

PPF 3824
DILLON, CLARENCE

94/18

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

PPF

FROM The White House
Washington

PPF
3824

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

4/17/33

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1922

Clarence Dillon,
Nassau and ~~Riverside~~ Cedar Sts.,
New York City.

REGRET DELAY STOP PRESIDENT REQUESTS YOU SEE SECRETARY OF
STATE STOP SUGGEST THREE THIRTY WEDNESDAY ADVISE
M H McIntyre, Secretary to the President.

Shover

M

*Ask him down when
he gets back*

FDR

mm

Clarence Dillon, Esq.,
Nassau and Cedar Streets,
New York City.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS - GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
TELEGRAM

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

PPF

D F.

FROM The White House
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Clarence Dillon, Esq.,
Nassau and Cedar Streets,
New York City.

D F.

PPF

Handwritten scribble

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

P.P.F.
3824

4/2

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Clarence Dillon called me
to say that he was sailing for Europe
Saturday to be gone two or three weeks.

Said that he would let me
know as soon as he got back and would be
very glad to come down any time the President
would like to see him.

Vertical handwritten notes:
1
2
3
4
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11
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14
15
16
17
18
19
20

MHM

M-

*Ask him down when
he gets back*

FDR

mm

Clarence Dillon, Esq.,
Dillon, Reid & Company,
2 Nassau Street,
New York, N. Y.

THE M. H. MCINTYRE
SECRETARY
TO THE PRESIDENT

D F.

PPF

W. Miller

March 18, 1936

My dear Mr. Dillon:

The President has been wanting to see you to talk about various things in which you are both interested but the pressure of official business has been particularly great and tomorrow he is leaving for a short holiday. He has asked me to write you to say he hopes that after his return you will come down and have luncheon with him. I will get in touch with you soon after April first.

Very sincerely yours,

M. H. MCINTYRE
Assistant Secretary
to the President

mm

Clarence Dillon, Esq.,
Dillon, Read & Company,
28 Nassau Street,
New York, N. Y.

Handwritten notes:
M. H. McIntyre
March 18, 1936
Dillon, Read & Company
28 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/18/36

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McINTYRE:

The President had Grace dic-
tate this to me from her notes and asks
that you do make the arrangements for
him to come down after April first.
Grace says the President wants this man
given a little attention as he is very
friendly.

R. B.

D. H.

*Lanahan
w/ filing
(2)*

Charles D. Miller, 244
244 Madison Street,
New York 17, N.Y.
New York.

PPF

3824

D. H.
Mrs. L. L. L. L.
for filing
(2)

CONFIDENTIAL

September 30, 1936.

Dear Clarence:-

I wonder if you would be willing to write out for me, during the next month, your ideas or suggestions for changes in the tax laws. The Joint Committee of the Senate and House will be meeting in November and will probably confer with me. I would not, of course, use your name in any way but I should like to have some of your ideas for my personal assistance.

Always sincerely,

Clarence Dillon, Esq.,
28 Nassau Street,
New York City,
New York.

28 Nassau Street
New York

AF
re: mail

THE WHITE HOUSE
OCT 8 1936
RECEIVED

October 7, 1936

Dear Franklin:

I shall be delighted to undertake
the work you have suggested and sincerely hope that my
thoughts on the subject may be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,

Grace Tilton

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

D. H.

H. for your app. file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
NOV 6 1936
RECEIVED

10/26/36 P.P.F. 3824

file 76/31/37

356

ackd 11/9/36

10/26/36

Said Clarence Dillon:

"The President asked me a few weeks ago to prepare a memo for him. Ask Mr. McIntyre to please say to the President that the memo is ready and that I can bring it down to him or meet him anywhere, any time, he would like after tomorrow.

o discuss
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h boundless
ection Day
u have done

"You might say this: That I don't care to bother the President with the memo now -- that it can wait until after the Election if he prefers. The only reason I am calling it to his attention is now is so he would know I am prepared to talk to him in case he is thinking of saying something more on that subject before the Election and would like to talk it over with me."

'lou

10/24/36

(Let him know either way at Teapack N.J. 308)

nuton phoned Dillon who is to ask him for an appointment after election

K

phoned Nelson 11/17/36

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PPF
3824

THE WHITE HOUSE
NOV 6 1936
RECEIVED

936

ackd
11/19/36
at

10/26/36

Said Clarence Dillon:

"The President asked me a few weeks ago to prepare a memo for him. Ask Mr. McIntyre to please say to the President that the memo is ready and that I can bring it down to him or meet him anywhere, any time, he would like after tomorrow.

"You might say this: That I don't care to bother the President with the memo now -- that it can wait until after the Election if he prefers. The only reason I am calling it to his attention is now is so he would know I am prepared to talk to him in case he is thinking of saying something more on that subject before the Election and would like to talk it over with me."

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ion for
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ection Day
ou have done

lou

(Let him know either way at
Teapack N.J. 308)

K

28 Nassau Street
New York



November 5, 1936

*acked
11/19/36
at*

Dear Franklin:

At your convenience, I am ready to discuss with you the memorandum which you asked me to prepare.

Never before, in the long history of our country, have the American people shown their affection for any man, and their trust in his leadership, with such boundless enthusiasm as they now show for you. The vote on Election Day was a joyous expression of gratitude for all that you have done for the country, and all your friends rejoice.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Dillon

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

November 19, 1936

My dear Mr. Dillon:

I believe that I phoned you last week with reference to your letter to the President of November fifth, but in view of the rush of business I am not quite sure.

In the event that I did not, I want you to know that the President said he was sorry that he would not have an opportunity to see you before leaving and to tell you that he would like to talk the matter over with you as soon as he returns.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Assistant Secretary
to the President

ad-

Clarence Dillon, Esq.,
28 Nassau Street,
New York, N. Y.

P.P.F.

ags *

The following send messages of holiday greeting to the President.
Filed Dec. 29, 1936

UPSHAW, Wm. D.
Asheville, N. Car.

~~DILLON, Clarence~~
New York, N. Y.

TAYLOR, Myron and Anabel
New York, N. Y.

FISHER, Fred J.
Detroit, Mich.

WILLERT, Horence Arthur
Amagansett, N. Y.

CARTER, Amon G.
Ft. Worth, Texas

EDISON, Charles
West Orange, N. J.

GUGGENHEIM, Max
Middletown, Ohio

LOEB, P. J.
New York, N. Y.

BIDDLE, Tony, Jr.
address not shown

WALKER, Frank C.
New York, N. Y.

DOHERTYS, The
New York, N. Y.

VANDERBILT, Neil
Miami Beach, Fla.

SWOPE, Margaret and Herbert Bayard
New York, N. Y.

BINGHAMS
London

HAYS, Jessie and Will
Sullivan, Ind.

HURST, Fannie
New York, N. Y.

BOWES, Major Edward
New York, N. Y.

JONES, Jessie
Houston, Texas

POINDEXTER, Joseph B.
Governor of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

PATON, Henry T.
Eminence, Ky.

BIRCKHEAD, Mrs. George Ella
Kansas City, Mo.

*LUCAS, C. J. P.
Louisville, Ky.

*TROY, John W.
*Governor of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

LANKIN, Oliver
Protection, Kans

GNORRA, Miss Angelina
Aliquippa, Pa.

STARNER, Beatrice
Tupelo, Miss.

VANDERHOOF, James R.
Lamoni, Iowa

SKOUSEN, Mr. and Mrs. R.O.
No address

LIND, Mr and Mrs, J. I.
Cleveland, Ohio

ANDREWS, Mrs. Rosettia
Piedmont, S. Car.

FISCH, Mr. William
Atlanta, Ga.

BURDICK, Mrs. Margaret
Chicago, Ill.
(requests a card from the President)

PARMENTER, Lester S.
Laguna Beach, Calif.
(requests card from President)

SKILL, Charles V.
New York, N. Y.
(requests card from President)

*JONES, Hon. J. Weldon
Acting High Commissioner to the
Philippine Islands.
Manila, Philippine Islands

*CRAMER, Lawrence W.
Governor of Virgin Islands
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands

*WARDELL, Justus S.
Washington, D. C.

See P.F. 1000 (Initial of writer)

P.P.F.
3824

P.P.F.

P.P.F.

939

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

P.P.F.
3824

1-25-39

r and
tful

Memo. for Mr. McIntyre:

t your
u when

Clarence Dillon of N. Y. C.,
phoned. Is at the Metropolitan Club
and will be there today, and tomorrow,
too, if the President can spare him
a few minutes. Asks if we can leave
word at the Metropolitan Club what
his chances are of having a moment with
the President, this afternoon or to-
morrow. If he cannot he wants to go
on back to N. Y.

x P.P.F.
9.W

Roberta

RB/mma

P.P.F.

P.P.F.
3824

February 11, 1939

Dear Mr. President

My dear Mr. Dillon: *Clarence*

Thank you much for that grand letter and also for the wine. You were mighty thoughtful to send it along.

I shall be interested to learn about your trip and hope you will let me hear from you when you return.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Clarence Dillon, Esq.,
124 East 80th Street,
New York, N. Y.

x P.P.F.
9-W

RB/mme

*Queen Mary on Friday
Afternoon, going to London*

P.P.F.

124, EAST 80TH STREET.

me
By 4 Prepare
Reply

Dear Mr President

me 2/11/39

x P.P.F.
9-11

I have had conversations
in regard to the possibility of
an Irish organization such
as we discussed. And expect
to develop it further tomorrow.

I am sailing in the
Queen Mary on Friday
Afternoon, going to London +

Paris, and of course anywhere
else if I can do anything
for you. Should you by any
chance wish to send any
word to me I can be
reached all day through
John 4-3000. And could fly to
Washington if desired.

