

PSF - General Correspondence

Subject File

Box 184

"S"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT

*Thanked to
Grace*

I took up the matter about which you spoke to me at dinner a week or so ago and I think the enclosed letter clears up the matter so far as Sacred Heart Church goes. I really don't know how such a story gets circulated and I am glad you spoke to me about it, as, of course, it gives a very wrong impression.

Grace

THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES

1441 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE DECATUR 0881

PSF
Gen. Carno.
"S"

April 22, 1939

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DANIEL SPRIGGS
JOSEPH P. TUMULTY
M. X. WILBERDING

Miss Grace Tully,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Tully:-

Shortly after leaving you this morning I spoke to Father Hyle of Sacred Heart Parish concerning the matter which we discussed. After making inquiries of the other priests of the parish, he called me back to say that no offering had been received by the parish for the funeral of the child in question, and that none of the priests had knowledge of any other offering made for Masses. I might add that it would seem to be most unusual for a family to use funds, badly needed for other purposes, for Mass offerings for a child who could hardly be regarded as having passed the age of innocence.

If I can be of any further assistance in this or any other matter I hope you will not hesitate to call upon me.

With best wishes to you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Lawrence J. Shehan
Rev. Lawrence J. Shehan,
Director.

LJS:RW

THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES

1441 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE DECATUR 0331

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JOHN A. REILLY
HARRY SOMERVILLE
DANIEL SPRIGGS
JOSEPH P. TUMULTY
M. X. WILBERDING

Dear Mrs. Tully:

*I am sorry I
did not have a chance sign and
post this last evening. I am reading
it therefore by special delivery.*

Lawrence Shehan

Apr. 22, 1939.

PSF

Ken comes "S"
4-41

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE PRESIDENT

You want to speak to Mr.
Flynn about the case of John
Sargent.

Missy

PS
Should refer to
John Sargent

OTHERWISE MENT AT FULL RATE	
FOREIGN	
FULL RATE	
ER	CDE RATE
LETTER	URGENT
SERIAL	DEFERRED
RESERVATION	NIGHT LETTER
TOUR-RATE	SHIP RADIO

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio  *All America Cables*
Commercial Cables *Canadian Pacific Telegraphs*

CHARGE ACCOUNT NUMBER	
CASH NO.	TOLLS
CHECK	
TIME FILED	(STANDARD TIME)

Form 2

Send the following message, subject to the Company's rules, regulations and rates set forth in its tariffs and on file with regulatory authorities

C O P Y

RXN A 375 TWS PAID 3 MINS - BE NEW YORK NY 29 1129A

MR. JOHN SARGENT
108 WATER STREET. BSN

YOU AND EDWARD M. GALLAGHER JR ARE HEREBY APPOINTED
CO CHAIRMEN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL FINANCE COMMITTEE WITH
FULL AUTHORITY FOR THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS STOP YOU ARE
FURTHER AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT AND DISPERSE FUNDS IN FULL
OPERATION WITH THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF MASSACHUSETTS

WAYNE JOHNSON CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PSF - Sam Coates
4-42
"S"

CONFIDENTIAL

August 31, 1942.

Dear John:-

It is good to hear from you and I am very glad that your wife is really better.

I agree with you about Bennett, though I rather fear that either Bennett or Dewey would make distinctly political Governors. However, as between the two there can be no question that the State will be better served by Bennett. In this particular election almost everything will depend on how the two candidates conduct the campaign. The people as a whole are not really very much interested in any political campaign at this time, and the impression the individual candidate makes in the next three months will, I think, decide the Governorship.

As ever, your old friend,

Hon. John Godfrey Saxe,
The Homestead,
Hot Springs,
Virginia.



THE HOMESTEAD.
HOT SPRINGS.
VIRGINIA.

August 29, 1942

Dear Mr President - dear Frank.

It is a great reassurance to see that you are keeping your strength in the crisis we are driving through. More and more power to you.

We have been here for some time, as I felt that Mrs Saxe, who has been ill for two years, would thus regain her health, as she has. Hence, I watched recent New York political events in perspective. Apparently many delegates pledged themselves when the skies were bright and could not honorably change. Now that it is over, I feel that Bennett, if elected, will make a fine Governor.

My contacts with him have been in party
litigations and in charitable matters
over which the Attorney General has jurisdiction
In all of these, he has by familiarity with
the subject, good judgment and courtesy.
He comes, as you know, from the Army,
and the older States, rather than
from the wilds of Brooklyn in politics. That
is the reason why our old friend John
McCooey was never his active sponsor.

Dewey made an amazing run upstate
four years ago. The previous record upstate
in an off-year, if I remember correctly,
was a plurality of 250,000. If Dewey
had had a plurality of 350,000 it would
have been a record-breaker. He actually
got over a net 600,000. He will not
receive any such net upstate vote
this year.

Kennedy is doing well. He is loyal,
bright and thoroughly honest, while I,
at 65, am an old-timer, I have
been glad to give him such help as
I could when he has asked for it, and hope
to continue so to do.

As to public matters, I believe the Country
now realizes that a national sales tax
is inevitable and that prospective taxes
will reach a point where a sales tax
will not be, or considered to be, a tax
on the poor but rather reaching willing
citizens who otherwise pay little or no taxes.
There is one point which has not been
mentioned. Many States or Cities already
have sales taxes. Would it not be possible,
if a sales tax comes, to contribute a part of
the revenue to States which have no sales
taxes or repeal those they have?

I am strongly with you in the single
objective of winning the war can
be greatly aided by keeping our
people "sturdy happy and prosperous"
in sharp contrast with the peoples
of all or most the other countries

With warm wishes for your continued
inspiration and vigor, and my best
personal regards, I am

Most respectfully, your devoted

Blair Whitney Jones

Ken Conroy "B"
REFER TO FILE No



SECRET
U. S. SECRET SERVICE
The White House

*file
personal*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 21, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. BOETTIGER:

The attached report relates to the personnel investigation of Josephine Scheer, governess to Mrs. Trude Pratt's children.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will return this report after it has served its purpose.

Michael F. Reilly
Michael F. Reilly,
Supervising Agent.

Attachment:



August 17, 1944.

2-31675

Initial and Final Report

Re: Personnel investigation of
Josephine Schaefer, governess
to Mrs. Trude Pratt's children

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

Sir:

Request was received that investigation be made of Josephine Schaefer, governess to Mrs. Trude Pratt's children. Investigation was made by the New York District, Newark Sub-district, Philadelphia District and Milwaukee Sub-district. Josephine Schaefer was interviewed by Agent Fitzgerald on July 6, 1944.

It was learned that Josephine Schaefer is of German birth, 45 years of age, 5'3¹/₂ tall, 120 lbs., white-brown hair, grey-blue eyes, fair complexion, medium build. While in New York City she resided with Mrs. Pratt at 245 West 11th Street, but she made her home for the most part with her uncle, Leo Schaefer, 953 Sanford Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. For a few months out of the year she resided with her sister, Mrs. Fred Boehner at 2405 North Harding Boulevard, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It was determined that the subject's mother resided in Germany, that her father is dead, and that she made a trip to Germany in 1939; also, that she had been employed for a period of eight years in the home of Mrs. Charles Lester, Hutton Park, West Orange, New Jersey.

At the Allen Squad of the New York Police Department it was learned that there is no record on Josephine Schaefer. Contact was also made with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Dias Committee, the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Special Squad No. 1 of the New York Police Department, but nothing detrimental to the subject was learned at any of these places. Information was secured from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Columbus Avenue, New York City, that the subject is registered under the name of Josephine Schaefer. She received her first papers on June 20, 1941 after filing Declaration of Intention No. 54450 on April 29, 1941. She arrived in the United States at the Port of New York on May 31, 1930 on the "Columbus". From March 11 to June 1, 1934, and from April 25, 1939

August 17, 1944.

to February 21, 1940 she was absent from the United States, visiting in Germany. On her first visit to Germany subject departed from the Port of New York on the vessel "New York" and returned to this port aboard the "Albert Bollin". On her second visit to Germany she departed from the Port of New York on the "Europa" and returned on the "Manhattan". Subject was born at Ottersweir, Baden, Germany, on November 3, 1898. Her father's name was William Scheer; now deceased. Her mother's maiden name was Josefina Schläpp.

The subject entered this country under an immigration visa as a permanent resident. Her immigration card number was 1173. On July 13, 1944 she filed a Certificate of Admission of Alien and received Alien Registration No. 1523915. There is no record in the U. S. Attorney's office, filed by the subject, of Intention To Travel.

A visit was made to 245 West 11th Street, New York City, which place was found to be a three-story brick structure, presently leased to Mrs. Pratt. She has occupied this dwelling since September, 1943. At the present time the house is vacant due to the fact that Mrs. Pratt and her children are vacationing in the country and are not expected to return until late this month or early in September.

The following information was secured from a Mrs. Anderson who acts as superintendent in the building at 241 West 11th Street, and who was recommended to the agent as a responsible person. She advised that she has only known the subject by sight, but that Josephine Scheer appears to be a quiet, mild-mannered individual; that she came to that address with Mrs. Pratt and is evidently acting in the capacity of governess to Mrs. Pratt's children, possibly doing other work in the household as well. Mrs. Anderson advised that Mrs. Pratt has two children; a boy of eight or nine, and a daughter of eleven or twelve. Mrs. Anderson further advised that there is other domestic help in the Pratt household, stating that one is a cook and the other a maid. She stated that she had heard that Mrs. Pratt was going to give up her lease on or about September 15th, but there is no verification of this fact. Mrs. Anderson added that she has never seen Josephine Scheer in the company of another person, or has she seen her out at night, and she felt that this is an indication that the subject is quiet and retiring and fond of remaining at home.

The house is being cared for at the present time by an Italian named "Mike" (last name unknown), who also takes care of several other buildings in that locality. However, Mrs. Anderson advised against his being interviewed, stating that she did not believe he could be impressed with the confidential nature of the investigation.

