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STATE DEPT.

William Phillips

PSF Phillips  
State

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1933.

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Dear Mr. President:

Inasmuch as you are to receive the Ethiopian Commission tomorrow and will entertain them at luncheon on Wednesday, it occurs to me that you may be interested to glance through the accompanying two memoranda prepared by Mr. Wallace Murray, Chief of the Division of New Eastern Affairs, touching upon: (1) The political significance of the visit from the point of view of American negroes; (2) containing background material on Ethiopia and the Chief of the Ethiopian Mission in particular.

Faithfully yours,

The President  
The White House.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

July 13, 1933.

MEMORANDUM.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Ethiopian Mission visiting the United States consists of Ras Desta Dantu, Special Ambassador, and Ato Paulos Manamano, formerly Ethiopian Consul General at Jerusalem. The purpose of the mission is to repay the visit made by President Hoover's Special Ambassador, H. Murray Jacoby, who attended the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie I in October, 1930.

The chief of the mission, Ras Desta Dantu, is the Emperor's son-in-law, his wife being the Emperor's eldest daughter, the Princess Tanagn Work. The Ras is a close adviser of the Emperor and is said to be in a strategic position and likely to grow in power and influence. He has carried out a diplomatic mission of a ceremonial character on at least one previous occasion, when he accompanied the Ethiopian Crown Prince to Europe in the winter of 1931-1932. He was promoted to the grade of Ras (which is a feudal title somewhat between a King and a Prince) in 1932, and in addition to his duties of adviser to the Emperor he is the Governor of several rich provinces, from which, in the Ethiopian manner, he obtains considerable revenues.

Our

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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Our relations with Ethiopia commenced in 1903 when our present appointed Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Robert P. Skinner, was named commissioner and plenipotentiary to the Emperor Menelik to negotiate a treaty of commerce. In 1908, Mr. Hoffman Phillip, at present our Minister in Norway, was appointed Minister Resident and Consul General. Mr. Phillip remained in Ethiopia for several months, but upon his return to the United States no successor was appointed and we were without representation at Addis Ababa until the spring of 1928, when the increase in relations between the two countries necessitated the appointment of an American representative. Mr. Addison E. Southard, who was well acquainted with the rulers of the country through contacts he had established when he was Consul at Aden, was appointed to the post and he is still our Minister Resident and Consul General.

The first Ethiopian Mission came to the United States in 1919 to congratulate President Wilson upon American success in the World War. This mission was headed by Ras Nado and after being received by the President it spent nearly three weeks visiting various points of interest such as Niagara Falls, Detroit and New York. It was sent back to Europe at Government expense on the SS MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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The present ruler of Ethiopia is the Emperor Haile Selassie I, whose coronation took place in October, 1930. The Emperor had since 1916 acted as regent for the Empress Zauditu, who ascended the throne in the latter year following the overthrow of Prince Lij Yasu. The Empress Zauditu was the daughter, and Lij Yasu a grandson, of the great Emperor Menelik who was largely responsible for knitting Ethiopia into a single state. Yasu's overthrow came about as the result of his pro-German affiliations and his alleged attempt to alter the State religion from Christianity to Islam. The Empress Zauditu died in 1930.

All of the recent rulers, i. e. Menelik, Lij Yasu, the Empress Zauditu and the present Emperor are members of the royal house of Shea, one of the four royal houses which have at various times controlled the country. The Shoan house is known also as the Royal House of Solomon, since it claims descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, through their son, traditionally known as Menelik. The present Emperor's full title is "Haile Selassie I, Emperor (Negus Negusti: literally King of Kings) of Ethiopia, Elect of God, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah."

The Emperor is friendly to the United States and at

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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his request the Department two years ago suggested the name of an American financial adviser. This adviser, Mr. E. C. Colson, has obtained the confidence of the Emperor and has been very active in assisting the Ethiopian Government in instituting monetary and economic reforms. The Emperor himself is progressive and is endeavoring to educate his people and modernize his realm. He recently established two houses of parliament and has taken other steps to give his kingdom at least the appearance of democratic institutions. The Emperor remains complete master of the government, however, and for all practical purposes is still an absolute monarch.

Our relations with Ethiopia have to do with the small trade between the two countries, the protection of our medical and religious missionaries in the country, and occasional intercession on behalf of a growing number of American negro citizens who have taken up residence at Addis Ababa. A large American construction firm has been negotiating for the past four or five years to obtain a contract for the building of a dam at Lake Tsana, the headwaters of the Blue Nile. The general economic situation has prevented the conclusion of a final contract, but the company has succeeded in obtaining

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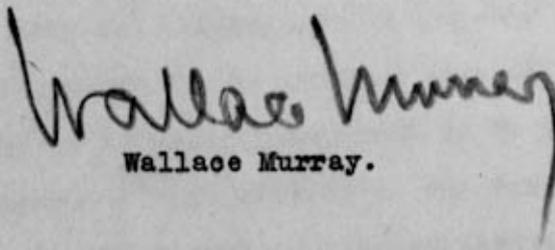
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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an agreement by which it will conduct a final survey preparatory to construction. This survey will start in the coming autumn and will complete a preliminary survey undertaken two years ago.

The Emperor attaches considerable importance to our diplomatic representation at Addis Ababa, for he believes that the presence of our mission tends to prevent his land-locked country being drawn into difficulties with the neighboring colonies of Great Britain, France and Italy, all of whom he fears and distrusts.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Wallace Murray". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

Wallace Murray.

UNDER SECRETARY

JUL 6 1933

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

July 5, 1933.

*Confidential*

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Dear Mr. Phillips:

When you have the opportunity to mention to the President the forthcoming visit of the Ethiopian mission there is one factor of domestic political significance which you may wish to have in mind.

Although to the casual observer the Ethiopian has many of the appearances of a negro he is not of that race; indeed, the high-caste Ethiopian looks down upon the ordinary African negro and considers him to be a distinct inferior. Despite the fact that the Ethiopians are not negroes they are looked upon by negroes in the United States as leaders of the colored race and the Ethiopian Emperor is invariably referred to in the American negro press as "our Emperor". The reception that is accorded to the Emperor's representatives will therefore undoubtedly be closely watched by the colored press and by American negroes in general. Consequently anything that the Administration feels it possible to do toward accordng a cordial reception to the mission could hardly fail to create a favorable impression among the negroes in this country.