When I return, in a few
weeks, I shall do all I can
to further business

Cooperation with the
Administration.

New York, N. Y.

doing
favors

name
from
124, EAST 80TH STREET
pleased with

Cooperation with

Admin is treason

P. P. F.

I am pleased with what we

124, EAST 80TH STREET.

have been able to do and are
doing toward being helpful

to the S.E.C. and in the

public utility situation. And I

am sure with a few

effective fellows we can do

much toward business

cooperation. Confidence is

contagious.

I am sending to you

with my best wishes a few

x P.P.F.
9-11

P. P. F.

bottles of our wine. The Claret
is my favorite year - it
should be allowed to rest for a
few weeks after being shipped -
The white wine, which you may
not know, and of which we make
only a limited amount, I trust
you will like.

Sincerely,

Clarence Dillon

8.2.39

P. P. F.

P.P.F.
3824

March 24, 1939.

Dear Clarence:-

I have had word from the Customs' people in New York that you have sent me four cases of wine, which I am having shipped to Hyde Park. Ever so many thanks for your thought of me, and I know we shall all enjoy it.

x P.P.F.
9-W

My best wishes to you and I hope that I shall see you one of these days soon.

Always sincerely,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Clarence Dillon, Esq.,
Dillon, Read & Co.,
28 Nassau Street,
New York, N. Y.

P. P. F.

File

March 29, 1939

Dear Mr. Dillon:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of March twenty-seventh. He would appreciate it if you would have the glass sent to Hyde Park as he is going to serve some of the wine to the royalty when they visit this summer.

The President hopes to see you soon after he gets back from Warm Springs.

Very sincerely,

EDWIN M. WATSON

Clarence Dillon, Esq.
Dillon, Read & Co.
28 Nassau Street
New York, New York

x P.P.F.
9-9

P.P.F.

273.39

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

P.P.F.

3824

Dear Mr. President

March 29, 1939.

PA:

Tell Clarence that I would like
to have the glass sent to Hyde Park.

I am going to serve some of the wine to
the royalty when they visit this summer.

See him very soon when I get back.

F.D.R.

decanter made for you,
like the ones we use at
Haut Brion. It will take
three or four weeks to
make them and as
you are sending the

39.

on

x1179-10

on

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VELT

x48-A King + Queen folder
x1175565
x48

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

P.P.F.

Pa

27.3.39

28 Nassau Street

P.P.F.

3824

Dear Mr President

I received yr kind note
this morning. When I was
in Paris the other day
I ordered some glasses and
decanter made for you,
like the ones we use at
Haut Brion. It will take
three or four weeks to
make them and as
you are sending the

39.

on

x1179-10

on

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use

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na

ur

VELT

x48-A King + Queen folder
x1175565
x48

x48-A King + Queen John
x pp2565
84x

Wine to Hyde Park maybe
you would prefer to have
the glass sent there also.

would you be good enough
to have some one let
me know?

I hope I may see you
soon as I'm sure I have
stuff worth yr hearing.

Very Truly

Clarence Dillon

His Excellency

The President of the United States

--

P. P. F.

P. P. F.

3824

28 Nassau Street
New York

June 1, 1939

June 16, 1939.

Dear Clarence:-

It was not until I got home on Saturday morning last that I saw the very wonderful glass. It had all been put out on the sideboard and we christened the decanters that night for the first dinner at our house for the King and Queen. In the middle of the dinner one of the tables with a lot of china on it tipped over, but, thank the Lord, your decanters are safe.

x 1179-10

I hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Clarence Dillon, ^{*}Esq.,
28 Nassau Street,
New York City,
New York.

x48-A King & Queen folder
x PP75565
x48

P. P. F.

28 Nassau Street
New York

26/39

June 1, 1939

Dear Mr. President:

I have just received a letter from the Chateau Haut Brion which might be of interest to you as your Secretary wrote me that you were going to serve some of your Haut Brion when the King and Queen are at Hyde Park.

x
The President of France, at his dinner at the Elysee for the King and Queen, on their recent visit to Paris, served Haut Brion 1924 and when he returned their visit, at the dinner at Buckingham Palace they gave him Haut Brion 1904. I notice by the Press that in Quebec at the official luncheon the other day they served 1922. These are all good vintages but none of them down the same alley as your 1906, which we all think is the greatest claret "in our time". As you have probably "guessed" I am a nut on the subject.

I was sorry to see by the Press that you have been laid up with a cold. Hope you are all over it by now.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Carver Dillon

x369

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

RB/mdp

P. P. F.

3-28-39

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Apr. 11

26/39

Mr. Kannee:

Please put this
man down for a
15-minute date on
the 11th of April.

March 28, 1939.

Kannee

R
RAL WATSON

Can you give him a
appointment
on the 11th or twelfth?

E.M.W.

F. D. R.

*had long talks with Daladier,
Paul Reynaud, Laval + Marshal
Petain just before he left for
Spain. In London I saw
many people. I also have
reports of ... which*

RB/mdp

are of interest. And if

P. P. F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Apr. 11

126/39

March 28, 1939. *K. W. M. H.*

MEMORANDUM FOR
GENERAL WATSON

Will you give him a
twenty minute appointment
on April eleventh or twelfth?

F. D. R.

*Conversations & impressions. I
had long talks with Daladier,
Paul Reynaud, Laval & Marshal
Petain just before he left for
Spain. In London I saw
many people. I also have*

RB/mdp

are of interest. And if

P. P. F.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

25.3.39

124 EAST 80TH STREET

126/39

Dear Mr President

I am just back fr
Paris and London & should
like to tell you of my
Conversations & impressions. I
had long talks with Daladier,
Paul Reynaud - Laval & Maréchal
Pétain just before he left for
Spain. In London I saw
many people. I also have
reports fr Germany which
are of interest. And if

Very truly yours
W. W. R. R.

RB/mdp

P.P.F.

They are as correct p: here
in as they have been up
to now they are alarming.

139

Douglas' appointment was
great stuff. I hope you
have a man of his
courage & judgment to carry
on in the S.E.C.

P

I am so sorry to hear
you have a cold & sincerely
hope it is alright now.

P.P.F.
3824
Sincerely,
Clarence Dillon #

His Excellency
The President of the United States.

RB/mdp

These phone numbers

P. P. F.

7/20/39

7/26/39

19

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 14, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR
GENERAL WATSON

P. P. F.

38924

Will you call Clarence Dillon
at Pea Pack 307 - New Jersey - and
say I would like to see him next
week - either Tuesday, Wednesday
or Thursday - in Washington but
if it would be more convenient I
could see him at Hyde Park a little
later on?

F. D. R.

Kauner

Please phone Sumner

RB/mdp

P. P. F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/17/39

MEMORANDUM FOR KANNEE

To speak to the General tomorrow with respect to Clarence Dillion who can come down Thursday morning for his interview with the President or, if the President prefers, will come up to Hyde Park.

Possibly the President may prefer to have him at Hyde Park Friday morning after the press conference, or Saturday.

K.

Handwritten notes:
W...
...
...
...

Handwritten: 7/26/39

nd
to
to

RB/mdp

P. P. F.

79/26/39

P. P. F.
3874

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-25-39

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Clarence Dillon 'phones he has the names you asked him for the other day and several other important matters. Wants to know if he can come down and give them to you Wednesday.

E.M.W.

Whitehall 3-2978

RB/mdp

P. P. F.

P. P. F.
3824

file

December 16, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR APPOINTMENTS TO BE TAKEN UP
My dear Mr. Dillon:

I have talked to the President about your desire to come down and see him and he asked me to tell you that he would appreciate it very much if you could defer this visit until a little later on. As you know, the Congress convenes early in January and the President is, as a result, extremely busy preparing his annual Messages, which of course call for innumerable conferences with the various departmental officials.

If you will, therefore, get in touch with me shortly after the first of the year, I will be glad to arrange a convenient time.

With sincere appreciation of your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,

Defer
EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President
EW

Clarence Dillon, Esq.,
28 Nassau Street,
New York, N. Y.

RB/mdp

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/13/39

MEMORANDUM FOR APPOINTMENTS TO BE TAKEN UP
DECEMBER 18, 1939

Clarence Dillon said that the President probably knows the subject of discussion and that if the President is too busy he will be glad to come in later on.

I promised to let him know on Monday as to whether he is to have an appointment on Tuesday or whether it is to be deferred until the President has more leisure.

K.

mb

*Deferred
Emw.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

107

3824

12-12339

Next week
↑

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

Clarence Dillon 'phoned from his place in New Jersey. Wants to see the President this afternoon, or tomorrow, and I told him we would phone or wire him in an hour.

RB

Teatack 308

*Ask President
Tomorrow for
Thursday*

mb

P. P. F.

3824

November 18, 1940

Dear Clarence:

I just want you to know that I deeply appreciate that message you sent me. Thank you ever so much for your thought of me⁺ *for all you did.* Always sincerely yours,

FDR

Clarence Dillon, Esq., #
28 Nassau Street,
New York, N. Y.

mb

5

CLASS OF SERVICE
 This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NT=Overnight Telegram
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE
 PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
 CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
 FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NBL25 3 NON SUB=NEWYORK NY

1940 NOV 6 AM 12 26

Sped.
 11-18-40
 TTB

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT=

HIP HIP HOORAH=

CLARENCE DILLON.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

P.P. 7.
3824

R.F.D.

note to Clarence

Residence address

WESTERN
UNION

December 31, 1940

Dear Clarence:

I am more than grateful to you for
your very fine telegram about my address. Very
many thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Clarence Dillon, Esq.,
28 Nassau Street,
New York, N. Y.

mdg

Normal, Nevada.