2-31675

August 17, 1944.

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On July 12, 1944 Agent George C. Drescher, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, called at the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau and the file of Josephine Schaefer (AR 1523915) was reviewed. Information was secured that under date of September 5, 1940, at Orange, New Jersey, Josephine Schaefer, under AR #1523915, registered as an alien and submitted the following information in the registration form: Name: Josephine Schaefer. Residence: Hutton Park, West Orange, New Jersey. Date of birth: 11-3-98 at Buhl, Baden, Germany. Wt; single; 5'3"; 124 lbs.; brown hair; grey eyes. Last arrived in the United States 2-21-40 at New York, N.Y., on SS Manhattan, United States Line, as a passenger. Entered the United States to remain permanently. First arrived in the United States on May 31, 1930. Has lived in the United States for nine years. Occupation: Nurse. Present occupation: Waitress. Present employer: Mrs. C. H. Lester, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, New Jersey., whose business is jeweler. Miss Schaefer reported no military service and stated she has made application for first papers, but no date given. She declared she has no relatives in the United States. Lists parents as none. Husband or children: None.

Under date of February 13, 1942 Josephine Schaefer filed an application for certificate of identification in which she sets forth the following information: Name: Josephine Schaefer. Residence: Hutton Park, West Orange, New Jersey. Employer: Mrs. C. H. Lester, Hutton Park, West Orange. Date of birth: 11-3-98, Germany. She lists as relatives in the United States: Leo Schaefer (uncle) 593 Sanford Avenue, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Fred Roehrer (sister) 2504 N. Harding Blvd., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Lists relatives living outside of the United States as Mrs. Josephine Schaefer (mother) Ottersweiler, Baden, Germany; Richard Schaefer (brother) and Karl Schaefer (brother), both serving in the German Army; Paula Rapp (sister) Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany.

She states in this application that she received her first papers on June 21, 1941 at Newark, N. J. She further states that she has never taken an oath of allegiance to any country, State or Nation other than the United States.

On July 15, 1944 Agent William T. Kearney, Newark, New Jersey, called at the office of the District Court Clerk, Post Office Building, Newark, New Jersey, and the records disclosed that on June 20, 1941 the subject filed a Declaration of Intention No. 54150, listing her name as Josephine Schaefer, living at Hutton Park, West Orange, N. J.; occupation given as waitress; age 42, birth date November 3, 1898, at Ottersweiler, Baden, Germany. Her last residence was Baden, Germany. The records further indicate that she immigrated from Genoa, Italy, and entered through the harbor of New York under the name of Josephine Schaefer on May 31, 1930 on the Steamship Columbus. She further stated that she had not been absent from the United States for a period longer than six months.

Investigation at the West Orange Police Headquarters revealed no further information other than that obtained from the Naturalization

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August 17, 1944.

Bureau records, with the exception that their file showed she entered the harbor of New York on June 1, 1934 from the Steamship Albert Berlin. Their records do not indicate the length of time she remained outside this country nor her destination.

There is no record of the subject at the Newark Police Department and inquiries at the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not reveal any information of a derogatory nature. Their files list her home address as c/o Leo Scheer, 953 Sanford Avenue, Newark, N. J., and that she claims to have spent most of her time in this country in West Orange, N. J., as a domestic, with the exception of a brief residence with a relative in Wisconsin. The files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that her mother, sister and two brothers live in Germany.

On July 20, 1944 Agent in Charge Joseph E. Sullivan, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, called at the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the file on this subject disclosed only the notice of change of address by Josefina Scheer dated August 28, 1943, reporting change of address from Hutton Park, West Orange, New Jersey, to 2504 N. Harding Boulevard, Milwaukee, and a subsequent letter dated August 30, 1943 sent by the Milwaukee Federal Bureau of Investigation office to their Newark office requesting verification of her departure from West Orange, and that her alien enemy folder be forwarded to Milwaukee. Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Price, Milwaukee office, stated that reply to the above form letter was never received from the Newark office, which indicated that she was here only a short time on a visit. Subject's file contained no further information or entries of any kind. Local Federal Bureau of Investigation records disclosed no information relative to Fred J. Roehrer or his wife.

Fred J. Roehrer and his wife Louise now, and for the past three years, have resided at 2504 North Harding Boulevard in the village of Wauwatosa, a suburb of Milwaukee (Milwaukee Post Office). They formerly resided at 3263 South Pine Street, Milwaukee. Fred J. Roehrer is listed in the 1919 Milwaukee city directory as an electrician, residence 453 Howell Avenue, Milwaukee, and his name appears in all subsequent city directories. In 1926 he was employed as an electrician by the Habermehl Electric Company of Milwaukee, and since 1933 has been associated with the Diets Electric Company, 275 East Erie Street. Roehrer is Vice President of the Diets Electric Company. The President is Charles J. Diets of Pewaukee, Wisconsin. They deal in new and used electric motors and do a general repair business. The company enjoys a good local reputation, and neither the company nor any of its officers are listed in any local Federal Bureau of Investigation records. Roehrer built their residence at 2504 N. Harding Boulevard about three years ago. Its estimated value is about \$25,000 and is located in a new restricted residential neighborhood. They live alone.

Mr. Lorin Tiefenthaler, Milwaukee real estate agent who sold Roehrer the lot upon which his residence was built and who also himself resides in an adjoining block, stated that he had known Roehrer about five years; that he enjoyed a good local reputation, and had never been suspected of

2-31675

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August 17, 1944.

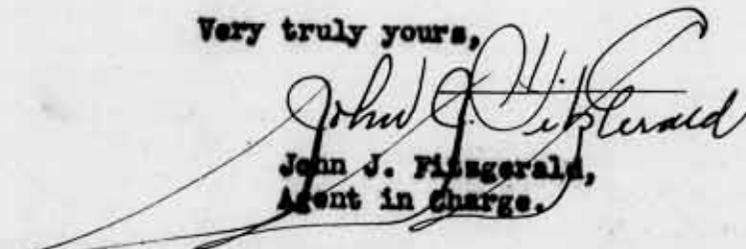
pre-Nazi tendencies; that he had liberally supported the war savings bond drives and in his opinion was a good loyal American Citizen.

Mr. Fred Sauer, and officer in the Center Street Fuel Company, Milwaukee, and Mr. David L. Goldman, proprietor of the Goldman Fruit Company, Milwaukee, both of whom are neighbors to Roehrer, gave favorable recommendations and had no information of a derogatory nature regarding Roehrer. Inquiry of Police and Credit Associations revealed no information to the discredit of Roehrer.

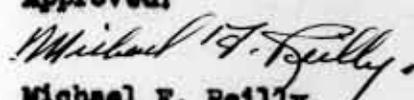
Supervising Agent McGrath concludes his report with the statement that the investigation in all of the various districts disclosed nothing of a detrimental nature regarding the subject.

This report is a consolidation of the various reports submitted by the different districts conducting investigation. The consolidation was compiled in the Protective Research Section.

Very truly yours,


John J. Fitzgerald,
Agent in Charge.

Approved:


Michael F. Reilly,
Supervising Agent.

file
preserved

9-2 PSF 229
San Carlos. May 20th
122 BEACON STREET. "S" [1939]

Dear Miss LeHand -

I received your letter
with the President's message
and it was quite justified -
I was aghast to think that
I seemed to ask myself
to stay at the White House
at such a time! I only
meant in a jesting way to
beg to walk in where all the
others do, just to pay my
respects to that wonderful pair!

But now I see I shall have
to remain in my little hole in
Boston and read about you all
having wonderful times together
at garden parties etc. - so you
wonder that I am sad -

Please tell the President that
I did not mean to be
bold and forward -

I am so old and doddering
perhaps he will forgive me.
So give him my love.

With many thanks for your
letter

Very Sincerely Yours
Eleonora R. Sears.

has never been so popular.

I wish you could bank on this.

Someone said yesterday you've
"got away with everything so far" -
so why not?

With the 68 hours - and -
for us one was advising letter!!
at least its on the right side.

Sincerely -

Henry Sedywick.

NEEDHAM 1874
NEEDHAM JUNCTION

April 23.

DEDHAM
MASSACHUSETTS

Rev. Lopez.
4-41
full
personal
PSF "5"

Dear Franklin,
Just a line to back you to
the nth degree on convoys and
everything.

You're in a ghastly position, but
despite these impossible isolationists
(read - fifth Columnists!) - perhaps
the time has come for you to just -

Send Convoys.

Polks don't prove everything but
even if they do say that the
U.S. is overwhelmingly against convoys,
they also say that F.D.R. has

*file
personal*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*PSF
Gen Carus.
"S"*

9/26/38

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

John C. Shaffer phoned from Chicago:

"I saw the President on Thursday and Friday on an important matter in which he is very deeply interested. I was to speak to Mr. (Walter) Cummings here in Chicago. The President is anxious to put through this proposition.

|| "He was to talk to Mr. Cummings on the phone but Mr Cummings tells me that he (the President) has not communicated with him as yet.

"Will you see the President right away and ask him to communicate with Mr. Cummings and then let me know?"

(Shaffer Harrison 0600; Cummings
State 9000)

K.

John C. Hoffman

September
Twenty First
1938

*Phyllis
C. Hoffmann*

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of The United States,
White House,
Washington D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

The proposition I desire to present to you is one that I feel will receive your approval and, I hope, your cooperation. You have stated, and practically all the members of your cabinet have stated that, as a rule, the metropolitan newspapers throughout the country have misinterpreted your motives, your actions, and your desires to benefit the country at large by the legislations that you have asked Congress to enact since you have been President.

In the proposition that I shall outline to you, you will see that my purpose in publishing the newspapers that are to be named later on, is to give your administration a fair, just, and honest presentation to the people. I will select, or rather permit you to select a newspaper correspondent of abaracter and ability, some one whom you implicitly trust, and to whom you could present your views as you want them presented to the public, as well as the views and statements of your cabinet and official family. This gentleman's salary and expenses would be paid by the corporation but he would devote the whole amount of his time and his attention and thought to such matters as you would direct and request him to write were he your private secretary.