We

We have discussed informally with a representative of the War Department the possibility of assigning an Army officer to Ras Desta Deltu as an aide, and it seems to be the feeling that such an assignment would be both possible and proper. The Chief of the Military Attaché section has taken the question up informally with the Chief of Staff and has agreed to pass along to us any comments that General MacArthur may have to make. If you approve we shall draft a letter to the War Department requesting them formally to assign an aide.

Wallace Murray

PHA/LS

File  
Confidential

PSF  
State  
William Phillips  
(8) (17)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

August 19, 1935

My dear Mr. President:

Referring to Mr. Phillips' letter of July 25 regarding the arrest and detention in Germany of an American citizen by the name of Lawrence B. Simpson, I enclose copies of two despatches recently received from the American Consul at Hamburg regarding this case.

The Consul's despatches indicate that the various reports circulating in this country regarding this case are inaccurate and misleading and that the course followed by the German authorities has been in conformity with normal German legal procedure.

Faithfully yours,

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Cordell Hull

Enclosures:  
From Consulate  
General, Hamburg,  
No. 495, July 20,  
and No. 499, July 27, 1935.

The President,  
The White House.

Department of State

DIVISION ( WE  
BUREAU ( \_\_\_\_\_

ENCLOSURE

TO

LETTER DRAFTED \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESSED TO

The President

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REGISTERED TO  
FELISH OFFICER

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ENCLOSURE  
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BUREAU  
DIVISION

DUPLICATE

NO. 499.

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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Hamburg, Germany, July 27, 1935.

SUBJECT: ARREST OF LAWRENCE SIMPSON, AMERICAN CITIZEN.

THE HONORABLE  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's telegraphic instruction of July 18, 12 noon, regarding the arrest of Lawrence Simpson, and to enclose a careful translation of the report of the Police authorities in Hamburg regarding this case which has just been received from the State Department of Hamburg. Except for this note, there has been no development in this case since my despatch No. 495, dated July 20, 1935, was written.

Respectfully yours,

Lester L. Schnare,  
American Consul.

Enclosure:  
No. 1. Translation of report.

Despatch in quintuplicate.  
Copy sent to American Embassy, Berlin.  
Copy sent to American Consulate General, Berlin.

File No. 320/800B  
LLS/lc

A true copy of  
the signed original.  
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Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch  
No. 499 dated July 27, 1935,  
from the Consulate General,  
Hamburg, Germany.

Translation.

The Police Authorities Hamburg

State Police

Hamburg, July 22, 1935.

REPORT.

Lawrence Simpson is still in community arrest. He has confessed that he belonged to the Communistic Party of America from May 1932 on, and in the autumn of 1934 he met the German Communist Otto Freimann who resided in New York City. He had known Freimann in San Francisco in 1932. Freimann stays in the harbor of New York as a Communist functionary visiting German ships as they arrive, and also American ships which sail to Germany. Thus he (Freimann) tries to induce seamen of both nations to take to Germany Communistic material for agitation and propaganda which in Germany is prohibited. Simpson confesses that, under Freimann's instructions, he brought with him to Germany forbidden literature of this kind. The police investigations will still require a great deal of time.

Simpson has further been caught violating the foreign exchange regulations, for he brought with him securities which Freimann gave him in order to realize on them here and take German money back to New York.

Signature.

DUPLICATE

NO. 495.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,  
Hamburg, Germany, July 20, 1935.

SUBJECT: ARREST OF LAWRENCE SIMPSON, AMERICAN CITIZEN.

THE HONORABLE  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's telegraphic instruction of July 18, 12 noon, requesting the submission of a full, written report as to the circumstances under which Lawrence Simpson, an American seaman, was arrested in Hamburg and to indicate whether reports that he was kidnapped and beaten by German secret police are accurate. Simpson was the subject of the Department's telegraphic inquiry of July 16, 6 p.m., and of my reply on the following day to the effect that he had been apprehended because found in possession of communistic propaganda material and is accused of being involved with seventy others in communistic activities.

In reply, I have the honor to state that, on the morning of June 29, 1935, a telephone message was received from the Hamburg police authorities advising that they wished to arrest several seamen employed on

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the signed original.  
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the S.S. "Manhattan" which would arrive in Hamburg that morning and requesting that, in keeping with the usual practice, an American consular officer be present at the time of the arrest. Accordingly, Consul Yates of this office met the "Manhattan" at the pier and was with the captain on the bridge when an inspector of the State Police of Hamburg appeared and identified himself and stated that he had boarded the ship at Cuxhaven and, on searching the crew's quarters, had found in the quarters of Lawrence Simpson large quantities of communistic propaganda material together with balloons with fuses attached, apparently intended for use in broadcasting the communistic pamphlets. Captain Randall, the commander of the vessel, confirmed the fact that the communistic propaganda material had been found in Simpson's quarters and that the German authorities appeared to be within their rights in seizing him. The inspector asked whether there were any objections to taking the man ashore under arrest and was advised there were not. He was, accordingly, placed under arrest and taken ashore.

About 10 days later, on July 8, Consul Yates made inquiries concerning Simpson's whereabouts and developments in the case and learned that he had been placed in the concentration camp (Konzentrations Lager) in Fuhlsbuettel pending trial; that he is suspected of being one of a group of about 70 persons involved in

an important case known as "Mehlis und Genossen" (Mehlis and accomplices); and that the collection of evidence and preparation for the trial might require considerable time, for which reason he had not been detained in the local jail but placed in the concentration camp on the outskirts of the city, where his surroundings are much less irksome and confining than in the local prison.

On July 19, Consul Yates visited Simpson in the concentration camp at Fuhlbuettel and talked with him in the presence of the sectional prison director who requested that his case be not discussed. Simpson appeared to be in good physical condition and had no comment or complaint to make regarding his treatment. The authorities showed every consideration to Consul Yates, who states that he informally discussed with Simpson the offense with which he is charged and that he admitted he had been in possession of the communistic propaganda material but asserted that he had no intention of smuggling it ashore, a responsibility which fell upon someone else. Upon suggesting that he well knew what sort of work he had been engaged in, Simpson replied that it was true but that he had not known that it was liable to get him into trouble. Consul Yates states that, for a native-born American, Simpson shows an astounding knowledge of German.

In view of the foregoing, it can be categorically

denied

denied that Simpson was kidnapped and stated that there appears to be no reason to believe, either from the circumstances surrounding his arrest or from his appearance and statements, that he has been beaten by the German secret police.

The State Department of Hamburg has been requested to furnish this office with a complete report of the case and the Department will be kept currently advised of developments. It is understood that Simpson can communicate in writing with this Consulate General whenever he wishes and that he may be visited at any time by representatives of this office, if necessary.