3824

...VICE
...is a full-rate
...gram or Cable-
...gram unless its de-
...ferred character is in-
...dicated by a suitable
...symbol above or pre-
...ceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(53)

SYMBOLS	
DL	= Day Letter
NL	= Night Letter
LC	= Deferred Cable
NLT	= Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram	

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NA1403 26=NEWYORK NY 29 1042P

DEC 29 PM 10 54

PRES ROOSEVELT=

WASHDC=

*add 31
12 mdy*

MY HATS OFF THAT WAS THE CLEAREST AND MOST INSPIRING
STATEMENT MADE IN OUR TIME AND MAY WELL RANK AS THE MOST
MOMENTOUS OF ALL TIME=

CLARENCE DILLON.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

*...hope that I may
be able to see you
I must leave at 5:00
for Little Rock
Army Camp*

on, California, Nevada.

a note to Clarence
President's signature

R.B.B.

3824

Feb 5

Dillon Clarence

6/17/41

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/29/40

R.B.B.
3824

file

107
PP725

MEMORANDUM:

When Clarence Dillon called, R.B.
told him to 'phone the General on his way
back to New York. The President said he
would see him then.

*Telephone to Gen. ...
to the hope that ...
be able to see you ...
I must leave at 5 ...
for Bible Rock ...
Murray Council ...*

*has arranged
6/14/41*

, California, Nevada.

note to Clarence
President's signature

3824

Feb 5
10 pm

TO TAKE UP WEDNESDAY A. M.

.40

help, Pa

On return
from

uf

X107
PP25

help?

I shall be in Washington
on Thursday and shall
telephone to Gen Watson
in the hope that I may
be able to see you.

I must leave at 5³⁰
for Little Rock where
Harvey Couch has

stal

se
7,
co

will
ie

California, Nevada.

note to Clarence
President's signature

R.F.S.

3824

Feb 5
1:50 pm

27
27.5.40
28 Nassau Street Phila. Pa.

Dear Mr President.

Can I be of any help?

I shall be in Washington on Thursday and shall telephone to Gen Watson in the hope that I may be able to see you.

I must leave at 5³⁰ for Little Rock where Harvey Couch has

107
PP25

estal

urse
y,
to

will
he

Nebraska
Montana

California, Nevada.

hooked me for the
Commencement address
at Hendricks College.

I often think of
our conversations over
the past few years
and how right you
have always been.

Always sincerely yours

Clarence Dillon

note to Clarence
President's signature

3824

Feb 5
2:00 pm

PPF
3824
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

2-4-41

107
PP25

MEMORANDUM:

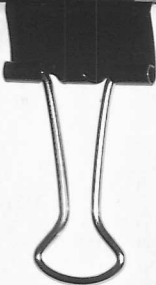
Katherine Foley, secretary to Mr. Forrestal
phoned --

Mr. Forrestal says during the course
of his conversation with the President today,
the President mentioned that he would like to
see Mr. Clarence Dillon (of Dillon & Reed).
Mr. Dillon is here today and tomorrow, and will
be glad to stay over for Thursday to suit the
President's convenience.

ld

Gen. Watson to
ask President
today + let Mr.
Forrestal know

on, California, Nevada.



note to Clarence
President's signature
been transposed
seeing the report on
and he hopes to see

July 29, 1941

3824

PPH
3824

Feb 5
2:00 pm

7

2-5-41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Do you wish Clarence Dillon
to stay over tomorrow to see you?
He is in town, so Jim Forrestal phones
me.

E.M.W.

X107
XPP25

March

IX. Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada.

R.F.F.
3824

...prepare note to Clarence
...the President's signature
...has been tremendously
interested in seeing the report on
the Colleges, and he hopes to see
him soon.

July 29, 1941

July 22, 1941

Dear Clarence:

I have been tremendously interested
in seeing the report on the universities and col-
leges competing in that Essay Contest and want to
thank you for making this summary available to me.

x107
xPP325

My best wishes to you, and I hope to
see you soon.

Always sincerely,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Clarence Dillon, Esq., *
28 Nassau Street,
New York,
New York.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Dillon

x463-Lo
x4193-7/10.

March 1, 1941.

IX. Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada.

Please prepare note to Clarence Dillon for the President's signature saying he has been tremendously interested in seeing the report on the Colleges, and he hopes to see him soon.

July 22, 1941

thought it all This is worth looking over. 15 minutes will do the job.

as a summary 145 universities and colleges competed.

country of the Last fall I suggested the contest to John Stewart Bryan;

subject, "The Next Decade of American Foreign Policy"; papers to be in
by April 1st.

x3575

Of the 145 institutions competing (listed herewith with
very brief excerpts)

99 were belligerent and interventionist

22 cautiously or qualifiedly interventionist

12 were not clear

12 were isolationists.

Take it to bed with you - I am sure you will be interested.

It has been underlined to save your time.

Everyone is thrilled with your clear and direct leadership.

More strength to your arm!

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Dillon

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

x463-6
x4193-7/10.

March 1, 1941.

IX. Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada.

28 Nassau Street
New York

7-23-41

July 22, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Dear Mr. President:

This is worth looking over. 15 minutes will do the job.

145 universities and colleges competed.

Last fall I suggested the contest to John Stewart Bryan;

subject, "The Next Decade of American Foreign Policy"; papers to be in

by April 1st.

x3575

Of the 145 institutions competing (listed herewith with
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More strength to your arm!

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Dillon

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

x463-6
x4193-7/100

March 1, 1941.

IX. Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7-23-41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Jim Forrestal left this. He thought it might be interesting to you as a summary of opinion throughout the country of the policy of the Isolationists.

E. M. W.

that the more significant essays will be published in book form at the end of the academic year.

All essays must be mailed to the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Virginia, not later than ~~March~~ March 1, 1941.

VIII. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah.

IX. Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada.

izes

y

itional competition.

vs:

ppshire, Vermont, Mass-
land, Connecticut.

Jersey, Pennsylvania, West
nd, Delaware, District of

Carolina, South Carolina,

ssee, Alabama, Mississippi,
ana.

na, Ohio.

in, Minnesota, Iowa, Mis-

as, New Mexico, Arizona.

INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL POLICY
DIRECTED BY
THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
IN VIRGINIA



Announcement
OF
The William and Mary Prizes
ON
American Foreign Policy

1 1 1

THREE NATIONAL PRIZES OF \$450 EACH

To be awarded the three committees which have written the best essays in the national competition.

NINE REGIONAL PRIZES OF \$300 EACH

To be awarded the winning committee of each region.

Each cooperating institution is asked to select, in whatever manner it sees fit, a group of three students and a faculty advisor to draft an essay on *The Next Decade of American Foreign Policy*. This memorandum, which should not exceed 5,000 words in length, should analyze the economic, political, geographic, and other factors most likely to influence our foreign policy, and should set forth in conclusion the basic principles of the suggested policy. Within these broad limits the subject is open to individual interpretation.

The judges awarding the prizes will be men of national reputation in the field; three will make the national award, and three in each of the nine regions will make the awards for their respective regions.

The publication rights of all essays will be vested in the College of William and Mary. It is planned that the more significant essays will be published in book form at the end of the academic year.

All essays must be mailed to the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Virginia, not later than ~~March~~ ^{May} 1, 1941.

The regions are as follows:

- I. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
- II. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia.
- III. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.
- IV. Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana.
- V. Michigan, Indiana, Ohio.
- VI. Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri.
- VII. Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.
- VIII. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah.
- IX. Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

FOUNDED IN 1693

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

Region	I. Belligerent and Interventionist	II. Cautiously or qualifiedly Interventionist	III. Not Clear	IV. Clearly Isolationist	Total
I. (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut) Island	17	3	0	1	21
II. (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)	21	4	2	3	30
III. (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida)	14	1	3	1	19
IV. (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana)	12	1	0	1	14
V. (Michigan, Ohio, Indiana)	10	4	1	0	15
VI. (Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri)	7	2	2	5	16
VII. (Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona)	7	0	1	1	9
VIII. (North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming)	6	3	2	0	11
IX. (Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada)	5	4	1	0	10
	<u>99</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>145</u>

While these essays might have been differently classified it is clear that, in any case the overwhelming majority advocate the military defeat of the axis powers as a necessary step in American foreign policy.

W.M.

INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL POLICY *

directed by

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

IN VIRGINIA

* *Yes*
* PP7 1531

The Next Decade of American Foreign Policy

The attached excerpts were drawn from one hundred and
forty-four essays drafted by student committees in as
many colleges, scattered over the country. These stu-
dents represent informed and interested groups in the
colleges rather than the student bodies as a whole.
The essays were prepared after study and discussion
with the aid of faculty members. The excerpts are
those passages which briefly state the views on the
immediate questions of policy in our relation to the
war.

REGION I

Amherst College

Amherst, Mass.

We should, therefore, while arming to keep out of the war, aim to participate in whatever settlement is made to insure the preservation of our own objectives and the formation of a peaceful, cooperative European unit.

Smith College

Northampton, Mass

All aid to Great Britain--war if necessary--must be the stand of the United States at the present time.

Colby College

Waterville, Maine

No longer is American policy aid "short of war"; it is now "all-out aid"--and the line of demarcation is not far distant when this type of aid will be discarded in favor of an outright declaration of war, if events determine it so.

Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy

Medford, Mass.

It is evident that we must strive to achieve the defeat of the Axis powers. The primary requisite in implementing this resolve is a program of all-out aid to Britain even at the risk of war.

Mount Holyoke College

South Hadley, Mass.