The purpose of this organization is to create an entirely new deal in the publishing business. It will be known as the "Universty News and Publishing Company." It will be organized under the laws of the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It's main purpose would be to publicize the news without coloring it, without partisanship, and without bias against any party or any political organization, so that the reading public will get the news and the facts and then make up its own mind and its own action without being misled by partisan propaganda published in the news columns. The editorial columns will discuss all matters from an editorial standpoint and will be conservative but not partisan.

At the present time Mr. William Randolph Hearst's organization is in great financial trouble. It is proposed by this organization to purchase his newspapers, some twenty (20) odd, also his magazines, and change the character and the tone and the purpose of the

organization as it now exists to one that will appeal to the people through its news and editorial columns purely on the principle that this is a democracy and the people are the ones to determine the character of the officials in office and the legislations that should be enacted by them. It will be a non-profit bearing organization. That is, no dividends will ever be paid to the stockholders, and no executive will ever be paid more than \$25,000 a year salary.

One half (1/2) of the net earnings shall be set aside for the benefit of the employees. It shall be used to pay sick benefits, vacation benefits, old age benefits, and such other demands that shall be conducive and helpful to all the employees. It will also recognize collective bargaining and it will ask Mr. Lewis and also Mr. Green to appoint one member from their organizations, which members shall be employees of this organization and shall receive a salary of \$10,000 a year. The duties of these men shall be to see that equitable and just hours of work and wages are paid to the employees and in this get their hearty cooperation in carrying the enterprise successfully. Whenever there is any dispute about wages or hours of work and it cannot be adjusted by a committee of employees and employers, then the difficulties shall be arbitrated and the arbitration shall be the final settlement.

This program will be carried out in order to save the men from being dissatisfied and going out on a strike which is detrimental both the men and to the corporations.

The other half of the net earnings shall be used by the corporation in enlarging its sphere of usefulness, -for special investigation work and for carrying out the real object of the corporation, to wit: to serve the people with clean, wholesome news, and shall not be used as propaganda for or against any political party or any religious organization. This will be a university that will bring to the people every day the local and national and international news uncolored and unvarnished - "they shall know the truth and the truth shall make them free".

2600 Epton Street -

My dear Mr. President,
It was very kind of
you to write to Swager
when you heard he was
ill in Louisville & I only
wish he might have had
the pleasure of receiving

that letter, but unfortunately
he never did. as he had re-
turned to his old home city
so quietly that few knew
he was there, so that when
your letter came addressed
just to Louisville, it was
returned to Washington &
then again sent back to
Louisville & by that time
he was too ill to know.

But I thank you most sin-
cerely for Swagar, who would
have been so appreciative
of your kind thought of
him.

Then your second letter
came, expressing your sym-
pathy & Mrs. Roosevelt's
in our great loss & sor-
row & for which I am
deeply grateful. I am

glad you speak of Sugar
as your "liberal friend". For
he was your very loyal
friend, with real affection
for you & he was such a
staunch Democrat, through
& through.

Please excuse my not
having written more prompt-
ly, but I am sure you

[Sherley]

S.
4-41

July
Annual

[1941]

can understand what
these first few weeks
have meant for us all.
I hope you have quite re-
covered from your cold
& with kindest wishes to
you & Mrs. Roosevelt - I
with our grateful thanks
& appreciation for your

Sympathy.

Most sincerely,

Mignon C. Sherley.

(Mrs. Swagar Sherley.)

Marah siy lah.

PSE Mrs. Lewis
"G"

PSF
file personal
Gen. Corbin
[1941]

When Pictures look alive with movement free
When ships like fishes swim beneath the sea
When men outstripping birds shall scour the sky
" Then half the world ~~keep~~ dyed in blood shall die "

" Predicted and written by Mother Shipton "

----- In London ----- 1710

" The above copy of original "

ESH 162]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM ROWE

Will you speak to me
about both these matters
today?

F. D. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1940

Memorandum For The President:

Governor Sholtz

Governor Dave Sholtz, after repeated efforts to see you, came to see me. I told him I could do nothing but listen to his story which is:

"Last year I talked to the President at Warm Springs and he told me he wanted me to run against Senator Andrews this year. I was to get a 'build-up'. Since that time I have found all avenues to the President blocked against me and have wondered why. Recently Harry Slattery told me it was because I was considered a Farley man. I want the President to know I am a Roosevelt man and not a Farley man. Jim Farley has been in Florida praising Senator Andrews to the skies and saying he was highly respected by everyone in Washington.

I can defeat Andrews if the President will keep W.P.A. out of politics. They are taking on only Andrews men and are laughing at the Hatch Act. I have selected a list of men to run as delegates who are pledged to the President or his candidate and they will win. I can help him all over the country because of my connections with the Elks. I have been loyal for nine years. All I want to know is whether the President wants me to run or not. I cannot defeat W.P.A. and it will save me a lot of money if he will tell me. Pepper is against me because he would have to split the patronage".

Some time ago you told me to get Sholtz a job with Justice, but to check with Pepper first. Pepper was vehement on the subject of Sholtz, saying he was dishonest and that either he or the Internal Revenue Bureau could prove it to your satisfaction.

J. H. R.

James Rowe, Jr.

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 30, 1940.

Memorandum For Paula Larrabee:

I think this should be in the
President's confidential files, don't you?

Signed-James Rowe

For the President

E.M.W.
E.M.W.

Jan - 5 - 1940
Shultz

1344

December 15, 1939.

PERSONAL

Dear Governor:

The President, before he left last night, read your letter and told me to thank you very much for it.

You hit the nail on the head in your letter of December seventh, when you said that the President was so busy that he didn't really have time to go into this matter. Frankly, there is a situation in Florida that the President cannot become involved in at present. I am sure you understand just what I mean and will appreciate his position.

I do hope you have a Happy Christmas and that the New Year will bring to you many pleasant things.

Very sincerely,

EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President.

Honorable David Shultz, *x seen*
American Bank Building,
Miami, Florida.

x159-78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 13, 1939

Memorandum For The President.

Dave Sholtz

You asked me to ask Senator Pepper if he would go along with giving former Governor Dave Sholtz a job of some sort.

Pepper almost literally hit the ceiling. He said that "Sholtz is known as a common thief throughout Florida" and that you do not have to rely upon his personal statement but could examine the Internal Revenue files in Washington which would prove it beyond a doubt. He said that an FBI investigation would turn up the same thing, and that former Assistant Attorney General Joe Keenan could give you a personal and specific instance. Pepper said also that you could not afford to be identified with helping Sholtz.

He said that to prove how strongly he felt about it, he would not object at all to helping someone like Mark Wilcox with whom he disagrees violently, but who is honest.

Pepper also specifically asked me to let you know that Sholtz's secretary is tying up delegates in Florida for Governor McNutt on the basis that this is really what you want. Senator Pepper wants to make a statement asking for an uninstructed delegation and wanted your Okay. I told him I did not think I could get an answer on this, but he none the less strongly insisted he wanted you to know about it.

Shall I make any further efforts on behalf of Sholtz?

JHR

James Rowe, Jr.

x3700

x59-2

DAVID SHOLTZ
AMERICAN BANK BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA

December
13
1939.

*General Watson.
Prepare some kind
of a reply to Dave
Shultz*

General Edwin M. Watson,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

I am taking your advice,
enclosing a brief note, which I
would appreciate your giving to
the Chief as soon as possible,
because time is of the essence.
Many thanks!

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,



DS-g
Enc.

DAVID SHOLTZ
AMERICAN BANK BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA

December
13
1939.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Chief:

I called the White House this morning, with the thought in mind to fly up to talk with you for a few moments about this whole Florida situation and to further amplify why I wrote you as I did a week ago.

The delegation to the convention is of real importance, with the Townsendites to be watched. They are quietly preparing their slate, which is, of course, antagonistic to you. Many of my friends have signified to me a willingness to run, one group would all be openly for you, and of course, another group would run "uninstructed" who would be loyal and right, as they are for you at heart. These I know I can keep put. However, I need to know some things from you, so I can act accordingly. *15#2

Fred P.
The Senatorial situation in Florida has taken a very interesting turn, and knowing how you feel about Senator Andrews, ^{*Charles O.*} wanted to give you the picture. Of course, the present governor, Mr. Cone, is going to run, but he is experiencing the usual stage of unpopularity that comes to our governors down in this part of the country when his administration is in its last year.

Also from Cone's section of the State is a state railroad commissioner, Jerry Carter, (a rabid Townsendite) who is also going to run. A man by the name of Coe of Palm Beach has announced and will be financed by the "silk-stocking crowd", and Hortense Wells, the National Committeewoman, has announced. But

*300 Florida "I"

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Page 2.

what makes it interesting, and bears plenty
of watching, is that former Congressman
Wilcox is also going to run.

J. Mark

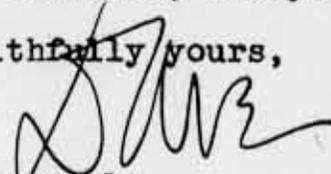
x
If I were to get the build-up with
the appointment as Ambassador to Cuba as
suggested, it being so close, only two hours
by plane, I could lay careful ground-work here
weekends, working on the right group for dele-
gates, and with the build-up which you would
have given me and knowing the psychological
situation as I do, at the right time I would
announce for the Senate and would be the nominee,
in ample time in May to be available as we
talked, for whatever you might have in mind
throughout the country.

If you will check from disinterested
sources, you will find that I am stronger and
in better political shape than I have ever
been - thanks somewhat to the present state
administration.