Respectfully yours,

Lester L. Schnare,  
American Consul.

Despatch in quintuplicate.  
Copy sent to American Consulate General, Berlin.

File No. 320/800B  
LLS/lc

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

*File Phillips (S.P.)*

*file*

July 25, 1935

Dear Mr. President:

With reference to your inquiry regarding the arrest and detention of an American citizen by the name of Lawrence B. Simpson, the Department received on July 16th the following cable from the Consul in Hamburg:

"Simpson apprehended June 28th in possession of Communistic propoganda material. Police authorities state that he is involved with seventy others in Communistic work, now detained pending trial, date not yet fixed."

The Department replied to this cable on July 18th as follows:

"Your July 16, 5 p.m. Please submit full written report as to circumstances under which Simpson was arrested and indicate whether reports that he was kidnapped and beaten by German secret police are accurate.

"Please

The President,  
The White House.

"Please continue to follow the case carefully and keep the Department currently advised."

We are inclined to doubt the reports of physical violence, but in case Mr. Simpson is found guilty of partaking in communistic propaganda there will be very little that the Consul can do on his behalf. As soon as we have any further reports on this case I shall keep you advised.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William G. ...". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Faithfully yours,".

To take up  
when I return  
from the cruise

PSF  
Stati.  
Wm Phillips  
1936

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON  
July 2, 1936

My dear Mr. President:

A vacancy will soon occur among the American judges on the Egyptian Mixed Courts of First Instance at Cairo as the result of the resignation of Judge Pierre Crabitès, which is to take effect next October.

As you know, appointments to these positions are made by the Egyptian Government, but it has been the practice for that Government to select a candidate from among two or three nominees made by the United States. We have not yet been requested to make nominations but it is expected that we shall receive such a request in the near future.

In considering possible candidates I am sure that you will wish to bear in mind the type of lawyer required for this work in Egypt. An American lawyer, no matter how great his success may have been in practice in the United States, would not necessarily have the requisite qualifications for a post on the Egyptian Mixed Courts. Above all he must have a perfect knowledge of French, since

The President,  
The White House.

since all the work of the court, including the drafting of decisions, is carried on in that language. A knowledge of Civil Law is also essential inasmuch as the Egyptian Mixed Code, the law applied in these courts, is based upon the French code. It is also desirable for a candidate to have representative qualities so that he may take his proper place in the closely organized and cosmopolitan judicial group.

I am sure that you will be interested to know that many of your friends have expressed a deep personal interest in seeing Mr. Levering Hill nominated for this appointment. Mr. Hill is a well known American lawyer of New York City who for a number of years has practised in Paris. According to the numerous letters we have received, Mr. Hill possesses to a marked degree the rather unusual qualifications required for this post. Among the persons who have recommended him in the strongest terms are: Grenville Emmet; Norman Armour; Charles Burlingham; Frank Polk; General Frank McCoy; General James G. Harbord; Judge Jasper Y. Brinton, American Judge on the Egyptian Mixed Court of Appeals at Alexandria; Paul Fuller, Jr., of Doudert Brothers; Judge Learned Hand; and Benjamin Joy. I am enclosing for your inspection some of the more representative of these letters.

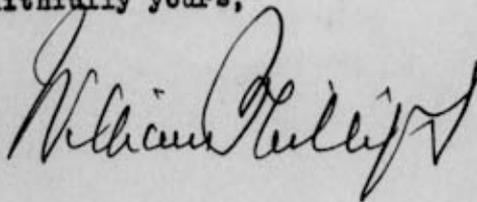
I have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Hill several

times

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times of late and in my opinion he is eminently qualified  
for the position in Egypt.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William Phillips". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed closing "Faithfully yours,".

Enclosures:  
Copies of nine  
letters.

FOR THE  
SIZES OF

**Department of State**

BUREAU }  
DIVISION }

**NE**

**ENCLOSURE**  
TO

Letter drafted .....

ADDRESSED TO

**The President**

COPY

LEGATION OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Hague, Netherlands,  
June 1, 1936.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Mr. Lovering Hill, who will present this letter, is an old friend of mine: he is applying for an appointment as Judge on the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo where a vacancy exists owing to the recent resignation of Judge Crabites. Mr. Hill is a graduate of Middelsex School, Harvard College, and Harvard Law School and is a member of the Bar of the State of New York as well as of the Supreme Court of the United States. He had a brilliant record in the war and was decorated by the French Government with the Croix de Guerre. He was in the American Army and acted as Aide de Camp to Major General Harbord and also saw active service with the Twenty-Sixth Division. He was honorably discharged with the rank of Captain. Since 1920 he has practiced law in Paris where he has established a reputation for integrity and learning second to no other American lawyer. He speaks French and writes it with ease and naturally after sixteen years of practice in France he has a thorough knowledge of the French code which is applied by the Mixed Tribunal in Egypt. In addition, Mr. Hill is a gentleman of education and breeding and seems to me the type of person who would be a most worthy representative of the United States and of the American legal profession. It therefore is a great pleasure to give him this letter of introduction to you and to say that I hope he will secure the appointment which he seeks. I am confident that no one of my acquaintances possess better qualifications.

With best wishes and looking forward to seeing you when I come back next Summer,

Believe me to be,  
Faithfully yours,

GRENVILLE T. EMMET

Honorable William Phillips,  
Undersecretary of State,  
Washington.

COPY

LEGATION OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ottawa, Canada,

June 15, 1936.

Dear Bill:

On my return to Ottawa I found a letter from my old friend Lovering Hill, of Paris, to the effect that he is applying for a vacancy in the American judgeship on the Court of Cairo.

He has presumably already been to the Department in connection with the matter, but I hope I am not too late in writing you this line in support of Hill's application.

I have known him ever since the old law school days and Myra and I saw a lot of him while we were in Paris. He seems to me perfectly qualified for the position from every point of view, a most representative American with a sound knowledge of French law and procedure - which is the law applied by the Court, and speaking French as well as he does English.

I have written to Wallace Murray, but I wanted to add this line to you in the event that the matter should come to your office. I enclose a biographical sketch of Hill, which he was good enough to send me.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure.

NORMAN ARMOUR

The Honorable William Phillips,  
Under Secretary of State,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D.C.