Our immediate future is cooperation with Great Britain. In the event of Great Britain's defeat despite our total aid, we too shall be defeated.

Middlebury College

Middlebury, Vermont

We are already at war with Germany. A formal declaration of war on Germany has its advantages and disadvantages, of which the former outweigh the latter...An American-British victory over Germany and her allies has been considered as the eventual outcome of the foreign policy sketched in broad outline here.

University of Connecticut

Storrs, Conn.

For the present American interest in this war lies with Great Britain not because of any moral right alone, but more as a defense against a common enemy.

Williams College

Williamstown, Mass.

A safe and hopeful future for America and for the world will require American leadership in creating at least an Anglo-American concert of power to the end that all peoples everywhere may ultimately enjoy governments of laws and not of men in an ordered and humane world polity.

Dartmouth College

Hanover, Mass.

We have to decide now to act: to strike first if striking becomes essential; to answer the terrific fact of fascism not by apology, appeasement, delay, or debate, but by action and the sacrifice involved in action....No easy measures or half-way gestures will save us the democratic chance. It cannot live in the same world with a force sworn to its destruction. Every bit of our strength will have to go into the defeat of the Fascist powers.

Tufts College

Tufts College, Mass.

The sooner the American people realize that the logical implications of the Aid-to-Britain policy must be accepted, the better it will be for the ultimate welfare of this nation.

Boston University

Boston, Mass.

It is our present duty to use all diplomatic (and other) resources to win the war as quickly as possible...The United States can best further its own interests by furnishing all conceivable aid to Great Britain.

University of New Hampshire

Durham, N. H.

This then is our plan. Full aid to the embattled democracies in the present war until victory is obtained.

Brown University

Providence, R. I.

The first principle of our foreign policy will be to give full aid to all governments engaged in resisting aggression, and to be prepared to overcome both the spirit and the substance of the authoritarian system which is so incompatible with our way of life.

University of Vermont

Burlington, Vt.

Our "Aid to Britain" policy ...will of necessity be extended and broadened so as to demand our active participation should the exigencies of the situation require it.

Yale University

New Haven, Conn.

It is in Europe that the United States finds the key to its vital problems of foreign policy. This essay takes as its assumption the desirability, on the basis of the preceding discussion, of a continuation of the policy of speedy American rearmament and of all aid to Britain short of an American expeditionary force. If total victory for Britain can be achieved only by an invasion of a European continent the entire shore of which may be held by Germany--an invasion with American troops--the United States should refuse such aid and press for a negotiated peace.

Wesleyan University

Middletown, Conn.

A British victory is so essential to American interests that every possible effort should be made to further that event.

Rhode Island State College

Kingston, R. I.

In summary, it need only be said that Anglo-American diplomatic relations will be increasingly friendly in the future. National aims are practically synonymous. We are in a position to be of the greatest possible aid to each other--no other nation is so favorably situated for mutual cooperation with America.

Massachusetts State College

Amherst, Mass.

If Britain can win the war with the United States as an arsenal, a policy short of war would perhaps be wise, both because we might be in a position to be a better arsenal, and because we might conserve the energy which we can bring to bear at a peace conference among exhausted combatants. In view of a doubtful post-war peace, a war with the Axis would not be too great a price if such a war became necessary for Axis defeat...Therefore, this country should do whatever is necessary to ensure a British-American victory.

Simmons College

Boston, Mass.

American policy should, therefore, be directed toward the preservation of the democratic governments wherever they may exist....The most desirable outcome of the war would be an Anglo-American victory.

Trinity College

Hartford, Conn.

The United States is definitely set on the road to ever increasing aid to Britain with the logical end of this road the formal participation of our government in the war.

Bennington College

Burlington, Vt.

This country does not, however, intend to use these weapons for any conflicts except those necessitated by defense of this nation and this hemisphere... For the present we shall continue and shall increase our aid to Britain by lease-lend agreements and otherwise for two reasons: first, because we favor the success of a nation ideologically akin to us, and second, because continued English resistance will allow us to build our own defenses more surely and gives us more time to construct New World defenses against the invasion of totalitarian armies or ideas.

REGION II

Sarah Lawrence College

Bronxville, N. Y.

...at no time in history has the United States been in a position, as she is now, to risk too little for so great a reward-- peace and the future welfare of the world. Events have already reached a stage which shows us that the United States government is ready to take the risk. The only concern now is to insure the success of this undertaking.

Villanova College

Villanova, Pa.

We believe that the American people can be persuaded that the moral and physical strength of the United States in some combination with the Allied powers, will be necessary for a lasting peace.

Ursinus College

Collegeville, Pa.

Politically, economically, and culturally, the aims and the interests of the British are in line with our own, and our fortunes are closely bound up with theirs. In order to ensure the highest degree of effectiveness, and to bring about, if possible, a swift and thorough defeat for Hitler and his allies, the fleets, the air force, the economies, the productive agencies, of the two powers should be coordinated as rapidly as possible.

University of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa.

Whether the United States does or does not declare war, as an associated power it should take part in the Peace Conference. America has taken the position that it has a stake in the outcome of this war, and, unless the war is to be fought as a military exercise, it must follow that the United States has a stake in the peace.

Haverford College

Haverford, Pa.

We shall find it difficult to reason logically unless we recognize one all-important fact--namely, that the United States today is, to all intents and purposes, a partner of Great Britain in her campaign against the totalitarian states.

Temple University

Philadelphia, Pa.

The interests of the United States and Great Britain have run parallel in the North Atlantic for over a hundred years. At least, there have been no differences that have not been easily adjusted. A closer naval cooperation between the two countries in keeping this ocean open would be to their mutual advantage.

College of the City of New York

New York, N. Y.

The necessity for the victory over the totalitarian forces is not a mere statement of future foreign policy, but is an indispensable assumption upon which all other conclusions are conditional...Our responsibility is to insure, without question, the defeat of totalitarianism so that the world shall be free to bring about a far-reaching construction.

University of Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The conservation and promotion of our national welfare require that we shall participate in the progress of the great undeveloped areas outside Europe while, at the same time, aiding the work of moderating or extinguishing the European war system.

Marshall College

Huntington, W. Va.

The policy we advocate in relation to Europe has as its immediate objective aid to those nations fighting the forces of aggression, and as its ultimate objective permanent world peace. We heartily endorse the administration's policy of all-out aid to England...We further endorse attempts toward encouraging Soviet-Anglo collaboration, and we support the administration's endeavors to keep Turkey and other free nations from joining the Axis alliance. We advocate leasing the major portion of the American merchant marine to Britain manned by British seamen, and we suggest that the United States convoy our aid to England by transferring to the British flag and under British seamen the needed naval units.

Lehigh University

Bethlehem, Pa.

It is probable that we shall become involved in the present World War, particularly if our material and financial aid to Britain is not sufficient to defeat the Axis.

Barnard College

New York, N. Y.

It seems likely that American foreign policy for the duration of the war will be focused on aid to Britain. It is essential that this aid be swift and substantial...(the war) must be won decisively. It must be won by Britain. To that end the full energies of the United States, as expressed in its foreign policy, must be directed.

Dickinson College

Carlisle, Pa.

The war is one of immediate vital concern to us, and one in which we are even now participating. Legal belligerency will undoubtedly be declared whenever the situation is such that the strategic advantages of neutrality no longer outweigh the military contribution we can make to the final outcome.

Wells College

Aurora, N. Y.

If Great Britain is to be saved, she must be saved now. The crisis is immediate. The future of the United States...hangs in the balance.

Queens College

Flushing, N. Y.

The aim of United States policy is to establish a self-sufficient military, economic, and cultural unit in the Western Hemisphere. We must realize that the probable success of this policy implicitly de-emphasizes and de-vitalizes relations with other regions of the world.

New Jersey College for Women

New Brunswick, N.J.

The immediate foreign policy of the United States, then, our foreign policy during this war, should concentrate on aiding England in order to prevent the impossible economic and political circumstances of a German victory... If, however, England should need more than material aid, if American troops are necessary to prevent an English defeat, our only logical conclusion is to advise sending those troops, even though emotionally we recoil from such action... It is for our right to live as a free people that we would fight.

University of Buffalo

Buffalo, New York

The basic principles of our foreign policy for the next decade should include first, all aid to Britain, her allies, and to China, so that they are able to win their fight for freedom, democratic institutions, and the democratic way of life. If Britain were to go under, we as the next largest prize would take first place on Hitler's list of world conquest. Our second and final principle should be to join with Britain in establishing and maintaining a just and lasting peace.

Swarthmore College

Swarthmore, Pa.

Public opinion now overwhelmingly realizes that America's national interest is potentially in great danger in case of British defeat and Nazi victory. Therefore, and unhesitatingly, America's first consideration should be to continue on her present course, to work ever harder towards assuring a British victory--no matter how great the cost or the sacrifice.

Rutgers University

New Brunswick, N. J.

A strongly defended Western Hemisphere would not constitute a particularly delectable temptation to Hitler, while defense against German invasion would be less costly and more successfully conducted than participation in the European hostilities. The belief of our people in democracy seems sufficiently strong to withstand any threat of invasion of an ideological nature. Finally, while it must be recognized that a totalitarian Europe could seriously injure this nation economically, such injury would not justify a preventive war.

College of Chestnut Hill

Philadelphia, Pa.

Our present foreign policy therefore is one of all aid to the democracies. We do not wish to enter the war with our own manpower because of our opposition to war as an instrument of national policy. If, however, it became necessary to use our armed forces in defense of democracy, we should feel justified in that policy as a temporary means for the purpose of establishing peace. We are doing all that we can to save democracy in the world and defeat totalitarianism.

