MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

POSSIBLE MESSAGES:

1. BANKING
2. AGRICULTURAL AMENDMENTS
3. ELECTRICITY
4. TRANSPORTATION
5. RAIL PROBLEMS
6. ARTICLE 7-A - Wagner - NRA
7. PURE FOOD AND DRUG
8. TAXES
9. FOREIGN EXCHANGE
10. GOLD CLAUSE
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Subjects for Speech
Oct 13, 42

Inflation
Trip
Manpower
War
War guilt
Good enough
Big
of

PRECAUTIONS

streets,
lights,
air

in your air raid warden.

AMERICA
AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

1. Keep cool.
2. Keep off the streets.
3. Put out the lights.
4. Lie down.
5. Get under cover.
6. Cooperate with your air raid warden.

Stand firm, America!
In Abraham Lincoln, a history, by John W. Galt, New York, 1905, p. 177.

I have been in the habit, as you know, of making notes for myself of the personal likenesses of the people I have met. I have always been struck by the fact that by every means at my disposal, I shall take care that these records are made and preserved.

As for the friends of the personal, my personal will express, I shall have to be↑ in this case, and I hope to see you on September 30th, and I agree with you,

of many personal, friendly.

who are friendly to my measures,
1. Keep cool.
2. Keep off the streets.
3. Put out the lights.
4. Lie down.
5. Get under cover.
6. Cooperate with your air raid warden.

STAND FIRM, AMERICA!
AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

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4. Lie down.
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Stand firm, America!
Statement of Lincoln to Delegation appearing before him on September 30th, 1863.

(1) "You appear to come before me as my friends, if I agree with you,
(2) and not otherwise. I do not here speak of mere personal friendship.
(3) When I speak of my friends I mean those who are friendly to my measures,
(4) to the policy of the Government. I am well aware that by many, by some
(5) even among this delegation - I shall not name them - I have been in
(6) public speeches and in printed documents charged with 'tyranny and
(7) willfulness,' with a disposition to make my own personal will supreme.
(8) I do not intend to be a tyrant. At all events I shall take care that
(9) in my own eyes I do not become one."

Text from Life of Abraham Lincoln... by Ida M. Tarbell.
Volume two ... (New York, Doubleday & McClure Co., 1900) p. 177.

Variants from Tarbell version in Abraham Lincoln, a history
By John G. Nicolay and John Hay. Volume Eight ... (New York,
The Century Co., 1890), p. 219:-

Line 1: "...Still you appear to come ...
Line 7: willfulness.
Statement of Lincoln to Delegation appearing before him on September 30th, 1864.

"You appear to come before me as my friends, if I agree with you, and not otherwise. I do not here speak of mere personal friendship. When I speak of my friends I mean those who are friendly to my measures, to the policy of the Government. I am well aware that by many, by some even among this delegation - I shall not name them - I have been in public speeches and in printed documents charged with tyranny and wilfulness, with a disposition to make my own personal will supreme. I do not intend to be a tyrant. At all events I shall take care that in my own eyes I do not become one."

Found in Nicolay and Hay's "Abraham Lincoln" also in "Life of Lincoln" by Ida Tarbell, Vol. 2 page 177
Statement of Lincoln to Delegation appearing before him on September 30th, 1864

"You appear to come before me as my friends, if I agree with you, and not otherwise. I do not here speak of mere personal friendship. When I speak of my friends I mean those who are friendly to my measures, to the policy of the government. I am well aware that by many, by some even among this delegation - I shall not name them - I have been in public speeches and in printed documents charged with tyranny and wilfulness, with a disposition to make my own personal will supreme. I do not intend to be a tyrant. At all events I shall take care that in my own eyes I do not become one.

Found in Nicoloy and Hay's "Abraham Lincoln" also in "Life of Lincoln" by Ida Tarbell Vol. 2 page 177
BANKS

One hears talk about the banking situation. There are complaints that the banks are not making a living, and that they are over-loaded with Government securities which yield little or no profit.

On the fourth of March, 1933 all the banks in the country were closed. Soon after the inauguration of this Administration the banks were reopened with the assurance that only sound banks would be permitted to function. Money began to pour into the banks. Confidence in the banks has been restored. Deflation was arrested and banks' deposits expanded by $7,000,000,000.