10051  
I was born on June 2, 1889, at Iowa City, Iowa.

The major portion of my childhood was passed in Europe principally in French Switzerland where I went when I was a little over two years old. I learned to speak French in my earliest childhood. I received my education in Geneva, first at the hands of an English tutor, and thereafter at the Chateau de Lancy, at the time a well known boarding school near Geneva. The last three years of my school education were spent at Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., from which I graduated in 1906, entering Harvard College the same year. I obtained my A.B. degree in three years and entered the Harvard Law School in 1909, receiving my L.L.B. degree in 1912. I was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York in October 1912, and during the next two years practised law in New York City as a law-clerk in the firm of O'Brien, Boardman & Platt.

In November 1914, I went to France. I served as a volunteer in the American Field Service with the French armies until October 1917, being in command for over two years of one of the Ambulance Sections, first in various sectors of the French front and for nearly a year on the Macedonian front. I was awarded the "Croix de Guerre", being cited in Army Orders (a l'ordre de l'Armee) twice, and twice in Divisional Orders. In October 1917, I was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery in the A.E.F., served approximately six months at American General Headquarters at Chaumont, and thereafter with Battery C of the 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division, until

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the Armistice. Early in 1919, I joined the staff of Brigadier General Frank McCoy and a few months later that of Major General James G. Harbord and accompanied the latter as A.D.C. on the Mission to Armenia with which he had been entrusted by President Wilson. I was honorably discharged with the rank of Captain in November 1919. Since February 1920, I have practised law in Paris.

Due to my early education and to my residence of nearly twenty-two years in France, I speak and write French very fluently. I also speak a little Italian and German; enough to get on in those countries, but not well enough to carry on a sustained conversation. Having exercised my profession in France for 16 years, I have a thorough practical knowledge of the Napoleonic Code and of French Law and procedure in general.

During my residence in Paris, I was connected with two of the principal American institutions in Paris, the American Hospital and Holy Trinity Church, being for several years a member of the board of Governors of the former and a member of the Vestry of the latter.

I was formerly a member of the Union Club and of the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York, having resigned from them four or five years ago on account of the depression. My college clubs were as follows: Institute, D.K.E. Hasty Pudding, Iroquois and Spee. I am a member of the Harvard Club of New York and of the Travellers' Club in Paris.

COPY

BURLINGHAM, VEEDER, CLARK & HUPPER

Charles C. Burlingham  
Van Vechten Vedder  
Counsel

27 William Street

New York June 30, 1936.

Honorable William Phillips,  
Undersecretary of State,  
Washington,  
D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Lovering Hill has told me of his talks with you. I can't conceive of a better man for Judge of the Mixed Court than he -- in character, ability, experience and familiarity with the French language and law. I wrote the other day to the President about him, and if I can get ahold of Senator Wagner, I will talk to him about it, if that is necessary. I don't think he cares a single damn who is sent to this Court. Mais qui sait, there may be some lame duck who knows his Ollendorff -- is that in your time -- who would be willing to spend a few years in Egypt!

Please give my regards to the Secretary, and believe me,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM

COPY

DAVIS POLK WARDWELL GARDINER & REED

(Stetson Jennings and Russell)

15 Broad Street

New York

June 17, 1936.

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

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am taking the liberty of writing a letter on behalf of Lovering Hill who is a candidate for the vacancy on the Mixed Court in Cairo. Mr. Hill was born in the United States of American parents. He was educated in schools in Massachusetts and graduated from Harvard College and Harvard Law School. He is a member of the Bar of the State of New York and practiced for a time in this City. In November, 1914, he served with the American Field Service with the French Armies and after the entry of the United States in the War he was commissioned Captain in the Field Artillery and discharged in November, 1919. Since February, 1920, he has been practicing law in Paris. He speaks and writes French very fluently, has a thorough knowledge of the Napoleonic Code and of the French law and procedure. I speak with some knowledge of his ability as our office has employed his office in connection with some business in France.

He is a man of high character, tact and ability and I recommend him to your most favorable consideration.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK L. POLK

COPY - GC

HEADQUARTERS 2ND CORPS AREA

Office of the Commanding General

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK

June 22, 1936

The Honorable William Phillips,  
Under Secretary of State,  
2211 Thirtieth Street,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I had the pleasure of seeing my wartime Aide-de-Camp, Levering Hill, who told me of his hope to be selected for one of the impending vacancies among the American judgeships in the mixed courts in Cairo.

I do not know anybody from the point of view of intelligence, experience and facility in handling French who would be a better American representative than he.

An old letter which I wrote to him at the end of War I have dug up, which I attach for your interest and possible use when the time comes.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANK McCoy

Enclosure.

COPY - GC

AMERICAN EXPEDIT IONARY FORCES

Tours, France,  
June 1, 1919.

Dear Lieut. Hill:-

Having been so closely associated, both at G.H.Q. and at the Headquarters of the S.O.S., it will interest you to know, both for your own satisfaction and as a matter of record of your service during the war, just what brought you to my attention and certain facts of your service, which you may not know yourself or, due to a becoming modesty on your part, otherwise would be unknown.

When G.H.Q. was removed from Paris to Chaumont in September, 1917, I was charged by the Chief of Staff, General Harbord, with the organization of his office so that the many important people and affairs to be handled there would be done so in an effective manner. In the selection of officers I consulted Colonel Robert Bacon, our former Ambassador to France, who had a wide acquaintance among the men who had served France as volunteers, and he highly recommended you both as to personality, character and experience, basing it on his personal acquaintance and his knowledge of your service with the American Ambulance, in which I believe you were a Section Leader for some years both on the western front and in Salonica.

Having recently been commissioned in the artillery, based on this same experience, but without having had any actual experience with the artillery or having been a graduate of the artillery school functioning at Saumur, you very properly desired to prepare yourself for action at the front, but on my statement of the pressing need for a man of your experience and qualifications, you very willingly served on staff duty, to the thorough satisfaction of both General Harbord and myself, but with the expressed hope that, as soon as your services could be spared, you would be permitted to follow your training in your own arm of the service. For some six months it seemed for the best interests of the service that you should remain at G.H.Q., and finally during the German offensive of the spring of 1918, your earnest wish was granted that you be permitted to join a battery at the front, in the 26th Division.

Your service at G.H.Q. had been of such value that, after some eight months of service with your battery and in the training camp at Valdahon, I heard that you were returning home for demobilization with your Division, and asked you to remain on duty with me as A.D.C. at the Headquarters of the Transportation Corps, which duty has lasted from February until May 15th, during which period your service and the personal association have been most gratifying to me, so much so that, upon his request, I consented to transfer you to General Harbord as his A.D.C.

- 2 -

I congratulate you on your services to the Government throughout the war, and assure you of my highest regard, both officially and personally, both as your chief and comrade.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANK McCOY

Lieut. Lovering Hill,  
Care Chief of Staff, G.H.Q.,  
A.P.O. 706, France.