I realize I do not have to set this
out in full detail, as you probably have the
picture in your mind. However, if you are
going to make the appointment, the earlier the
better, because the time element is all-
important. I would thus have three months to
lay the proper foundation, without disclosing
our hand. I know that the results would be
satisfactory to you and would give me the
opportunity of following through as desired,
actively and aggressively, not only in the
South, but nationally. I am so anxious to be
another oar in the Roosevelt crew.

Awaiting your commands, always,

Faithfully yours,



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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 9, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM ROWE

Will you work on this?
Dave Sholtz wants a job and
I suggest you talk with Senator
Pepper and see if he goes along
with the idea? Perhaps a
special assistant to the Attorney
General in some case would do
it.

F. D. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 9, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM ROWE

Will you work on this?

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Pepper and see if he goes along

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F. D. R.

x10
Letter from Hon. David Sholtz, American Bank Building, Miami, Florida, 12/7/39 to the President. In re his desire for appointment as Ambassador to Cuba.

DAVID SHOLTZ
AMERICAN BANK BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA

December
Seventh
1939.

For the President

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

Personal

Dear Chief:

I realize you have thousands of things on your mind, whereas I have only one. We have a natural in the build-up for me that you and I discussed and one that would enable me to do the many things we talked of, especially here in the South, by reason of the vacancy that has just occurred in the Ambassadorship to Cuba. If this appointment were given me, it would still enable me, by reason of the proximity to Florida, to keep closely in touch not only with Florida but the entire Southeastern section and the build-up would be sufficient to enable me to do the things desired. At the same time it would also ease any possible problem we might have so far as local issues were concerned. I am available and will await word from you.

With kindest regards,

Faithfully yours,

DS

DS-g



DAVID SHOLTZ
AMERICAN BANK BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA

December
Seventh
1939.

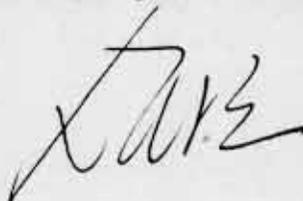
Honorable Stephen Early,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Steve:

Will you please see that
the Chief gets the enclosed letter,
as it is one I am anxious to get to
him right away, in accordance with
some things we discussed. Needless
to say, it will be appreciated.

Looking forward to seeing you
in the near future and with every
good wish, believe me

Sincerely, your friend,



DS-g
Enc.

December
13
1939.

W.B.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Chief:

I called the White House this morning, with the thought in mind to fly up to talk with you for a few moments about this whole Florida situation and to further amplify why I wrote you as I did a week ago.

The delegation to the convention is of real importance, with the Townsendites to be watched. They are quietly preparing their slate, which is, of course, antagonistic to you. Many of my friends have signified to me a willingness to run, one group would all be openly for you, and of course, another group would run "uninstructed" who would be loyal and right, as they are for you at heart. These I know I can keep put. However, I need to know some things from you, so I can act accordingly.

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Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Page 2.

what makes it interesting, and bears plenty of watching, is that former Congressman Wilcox is also going to run.

If I were to get the build-up with the appointment as Ambassador to Cuba as suggested, it being so close, only two hours by plane, I could lay careful ground-work here weekends, working on the right group for delegates, and with the build-up which you would have given me and knowing the psychological situation as I do, at the right time I would announce for the Senate and would be the nominee, in ample time in May to be available as we talked, for whatever you might have in mind throughout the country.

If you will check from disinterested sources, you will find that I am stronger and in better political shape than I have ever been - thanks somewhat to the present state administration.

I realize I do not have to set this out in full detail, as you probably have the picture in your mind. However, if you are going to make the appointment, the earlier the better, because the time element is all-important. I would thus have three months to lay the proper foundation, without disclosing our hand. I know that the results would be satisfactory to you and would give me the opportunity of following through as desired, actively and aggressively, not only in the South, but nationally. I am so anxious to be another oar in the Roosevelt crew.

Awaiting your commands, always,

Faithfully yours,

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

D. J. Holt

DAVID SHOLTZ
AMERICAN BANK BUILDING
MIAMI, FLORIDA

December
14
1939.

Honorable Marvin McIntyre,
Asheville, N. C.

Dear Marvin:

I certainly was happy to hear your voice and could tell from the cheerfulness of it and the sound that you are really all right. It made the rest of the day just that much happier for me. It was nice of you to take a few minutes to advise with me. However, right after I finished talking with you I had a wire from General Watson, saying that the Boss suggested sending the information by air mail, confidentially, so I did the best I could. And so that you will keep posted, just for your casual information, am sending herewith copy of the letter that I wrote him.

There is no question but if the Florida situation is not watched we will have a set of delegates from the Townsend group, all decidedly antagonistic to any of our interests. Naturally, all of the candidates try to promise them everything under the sun, but I have made up my mind that I am going to have my finger in the delegation and expect to have, just between us, plenty to do with it. I have enough good friends who will do as I ask, I am sure. I know you will like my idea of having the two sets. Of course, this is confidential.

Am rather inclined to think that the uninstructed ones might have a better chance, although one never knows. It is one of the things the Chief ought to talk with me about because there may be others

Honorable Marvin McIntyre.
Page 2.

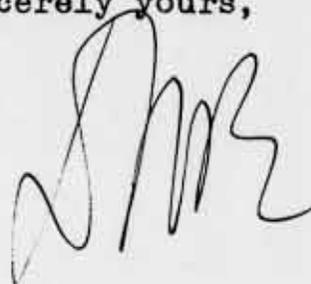
thinking along the same lines, who are just as interested in him as I am, and there is no need for us to get all crossed up when a little common sense can work it out.

I do feel that having been a thousand per cent. loyal through thick and thin the Boss really ought to do something of this nature for me now, not only because he is smart enough to realize that my organization is more potent than ever, but because I honestly believe that he is at heart really my friend as he knows I am his.

Take care of yourself, and when you get back on the job, for goodness sake, don't over do it. There are many of your friends like myself who love you for yourself and not for your connections, who would much rather see you alive and well than see you work yourself to death just over politics.

With the Season's cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'M. McIntyre', written in a cursive style.

DS-g
Enc.

[ES:ms] file
personal PSF Boston, Massachusetts
Gen. Larrabee - October 6, 1936
"S"

My dear Mr. President,

Your telegram was almost the first to reach us after my husband's death and its message was deeply appreciated by my children and myself, as was also the tribute you paid him in the press.

We also wish to thank you and Mrs. Roosevelt for the exquisite wreath that you

sent for his funeral.

Sincerely yours

Anne H. Sims

9.2

file personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF
Gen. Carrus.
"S"

[1939]

4/28

MEMO FOR MISS LeHAND:

Does the President know
Judge Parsons?

K

26 Mill St.
Rhinebeck, N.Y.

President Roosevelt,
Hyde Park, N.Y.

Dear Mr. President,

Perhaps you will not think me presumptuous in writing to you when you have so many demands upon your energy and kindness of heart when you know why I am writing.

My Uncle, Judge James A. Parsons of Albany, now past seventy, is coming down Monday for the dedication of the Rhinebeck Postoffice. He has been ill for nearly two years and goes out little but he was once so vital a part of the democratic party and so ardent a supporter of yours that I thought, knowing he was going to be here, you might want to wave to him; and near the end of his allotted span, and come only to do you honor.

Wednesday

Sincerely,

Winifred Sicclair

H/3/44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Grace

The attached looks
fony to me -

No heading on the report

No signature

No seeming point to it.

Looks like Basil and M.
Fishbein are throwing the
looks into Sister Kenny.

John

PSF

Reprinted from the Tulsa, Okla., Tribune

Must Sister Kenny Leave?

A NEWS STORY last week indicated that Sister Elizabeth Kenny may be forced to leave the United States because SHE FINDS IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RAISE THE \$150,000 ANNUAL BUDGET OF THE KENNY INSTITUTE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

To the millions of Americans who contributed generously to the "March of Dimes" a week ago this intelligence will come as a shock.

It is not generally known that Sister Kenny has been cut off from any assistance from The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

She doesn't get a nickel from it, by order of Basil O'Connor, the President's former law partner, who heads the Foundation.

IT IS A SAD AND SORDID STORY.

When Sister Kenny arrived in the United States five years ago, bearing enthusiastic endorsements from the best medical authorities in Australia and England, she was received coldly by Mr. O'Connor.

In fact, that gentleman, who is certainly NOT an authority on medicine, bluntly advised her to GO HOME AND TO LEAVE THE LEADERSHIP IN THE TREATMENT OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS TO THE WARM SPRINGS ORGANIZATION.

Although Warm Springs had received millions of dollars from the President's Birthday Ball celebrations for "research" it continued to use OLD-FASHIONED and INEFFECTIVE methods in combating paralysis FOR THREE YEARS AFTER NURSE KENNY TRIED TO GET THEM TO TRY HER SYSTEM.

When it was finally forced to accept the Kenny treatment The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis sought to rob the nurse of the honor of having her name attached to her invention.

As far as the N.F.I.P. is concerned, it is the "hot pack" method.

For a time Nurse Kenny did receive some help from the March of Dimes, but a year ago this support was curtly withdrawn.

Sister Kenny's nurses, including her foster daughter, who were teaching the method in South America, were bluntly ordered to come home by Mr. O'Connor, personally.

He refused an explanation of this action, but hinted that somehow this splendid and necessary work was INTERFERING WITH THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY.

It has since been explained by apologists for the N.F.I.P. that Sister Kenny proved "hard to get along with."

Do they mean that she was hard to get along

with because she refused to leave the United States as soon as she arrived, as Mr. O'Connor suggested?

Do they mean she was hard to get along with because she was not content to see the paralyzed children of America subjected forever to the 19th Century boards and braces stubbornly employed by the dime-gluttoned "RESEARCHERS" at Warm Springs?

The people of the United States can thank their lucky stars that Sister Kenny was hard to get along with.