Banks choose to buy Government securities because they have faith in them and if they did not have Government securities to purchase, their assets would be smaller by many billions of dollars and their earnings would vanish.

It is curious that in England the proportion of the banks' assets that is in Government securities is even larger than it is here, and yet we hear no outcry about the unsound position of the British banks.
Business conditions during the first quarter of the year have shown definite improvement both as compared with the preceding quarter and with the same quarter of 1954.

During the first quarter of the year industrial production was the highest for this period since 1950, exceeding the volume in the corresponding quarter of 1954 by about 2 per cent. While there has been some irregularity in the forward movement, gains have been recorded for a wide variety of industries.

An indication of the improvement is found in the statistics of bank debits outside New York City which are up 12 per cent for the first quarter over a year ago.

Surveys of business conditions now being made on a weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis by the Department of Commerce indicate a steady and consistent improvement in economic and social conditions. Statistically, we find that up to the end of 1954 such outstanding gains as the following were recorded: Industrial production, 43 per cent; manufacturing production, 51 per cent; electric-power production, 20 per cent; retail sales in department stores, 33 per cent; variety stores, 18 per cent; rural general stores, 98 per cent; sales of new passenger automobiles, 97 per cent; freight-car loadings, 26 per cent; factory employment, 54 per cent; factory payrolls, 70 per cent; life-insurance payrolls, 30 per cent; stock prices based on 207 issues, 60 per cent; and bond prices based on 60 trading issues, 50 per cent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Money Issue</th>
<th>Amount in Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver certificates</td>
<td>$6,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Notes of 1890</td>
<td>$2,535,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Notes</td>
<td>$64,415,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Reserve Bank Notes</td>
<td>$3,135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Reserve Bank Notes</td>
<td>$92,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bank Notes</td>
<td>$809,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold certificates</td>
<td>$2,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus for each dollar in actual circulation there was about $2.65 in gold and about 24 in silver.

In March 31, 1933, there was in circulation outside of the Treasury and Federal Reserve banks about 65 billions of all forms of money. In gold and there was a silver stock in the Treasury and in circulation, having monetary value of approximately $1,000,000,000. All these silver certificates are freely exchangeable for all other forms of United States currency, or for its equivalent in gold or the United States Treasury, or to any bank and for a silver dollar certificate.

Anyone can take a silver certificate to a bank and get a silver dollar certificate.

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In the Event of a European War

I

(1) It is of the highest importance that public opinion be mobilized in the first week. In 1914 the State Department and the President did absolutely nothing to create public opinion except (a) the statement of Secretary Bryan that the United States proposed to be wholly neutral, and (b) the appeal by President Wilson to the nation asking the country not only to be neutral in fact but also neutral in their minds. The result was a conflicting flood of opinions, suggestions, forecasts and general confusion.

It is my belief based on close association with the 1914 situation that today certain fundamentals of humanity and Christianity are more clearly apparent than in 1914. That you are the culmination not of two schools of thought - two fundamentals of government - but rather the culminating between the 43 years (since 1871) of a race for domination between two approximately equal groups of nations - the German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Kingdom of Italy. We are after all instructed to hold the same adherence to the rules of international law and of warfare as the Russian Empire and the French Republic. Great Britain fell into the same category of what were then thought of as standards of civilization. Therefore, the triple alliance in July 1914 had many friends in this country just as Russia, France and England did. While actual hostilities proved a surprise, public opinion in the United States condemned the triple alliance not because of a difference in fundamentals of civilization but because they
forced war on the slim pretext of the assassinations of Sarajero and because almost immediately Germany invaded a neutral state - Belgium.

Today, however, the situation is a very different one. For 20 years in Italy and for 5 years in Germany a new form of government nearly been put into operation but always, we must admit, succeeded to a great extent in the international affairs of each nation. This form of government, especially in Germany, is hated by 90 percent of us Americans because it has always denied to the German, and to a less extent the Italian people, the liberties which these peoples had before - liberties which we considered essential to any representative or Democratic form of government. Minorities have been recklessly terrorized or evicted, free elections are abolished, free speech and free press are destroyed, and on top of all of this, the people of both nations have been put to work building up armaments of all kinds to an unimagined extent.