COPY

ROOM 5322

ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

New York, N. Y.

June 10, 1936.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington,  
D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am taking the liberty of writing you this personal letter in behalf of a former Aide-de-Camp of mine, Lovering Hill, who since his demobilization at the end of the War has practiced law in Paris.

His early education was abroad, in Geneva, Switzerland, where he acquired what is not too much to call a mastery of French. He is a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1910 and of the Harvard Law School, and practiced law from that time until the outbreak of the World War. Like many other young Americans he felt the urge for service before our country felt it, and was a member of the American Ambulance in the French Service where he was decorated for gallantry and performed outstanding service. When our country went into the War he transferred into our Service and became a Lieutenant of Artillery and served with a Battery in the 26th Division. At the time I was relieved from duty as Chief of Staff and went to the command of troops I tried to induce Lieutenant Hill to become my Aide-de-Camp but he, very much to his credit, preferred service with his Battery then in action. From March to June, 1919, he was an Aide-de-Camp to General Frank R. McCoy. In the late summer of 1919 President Wilson sent me with a Military Mission to the Near East to look into the responsibilities that were involved in a possible mandate for the United States in Armenia. Lieutenant Hill became my Aide-de-Camp then for that trip and came back to the United States in November, 1919 and was mustered out here and almost immediately returned to France to the practice of law.

I understand that he is desirous of being appointed to an impending vacancy on the Mixed Courts in Egypt. It seems to me that he has a remarkable array of claims for your consideration for that appointment. His early French education; his law practice in New York, followed by a very fine war

record;

record; the opportunity to familiarize himself with affairs in the Near East which he had on the Armenian Mission; and his knowledge of French law and procedure derived during sixteen years of practice in Paris, seem to me to make him a marked man for such preferment as he seeks. It does not seem to me to be likely that there is any applicant for this office who unites in his one person this man's record, with his intimate knowledge of French and of the Napoleonic Code which, as I understand, is applied in the Mixed Courts, and a very wide acquaintance in Europe and the Near East.

His law practice has been of a very high character which would appeal to you as representing the best obtainable in that profession, ethically and professionally. He is an extremely presentable young man, a bachelor, and is now in his forties.

I recommend him strongly and I ask your sympathetic consideration of what I have stated above.

Very respectfully,

J. G. HARBORD

Major General, U.S. Army Retired.

COPY - GC

COUR D'APPEL MIXTE

ALEXANDRIE

6 June 1936

My dear Mr. Murray,

I learn that Mr. Levering Hill is a candidate for the vacancy in the Mixed Courts to be created by the resignation of Judge Crabites. Please allow me to put on record with the Department this expression of my opinion that Mr. Hill's appointment to this post would be an ideal one. After watching for fifteen years almost a generation of judges coming and going in our institution, I have come to appreciate very keenly the exceptional combination of qualities which is required if a man is to be expected to take first rank among his colleagues, and to properly maintain the prestige of our country. Not only must he have a thorough command of the French language - including most especially the ability to write it correctly, for there are no secretaries at his command, but he should have at least a fairly good knowledge of the French legal system - and above and beyond this be a scholar and a gentleman fitted to take his place in a closely organized cosmopolitan judicial society - which it is itself part and parcel of a larger international society in which he must be expected to move in a manner to reflect credit on our country and its institutions. As I have remarked in my book on the Mixed Courts (the passage on the qualifications of judges is on pp. 75-6, in case you should care to refer to it) no lawyer (and he should be a lawyer, and not a professor) inadequately fitted for the post could hope to be

happy

happy in it. The colony here is small, our judges are very much in view. I am delighted to think that the appointments which have been made during the past ten years - Judges Henry and Wright - have been in every way admirable. The appointment of Mr. Hill would maintain this high standard. I should welcome it warmly.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Jasper Y. Brinton  
American Judge,  
Mixed Court of Appeal,  
Alexandria, Egypt.

COPY - GC

COUDERT BROTHERS  
2 Rector Street  
New York

June 24, 1936.

Sir:

I am informed that Mr. Lovering Hill is candidate for the vacancy on the United States Consular Court at Egypt. I have known Mr. Hill for some ten or twelve years, more especially in his law practice in Paris. My Paris Office has had a number of matters of a legal nature which have brought us into touch with Mr. Hill. These matters have given me ample opportunity to judge of his character and fitness. I consider him a gentleman of the highest standard of ethics and I feel that his knowledge of the French language and of the French law, as well as his attainments as an American lawyer, would eminently qualify him for the post in question.

Very respectfully yours,

(signed) Paul Fuller, Jr.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. William Phillips  
Under Secretary of State

SECRET  
COMMUNIST RECORDS

0033 - 00

COPY - GC

JUDGE LEARNED HAND'S CHAMBERS

June 24, 1936

Dear Mr. Phillips:

May I say a word on behalf of the application of Mr. Lovering Hill for the vacancy in the American position on the Mixed Courts at Cairo? I think you know him and I hope you share with me the belief that he would make an exceptionally desirable member. It is true that my acquaintance with him is slight, but I have not often been so much impressed with the suitability of an applicant for the place he seeks. Moreover, this impression is confirmed in the warmest way by my friend, Frederick Winsor, who knew Hill intimately when he was at his school years ago. By his professional training and practice in the Civil Law and his knowledge of French he should start well equipped at once; I have small doubt that he would be persona gratissima to the Egyptian authorities, or that he would reflect much credit upon our country and the administration which recommended him.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Learned Hand.

To

Hon. William Phillips  
Under Secretary of State

*file  
Confidential*

*Phillips folder  
4-44*

June 12, 1944.

Dear Bill:-

Thank you for yours of May twenty-ninth with a message from Arthur Murray. I do hope he is wrong in his prognosis and, from all one gathers, he is wrong.

What an amazing time you must be having in London now. I wish to goodness I could go over there but I fear it must be delayed for a while.

My best wishes to you,

As ever yours,

Honorable William Phillips,  
American Embassy,  
London,  
England.



~~SECRET~~  
THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY  
London  
29 May 1944.

Dear Mr. President:

The other day our mutual friend Arthur Murray asked me to come to see him because, so he said, he had an important message that he would like to convey to you through me. Accordingly I dropped in to see him late one afternoon and found him in his usual very critical state of mind with regard to the makeup of the present Government. Arthur, as you know so well, is a politician from head to foot and has such decided views about people who have contrary opinions, that I do not always accept his statements as altogether accurate. However, this is the message.