Since that night back in the Australian bush, when in desperation and in total ignorance of traditional paralysis therapy she stumbled upon the hot pack and massage technique, she HAS HAD TO FIGHT THE COMBINED POWERS OF MEDICAL ORTHODOXY ON THREE CONTINENTS.

Is Mr. O'Connor irritated because Sister Kenny did not sit down and shut up when he told her to?

Is she to blame because she was not over-awed by high medical authorities who did not want to be disturbed in their practice of LETTING SICK MUSCLES DIE IN SPLINTS?

This we do know.

Sister Kenny is personally one of the most unselfish women on earth. While the *Tribune* brought her to Tulsa last Fall at the height of the polio epidemic she ASKED FOR NOTHING but the travel expenses of herself and her assistant.

How different her attitude from the tearful pleas of mascaraed Hollywood actresses in the high-pressure campaign for the March of Dimes!

We do not know the real reason behind the N.F.I.P.'s studied campaign to IGNORE AND SIDETRACK SISTER KENNY.

We are, of course, aware that there are great political advantages in making a charity fiesta out of the President's birthday, in portraying him as the chief crusader against a grave disease, and in spreading the send-a-dime-to-the-White-House-for-humanity stuff.

Possibly, with all this attention directed to the President it was felt that giving due credit to the Australian nurse might dilute and divide the glory.

But we do know that if this courageous, able and self-sacrificing woman is FORCED TO GIVE UP HER TRAINING PROGRAM in America because she cannot raise a mere \$150,000 a year it will be a GREAT TRAGEDY FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Our nation has certainly been generous in donating funds to fight infantile paralysis.

But maybe we've been giving to the WRONG OUTFIT.

The World in Review

By MAJ. GEN. DAVID PRESCOTT BARROWS

Military Authority and Former President of University of California

GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

ROOSEVELT was... Our Government may have... in certain instances to fol... but where we... made... nish people and with their Govern... ment. Are we a good neighbor? Our... Department has told Fin... not out of this

Editor's Mailbox

WILLKIE.

To the Journal-American:

It is not clear to the public just why Mr. Willkie has so much advertising and appears in the limelight so often. This gentleman has told Fin... a clear sky in'

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PLEASE STAY—That was the plea of the child victims of infantile paralysis, all of whom have been aided by the treatment prescribed by Sister Kenny, and shown at a rally in Chicago to keep the famed Australian nurse

in the United States. They are eloquent testimony of the effectiveness of her treatment. She needs \$150,000 annually for the upkeep of a training clinic in her methods.

International News Roundphoto.

Ask 'A Penny for Kenny' To Keep Nurse in U. S.

By NORINE FOLEY

Special to the N. Y. Journal-American.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A penny for Kenny...

Out of the smiles of Kenny-cured children and the gratitude of humans free of the tortures of infantile paralysis was born a movement to banish the means happiness and health and dread disease with a vow to:

"Keep Sister Kenny here!"

A challenge hurled from the platform of the Oriental Theatre Building's hall by Dr. Preston Bradley last night found immediate and thrilling response in the scores of eager youngsters seated about him, all polio victims, and in the hundreds of relatives and friends who cheered the pastor of the People's Church of Chicago when he said:

"If 15,000,000 people would give one penny a year, Sister Kenny would have the required \$150,000 annually to carry on her magnificent work. Why not start a campaign with the slogan, 'A Penny for Kenny'?"

N. Y. WOMAN'S IDEA.

Dr. Bradley revealed that the idea was suggested by Mrs. H. B. Gordon, of 444 E. 52nd st., New York City, who sent 100 pennies to start the drive.

Said Dr. Bradley:

"Every great idea, every great personality, every important truth that has ever been of any value to civilization has had a tremendous struggle to overcome diffi-

culties and obstacles in order to get that truth before the people."

Referring to the entirely new conception and technique of the Kenny treatment in infantile paralysis, Dr. Bradley said:

"I think the final proof of whether or not a thing is right is—does it work? If it gets results, there is no argument against its success. It is a fact that Sister Kenny is getting results—very tangible results."

LAUDS HEARST PAPERS.

Lauding the Hearst newspapers for their support of Sister Kenny, Dr. Bradley said:

"I cannot help but see victory ahead for Sister Kenny and that means happiness and health and strength for all who are afflicted."

The meeting was sponsored by the Chicago Associated Nurses, the Chicago Nurses' Committee for the Extension of Better Nursing Care and the Society of American Nurses, who presented a citation to Sister Kenny for distinguished service and contributions to humanity.

Button Up Your Lips and Save Our Ships.

PSF. "See cases" 50
file
Personal
Sister
Kenny

March 1944

THE STORY OF THE KENNY METHOD

Just three and a half years ago — in 1940 — a distinct change in our treatment of infantile paralysis was introduced, one that has since caught the public's attention because of its human drama. This was, of course, the method of treating infantile paralysis victims which was evolved by Sister Kenny, the Australian nurse.

Many have misunderstood the nature of the Kenny treatment, and have thought it a cure for infantile paralysis. That is not true, and Sister Kenny makes no such claim. There is no cure for this crippling disease. The medical profession is still in the dark as to how to prevent it. It cannot control its spread. No one yet knows by what method this virus is carried from one victim to another. In a day when we are masters of typhoid, smallpox, and diphtheria — infantile paralysis is still a riddle, a mystery, a crippling menace prowling our country at will.

What Sister Kenny has contributed, however — and it is a very real contribution — is a method for treating victims already stricken by infantile paralysis; a method that in the opinion of many American doctors reduces the crippling after-effects of the disease.

There is a real interest in the history of the Kenny method in this country, and The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis played an all-important part in evaluating this technique and in making it available to every infantile paralysis victim.

Sister Kenny went to the offices of the National Foundation one day in May, 1940, because she knew that the job of the National Foundation was to examine and study every new bit of knowledge that could possibly hasten the conquest of infantile paralysis. Present that day, were Sister Kenny, the President of the National Foundation and its Medical Director. Sister Kenny told how she had first developed her method. Thirty years ago, as a young nurse in the Australian bush country, without medical assistance she had to care for a child stricken with infantile paralysis. Instead of immobilizing her patient's paralyzed limbs in casts or splints, she worked out a method of easing the pain and tightness in the muscles by frequent applications of heat — strips of woolen material were wrung out of steaming hot water. As the pain subsided she followed this with passive exercise until the patient himself could move his limbs. She felt that in many cases, this treatment had prevented many of the crippling after-effects of the disease.

Sister Kenny was anxious that the National Foundation subject her method to scientific check, and so was the National Foundation. A few weeks later, when the University of Minnesota asked the National Foundation to support a program to study the Kenny method, it readily made a grant to that institution to enable Sister Kenny to demonstrate her method, and to give the doctors at Minneapolis a chance to see her work. For the next

six or seven months, Sister Kenny treated infantile paralysis patients in Minneapolis.

In January of 1941, the National Foundation received a preliminary report from the doctors at the University. They were strongly impressed by what they had seen. To be sure, the number of cases studied had been few — too few to justify definite conclusions, but the physicians supervising this study felt that the patients treated had made far better recoveries than was usual in their experience. They recommended further study.

There was one fact, not widely known, that made these doctors cautious in their judgment. And that was the fact that over 50 per cent of all infantile paralysis cases seemingly recover by themselves, without any special form of treatment! "How do we know," these doctors asked, "that many of these cases Sister Kenny has treated might not have been among those that would have recovered spontaneously?" Obviously no one could answer that question, but medical science and the National Foundation had to take that factor into account.

The caution of these doctors making their first study of the Kenny method was justified on other grounds, too. They had seen many hopeful methods for treating infantile paralysis tried before — methods which failed to stand up under scientific test. Before they gave the Kenny method their full approval, they had to be sure.

That is why in 1941, the National Foundation made a second grant to the University of Minnesota to make further studies of the Kenny method. Nearly one hundred patients were treated the following year. In December of 1941 the medical men of the

University made a second report. After consideration of this report, the Medical Advisory Committee of the National Foundation declared:

"It is the opinion of this committee that during the early stages of infantile paralysis the length of time during which pain and tenderness are present is greatly reduced, and contractures caused by muscle shortening during this period are prevented by the Kenny method. The general physical condition of the patient receiving this treatment," said the committee, "seems to be better than that of patients treated by some of the other methods during a comparable period."

It was on the basis of this report that The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis felt justified in opening the throttle and going full steam ahead to make this Kenny method of treating infantile paralysis available everywhere in the land. A plan was immediately set up to instruct and train doctors, nurses and physical therapy technicians. Sister Kenny herself was to help in the teaching at the University of Minnesota.

How well this has worked was clearly demonstrated during the epidemics of 1943 when 12,401 cases were reported. The doctors of the whole nation had learned something of the work; many were intimately acquainted with it. Physical therapy technicians and nurses had been trained to do the work. From the epidemic areas of the West, the Central States and the East came a flood of requests from physicians for more technicians and more nurses to give this treatment.

Here was proof of the endorsement of the method by American medicine! Patients could be treated from coast to coast. Private physicians, clinics, hospitals and departments of health called for more skilled workers. The supply was limited by the demands placed on this country by war; yet there were enough to do a good job.

Up to the present time, a total of 900 persons have received this training at the University of Minnesota alone, and have been graduated with the approval and certification of Sister Kenny.

All of this has been tremendously costly -- a cost borne entirely by the National Foundation. To date, \$107,000 has been given by the National Foundation to the University of Minnesota alone, to further the evaluation and teaching of the Kenny method. Every sum this University has ever requested has been granted in full by the National Foundation.

But the task of teaching the number of technicians needed to serve the whole country was too great for any one school. So the National Foundation opened other centers. Institutions in California, Illinois, Indiana, Georgia, Pennsylvania and New York took up the teaching of the Kenny method. In addition to the money given to the University of Minnesota, \$140,000 has been granted to the other schools. These grants were made to schools connected with or operated by medical teaching centers. Eight medical colleges and one hospital devoted solely to treating infantile paralysis and to training professional people took up the burden of making the special skills and knowledge available to all doctors, nurses and physical therapy technicians. There

was no quarrel here between American medicine and new methods of alleviating suffering and crippling from infantile paralysis!