This brings me to the final phase of current facts. The American people would not be so easily disturbed if the German and Italian purposes and actions related solely to international policies. But the American people realize that German and Italian purposes and acts do definitely concern themselves with the affairs of other nations. That's the meat in the nut so far as American opinion is concerned. They realize that if Germany and Italy succeed in imposing the dictator form of government on their European neighbors, or become so powerful that the smaller states of Europe will be bullied into doing their will the next and logical German or Italian movement, separately or
in combination, will be against other parts of the world - French Colonies, Belgian Colony, British Colonies - or with equal likelihood one or more of the American Republics.

Summing it up, therefore, I am convinced that the American people realize exactly where we should stand - not as a possible belligerent, but as the greatest nation whose public opinion and sympathies lie definitely against the aggressions of Germany and Italy and therefore definitely on the side of those other nations which abhor those methods.

It is my thought that the President should inform the American people as a whole either by a formal statement or by a broadcast or both in the simplest possible terms just what the American government thinks of the outbreak of general European war and just where the American people ought to stand in relation to that war.

At the same time it is my thought that the Congress should be advised of the policy of the Secretary of State and of the President, and be asked for the necessary legislation to carry out that policy.

In other words a message to the Congress could cover very simply the following:

(a) A European war has broken out threatening to involve the cradle of Western civilization.

(b) This time there is no doubt in the mind of any person as to the fundamental issues involved in this war. It is a conflict between a form of government which (whatever may be said for it in regard to its international affairs, and as practiced a menace to peace, because it seeks to exert its
influence by conquest to other nations which are differently
governed.

(c) The United States proposes to take no military part in this war and intends to send no armies to Europe.

(d) The United States has, however, a definite interest in the outcome of this war. The overwhelming majority of Americans realize that if Germany and Italy and their methods are victorious, it is as certain as anything can be certain that they will seek to exert their methods and their domination all over the world. That means that if they are victorious in Europe we would have to fight them in the American hemisphere. Probably that day would come quickly because Germany and Italy completely victorious in Europe would strike in the Americas while fully mobilized and victorious.

(e) There can be, therefore, no question that the United States must do everything that it can short of fighting in the European scene to prevent Italy and Germany from a victorious assertion of their methods and policies. In this there is, I believe, overwhelming approval on the part of our people.

(f) In order to do what America can, the Neutrality Law should be at once amended as follows:

(1) American citizens should be allowed to go into the war zone only at their own risk.

(2) American ships would go into the war zone only at their own risk.

(3) American citizens would travel on foreign frigate ships only at their own risk.

(4) No munitions or supplies should be allowed to go
directly or indirectly into German or Italian dominated country from the United States except at their own risk.

(5) American supplies of all kinds, including every kind of war material, food stuffs, etc. should be allowed to be sold to any nation at war with Germany and Italy - and to neutral nations if it is clearly established that American exports will not be used in any shape, manner or form by Germany or Italy.

(No #6)

(7) Every effort should be made to line up every other nation especially in this hemisphere in the adoption of this policy in the interest of the maintenance of the democratic form of government.

*************
In that war for a human responsibility: it fought the good fight, on those last days.

,in our memory, served the

...
In that war for a human responsibility; it fought the good fight and saved the
life of those same men. We served the
in our memory served the
In that war for a human responsibility; it fought the good human fight...
served the

in that war for a human

responsibility; it fought the good

conscious human

same. We

last

those

sion of

who went

on kept

days,

 abroad

In our memory, it fought the good fight.

The words a human serves the responsibility.

Last those

one...
Our memory served the responsibility; it fought the good fight. 

We must remember that war for a human being is the most destructive of all. 

It is a war against our fellow human beings. 

We must remember that it was not just about fighting. 

It was about a battle for humanity. 

The good fight is not just about winning. 

It is about doing our best in the face of adversity. 

We must remember that those who fought for our freedom are truly heroes. 