Churchill is an ill man and cannot be expected to live for more than six months. He has some serious heart affliction. This report comes to Arthur directly from a very important and thoroughly reliable source.

There is a struggle now going on in the Conservative Party to fill the position of "Organizing Head of the Conservative Party" which is the most powerful, non-official position in the Party and which, in effect, puts Ministers in and out of the Government. Alexander E. Hill, M.P. for Edinburgh, is the present  
/Chairman of

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

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

SECRET

Chairman of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister's man to fill the position is either Harold Balfour or someone by the name of Mitchell, who is at present, the Vice-President of the Conservative Party. The struggle is on and according to Arthur, the person most likely to receive the appointment of "Organizing Head" is Sir John Anderson the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has made great headway in his national reputation since assuming his present office. Again, according to Arthur, should anything happen to Churchill, the Crown would probably send for Anderson and not for Eden.

Whether the Prime Minister is as ill as Arthur indicates I have no way of knowing, but he did come out to Army Headquarters the other day, spent the entire day listening to reports from the various commanders and at the end spoke to all of us with his usual energy and effectiveness. I noticed that he walked slowly but otherwise there was nothing to indicate any alarming symptoms.

With all you have to do Mr. President, I don't like to bother you with even one more letter, but as Arthur was so anxious for you to have this message I am glad to send it on to you for what it is worth.

These are extraordinary days and as I am in the confidence of the High Command, my job is of the greatest interest and it is the highest privilege to be here during these historical times.

*With all good wishes,* Sincerely yours,

*William Phillip*

WF/ivf

DECLASSIFIED  
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72  
By J. Schauble Date MAR 6 1972

PSF: Phillips folder 4-44

Stats file  
personal

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
THE UNDER SECRETARY

August 15, 1944

S  
The Secretary:

Subject: Publication of Ambassador Phillips'  
Letter on India.

Sir Ronald Campbell recently took up with me again publication by Drew Pearson of Ambassador Phillips' letter on India and asked if we would raise the matter with the President on his return as his Government felt that some public statement should be issued disassociating this Government from the views expressed in Mr. Phillips' letter.

The Department has already expressed its regret to the British that the letter should have been published. The Office of European Affairs and the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs point out that we share Mr. Phillips' view and that a statement acceptable to the British is therefore impossible.

In the event you feel you would like the President's views on this, I am enclosing a memorandum which you may care to forward to him.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  

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THE SECRETARY

August 15, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Drew Pearson recently published in one of his columns a letter which Ambassador Phillips had sent you on India. The Department has expressed its regret over its publication but Sir Ronald Campbell recently asked if a statement could be issued by this Government disassociating us from the views expressed in Mr. Phillips' letter. He referred especially to the following points:

- 1) The damaging reference to the morale of the Indian Army.
- 2) The unfair reference on the part that Britain was going to play in the war against Japan.
- 3) Churchill's reference to the fact that the Atlantic Charter did not apply in India.

It is the Department's feeling that it would be impossible to issue a statement satisfactory to the British inasmuch as we share in general the views expressed in the Ambassador's letter. Unless you feel that we should comply with the British request, I would appreciate having your permission to tell the British that we consider it preferable to make no public statement on the subject.

Enclosure:  
Copy of Mr. Pearson's  
article of July 25.

July 25, 1944

THE WASHINGTON MERRY -GO -ROUND

By Drew Pearson

As the War moves faster in Asia, Administration advisers are convinced that the ticklish problem of India, which Roosevelt repeatedly has postponed, must be tackled soon.

Each time the President has discussed India with Winston Churchill, he has received a blunt cold shoulder. Once, last year, when United States Ambassador William Phillips, after his return to this country from India, talked to the Prime Minister at FDR's request, Churchill banged the table and said:

"I have always been right about Hitler and everyone else in Europe. I'm also right about Indian policy. Any change in Indian policy now will mean a blood bath."

At about the time Phillips talked to Churchill, he also submitted a report to President Roosevelt, which will be the basis for any new United States proposals to Britain. In this report Ambassador Phillips, generally considered pro-British, made some critical, forthright statements about British policy.

"It is time for the British to act," he wrote President Roosevelt. "This they can do by a solemn declaration from the King-Emperor that India will achieve her independence at a specific date after the war..."

"I feel strongly, Mr. President, that in view of our military position in India, we should have a voice in these matters. It is not right for the British to say this is none of your business when we alone presumably will have the major part to play in the struggle with Japan."

Ambassador Phillips' report is considered so important inside the State Department and the whole Indian picture is so vital to Allied success in Asia, that a large part of his report follows:

AMBASSADOR PHILLIPS'

REPORT

"Dear Mr. President:

"May I add a few words to what I said to you on Tuesday afternoon when I had the pleasure of giving you an oral report on my impressions of the Indian situation.

"Assuming that India is known to be an important base for our future operations against Burma and Japan, it would seem to be of highest importance that we should have around us a sympathetic India rather than

an indifferent and possibly a hostile India. It would appear that we will have the prime responsibility in the conduct of the war against Japan. There is no evidence that the British intend to do more than give token assistance. If that is so, then the conditions surrounding our base in India become of vital importance.

"At present the Indian people are at war only in a legal sense. Indians feel they have no voice in the Government and therefore no responsibility in the conduct of the war. They feel that they have nothing to fight for, as they are convinced that the professed war aims of the United Nations do not apply to them. The British Prime Minister, in fact, has stated that the provisions of the Atlantic Charter are not applicable to India, and it is not unnatural, therefore, that Indian leaders are beginning to wonder whether the Charter is only for the benefit of white races.

"The present Indian army is purely mercenary. General Stilwell has expressed his concern over the situation and in particular in regard to the poor morale of the Indian officers.

"The attitude of the general public toward the war is even worse. Lassitude and indifference and bitterness have increased as a result of the famine conditions, the growing high cost of living and continued political deadlock.

"While India is broken politically into various parties and groups all have one object in common -- eventual freedom and independence from British domination.

#### TIME FOR BRITISH TO ACT

"THERE WOULD SEEM to be only one remedy to this highly unsatisfactory situation in which we are unfortunately, but nevertheless seriously, involved, and that is to change the attitude of the people of India toward this war, make them feel that we want them to assume responsibilities to the United Nations and are prepared to give them facilities for doing so.

"The present political conditions do not permit of any improvement in this respect. Even though the British should fail again, it is high time that they should make an effort to improve conditions and reestablish confidence among the Indian people that their future independence is to be granted.