West Virginia State College

Institute, W. Va.

Basically, our foreign policy should center around the following: first, guaranteeing a British victory, even at the cost of sending American manned naval units, and actually utilizing an expeditionary force in the field; second, establishing after the war a basis for a just and durable peace; third, providing for the maintenance of international economic stability... Summarily, our foreign policy as regards Europe today must be predicated upon assuring a British victory even at the cost of American lives.

Princeton University

Princeton, N. J.

A careful analysis has indicated that a total result of a German victory would in the long run be more prejudicial to United States interests than would the hazards of participation in hostilities. Hence aid to Britain to the full extent of her needs must logically constitute the chief direction of American foreign policy.... The actual sending of U. S. troops abroad should be an act of last resort only.

Muhlenberg College

Allentown, Pa.

We in America must realize that our only salvation lies in cooperation with England...to win the war is the immediate concern of the United States...This aid...must have as its ultimate objective the ending of the war with the defeat of the totalitarian powers.

Bryn Mawr College

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

There are several policies which appear vital to our national security. The first of these is the continued rapprochement with Canada, strengthening the ties made by the present Canadian-American agreement.

Howard University

Washington, D. C.

The fundamental assumptions upon which this statement of America's foreign policy is based are considered to be an expression of the will and hopes of the overwhelming majority of American citizens. These assumptions are the following: (1) That the United States is committed immediately, unreservedly, and with vigorous determination, to the preservation of the democratic traditions and political systems at home and abroad; (2) That the United States will give all-out aid to Britain,...China...and every other nation which seeks to defend its borders against the menace of axis aggression; (3) That the United States will persevere in this struggle until victory is achieved and the axis dreams of world domination are shattered.

University of Delaware

Newark, Delaware

Plan to be followed if the war continues: first, aid for Britain in every possible manner, since everything that we cling to and hold dear is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Franklin and Marshall College

Lancaster, Pa.

First among these (necessary measures) is aid to Britain and the democracies. The interests of the United States are integrally tied up in the outcome of the present war; they can best be protected by our efforts to insure the most favorable outcome possible under the circumstances.

George Washington University

Washington, D. C.

Our European policy finds us committed to an English victory. The words of our leading statesmen leave no doubt as to our main purpose. It is to defeat "Hitlerism". Our actions in the destroyer transaction, the enactment of the Lend-Lease Bill, and the most recent ship seizures have translated policy into action.

Johns Hopkins University

Baltimore, Md.

Aid to Britain is completely compatible with an opportunistic foreign policy. But the extent of this aid should not be so great as to entail further losses to the United States.

Catholic University

Washington, D. C.

And Europe? Could a powerful America hold herself aloof from the affairs of that continent? The present state of affairs is proof enough that absolute isolation has become an impossibility. Nor is it desirable.

REGION III

Woman's College of the University of North Carolina Greensboro, N. C.

As great as is our hatred of war and dread at entering it, would it not be wise to enter while we would still have England for an ally rather than wait until we are faced in the East and the West by powerful enemies? Careful consideration of our comparative chances allied now or alone later force one to the realization that to permit England's defeat would be disastrous.

Winthrop College

Rock Hill, S. C.

While the European situation alarms us, the events in Asia are, if possible, more threatening to the peace of our country... Even though the major part of our foreign trade is with Europe, it is hard to believe that the affairs of any European nation would be sufficient to embroil our military forces in the war.

Meredith College

Raleigh, N. C.

The present war is likely to continue for several years. In the war and in the peace parley the United States and England may be considered as a single force.

Sweet Briar College

Sweet Briar, Va.

In outlining American foreign policy for a ten year period, the committee has always attempted to start with the fact that the United States exists in a world milieu--is a member of a world society which has the potentialities of developing into a world community.

The Citadel

Charleston, S. C.

(The European) phase of our paper is predicated upon a defeat of the Axis powers, without which the influence of the United States would undoubtedly be negligible....We have no other course to pursue than to exert our influence in attaining a stable condition on the European continent...

Duke University

Durham, N. C.

The only hope of peace and world stabilization rests upon the democracies. They must triumph over those forces which deliberately contravene the very principles upon which world peace can be established. With this end in view the United States has wisely resolved to supply the necessary strength to Great Britain so that the present conflict may be satisfactorily concluded. ...the United States must completely abandon isolationism and assume responsibilities in world politics consonant with its power; it must do all in its power to insure the victory of Great Britain.

Agnes Scott College

Decatur, Ga.

During this next decade we will most certainly take part in both war and peace...America stands with England in the present war... Our ships, our repair yards are theirs. The lease-lend bill is an actuality. Its implications will be uncovered day by day and week by week.

Rollins College

Winter Park, Fla.

The Lease-Lend Bill, following the exchange of air-bases for fifty destroyers, has already made plain the role of the United States in the present war. It is one of complete aid to Great Britain as the first line of defense of the United States...The first essential in American policy must be the continuation of the present defense program to a point where the United States will be able to meet any contingency. Such a policy should have the united support of the nation.

University of Virginia

Charlottesville, Va.

The enormous integration of the world, technically and industrially, all those processes by which distance has been lessened in terms of time, has made impossible the insulation of any nation against the acts of other nations... If, in order to avoid being engulfed in this domination, we oppose the efforts of the totalitarians, we must further realize that some measures must be taken by us to attempt to alleviate the tensions in the world.

Brenau College

Gainesville, Ga.

Should British losses on the high seas in the near future far exceed her ability to replace them, it may become necessary for the American navy to supply convoy ships to maintain the "vital bridge".

Washington and Lee University

Lexington, Va.

We conclude that an Axis victory will not come about if it is possible for this country to prevent it. We would commit the United States unreservedly to the duty of seeing that Great Britain wins the war. With this principle decided, the means to accomplish it are questions of expert judgment; if all material aid is sufficient, good; if the sending of armed forces is ultimately necessary, they should be sent.

Randolph-Macon Woman's College

Lynchburg, Va.

All-out aid to the beleaguered democracies, then, should be the cornerstone of American foreign policy at present and for the duration of World War II.

Virginia Union University

Richmond, Va.

Since the United States finds herself practically interwoven in the European problems, since she finds herself so far apart as the crow flies yet so close to those great battle grounds which Washington very wisely told her to avoid for his time, since she finds that in times of war she is neutral neither in mind, nor spirit, nor action, since she shall be connected in times of peace, and since her vital interests so formed will not allow her to be disentangled in times of war, it is here proposed that the United States participate in not only European wars but European peace. We advocate positive action in this respect; it is either that our nation has purposes worth protecting or that she does not have purposes worth fighting for. ...we propose all out aid to Great Britain in her present struggle to crush totalitarianism.

Davidson College

Davidson, N. C.

We want to stay out of war as long as possible; however, if there should arise in the next few years certain conditions which threaten our own future and which may be curtailed by our entrance into the conflict, then our stay-out-of-war objective is inadequate and should be abandoned. ...We want an ultimate English victory at all costs over the Axis powers. We mean this exactly as stated, no matter what the price is...This may require our active participation in the current European war. If so, we shall rise to the occasion.

REGION IV

Alabama College

Montevallo, Ala.

Before the present world crisis arose we might have thought in terms of an isolated balanced economy. With the world situation what it is, however, we must turn our attention to combating any forces or nations which threaten to use economic power to choke democracy...Of necessity, therefore, if we are committed to the ideal of making free nations safe in the world, we must be prepared to commit ourselves to the task of building economic security in the world.

University of Tennessee

Knoxville, Tenn.

Our European policy should have two cardinal objectives: 1) non involvement in the war, and 2) the protection of America's vital interests.

Loyola University

New Orleans, La.

America is already in the war. Of that there can no longer be any doubt. Hence there can be no thought now of anything but victory...Our ultimate objective is freedom...Our immediate objective is victory.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute

Auburn, Ala.

Our policy toward Europe should be the continuation of unlimited material and economic aid to those countries fighting against aggression. Although there is danger that this policy may lead to direct involvement in the present conflict, we must not falter in our aid to those countries fighting for a cause in which we believe.

Centre College of Kentucky

Danville, Ky.

We must, by exercising the powers of this(lease-lend) legislation and any other measures that need to be enacted, make it the first aim of our new policy to see that Fascism is defeated in Europe.

Hendrix College

Conway, Ark.

There must be no hedging, no appeasing. Our vital interests must be defended with all the power at our command, with the strongest military, naval, and air forces we can muster and maintain, with a carefully selected and alert diplomatic force, and with the great economic weapons we have at our disposal. Our immediate problem is to prevent a British defeat, if possible, and to win the military cooperation of Soviet Russia.

Virginia State College for Negroes

Petersburg, Va.

Discarding all isolationary checks, we are about to embark on a policy of all-out intervention...England has been pointed out as the "guardian of liberty and decency"...To insure British victory which has been afore stated as necessary, the future foreign policy should include a plan to continue the precepts set forth in the Lease-Lend Bill. Our policy must provide British with aid until the Axis powers have been defeated.

University of Florida

Gainesville, Fla.

If even this increase in our effort should prove insufficient to insure the defeat of the European fascist powers, we should have to take progressively stronger measures, up to and including, entrance into the war.

Clemson Agricultural College

Clemson, S. C.

The problem of democratic defense, and hence of American defense, is two-fold: (1) we must become the arsenal of democracy; (2) we must mobilize every resource to aid England...to draw upon that arsenal for defense. We can have no reservations such as "short of war," "without convoying", and "without sending our soldiers abroad.

Berea College

Berea, Kentucky

The question of a declaration of war should depend, as far as we are concerned, upon matters of military strategy. We should produce more, lend more, lease more, and give more for a British victory, leaving to our enemies to decide what constitutes an act of war.