Their sacrifice will never be forgotten.
As our memory served the case, in that war for a human

responsible; it fought the good

cause - those

heroic and precious human

heroes - those

same. We
don't

wrong, concerning the
element - these

days, abroad,
And our memory served the

It that war for a human

Responsibility; it fought the good

precious human

same. We

last

those

The event

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abroad

lie
In our memory served the

In that war for a human

Responsibility; it fought the good

precious human

same. We

last

those

ion of

he went—

being kept

days; abroad

lie
Our party once before in our memory served the
Nation in a great emergency. In that war for a human
principle it met its responsibility; it fought the good
fight; it kept the faith -- the faith in the precious human
value of the common man. Now the issue is the same. We
pledge our word to those common men who, in the last
analysis, carry the burdens and fight the battles -- those
people ignored and rebuffed by this administration of
forgotten ideals and forgotten duties.

The Commander-in-Chief who went
his way in sorrow and suffering kept
his faith in democratic government--
unshaken, even in his last days,
when coward reaction was abroad
in the land. That faith we lie
captains, carry on.
But this advanced
what he knew are they

Surface - and

For too many I am

People kinship in her

That what we see are the

Never came I ever called

the old determined

death the new idea

We will

Then I will be

Satisfied with criminals b

They also know them

them again & what They

want.
Do we travel the road that we have opened — does it keep us or does it turn back at this place, satisfied with ourselves and our well-being?

Memories. It is not easy for us to think how many lives we have saved. The savior is more than the savior saved. To dedicate the sacrifice dedicated. If there is a thorn or thorn there in our way, it is always a thorn or thorn there in our way.
Slough I declared to Slough 4 as we lay

Not civil war, but civil war upon

the long long lanterns of the

plundered bees.

'Twas run by Super Captains 3

Regimented or Super-Statesmen 2

A totalitatem total.

A new order

A new surge

A new surge
Dear Bill:

This is 5th draft. What do you think? It must be cut 1/6.

F. D. R.

Dear Mr. President

Pages #14 to #25 are just right and factual. Pages #1-#2 a great introduction. For Pages #2-#14 stress should be placed on the fact that the honor of the soldier has been cast to the winds and the war of today has been transferred to the civilian and non-combatant populations who are being driven into holes in the ground in order to glorify a so-called holy conquest. In all other wars men have fought and died for the protection of their women and children, in this war it is "kill women and children first". With all the vaunted efficiency in this war there is still the concentration camp in the background and the servants of God in chains. We do not have this in America and with God's help we are not going to have it. The activities of the Nazis in U. S. I would minimize or rather not acknowledge. The appeasers I would refer to Denmark, Norway, Belgium, France and England before she woke up. There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness. There can be no reasoning with an incendiary bomb. This is not a contest between the money dollar and the work dollar. This is a contest between earned and requisitioned dollars.-- between craft and whip. Then all help to Britain.

S.

W. KNUDSEN
Dear Bill:

This is 5th draft. What do you think? It must be cut 1/6.

F. D. R.

Dear Mr. President

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W. KNUDSEN
MEMO FOR THE P. S.

I think you will have to find out from the President to whom he gave the first nine copies -- perhaps No. 14 went to a Dutchess County neighbor.

G.
No. 10 - Grace G. Tully

No. 11 Marvin H. McIntyre
No. 12 Stephen T. Early
No. 13 Ross McIntire
No. 14
No. 15 Cordell Hull
No. 16 Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
No. 17 Mrs. Dern
No. 18 Homer Cummings
No. 19 James A. Farley
No. 20 Claude A. Swanson
No. 21 Harold L. Ickes
No. 22 Henry A. Wallace
No. 23 Daniel C. Roper
No. 24 Frances Perkins
No. 25 W. W. Howes
No. 26 Harry Woodring
No. 27 R. Walton Moore
No. 28 Summer Welles
No. 29 Francis Sayre

No. 30 William Phillips
No. 31 William C. Bullitt
No. 32 Felix Frankfurter
No. 33 Grace Hartley-Howe
No. 34 Miss Mary Wooley
No. 35 Stephen Wise
No. 36 Miss Dorothy Jones
No. 37 Miss Roberta Bevers
No. 38 Rudolph Forster
No. 39 William Hassett
No. 40 Samuel I. Rosenman
No. 41 Tom Corcoran
SOUTH AMERICAN SPEECHES - FOLLWING:

J. VICE PRESIDENT
S. SECRETARY OF STATE
S. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
S. SECRETARY OF WAR
S. ATTORNEY GENERAL
P. POSTMASTER GENERAL
S. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
S. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
S. SECRETARY OF LABOR
S. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

SING:
S. LORD TWEEDSMUIR
S. BASIL O'CONNOR
S. HARRY HOPKINS
S. EMIL HURJA
S. SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN

HON. MARVIN H. McINTYRE
HON. THOMAS G. CORCORAN
HON. STEPHEN T. EARLY
VINCENT ASTOR
HARRY HOOKER
INAUGURAL ADDRESS - JUNE 11, 1933

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HON. FREDERICK A. DELANO
HON. R. WALTON MOORE
HON. SUMNER WELLES

HARRY HOPKINS
SMILE HAYES
SAM ROBISON

38 20 7 at 30

10 20 2.50
87 10

Y'all can go under contract

Y'alls both 'll be killed. I'm just going.
BOUND COPIES OF THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTH AMERICAN SPEECHES - DE LUXE EDITION - GIVEN TO THE FOLLOWING:

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DR. ROSS T. McINTIRE
CAPTAIN PAUL BASTEDO
HON. J. WALTER LAMBETH
CAPTAIN HEWITT

THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
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HON. J. WALTER LAMBETH
CAPTAIN HEWITT

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
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THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

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HARRY HOOKER

LORD TWEEDSMUIR
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HON. JAMES A. FAHEY
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HON. DANIEL C. ROPER
HON. FRANCES PERKINS

HON. MARVIN H. McINTYRE
HON. STEPHEN T. EARLY
HON. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT
RUDOLPH FORSTER
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MARGUERITE A. LE HAND

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HON. W. I. MYERS
HON. ROBERT FECHNER
HON. FRANK R. McGINNICH
HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY
ADMIRAL CHRISTIAN J. PEOPLES
J. LIONBERGER DAVIS
MRS. LOUIS McH. HOWE
FRANK C. WALKER

HON. MARRINER S. ECCELES
HON. RAYMOND B. STEVENS
HON. STEWART MCDONALD
GENERAL FRANK T. HINES
HON. FREDERIC A. DELANO
HON. R. WALTON MOORE
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INAUGURAL ADDRESS - JANUARY 20, 1937 - GIVEN TO
THE FOLLOWING:

HON. JOHN N. GARNER
HON. CORDELL HULL
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
HON. HARRY H. WOODRING
HON. HOMER S. CUMMINGS
HON. JAMES A. FARLEY
HON. CLAUDE A. SWANSON
HON. HAROLD L. ICKES
HON. HENRY A. WALLACE
HON. DANIEL C. ROPER
HON. FRANCES PERKINS

HON. MARVIN H. McINTYRE
HON. STEPHEN T. EARLY
HON. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT
RUDOLPH R.
MAU!
MARG ... END BAND

HON. MARRINER S. ECIGES
HON. RAYMOND B. STEVENS
HON. STEWART MCDONALD
GENERAL FRANK T. HINES
HON. FREDERIC A. DELANO
HON. R. WALTON MOORE
HON. SUMNER WELLES

ADVISRAL GARY T. GRAYSON
HON. JERSEY H. JONES
HON. JOHN H. FAHEY
HON. HARRY L. HOPKINS
HON. W. I. MYERS
HON. ROBERT FECHNER
HON. FRANK R. McNINCH
HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY

ADVISRAL CHRISTIAN J. PEOPLES
J. LIONBERGER DAVIS
MRS. LOUIS McH. HOWE
FRANK G. WALKER
My dear Senator Tobey:

Now that the little census blitzkrieg which you led so gallantly seems about to have spent its force, and since we are approaching the Easter Season when the spirit of charity and forgiveness should prevail, I am writing to ask you to join with me in binding up the wounds.