"Words are of no avail. They only aggravate the present situation. It is time for the British to act. This they can do by a solemn declaration from the King-Emperor that India will achieve her independence at a specific date after the war, and that as a guarantee of good faith in this respect a provisional representative coalition government will be reestablished at the center, and limited powers transferred to it.

MUCH AT STAKE FOR U.S.

"I FEEL STRONGLY, Mr. President, that in view of our military position in India, we should have a voice in these matters. It is not right for the British to say this is none of your business when we alone presumably will have the major part to play in the struggle with Japan.

"If we do nothing and merely accept the British point of view that conditions in India are none of our business, then we must be prepared for various serious consequences in the internal situation in India which may develop as a result of the despair and misery and antiwhite sentiments of hundreds of millions of subject people.

"The peoples of Asia -- and I am supported in this opinion by other diplomatic and military observers -- cynically regard this war as one between Fascist and imperialist powers. A generous British gesture to India would change this undesirable political atmosphere. India itself might then be expected more positively to support our war against Japan. China, which regards the Anglo-American bloc with misgivings and mistrust, might then be assured that we are in truth fighting for a better world. And the colonial people conquered by the Japanese might hopefully feel that they have something better to look forward to than simply a return to their old masters.

"Such a gesture, Mr. President, will produce not only a tremendous psychological stimulus to flagging morale through Asia and facilitate our military operations in that theater, but it will also be proof positive to all peoples -- our own and the British included -- that this is not a war of power politics, but a war for all we say it is."

C  
O  
P  
Y

B.F.  
Phillips  
Stats

August 26th

"HIGHOVER"  
North Beverly, Mass.

(To The Secretary of The President of the United States)

Dear Sir;

I am writing to ask you for an explanation concerning the publication in the papers by Drew Pearson of a confidential letter to the President from my husband, written from India when he was there on a special mission a year ago. I have just heard that he feels he will be leaving England under a cloud because of this publication - In this country we all know what a crook Drew Pearson is, but abroad the publication of such a letter must not only injure my husband, but the reputation of the President's secretary. How can a man like Drew Pearson have access to the private files of the President of the United States?

No public servant can feel himself safe any more if he cannot even write private dispatches to his Government without having them appear in the daily papers.

I hope you can assure me that something is being done in this matter & that you have taken some steps to put the fear of God into Drew Pearson, & have written an apology & explanation to my husband & done anything that is possible to save him from the consequences.

I do not like to bother the President personally but unless you can send me a satisfactory reply I shall feel obliged, for the sake of my husband to do so.

Hoping for an early reply,

(Mrs. William Phillips)

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) CAROLINE D. PHILLIPS

NOT RECORDED  
INDEXED

*file  
personal* PSF:Phillips folder  
State 4-44

August 30, 1944.

Dear Caroline:-

I am, if possible just as upset as you are about that Drew Pearson story. As far as I can tell, after an investigation, Bill sent three copies of the letter -- the original to me, a copy to the State Department for their files and one to Sumner Welles. The state Department people down the line swear that they have never shown it to anybody else but this unfortunately cannot be proved because, as you and I know, the state Department has leaked in the past. However, because of the friendship between Sumner Welles and Drew Pearson, the suspicion points to him. Very definitely the leak does not come from my office.

Bill will be fully protected, of course, though I can tell you confidentially that the British are terribly upset and I am trying now to smooth them down.

It is certainly a rotten business on the part of Drew Pearson. As you know, he is the only person in Washington that I have ever publicly called a liar. In this case he is guilty of an unconscionable act but you and I cannot put him in jail for it. I wish we could.

*(Phillips' ltr. is filed - India folder, 1-43.)*

It will be good to get Bill home  
again very soon and I will see you then.

Affectionately,

Mrs. William Phillips,  
"Highover",  
North Beverly,  
Massachusetts.

# Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

AS THE WAR MOVES faster in Asia, Administration advisers are convinced that the ticklish problem of India, which Roosevelt repeatedly has postponed, must be tackled soon.

Each time the President has discussed India with Winston Churchill, he has received a blunt cold shoulder. Once, last year, when United States Ambassador William Phillips, after his return to this country from India, talked to the Prime Minister at FDR's request, Churchill banged the table and said:

"I have always been right about Hitler and everyone else in Europe. I'm also right about Indian policy. Any change in Indian policy now will mean a blood bath."

At about the time Phillips talked to Churchill, he also submitted a report to President Roosevelt, which will be the basis for any new United States proposals to Britain. In this report Ambassador Phillips, generally considered pro-British, made some critical, forthright statements about British policy.

"It is time for the British to act," he wrote President Roosevelt. "This they can do by a solemn declaration from the King-Emperor that India will achieve her independence at a specific date after the war. . . ."

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## Ambassador Phillips' Report

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

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"Assuming that India is known to be an important base for our future operations against Burma and Japan, it would seem to be of highest importance that we should have around us a sympathetic India rather than an indifferent and possibly a hostile India. It would appear that we will have the prime responsibility in the conduct of the war against Japan. There is no evidence that the British intend to do more than give token assistance. If that is so, then the conditions surrounding our base in India become of vital importance.

"At present the Indian people are at war only in a legal sense. Indians feel they have no voice in the Government and therefore no responsibility in the conduct of the war. They feel that they have nothing to fight for, as they are convinced that the professed war aims of the United Nations do not apply to them. The British Prime Minister, in fact, has stated that the provisions of the Atlantic Charter are not applicable to India, and it is not unnatural, therefore, that Indian leaders are beginning to wonder whether the Charter is only for the benefit of white races.

"The present Indian army is purely mercenary. General Stilwell has expressed his concern over the situation and in particular in regard to the poor morale of the Indian officers.

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public toward the war is even worse. Lassitude and indifference and bitterness have increased as a result of the famine conditions, the growing high cost of living and continued political deadlock.

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## Time for British to Act

"THERE WOULD SEEM to be only one remedy to this highly unsatisfactory situation in which we are unfortunately, but never-the less seriously, involved, and that is to change the attitude of the people of India toward this war, make them feel that we want them to assume responsibilities to the United Nations and are prepared to give them facilities for doing so.

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## Much at Stake for U. S.

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"The peoples of Asia—and I am supported in this opinion by other diplomatic and military observers—critically regard this war as one between Fascist and Imperialist powers. A generous British gesture to India would change this undesirable political atmosphere. India itself might then be expected more positively to support our war against Japan. China, which regards the Anglo-American bloc with misgivings and mistrust, might then be assured that we are in truth fighting for a better world. And the colonial people conquered by the Japanese might hopefully feel that they have something better to look forward to than simply a return to their old masters.

