lo establecido en el artículo 3º de dicho Tratado han sido oídas en audiencia especial, en la cual presentaron sendos alegatos, acompañados de abundante documentación;

Que una Comisión Militar Asesora ha efectuado en las zonas determinadas por el Tratado del 21 de julio de 1938 el relevamiento aerofotográfico y el reconocimiento del terreno, y ha presentado el informe correspondiente;

Que, además, los árbitros han tenido en cuenta los antecedentes acumulados por la Conferencia de Paz así como las

necesidades de las Partes en cuanto a su mutua seguridad y exigencias geográficas y económicas;

Que el examen de esos antecedentes y los dictámenes de los asesores militares han llevado a los árbitros al convencimiento de que, dentro de las zonas sometidas al arbitraje, la línea que a continuación se determina, es equitativa;

POR TANTO:

Los delegados plenipotenciarios que suscriben, actuando en nombre de los Presidentes de las Repúblicas Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Estados Unidos de América, Perú y Uruguay expiden por unanimidad el siguiente

F A L L O :

La línea divisoria en el Chaco, entre las Repúblicas de Bolivia y Paraguay, es la siguiente:

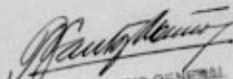
En la zona Norte la línea partirá de la intersección del Meridiano $61^{\circ} 56' 57''$ Oeste de Greenwich y el paralelo $20^{\circ} 05' 01''$ de latitud Sur (27 de Noviembre o Gabino Mendoza) para seguir en línea recta al punto más alto del Cerro Capitán Utares; de allí seguirá en línea recta hasta la intersección del camino Ravelo-Ingavi con el linde Sur de la Cañada del Palmar de las Islas; desde este punto, también en línea recta, a la intersección del Meridiano de Fortín Paredes con el paralelo de Fortín Ravelo; de allí en línea recta, al punto más alto del Cerro Chovoreca; de allí bajará en línea recta hasta encontrar el Cerrito Jara; de allí igualmente en línea recta, hasta la intersección del paralelo $19^{\circ} 49' 40''$ de latitud Sur con el río Negro u Otquis y siguiendo por el thalweg de dicho río terminará en la desembocadura del mismo en el río Paraguay a los

20° 09' 58" de latitud Sur y 58° 10' 12", 9 Oeste de Greenwich.

En la zona Oeste la línea partirá de la intersección del Meridiano 61° 56' 57" Oeste de Greenwich y el paralelo 20° 05' 01" de latitud Sur (27 de Noviembre o Gabino Mendoza) y bajará en línea recta en dirección S.S.O hasta encontrar el punto llamado Villazón a 15 kilómetros al S.O. de Yrendagüe; de ahí en línea recta, hacia el Sur hasta encontrar el camino que va de Estrella a Capirenda (Capitán Carreras Saguier) a 10 kilómetros al Oeste de Estrella; de ahí seguirá en línea recta hasta terminar en el thalweg del río Pilcomayo a los 62° 37' 19" de longitud Oeste de Greenwich.

Dado en Buenos Aires, a los diez días del mes de Octubre de mil novecientos treinta y ocho, en tres ejemplares redactados en español, inglés y portugués, debiendo hacer fe en caso de dula el texto español.

Fdo. José María Cantilo
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves
Luis Barros Borgoño
Manuel Bianchi
Spruille Braden
Félice Barrada Laos
Luis Fernán Cisneros
Eugenio Martínez Thedy
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno
Pablo Santos Muñoz.


SECRETARIO GENERAL

*BF
see Hull*

Confidential Telegram from Wilson--Germany

To Cordell Hull

In re-Helium

**Attached letter from Cordell Hull to President
and copy of his letter to Sec. of the Interior,
copy of Sec. Swanson's letter to Sec. of Interior,
and copy of Sec. Woodring's letter to Sec. of Interior.
All pertaining to the exportation of helium.**

SEE--Hugh Wilson--foreign file--Drawer 2--1938

[1938?]

THE CARLTON

My dear Mr. President:

file
personal
/

I want to thank
you for the honor - and
pleasure of receiving with
you this afternoon.

It was - a Compliment I
Shall - always cherish and
a momentous occasion for me
with great appreciation -

Sincerely yours
Frances Hull