University of Alabama

University, Ala.

If the power monopoly in Europe should accrue to Germany, the great power field would be reduced to the United States, Germany, Russia, and Japan. The effect would be an enormous diminution of the relative power position of the United States and a potential threat to American security. We draw from the analysis of this part of the situation the conclusion that the foreign policy of the United States should be directed, through unlimited aid to Britain, towards an aversion of this disaster...The organization of our national production power on a war basis for aid to Britain, and the declaration that we are the "arsenal of democracy" puts us in the class of an active belligerent--irrespective of the niceties of international law which do not fit the structure of modern warfare. The question of war or peace is superseded by the question of the conduct of the war.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute

Ruston, La.

The United States probably will not commit an overt act against Germany as long as there appears to be an even chance of Britain's winning the war with such aid as the "Lend-Lease" measure makes available. Meanwhile our national defense program should be pressed vigorously and the United States should continue to exert a restraining influence upon Japan in the Far East...There should be no contemplation of reversing this policy; rather means of strengthening it should be sought.

University of Louisville

Louisville, Ky.

One decision has been made--aid to Britain...and China. The passage of the Lease-Lend Bill determines the main lines of our foreign policy, at least until the end of the war and probably for the next decade...First, it shows our interest in our own self-defense through aid to others, fighting powers that also menace us; second, it demonstrates our sympathy with victims of totalitarian aggression; finally, it hints of a realization of a world interdependence.

Louisiana State University

University, La.

The policies which derive from these basic tenets and faiths, we now observe to be increasing in scope and intensity. We are committed to aid to Britain and to stop totalitarian aggression. We are so committed to that policy that our path for years to come is marked out for us now...A British defeat will cause us to cease to fight as an ally, and probably force us to fight with all our military and economic and political might.

Tulane University

New Orleans, La.

One of the immediate problems of American foreign policy is to eliminate the Nazi threat of world domination. This end can now be best achieved by continuing the present policy of sending all aid to Britain that is necessary to insure a German defeat, and even to go to war if necessary.

Vanderbilt University

Nashville, Tenn.

The basic principles to be suggested are offered on the assumption of a victory over the totalitarian forces in the world, with the United States providing such assistance as may be necessary to accomplish that end.

University of Kentucky

Lexington, Ky.

Action short of war may be effective, but it also may not. The maintenance of the balance of power and the prevention of the ascendancy of military dictatorships is a function that cannot be performed by one power alone in the future. The United States may by making sufficient contributions short of war keep out of this present war, but it must certainly prepare itself for another war unless it is ready to assist actively in the organizing of an orderly world.

University of Arkansas

Fayetteville, Ark.

During the present war our attitude toward Europe should be a continuation of the present policy with certain modifications. We feel that our policy toward England during the war should be one of unlimited aid with the positive exception of man power. If necessary, we feel that a large part of our navy manned by English sailors should be used to convoy merchant ships to the island.

Southwestern College

Memphis, Tenn.

We should use our financial, industrial and, as expedient, our naval, air, and military power to aid the democratic world to suppress Nazidom and to halt aggression in Asia.

REGION V

Purdue University

Lafayette, Ind.

Britain's victory will surely mean our victory; so should we not merely continue financial aid to Britain and let her do actual combat to victory or to near defeat whereupon it will be our cue to protect our investment and come to her aid with fighting men?

University of Akron

Akron, Ohio

"Victory or nothing" is the cry of Churchill and Roosevelt, and in our opinion it will be victory, because before the curtain falls, the total might of both the British Empire and the United States will have been thrown against the foe.

Butler University

Indianapolis, Ind.

For the duration of the war America should aid England with all facilities at her disposal. Aid to England should be of three principal kinds: economic, diplomatic, and military.

Marygrove College

Detroit, Mich.

Isolation and neutrality have not benefited the United States; they have not helped the world. It is imperative that we reject them in our planning for the future as policies destructive of, and incompatible with our peace and security. The United States has a part to play in world affairs. She must shoulder her responsibility in a generous, cooperative spirit. The world crisis deepens. It is not yet too late, but we have little time to lose.

Miami University

Oxford, Ohio

Shirking our responsibility in the family of nations would defeat the very principles we seek to preserve. We are already in the war whether we are willing to admit it even to ourselves or not. Formal declaration is merely paying lip service to an outmoded custom.

Ohio Wesleyan University

Delaware, Ohio

As events are moving in March, 1941, it appears hardly probable that the United States can adopt any policy other than that of complete intervention. The prospect of victory for Hitler has no appeal for the majority of our citizens.

Western Reserve University

Cleveland, Ohio

Believing the United States will sooner or later be forced to fight alone or submit to the Totalitarian Powers, if England falls, we have committed ourselves to the type of all-out aid to the British exemplified by the Lend-Lease Bill...Clearly German victory gives no hope for lasting peace; the Nazi master-slave ideology affords no solution to the world's ills. Thus the sole hope for a well-considered, lasting peace lies in an English victory, the probable result of the war.

University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Since the defeat of the Axis powers is a prerequisite to the full realization of these objectives, material aid to Britain is clearly desirable. But before the further step of military participation is taken consideration must be given both to the possibilities of realizing peace terms essential to international organization and to the willingness of the United States to make the necessary sacrifice.

Western College

Oxford, Ohio

We in America, therefore, should give a democratic Europe our moral and material support; we should give it financial aid and trade concessions; we should participate with it in democratic economic planning; and finally, we should cooperate politically with it for the maintenance of the "new order".

Depauw University

Greencastle, Ind.

American interests can be best served by open and bold participation in world politics;...the immediate objective of such participation shall be the defeat of the Axis through the supply of war materials to the Allies, and if the objective cannot be achieved by these means it is a logical imperative that the armed forces of the United States shall be used. Open enmity toward the Axis has been formally proclaimed, and the risk of war has been accepted.

Kent State University

Kent, Ohio

The loan of our destroyers to Britain, combined with the attitude of the American people, and various other measures that have been taken since the lend-lease bill has been passed place us at war with Germany whether we have technically declared war or not... We are in a war, we are growing closer to the English and their allies, we are growing much closer to South America, and we are growing away from the axis powers and their allies.

Wabash College

Crawfordsville, Ind.

We are at war. We are pledged to a total effort... If, and we say when, Anglo-America wins this war it will be after a long and hard fight in which our combined production will forge ahead of Nazi industry.

University of Detroit

Detroit, Mich.

To furnish aid to the democracies of the world against Totalitarian aggression, then, is the policy of the United States; traditional isolationism has been shelved in favor of internationalism...The United States of America is today waging an undeclared war against the Totalitarian nations.

Bowling Green State University

Bowling Green, Ohio

In conclusion, the extension of the principles for which Americans stand involves an abandonment of isolation.

Ohio State University

Columbus, Ohio

When the day arrives, American military support will be more than appreciated; it may be essential. If there is any possibility of landing a huge expeditionary force on the continent, public opinion will switch toward a recognition of its necessity. And America, aggravated by axis animosity, in particular to the convoy system and the repair of British ships in our harbors, as well as axis defiances, will be psychologically ready.

REGION VI

Carleton College

Northfield, Minn.

America is the fountain of supply from which the rest of the world will be compelled to draw. It must recognize its position as a great power, probably the strongest in the world, and discard outmoded ideas of self-sufficiency and isolationism.

Loyola University

Chicago, Illinois

Our policy, in order to preserve Western civilization, ought to follow strict isolationism until the European war is over, and the, assuming that there is a stalemate or a Pyrrhic British victory, take the lead in constructing a living and permanent peace throughout the world.

Augustana College

Rock Island, Ill.

There is only one stand for the immediate future. The Axis must be defeated--if necessary, by our participation in the present war.

Lawrence College

Appleton, Wisconsin

If the war in Europe develops into a stalemate, American men as well as materials will be needed to defeat German armies on the European mainland...We are committed to the defeat of Hitler because we believe that the application of Hitlerian principles over more and more of the earth's surface would bring economic disadvantage, a debased political life, and a lowered self-respect to millions of Americans both presently and in the future.

Coe College

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

It is our belief that, in relation to Europe, we should adopt a foreign policy with three cardinal points as follows: 1) Moderate isolationism; 2) cooperation with democratic states; 3) lowering of economic barriers.

Washington University

St. Louis, Mo.

The basic problem in the foreign policy of the United States in the next decade lies not in the direction of futile efforts to resist European and Asiatic pressures, but rather in the direction of selecting desirable means and methods for American participation in world organization.... The preservation, extension, and development of democracy we have laid down as the fundamental objective of American foreign policy.

University of Wisconsin

Madison, Wis.

It is doubtful whether, if Britain faces defeat, we will permit our aid to remain "short of war"...The United States has long tried to play the game of power with objectives mainly at home. Should she now try forthrightly to carry the common man's democracy, and peace, throughout the world? We think that the American people can give only one answer to this question.

University of Kansas City

Kansas City, Mo.

It would mean that our policy would be directed toward friendship of all nations, hatred toward none, that we would be ready to defend ourselves at any time but that we would refrain from incurring the enmity of any nations. Such a foreign policy if consistently followed would encourage instead of hindering the coming of peace to other nations of the world.

University of Illinois

Urbana, Ill.

In short, the writers believe that further aid to Great Britain will only prolong the war and cause more bloodshed. It would deplete our own natural resources for which, on the basis of past performance, we shall never be repaid, and will slow up our own program of national defense. Inspired by a love of our democratic way of life, and with a view toward a goal, not of isolationism but of an economic cooperative world order, the writers have presented their analyses and suggestions...