I am appealing to you to do this in the interest of a good census, and especially in the interest of more than 3,000 progressive cities whose Chambers of Commerce and leading citizens have organized to cooperate locally to see that the coming census is a good one. For, remember, these cities are about to have photographs taken which must be their official likenesses for the next ten years, and it is important to them that the likenesses be sharply in focus.

These are the things which you can generously do now which will demonstrate that Americans, although partisans, can really get together for the common good after they have indulged in their political fun:

1. Write a letter, please, to Mrs. J. Warren Burgess, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Tulsa, Oklahoma, telling her that you were in error when you announced over the radio that the census schedule of 1940 contained the question "Have you ever been divorced?" Explain to her that you were in error in needlessly arousing the ire of many women, resulting in many violent protests to Members of Congress over a question which is not even in the schedule. Kindly explain to her that the question touching on this subject in the 1940 Census is the same that has appeared in census schedules since 1890 and requires simply an indication of the "marital condition" of each person—man and woman—as of April 1, 1940. Each person will be listed as "single," "married," "widowed," or "divorced." If a divorced person is remarried, he or she will simply report "married" and there will be no probing into previous marital history. There will be no question on "how many times divorced" as you stated over the radio.

2. Please admit in your next radio address that when you stated that certain questions on occupation were asked only of men, and not of women, you were completely in error, as the fact is that all employed persons, both male and female, will be asked to indicate the occupation and industry in which they were employed during the week preceding the census, and unemployed persons, both male and female, will indicate the occupation and industry in which they were last employed. Please be generous enough to admit, therefore, that this question has no relation to mobilization for war, but is intended simply to get basic statistics on the nation's industrial and occupational skill.
3. Please be generous enough to admit that a large proportion of unemployment involves persons engaged in part-time employment and irregular employment, and that the best measure of the degree of such unemployment is the amount of wage income earned during the year. Be fair enough to explain that the main purpose of this inquiry on wages and salaries is to get a measure of this twilight zone between employment and unemployment; that the question on income involves only persons whose income is $5,000 and less and does not include income from dividends, interest, and other non-wage sources. It would be very helpful, in removing partisanship from the discussion of this question, if you would tell your followers that the Congressional Act directing the Census Bureau to make "inquiries on unemployment" was passed by a Congress controlled by your own party in 1899 and signed by a President of your own party.

4. Please be good enough to admit that the inquiry on home mortgage data is not new in this census; that a Congress and a President (Benjamin Harrison) of your own party, in 1899 directed the Census Bureau to obtain this information and that no survey of housing conditions in the United States could be complete without this essential information.

5. Please be frank enough to state the recognized truth that bath and toilet facilities in any home are, perhaps, the most important characteristics to indicate the kind of abode; that they are vital facts in arriving at or justifying claimed values, and that no housing census could be complete without them. Please explain that municipalities, public utilities, real estate men, bankers, and health authorities need these statistics to govern extensions of facilities in cities, and that these inquiries are for the public good.

6. Won't you please help to make your followers understand that the Census Bureau through 150 years has never violated the law requiring secrecy; that all of its executive staff, except the Director, is Civil Service; that the present Director, although a Democrat, has spent 40 years in the service, rising from a clerkship to the top; that he received most of his promotions during administrations of your own party; that he became Assistant Director during the administration of President Hoover; that even now our Assistant Director is a Massachusetts Republican, and that our Chief Statistician for Population, who entered the service 30 years ago during the Taft Administration and the man who probably has had more to do in framing the income questions than any other man, is a Maine Republican.

7. Please be fair enough to admit that if there is any justified criticism over the manner of selecting local enumerators, such correction would be a responsibility of Congress, and that all censuses except one since 1870 have been conducted by a field force selected by your own party.
I appeal to you in this manner because the quality and completeness of these ten-year surveys are of vital interest to men and women of all parties. They cannot be completely successful without public cooperation and to arouse public resistance through incorrect statements and improper implications is taking a desperate chance with public welfare.

With a sincere desire to have your cooperation rather than your opposition, I appeal to you to join in making the 1940 Census successful.

I appeal to you without any resentment for what has happened for I realize that to err is human; to forgive Divine.

Respectfully yours,

(SIGNED) WILLIAM L. AUSTIN
Director.

Hon. Charles W. Tobey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.