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## Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

U. S. AND FOREIGN diplomats have been in a backstage ferment over the ousting of Ambassador William Phillips from London as political adviser to General Eisenhower.

Officially, Phillips came home for "personal reasons." Actually, however, he was asked to leave London because, last year, he wrote a letter to President Roosevelt criticizing British policy in India and recommending Indian independence.

The Phillips letter, published in this column on July 25, has caused the cables to burn up between Washington and London ever since. The British first demanded an official explanation from the State Department. Later, Foreign Minister Eden personally demanded Phillips' recall.

In addition, the British demanded the recall of George Merrell from New Delhi. Merrell, a career man of long standing, has been acting chief of the U. S. mission in India during Phillips' absence, and was sympathetic toward Indian independence. He has resigned and will return home shortly.

Phillips, technically is still the President's special Ambassador to India, though for the last few months he has been attached to Eisenhower's personal staff in London to advise on French, Belgian and other European problems. Since Phillips was on Eisenhower's staff, not accredited to the British Government, his recall is considered highly unusual, almost without precedent.

In effect, the British objected to the fact that Phillips made a report to his chief, the President of the United States, regarding India. Members of the Diplomatic Corps point out that, in 1848, the United States asked British Ambassador Lionel Sarkisville-West to leave Washington because he wrote to a private United States citizen advocating the election of Grover Cleveland. However, in this case, Ambassador Phillips expressed his views, not to a private citizen, but to his chief in the White House. President Roosevelt had asked him to report on India, and Phillips carried out instructions.

## British Objections

WHAT THE BRITISH are reported to have objected to in the Phillips report was his argument that India was of great concern to us on account of the Japanese war. He told FDR that we could not "accept the British point of view that conditions in India are none of our business."

"It is not right for the British to say this is none of your business when we alone presumably will have the major part to play in the struggle with Japan," Phillips said.

He also used plain, hard-boiled language regarding the failure of the Indian army to fight.

"The present Indian army," he told FDR, "is purely mercenary. General Stilwell has expressed his concern over the situation and in particular over the poor morale of the Indian officers. The attitude of the general public toward the war is even worse."

He concluded, "It is time for the British to act. This they can do by a solemn declaration from the King-Emperor that India will

achieve her independence at a specific date after the war."

## Protest to State Dept.

FOLLOWING WASHINGTON Merry-Go-Round publication of the Phillips letter, Foreign Minister Anthony Eden cabled Sir Ronald Campbell, British charge d'affaires in Washington, stating that he and Prime Minister Churchill were greatly perturbed and instructing the British Embassy to approach the State Department with a formal demand for an investigation. Sir Ronald then called on Secretary Hull and informed him that the British Government viewed the matter seriously and wanted a full explanation.

Secretary Hull informed Sir Ronald that the Phillips letter had undoubtedly leaked out through former Undersecretary Sumner Welles—which the British, of course, knew was not the case.

Secretary Hull then went on his vacation, and Eden called the British Embassy ordering Sir Ronald Campbell to approach the State Department again and demand a public statement dissociating the Roosevelt Administration from the views expressed by Ambassador Phillips.

Sir Ronald saw both Acting Secretary Stettinius and Assistant Secretary Berle, both of whom stalled, offering no encouragement. Berle and Goss had a suspicion regarding the news leak but were not prepared to reveal it at that time.

In London, however, Sir Ronald Churchill and Eden had just the heat on U. S. Ambassador John Winant, telling him how bitterly they resented Phillips' views. They also had a Foreign Office official ask Phillips if he still held the same views he had expressed in the President.

Phillips replied that he was certainly did and was more convinced than ever that he was right. However, he added that he was sorry his letter had been published, and said:

"I hope that my other reports, which were even stronger, will not leak out."

At this point, Foreign Minister Eden cabled the British Embassy to inform the State Department that Phillips was persona non grata in London. In the

able, he said, "India is more important than a thousand Phillips."

Simultaneously, the Embassy was instructed to tell the State Department that Phillips could never go back to India as Ambassador.

NOTE—Phillips has been Undersecretary of State, Assistant Secretary, Minister to Canada, Ambassador to Belgium and Italy. George Merrell, now recalled from New Delhi, has held posts in Peiping, Amoy, Calcutta, Harbin and many other places in the Orient.

See Page Nazi

August 26<sup>th</sup>

"HIGHOVER"

NORTH BEVERLY, MASS.

Dear Sir

I am writing to ask you for an explanation concerning the publication in the papers by Drew Pearson of a confidential letter to the President from my husband, written from India when he was there on a special mission a year ago. I have just heard that he feels he will be leaving England under a cloud because of this publication. In this country we all know what a cross Drew Pearson is, but abroad the publication of

Such a letter must not only injure my husband  
but the reputation of the President's Secretary.  
How can a man like Drew Pearson have  
access to the private files of the President of  
the United States?

No public servant can feel himself safe  
any more if he cannot even write private  
dispatches to his Government without having  
them appear in the daily papers.

I hope you can assure me that something  
is being done in this matter & that you have  
taken some steps to put the fear of God

into Drew Pearson, I have written an apology &  
explanation of my husband's & done anything  
that is possible to save him from the conse-  
quences.

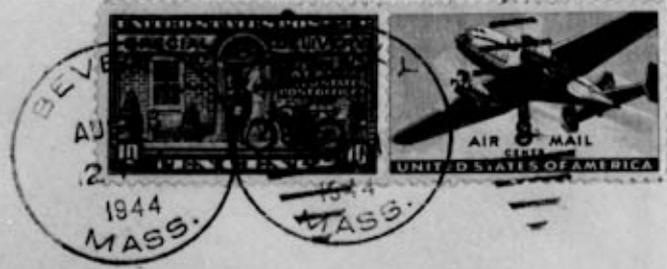
I do not like to bother the President personally  
but unless you can send me a satisfactory  
reply I shall feel obliged, for the sake of my  
husband & do so.

Hoping for an early reply

Sincerely yours

Caroline D. Phillips

(Mrs. William Phillips)



To / The Secretary of  
The President of the United States  
The Executive Mansion  
Washington D. C.

file

Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> 1944

HIGHOVER  
NORTH BEVERLY, MASS.

Dear Franklin

I cannot tell you how deeply  
I appreciate your very kind letter  
of Aug. 30<sup>th</sup>, concerning that horrible  
dread horror. Your sympathy and  
understanding are a great moral  
support & they will be to Bill also.  
We will sleep both better  
& please soon.

Very gratefully yours  
Caroline D. Phillips