The National Foundation has spent additional money on scholarships, wool for treatment, distribution of literature, exhibits and demonstrations — a total of \$301,000!

In fact — and it is one worth remembering — in the past three years the National Foundation and its Chapters have spent a total of over a half million dollars of your money for the study and teaching of the Kenny method! It is no exaggeration to state that in all the history of medicine, few new theories have ever received such generous financial support from the people of any nation.

In addition to all of the foregoing, two five-year grants have been made recently by your National Foundation: one for \$175,000 to the University of Minnesota to study the physiological problems concerning the mechanism of infantile paralysis and methods of treatment; the other grant of \$150,000 was made to the University of Pennsylvania to establish a center for research and instruction in physical medicine. Both of these grants permit further evaluation and teaching of the Kenny method.

It is the dimes and dollars of the American people that have made this possible — the dimes and dollars they have contributed each year to the March of Dimes. And those dimes have done good work. Last year, the third greatest epidemic in the recorded history of the disease in the United States struck our country. Had it not been for the hundreds of doctors, nurses and technicians trained with the public's money and ready to administer the Kenny method promptly, that epidemic

might have resulted in a national disaster.

It is obvious, of course, that this newer type of treatment is far more costly, in money and personnel, than the older systems of handling polio victims. Heretofore, patients were usually immobilized in splints and plaster casts and could be cared for by a small staff of doctors, nurses and technicians. The physical therapy given usually consisted of a few hours of treatment a week — and that frequently was administered only late in the disease.

With the Kenny method, all that is different. Our medical men, in their own language, describe the Kenny method this way — "It is the early use of physical therapy, designed to prevent unnecessary deformities and to bring about the maximum function of such nerves and muscles as may have been spared by the disease process."

That means that each patient must have far more individual attention. Each case must have hot packs applied every hour or two for at least twelve hours of the day during the acute stages of the disease. At the same time, the passive exercise and re-education of the patient's muscles must be started. Just consider the personnel required to provide such care under epidemic conditions! Consider, too, the soaring cost of such treatment!

Progress is being made in the fight against infantile paralysis. The Kenny method definitely represents an important step forward in our treatment of this disease. But the fact that it isn't a cure and it isn't fully developed must be borne in mind.

There are some cases that can't be helped at the present time by any known method of treatment, whether it be the Kenny method or any other. These are the victims whose nerve cells have been completely destroyed by the ravages of the disease. To them, motion in some muscles has been denied forever. It is because of these cases, particularly, that the research programs of the National Foundation, designed to find a way to prevent the disease, must go on.

Unfortunately, no one has yet been able to find a cure for infantile paralysis. Studies are constantly being pursued along this line by the National Foundation, but so far without result. There is no known drug or serum or vaccine to combat the virus that causes the disease. But, in the meantime, both the amount and kind of palliative treatment have been improved.

How such treatment methods can be best taught and made available to the people is a matter about which there is a difference of opinion. The establishment of a Kenny institute in Minneapolis as the only place where the Kenny method would be taught has been suggested. But, of course, it's impossible to train all the Kenny technicians we require at any one place — in Minneapolis or elsewhere. And it would be equally impossible for any one person to supervise the various centers of teaching now supported by The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The ultimate aim is to make whatever is sound in the Kenny method a part of the curriculum of every medical, nursing and physical therapy school in the country — and that aim will be accomplished. No one institution can have a monopoly on the teaching of the Kenny method. While it is Sister Kenny's contri-

bution to humanity, for humanity's sake it must be available to all.

This history of the Kenny method shows very clearly that your National Foundation stands ready to evaluate and test and make available every method of treatment that promises to loosen the grip that infantile paralysis has on our children. If, on the basis of tests made, a method is found effective, the full resources of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis will be thrown behind it. The half million dollars of your money spent on the Kenny method to date certainly proves that.

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is your Foundation — a Foundation dedicated to one purpose and one purpose only — final and complete conquest of infantile paralysis.

Until that conquest is made, the National Foundation will carry on the most ambitious research program ever marshalled against any disease. It will also continue to provide hospitalization and medical care, including the Kenny treatment, in every community to every infantile paralysis victim who needs it. And it will continue to evaluate and aid every new method that is brought to its attention.

It is the people of America who have made all that possible!

COMMITTEE FOR CELEBRATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

Room 507 District Building

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Jane Caldwell
Doris Miller

*file
personal*

PSF

*Jan 27
"S"*

DR. BERNARD R. SMITH
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 9, 1939.

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

My dear Mr. President:

Just a moment of your time to thank you most heartily for your kindness in sending me your photograph. It occupies the place of honor in my consultation room and has been much admired by many of my patients, even Republicans!

Mac's progress is very satisfactory, although necessarily slow. On Saturday we shall take another x-ray picture of his chest, but under the fleuroscope we can see that the gas is giving the needed pressure in the right lung, and in due course of time the cavities will scar over. He has not gained any in weight; it appears that he is unable to digest his food very well unless he is taking physical exercise and this we cannot permit. The most essential factor in his case is the obliteration of those cavities.

Miss Durand will have another operation within a few days. However, this operation is a minor one compared to the first she underwent. At the present time it appears that she has a good chance to recover her health; not 100%, of course, but to enjoy a reasonable amount of good health.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Bernard R. Smith.

BRS/c

PSF
"5"

For Edgar Snow's letter of 12-28-44 enclosing his notes on a confidential conversation with Litvinov, 10-6-44, and FDR's reply of 1-2-45

SEE P.S.F.: Russia

5

PSF ^{gen cones 8.} file 4-42
personal

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

November 24, 1942

Memorandum for Miss Tully:

Referring to your telephone call and memorandum of today, arrangements have been made to continue Mrs. Helen M. Snyder at the Treasury in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States where she is now employed.

H. M. ...

Miss Grace G. Tully,

The White House.

P.S. How is this for service? I like to keep up to the Grace Tully standards.

RECORDED BY TWT
NOV 26 1942
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 24, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Following up our telephone conversation, I wonder if it would be possible to continue Mrs. Helen M. Snyder (Mrs. Montford Snyder, wife of the President's chauffeur) at the Treasury in her present department?

I understand that she is working in the Securities Division and that it would be very difficult for her to get to Gallinger, as she lives in Virginia and it would entail three or four transfers in trying to make connections which, she figures, would take about two hours morning and evening.

Anything you can do to help, I know will be appreciated by Monty.

With many thanks.

GRACE G. TULLY
Private Secretary

Ken Conroy 'S'
PSF 4-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 4, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. CRIM:

The President feels that Monty Snyder could be of some use over here at the Office and so he has asked him to report next Monday morning. Of course, he will continue to drive for the President as he always has, but he can do other things that will be of great help to the Executive Offices.

This for your information.

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

file
personal

WILLIAM STANLEY

PSF
Gen. Carries.
"3"

Dear Mummy:-

Will you read the
attached and pass it on
to the Chief unless you think
it should not be done -

Trusting yours

Bill -

WILLIAM STANLEY

Dec 20, 1938

My dear Mr. President:-

I am very much worried about the delay of Howard McDonald in making the appointment of Kent R. Mullikin to be Federal Housing Administrator in Baltimore.

When the Tydings flight was on Summer Wells made the promise that this would go through and I based up that statements upon distinct understandings -

You may not recall that Mullikin was asked to manage O'Connor Campaign and was asked by Tydings to be secured in connection to Geo Rodcliff in his Campaign. In loyalty to you and your friends

he took over the management of Lewis' Campaign and went on through. He was floor leader of the Maryland House of Delegates and got through the legislative a resolution commending your Court Plan with Sydney, Radcliff, Bruce and all the other leaders opposing him. By taking part in the Lewis fight he broke many political ties and we can certainly not desert him at this time -

Sydney gets back from abroad about the end of this week and the appointment should be made before he returns - I think Stewart is holding up on it because Sydney

friends in Baltimore and bringing all
kinds of pressure on him. Can't something
be done immediately?

I would not write to you except I
feel a deep obligation to Mulliken and
know he is entitled to our support.

Sincerely yours

William Stanley

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt

President of the United States

enough to prevent me from
doing -

Now, thanks to what you
did for me and good fortune,
I have about disposed of
those obligations - like Crutcher
others, I suppose, I am
wondering whether I could
be of help in this emergency.

I don't care anything about
any office or salary or
publicity - Mac, Steve, Pa,
Ros and Grace all know
me pretty well - I believe
they have confidence in me.

Bill
Gusman

PSF
Gen Carus
2701 Chesapeake Street
Washington

[1942]

"3"

Dear Boss:-

In 1935 I was forced
to resign from the Department
of Justice because it was
essential that I earn more
money to pay for the ~~cost~~ bringing
of my children and debts -

After that you were nice
enough to suggest that I
undertake one or two matters
which the obligations mentioned
above were still potent.

ability to keep my mouth shut.

If I could lessen the work on any of the above it would make me feel I was being helpful.

You may remember that at your request I handled an investigation of certain matters in the War Department in the early days of the Administration and, of course, if you could think of anything else where you could use me I should be delighted.

I would expect, of course, to take a leave of absence from the firm.

As ever

Bill
Stanley

PSF Gen Correo "S" 4-44
file
JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

February 18, 1944.

REPORT ON RECENT DEATH OF RUDOLPH STANLEY-BROWN.

I don't know whether anyone troubled to tell you about the recent death of Rudolph Stanley-Brown, at Augusta, Georgia. Rudy was the grandson of President Garfield and was married to my first cousin. For several years he had been at work as an architect for the Government and was engaged in helping the Federal program for municipal recreation planning as part of the war-effort. He died of virulent pneumonia. It would mean a great deal to his widow and children, as well as to both families, if you could write her a brief note of sympathy. He was a very fine artist and a gentle man who had served his country to the best of his ability.