University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Hopes for a stable and peaceful world community will have to be placed in abeyance unless the British win. Should the foes of aggression triumph, America will be under an obligation, as a result of her positive declarations and of physical and material conditions, to join with Britain and other democracies in the establishment of a new "world order" based on principles of law and morality. America should be prepared to lead the way toward the ideal of peace which mankind had long been seeking.

Northwestern University

Evanston, Ill.

It is our belief that the following should be the course of the United States during the next decade: we should assume an interest in seeing that Europe's house is kept in order, whatever the outcome of this present war.

University of Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn.

Even from an isolationist point of view, therefore, we should coordinate our immediate policy with Great Britain's, strengthening her while we complete our own defenses.

Bradley Polytechnic Institute

Peoria, Ill.

Aid to the besieged democracies of Europe may provide the key to American foreign policy in the decade to come. To the old values we may be adding a new one--to the moral leadership of freedom-loving peoples everywhere we may now be about to add an actual command in the field.

Marquette University

Milwaukee, Wis.

For the present, therefore, the United States must continue to extend all possible aid to beleaguered Britain, since this represents the safest course for both the United States and the republics of Latin America.

Wheaton College

Wheaton, Ill.

It is our opinion that Great Britain, with the assistance of the United States, will triumph over the Axis powers.

University of Missouri

Columbia, Mo.

If the Axis is successful in its submarine and air campaign on the Atlantic Ocean so that British communications are endangered the United States must help to meet the menace.

REGION VII

University of Tulsa

Tulsa, Okla.

More and more it is becoming evident that the destiny of the United States lies north and south and that the foreign policy which dominates all national action in the future must emphasize relations with the countries of this hemisphere.

Rice Institute

Houston, Texas

We have committed ourselves so fully to this contest, that it is a matter of present rather than future policy. If we should fail to check totalitarianism, we would be in no position to enunciate a future policy, for our actions would necessarily be forced responses to the moves of the totalitarians, who understand well how to utilize the initiative.

Texas A. and M. College

College Station, Tex.

It would seem that since a fight against the Axis appears inevitable...the American nation had as well enter the war at the earliest moment it can be done most effectively and fight by the side of the English rather than fight alone in the case of Nazi victory. ...America must continue to give Britain all possible aid even to the extent of armed intervention in her behalf if necessary...The occasion requiring it, the United States should send her armed forces and "burn powder" with her fellow democracies in defense of those ideals which constitute the very foundations of this republic.

University of Oklahoma

Norman, Okla.

A time may come when it will be necessary to use the United States navy to convoy materiel shipped to England. Should German submarine and air attacks become so effective as to make doubtful the success of our British aid program we must face the problem realistically. There will be strenuous objection to such use of our navy but there is no other consistent course. Too much is at stake to allow the British aid program to fail if such failure can be prevented. That such action might lead to involvement in war is obvious, but that risk must be taken.

University of Arizona

Tuscon, Ariz.

Britain should not go down; not for her sake, but for our sake... So we should leave no efforts undone to give Britain all the help at our disposal, if for no other reason than our own ultimate protection. This would be helping Britain fight her war, which some day might become ours, if Britain should fail to win.

University of New Mexico

Albuquerque, N. M.

We should extend all aid, military, moral, and economic, to the limit of our own security to those beleaguered countries who are resisting Fascist aggression.

Oklahoma College for Women

Chickasha, Okla.

From the point of view of present and future needs any foreign policy of the United States should support international democracy.

Baylor University

Waco, Texas

In summary, our foreign policy toward Europe for the next decade, insofar as we can evolve a policy at all, is to be unlimited aid to Britain assuring an Axis defeat, and assumption of leadership in the post-war reconstruction with the aim of securing personal rights, democratic governments, relatively permanent peace, and economic security for the inhabitants of all European countries.

Texas Technological College

Lubbock, Texas

America dubs England "the rim of our freedom" and "the first line of our defense". Defense to the utmost must be provided--regardless of cost or complications.

REGION VIII

University of Wichita

Wichita, Kansas

Until Hitler is defeated our national interests dictate that we follow this foreign policy: giving aid to all countries resisting the Axis powers; and furthering the prestige of democracy in neutral areas, and in subjugated democracies in every part of the world.

Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science Manhattan, Kans.

We have pledged ourselves, whether we willed it at first or not, to do our utmost to secure the defeat of the totalitarian regimes which today threaten the continued existence of democracy; we have pledged ourselves to be the willing champion of free democracies "anywhere in the world." This, as isolationist senators carefully point out, is a large order. It is the kind of order which resulted in the confusion and disillusionment of 1917-1920. It is the kind of order which today can produce a similar confusion, can to morrow produce a like disillusionment--unless the United States protects itself by fostering an international union of democracies.

Yankton College

Yankton, S. D.

In conclusion it is our firm conviction that the United States, upon the analysis of the military, economic, and political factors in our foreign policy, must work for national security through cooperation. In the light of a British victory a complete willingness to aid the establishment and maintain peace in the entire world must be the basic American effort.

University of Nebraska

Lincoln, Neb.

A key principle of American foreign policy during the next decade must be cooperation in international affairs; we must cooperate politically and economically. Traditionally we have pursued a policy of isolation in international affairs.

University of Kansas

Lawrence, Kansas

Our aid should be limited by only three things: 1) we must reserve an absolute minimum of these sinews of war to use in building up our own defense forces. 2) We shall send no men for actual combat work on European soil. 3) We shall maintain our fleet as an independent unit even though it might be used for convoy purposes.

Washburn College

Topeka, Kansas

Unequivocally we have taken our stand and chosen our side. We have identified our security with the success Great Britain has in prosecuting this war. We are to be the "arsenal of democracy" in a war whose outcome will be determined, in large, by the productive capacities of the respective belligerents...Our aim is now victory--without victory we cannot hope to establish the international order which can give us any measure of security.

University of South Dakota

Vermillion, S. D.

The United States must oppose the spread of force even if force must be employed to oppose it. Since the United States cannot evade the world environment of which it is a part, the first objective is the defeat of Hitler.

Montana State University

Missoula, Montana

(The United States) has decided that even active participation in war can be no more painful than the necessity for economic readjustment which must surely follow the downfall of the British Empire...If that policy requires armed conflict, the use of air and naval units, and the sending of an expeditionary force, there will be no hesitation in throwing (United States) military might into the balance.

North Dakota Agricultural College

Fargo, N. D.

Isolation is gone, and in its place we have the feeling that Britain must win the war!...To attain peace for all time we offer the following plan for America to follow: 1) cooperate entirely, at any cost, with Britain to ensure British victory and the restoration of France and the other conquered countries as independent nations.

University of Idaho

Moscow, Idaho

The United States is committed, probably wisely, to help Britain win--to be the "arsenal of democracy". If the military experts decide supplies are not enough, America will send whatever else is necessary.

Jamestown College

Jamestown, N. D.

The United States should seek to cooperate with the countries of Europe to the end that a stable European order may be established.

REGION IX

Oregon State College

Corvallis, Oregon

Great Britain needs our moral support as well as our material aid. We can give her all we have...aggressiveness on our part to the point necessary for assured continuance of our position as the "mightiest nation on earth" is mandatory.

Pomona College

Claremont, Cal.

The current status of American policy in Europe has been dedicated to the defeat of Germany through elaborate cooperation with the Allies at strategic points....In any case, we would urge that the concern of American foreign policy, beyond its strictly military strategy, would be with working out the details of a union among the English speaking peoples.

University of Oregon

Eugene, Oregon

If a new and satisfactory peace is to come, the United States must be prepared to reconcile its present unneutral action with proposals for another international organization...For all practical purposes, participation in the present conflict appears to be only a matter of degree.

University of Washington

Seattle, Wash.

To briefly summarize the advantages of a limited aid policy: it would be a practical program based on the present American political situation; it would not base American security on the ability of England and America to conquer and demilitarize and neutralize Europe; it would give us time to build a military defense system in the Western Hemisphere; and it would give us time to develop the strategic resources in the backward regions of Latin America so that we might be immune to attempts by the Axis to cripple us by cutting us off from European and Asiatic supplies of raw materials in which we now have shortages.

State College of Washington

Pullman, Wash.

It is our first line of duty to see that Britain wins the war. We may be forced to take up arms; we may be forced to "invest" certain of our liberties during the course of a vast war effort. We hope that this will not be necessary, but the immediate issue is the defense of our democratic ideals rather than their application to a future world order, since the aim of Nazism is to crush Christian democratic civilization.

Reed College

Portland, Ore.

Our course seems clear as long as the war continues. We shall become even more involved in it as our efforts to aid Britain increase, even to the point at which we may find ourselves an active rather than a "neutral" belligerent.

State University of Nevada

Reno, Nevada

That she (the United States) will undertake to bring about the defeat of the countries now bound together in the Tri-party treaty seems clear...but, coming as it does, when the Axis powers are drunk with victory, that bill (Lend Lease Bill) alone does not and can not insure a democratic victory. Further measures seem necessary, and just what the nature of those measures is to be is the primary problem confronting us.

Linfield College

McMinnville, Ore.

There is no such thing as isolation in such a world...The policy of the United States toward European countries must be determined by the desire for national security first. Incidental aid to needy European countries will enhance the validity of our policy but will not determine it.

Stanford University

Stanford U., Cal.

Both the fallacy and folly of narrow isolationism have now been abundantly demonstrated. On the basis of self-interest alone it would be the part of wisdom to pursue a policy designed to bring peace and stability to all nations of the world.

University of California

Berkeley, Cal.