J.F.C.

5-2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*file
personal*

January 9, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Louis Stark, who is if anything pro C.I.O., asked to see me yesterday morning. He told me that Lyserson of the Railroad Mediation Board, who has hitherto been completely uninterested in the National Labor Relations Board, had told Stark two days before, i.e., Friday, that in view of the dangers that might ensue if David Lewis were appointed to the Board, he, Lyserson, would be willing to take the appointment, leaving his place on the Railroad Mediation Board, at the same price to be filled by Lewis.

Stark told me again of the intrigues within the administrative staff of the National Labor Relations Board centering around Witt and the Communist affiliated group, with which Edwin Smith is tied in; of Madden's difficulties in believing what the situation really is, and of the ease with which Stark thought Lewis, tired and trusting, could be taken in by the aggressive Edwin Smith group.

PSF
Gen. Carrus.
"S"

Stark
Nov. 2

November 8, 1939

Memorandum for Secretary Hull

From: General Watson

Sends him at the President's request a letter from C. D. Hicks,
of St. Louis, Missouri suggesting the appointment of Gov. Stark
as Ambassador to Mexico.

See: Hicks letter--Nov 2, 1939-Gen corres-Drawer 2-1939

PSF

Gen (S) (2)

April 26, 1935.

Dear Stevie:-

Everything is in the clear. Do
not think of it again. You are a dear.

As ever yours,

Francis Stephenson, Esq.,
Press Room,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

[1934?]

PRESS ROOM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Missy -

I wonder if you would give the enclosed note to the President. I have been worrying about it and hoping to say something to him personally. I will feel much better if you give him the note but will leave it to your judgement.

How about a blow off party next week after the dinner is over?

Wallace is coming down for the dinner. You all better get together on my speech.

Steve

PRESS ROOM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President:-

I want to apologize for my
behavior in the train interview with
you returning from Florida. I have
the deepest respect for your office and
the deepest admiration of you. It will
not happen again.

Sincerely,

Steve (AP)

PSF: Sen Cares "S"
4-
File 0

J. DAVID STERN

PHILADELPHIA RECORD, PHILADELPHIA
EVENING COURIER, CAMDEN, N.J.
MORNING POST, CAMDEN, N.J.

Philadelphia 1, Pa., October 26, 1943

Mr. Stephen Early
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Steve:

I enclose copy of letter to the President.

I plan to call you tomorrow morning and discuss this matter with you. I cannot see how the President can permit such dirty lies to go unnoticed. He need merely state the facts, without any embellishment.

This is the dirtiest political campaign I have ever witnessed. The Republicans are accusing Bullitt of anti-Semitism, Fascism and everything else they can think of.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

David Stern

em
enc.

See: PPF 1124 for original of this letter, enclosures and FDR's response of 10-29-43.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

*file
personal*

RAYMOND B. STEVENS
CHAIRMAN

June 14, 1940.

Dear Miss LeHand:

I am enclosing a brief confidential note for the President. It concerns a matter which I think of real and immediate interest to him.

I would appreciate it if you will see that the President gets it as soon as convenient.

Yours sincerely,

Raymond B. Stevens

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

PST
Gen Carris
"S"
Jun 14

RAYMOND B. STEVENS
CHAIRMAN

June 14, 1940.

The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

The entire country is behind your program for military preparedness, and I believe that a large majority are behind your international policies, especially all possible aid to the Allies. Again, as in the domestic emergency of 1932, you have given leadership.

There is, however, one weak spot - the War Department.

I do not know personally either Woodring or Johnson, but I do know that the public does not have confidence in either of them. This feeling exists not only among Republicans and anti-New Dealers but among your most loyal friends and supporters. There is a strong feeling that to some extent the lack of a good Secretary of War is responsible for the present condition of the Army, and also that the retention of Woodring and Johnson will injure the preparedness program. I am certain of this - their retention is hurting you.

The quicker the change is made, the better for the country and you - and I have a deep feeling of loyalty for both.

If Jesse Jones could be spared, he would make an excellent man. And, how about Swager Shirley?

Yours, as ever,

Raymond B. Stevens.

fill
Pamul

4th Corner "S"
Pierpont Ave
Ventura
Cal.
4-43

Dear Uncle Franklin -

When I read that you've been in
Warm Springs I just had to sit down and
tell you how much I missed not being there -
It was the first time in nine years that
your Brat wasn't waiting on the front
porch to wave to you as you drove by! Well,
how was the place -- Elizabeth Pierson wrote
me that they had closed the pools - I hope
they won't be closed permanently as that
would be such a shame.

I listened to you the other night when
you spoke from Mexico. That must have been
quite a brilliant affair. Goodness knows where
you'll land next. You've been jumping around
so much this year!

We left Concord about a week ago and
Chuck is leaving soon. He is now at Fort
Huachuca, Cal. where his unit is getting ready
to shove off. He is in an "Acorn Unit" -- and
from what I can gather it is the making of
an air base on an island and I guess he'll
be gone about ten months which makes it
pretty grim for me, but he is thrilled.

I am completely recovered from my
pneumonia, but goodness it took a long time.
Ross was so kind to me for he wrote Dr.
Brone who was in charge of the Family
Hospital and from then on I had the best

care and the doctors were all no good to me. Do thank Pope for me.

I will return East - back to Mammaie week-end Mrs Graving Berlin^{has} asked us down to Beverly for the week-end as she thought it would be fun to show us Hollywood from top to toe - I hope that Chuck won't have "the duty" as I do think it would be amusing.

When I return home I would love to pop up to Hyde Park for the day some weekend you are there as it has been such a long time since I've seen you. So if you ever have a week-end you're not too busy I wish you'd let me know for I have missed seeing my favorite much so much.

My love to all and my best^{love} to you.

Kisses - Sissy

Ms. Mrs. Stearns

*file
personal*

PSF 49 *Gen. Carr*
Gen. Carr
"J"

October 4, 1939.

Dear Mr. President:

In response to your memorandum of the 3rd, I am of the opinion that Dobie, in point of experience, background, understanding of the problems involved, and personality, is ideally qualified for the position of Court Administrator. Until I received your memorandum it had not occurred to me that he would be willing to give up his work as a District Judge. If he is willing I think he ought to be seriously considered.

Only a single query suggests itself to me: whether his health would sustain the wear and tear of what I anticipate may be, in some respects, a very difficult and trying work. I have discussed the matter with Brother Frankfurter and he will communicate to you more in detail the occasion for this query.

Faithfully yours,

Harlan F. Stone
Harlan F. Stone.

The Honorable,
The President of the United States,
Executive Offices,
The White House.

Amo

*See Cones "S"
PSF 4-44*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 22, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT:

I would ask Pa Watson to
look into Major Strange's case without
mentioning that the wife has written
to you.

F.D.R.

Letter from Clara C. (Mrs. Walter S.) Strange,
Route 1, Stockbridge, Michigan, 2/14/44, to
Mrs. Roosevelt, in behalf of her husband,
Major Walter S. Strange, ~~asking that he~~ who
has been retired from the Army. Asks that he
be placed on the Active List.

[1933-35]

PSF

file
Strauss 3

Gen. Carnes "S"

Louis

In those times in our history when we were faced by a common foe, it was the custom of our forefathers to form themselves into a militia such as the Minute Men who elected officers from their ranks. The fellow citizen whom they elevated to command because of his qualities of leadership and judgment they thenceforth followed with loyalty, discipline and respect. They did not require of him that he disclose to the ranks the detail of his plans and the strategy of his manoeuvres. To have demanded it of him would have been held and justly, an act of insubordination, and for a commander to have publicly discussed his campaign might have resulted in even graver consequences. The whole course of our history might have been altered.

In recent weeks there has been heard from several semi-public bodies a criticism of the policies of the President coupled with a demand that he expose his objectives and lay bare the details of his plan. These demands have even been couched in ^{the} terminology of revolt. While criticism and suggestion are the privilege of every citizen, this represents a new and unwholesome manifestation toward the Commander-in-Chief whom the people at the last election have entrusted with the campaign against the economic disaster that is abroad in the world. It is an act of insubordination at a time when all of us are under arms. It breeds lack of confidence. It is a disaffection in the ranks.

The undersigned are a group of men representative of every section of our country, some of whom are members of the President's party and supported him at the polls and others are members of the opposition and voted against him. We are united, however, in our respect for the high office to which the people have called him - in our confidence in his integrity

and in our honest desire that no untoward word or act shall block the furtherance of his plan for recovery. We call upon our fellow citizens of every shade of political belief to support him loyally, to cast no shadow of an unjust doubt on his objectives and to preserve the dignity of the great position which he fills from the un-American assault of the querulous, the subversive, and those of little faith.

file

BSF

"5"

*Ham. courses.
4-41*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 17, 1941

Betty check!

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

This is an excerpt from a letter from Betty Strevig - the girl who had lunch with us on Easter Sunday:

"I think the President is quite the nuts but I'd never dare tell him. When I can speak of him as FDR or Mr. Roosevelt or just plain Franklin as most of us think of him, I'm all right, but saying Mr. President scares me to death. It's like addressing a mirage or a legend - something extremely impersonal and distant. I like him very very much but I don't believe I could talk sensibly to him until he leaves that Mr. President business."

E.R.

ac 11-14

File personal

PSF

NOV 7 1940

S. 40-3

TAVERN CLUB,
4 BOYLSTON PLACE.

6. Nov 40

Dear Mrs Roosevelt:

I am the brother of
Dr. Russell Sturgis & so the
uncle of Russell, the con-
temporary of yr. husband.
(also the father of Dorothy)
Just because I've passed thro'
the sixties & because I am
so very anxious th. yr. husband
shd. keep his health & strength
thro' the terribly difficult
years that are ahead, I beg
you to do all in your power
to make him spare him-
self. The sixties are critical
years & it is not only

desirable but imperative
that he shd have adequate
rest & recreation: that he
shd., as far as possible,
delegate to others the exe-
cution of work: that he
shd have regular hours
(during every day) for
rest, quiet. Only thus
can he bear this great
burden.

Forgive me for wri-
ting & troubling you at

such a time. I have felt
that possibly a word from
an old man would help
you to help him, on whom
we depend for so much.

Believe me -

Sincerely yours

R. Chipston Sturgis

R. Chipston Sturgis

~~SECRET~~

*PSF
San Carlos "S"
Gen 8*

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

WB 154
Filed 1740/18
SBS

INCOMING MESSAGE

CSWD
July 15, 1942
0853 Z

prof

URGENT

ACTION COPY

From: Cairo
To: AGWAR

No. AMSME 262, July 15, 1942.

British prisoner who was driving car bearing flag of truce from Rommels Headquarters at Retonda Segnali on or about June three claims he saw and talked with Alan Styvasant at Rommels Headquarters that Styvasant was well but held as prisoner. For MILID for General Watson Aide to the President American Field Service now carries Styvasant as prisoner from Fellers.

Maxwell

Action Copy: G-2 WHITE HOUSE

Info. Copies: OPD
A-2
CG AAF
BPR
TAG
File

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

198 JUL 15 '42

CM-IN-5260

(7/15/42)

2133Z

ACTION COPY

25

~~SECRET~~

COPY No.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7-20-42

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY:

Mr. Ryan, Red Cross Br. 230,
phoned.

He said about a month ago Mrs. Winthrop Rutherford talked to the President about a Mr. Stuyvesant who was captured in Libya. He says some one recently called from the White House to Mrs. Rutherford reporting Mr. Stuyvesant safe.

Mr. Ryan would like to talk to the person who gave this last message. I thought this might be something you handled personally.

ld

an order from the president
(I can see now why your
mother said you usually get
your way!) — or just perhaps
you; — what can I do but
send you some information!
I know that any suggestion
you might make would be
of the greatest value possible.
These enclosures will tell
you anything you might
want to know —

It's too nice of you to
suggest "commanding" me
to a winter party — you
and Mrs. Roosevelt did

PSF You Carver

"S"

399 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Nov. 16th 1940
I do know how
to spare your
P.S. This is the
only of the
I do know how
to spare your

[1940]

Dear Franklin —

The one thing I
wanted to avoid was to
have you bothering about
"me and my friends";
and I purposely did not
mention the young man's
name — I thought you
might just give a suggestion
as to how he himself could
do something — But

too much last winter for me,
and if I do get to Washington,
(which I doubt) I'll just hope for
a few minutes some afternoon.

Of course, Diplomats, Congress -
Army & Navy - Departments - are
all very well - but I am not
satisfied with anything but the
Arch - Diplomat and the
Commander-in-Chief - Voila!

I've just discovered Madeline W.L. to
be a real poet - Her things are
too lovely, and show the purest,
loveliest spirit - She has the gift
of expression -

The more I think of her Gth,
the more wonderful seems the
tribute to you - but almost a
terrifying tribute - please don't
get too tired with all it means
of responsibility - Do take a
good, real, rest in Warren Springs.

All my thanks to you for
your friendship and kindness -

Affectionately

as I sign to my family:

aff.

Daisy Suckley

" D "

77th Street
399 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Oct. 12th '41
PSF Gen Carres
4-41
"S"

Dear Miss Tully -
would you please give
this to the president - Thanks
so much -

Yours sincerely
Margaret L. Suckley.

**C.C.C. Boy Meets 'Bud,'
Of Dutchess County**

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP).

—A C. C. C. boy in uniform was standing beside the road in front of an old Dutchess County house when a blue touring car, several years old, stopped beside him.

The driver asked the boy who owned the property now.

"I don't know," the lad replied. Then, with a jerk of a thumb, he asked: "Are you going to town, bud?"

The man addressed as "Bud" explained that the car was full and that it was not going to town.

So the President of the United States drove away chuckling.

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

PSF Gen Corres "S" 4-44

The White House
Washington

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TELEGRAM

18

~~OFFICIAL BUSINESS - GOVERNMENT~~ APR 19 2 19 AM 1944 CHG FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

PAID

MISS MARGARET SUCKLEY,
RHINEBECK, NY.

UNABLE STOP ON RETURN. CAN YOU COME WASHINGTON THURSDAY TO GO OVER
FINANCIAL FILES, RETURNING SATURDAY WITH ME?

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

2 wu fr my 8529

STANDARD FORM No. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1925

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM

PST *Gen Cones "S"*
The White House *4-44*

Washington

*file
Personal*

August 15, 1944.

**MISS MARGARET SUCKLEY
REINECKE
NEW YORK.**

Unable stop on return. Can you come Washington
Thursday to go over financial files, returning Saturday
with me?

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

PSF Gen Carus. "S"

PRIVATE

January 18, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. CHRISTOPHER D. SULLIVAN

It has come to my attention that this man Verne Marshall, a publisher from Iowa, who is conducting a campaign which has the whole-hearted blessing of the Nazi Government and is intended indirectly to encourage complete German victory, has approached a number of Democratic leaders in New York City. It is said that one leader signed the names of his district captains to Marshall's pronouncement, apparently without their knowledge. It is said that in one of the Brooklyn districts the Marshall crowd and Father Coughlin's crowd have come together.

I thought you would like to have this information.

F. D. R.

C
O
P
Y

"See Cones" S"
PSF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR
GENERAL WATSON

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

(The subject I wish to dis-
cuss with them is "The Readers
Digest")

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

F.D.R.

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

*(material which was to have been discussed together
with orig. of this memo filed - Readers Digest folder
4-44)*

File
personal

May 5, 1941.

PSF

Gen Corcoran
Drawer 4

"S"

Dear Boss,

Here In the bosque and happy as a lark. Plenty to do and feeling like more all the time. If you could have a month of the sunshine and fresh gulf breezes instead of those short little trips that Uncle Sam allows you I believe that you could shake that sinus trouble that you have been bothered with. Mine is a lot better here.

We did the South American crowd all the honors this week-end and I think that they received a very good impression. Beauregard is the right man on that job. He understands those fellows. He and I had a long talk, at the Commandant's reception, over our days together in S. A. many years ago and he evolved a scheme that I think that you should hear relative to the cultivation of friendliness and the cooperation that we need there. He has been down in that part of the world most of his active cruising and having been brought up on a bronco he savez ~~the~~ gaucho's temperment. Call him in and ask him about the idea of sending a bunch of smart youngsters down under the line for a year or two, as soon as they have finished at the academy. Send fellows who would win the senioritas and you win the country. I think that "Beaury" has something there, and I'm sure that you are the only man in the world who can bring it about. I dropped the Admiral a note this morning and told him that he should get the idea to you if possible for I know that it would interest you.

Sorry that you did not see this plant when you were down in Ft. Lauderdale. It's worth looking over. Real goers these youngsters who are now your commanding officers in "The Strong Right Arm" It seems a little queer to me to be landed among these fliers after so many years

AIR MAIL

for having been the first naval officer in the world to fly in an aeroplane (with Wright at Ft. Meroy in about sept 1907) I have never lost my interest in the art nor the fellows who are in the game. I begin to believe, Boss, that it is the only answer to the world's troubles. Your program of fifty thousand fliers is the least yearly allowance that we should stand for. Hitler cannot match us in speed of production and dare devil fliers if we really get mad and going. It's years of work, without doubt, and we may be down to pretty skinny guys when it is over, but anything is better than having to learn German, and particularly that, Ja wohl mein herr, part of it. Better be dead and having it out with ST. Peter.

Best of luck and good health to you. I've picked out a peach of a job down here for you after you finish with this President job. Lots of interesting work and a marvelous place to develop and play with. "Add ten years to your life!" Favorite Florida phrase.

Ever devotedly yours,

George Sweet

AIR MAIL

PSF Gen Corvus
"S"

Hyde Park, N. Y.,
September 27, 1941.

Dear George:-

I think this copy is grand and there is only one genealogical suggestion that I think could be followed out.

My ancestors, and those of many others, who were labeled by Flynn as Swedish, or English, or Scotch or whatnot, were, in most cases, not of the pure blood of any of those nations. For example, my great-great-grandmother was Cornelia Hoffman. She married Isaac Roosevelt about 1780, -- but she herself was about the fourth generation in this country. Her father's paternal ancestor came from Sweden, but he was only one of eight or sixteen ancestors who lived in America. Probably the other seven, or the other fifteen (depending on the generation) were of Dutch or Scotch or English or German stock -- or a combination of them. It is, of course, obvious that Flynn's mathematics do not hold water.

I am delighted that you are feeling all well again, and I know you are going grand work.

As ever yours,

Commander George Sweet,
U. S. Naval Air Station,
Miami,
Florida.

September 20, 1941.

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

Dear Boss,

Here is a part of one of a set of lectures delivered to the officers and cadets of this station by Lieut. Comdr. Winston Folk, U.S.N for the purpose of crystalizing the ideas of all hands as to why this war is America's too. As soon as the lectures are mimeographed I'll send you a copy as I am sure that they will interest you. In the mean-time could you have one of your secretaries edit the part of this lecture that bears on the 'fresh caughtness' of those of your forebears who were referred to in Flynn's book as Dutch, German, Swedish and English girls; and enlighten Comdr. Folk as to the correctness of his (Folk's) conclusions that they were American girls. I have marked the part that is in need of more exact information.

I am feeling tip-top again, lean and sassy, and I hope doing something worth while. Not building another Post LaFayette, but making the experiences of the old days pay a dividend to Uncle Sam, by helping to keep the boat on an even keel.

With best of wishes, and hopes that you do not allow yourself to get too tired.

Devotedly yours,

George Sweet.

U. S. Naval Air Station,
Miami, Florida.

AIR ³²
MAIL