If conveying of goods to Britain becomes necessary, we should not hesitate to employ our merchant marine and navy for that purpose. If the chance is held to be good that we can maintain Britain in her last extremity by undertaking full belligerency, we cannot shrink from the logical progression of our settled policy.

Dillon, Clarence 7/9/1/42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

*P.P.F.
3824*

June 5, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERTA:

I had a nice talk with Clarence Dillon, but I think we had better carry him along as a possible future appointment.

He wants to report to the President on the closing up of Navy Relief, and also has another matter he wants to discuss.

*x 4956
x P.P.F.
5-832*

MHM

*never arranged
filed 8/31/42*

ROOSEVELT

RESIDENT

ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, U. S. Navy

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. TRAIN U. S. Navy (Retired)

TEE

ous 5-0500

Roberta

May 29, 1942

ington on Tuesday
ch that you may be
ts in order that I
r work for the Navy
will be interested.
ery sincerely yours,

Clarence Dillon

- Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh
 - Philip Murray, Washington
 - Irving S. Olds, New York
 - Frank L. Polk, New York
 - Frank C. Rand, Jr., Santa Fe
 - Gordon S. Rentschler, New York
 - Reese Taylor, Los Angeles
 - Richard M. Tobin, San Francisco
 - Garner H. Tullis, New Orleans
 - Robert A. Uihlein, Milwaukee
 - Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York
 - Guy W. Vaughan, New York
 - Thomas J. Watson, New York
 - George Whitney, New York
- (Committee in process of formation)

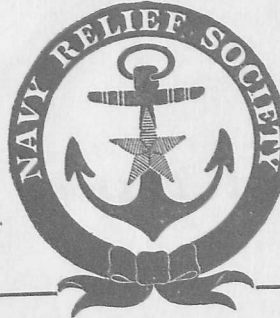
THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

*Mr. McIntyre
saw Mr. Dillon
6/3/42*

HONORARY PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

FRANK KNOX *Secretary of the Navy*
JAMES V. FORRESTAL *Under Secretary of the Navy*
RALPH A. BARD *Assistant Secretary of the Navy*
ARTEMUS L. GATES *Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air*



PRESIDENT

ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, U. S. Navy

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. TRAIN U. S. Navy (Retired)

NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE

730 Fifth Avenue, New York COLUMBUS 5-0500

N. Y. C.

Roberta

Clarence Dillon, *Chairman*
Curtis E. Calder, *Vice-Chairman*
J. Russell Forgan, *Vice-Chairman*
Ernest B. Tracy, *Vice-Chairman*
William S. Gray, Jr., *Treasurer*
Stanton Griffis, *Chairman*
Special Events Committee

May 29, 1942

Charles Francis Adams, *Boston*
Winthrop W. Aldrich, *New York*
Bruce Barton, *New York*
Bernard M. Baruch, *New York*
Leigh M. Battson, *Los Angeles*
Charles Belknap, *St. Louis*
Walter R. Bimson, *Phoenix*
Howard Bruce, *Baltimore*
John Stewart Bryan, *Williamsburg*
Sheldon Clark, *Chicago*
William L. Clayton, *Houston*
Gardner Cowles, Jr., *Des Moines*
Thomas E. Dewey, *New York*
Hon. Charles Edison, *Trenton*
W. S. Farish, *New York*
James A. Farley, *New York*
Homer L. Ferguson, *Newport News*
Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., *Akron*
George A. Garrett, *Washington*
Thomas S. Gates, *Philadelphia*
William Green, *Washington*
Charles R. Hook, *Middletown*
Preston Hotchkis, *Los Angeles*
David S. Ingalls, *Cleveland*
Frank A. Kemp, *Denver*
Thomas W. Lamont, *New York*
Mills B. Lane, Jr., *Atlanta*
Charles S. McCain, *New York*
Richard K. Mellon, *Pittsburgh*
Philip Murray, *Washington*
Irving S. Olds, *New York*
Frank L. Polk, *New York*
Frank C. Rand, Jr., *Santa Fe*
Gordon S. Rentschler, *New York*
Reese Taylor, *Los Angeles*
Richard M. Tobin, *San Francisco*
Garner H. Tullis, *New Orleans*
Robert A. Uihlein, *Milwaukee*
Harold S. Vanderbilt, *New York*
Guy W. Vaughan, *New York*
Thomas J. Watson, *New York*
George Whitney, *New York*
(Committee in process of formation)

M.H.M.

My dear Mr. President:

I shall be in Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday and hope very much that you may be able to see me for a few moments in order that I might tell you something of our work for the Navy Relief Society. I believe you will be interested.

Very sincerely yours,

Clarence Dillon

The President,
The White House.

*Mr. McIntyre
saw Mr. Dillon
6/3/42*

Dillon, Clarence

at work he is brings him to
Washington occasionally. Hopes sometime when
he is here he can run in for few minutes and
tell the President about the work of this organ-
ization. He thinks it will interest the Presi-
dent.

April 21, 1942

My dear Mr. Dillon:

The President has asked me to drop you a line and thank you for your note of April seventeenth. He hopes you will let us know the next time you are in the city and, if it is at all possible, I shall set aside a few minutes for you to run in and see the President. He will be most interested, of course, to hear of the work of your society.

The President sends you his best wishes, in which I join.

Sincerely yours,

EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President

Honorable Clarence Dillon
28 Nassau Street
The New York, New York
Washington, D. C.

RB:rlk

Clarence Dillon writes that the work he is doing for Navy Relief Society brings him to Washington occasionally. Hopes sometime when he is here he can run in for few minutes and tell the President about the work of this organization. He thinks it will interest the President.

the

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Clarence Dillon

The President,
Washington, D. C.

28 Nassau Street
New York

Gene Nelson

THE WHITE HOUSE
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Sept. 29, 1936

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My dear Mr. President:

The work I am doing for the Navy Relief Society takes me to Washington every once in a while. Appreciating the terrific demands on your time, I have not tried to see you but if you would be interested in hearing what we are doing I should be delighted at the opportunity to tell you.

Very sincerely yours,

Clarence Dillon

The President,
Washington, D. C.

22 Nassau St

Sept. 29, 1936

JAMES ROOSEVELT,
New York, N.Y.
Aug. 31, 1936.

Wire to Miss LeHand, asking if she will let him know if the
President saw Clarence Dillon and impression of Conversation.

See P.P.F.3

J

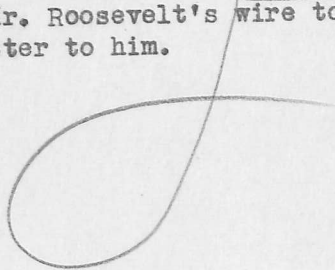
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ROOSEVELT, Mr. James
Boston, Mass.
10-8-36 (telegram)

Inquired if the President mailed letter to (Clarence) Dillon, and if so, when.
--- By wire of Oct. 8, Mrs. Larrabee quoted Mr. Roosevelt's wire to Miss Le Hand and advised her that there has been no recent letter to him.

SEE P.P.F. 3



DILLON, Clarence

28 Nassau St.,
New York, N.Y.

Sept. 29, 1936

PPF
3824

The following sent telegrams to the President commending his message to Congress on Sept. 21, 1936. - The President acknowledged each message.

GOV. Governor Clyde B.
Raleigh, N.C.
9-21-36

McADOO, Hon. William C.
South San Francisco, Calif.
9-21-36

BALDWIN, Governor Carl B.
Little Rock, Ark.
9-22-36

READY, Right Reverend Michael J.
Washington, D.C.
9-21-36

BATHURST, Sen. Percival F.
Portland, Maine
9-21-36

Re: Commends the President on the
recent "gentlemen's agreement"
between the United States,
Great Britain, and France.

WELCH, David O.
Selwack International St.
Los Angeles, Calif.
9-21-36

WALTER, Walter E.
New York, N.Y.

EDMONSON, Mrs. Frances H.
San Antonio, Tex.
9-21-36

McGILVERAY, Reginald
Tuxedo Park, N.Y.
9-22-36

TRAHAN, Dr. Frank P.
President,
University of N.C.,
Chapel Hill, N.C.
9-21-36

PPF
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McDONALD, Hon. Stewart
Washington, D.C.
9-21-36

McKENNY, Hon. Ben B.
Los Angeles, Calif.
9-21-36

MAYBANK, Governor Burnet B.
Columbia, S.C.
9-21-36

WELCH, Representative Clyde T.
Washington, D.C.
9-21-36

WHITE, Governor Hugh
Jackson, Miss.
9-22-36

WATSON, Mr. and Mrs. Owen
Pompano Beach, Fla.
9-21-36

McMURRY, Hon. Willis
Klamath Falls, Oreg.
9-22-36

STATE

DILLON, Clarence
New York, N.Y.
9-21-36

SEE - P.P.F. 300-Messages to Congress 9-21-36 'Initial of Writer'

act

September 26, 1939.

The following sent telegrams to the President commending him on his message to Congress on Sept. 21, 1939. - The President acknowledged these on Sept. 25th.

HOEY, Governor Clyde R.
Raleigh, N.C.
9-21-39

BAILEY, Governor Carl E.
Little Rock, Ark.
9-22-39

BAXTER, Hon. Percival P.
Portland, Maine
9-21-39

SELZNICK, David O.
Selznick International Studios,
Los Angeles, Calif.
9-21-39

EDMONSON, Mrs. Frances H.
San Antonio, Tex.
9-21-39

GRAHAM, Dr. Frank P.
President,
University of N.C.,
Chapel Hill, N.C.
9-21-39

LINDSEY, Hon. Ben B.
Los Angeles, Calif.
9-22-39

ELLIS, Representative Clyde T.
Washington, D.C.
9-21-39

WINSTON, Mr. and Mrs. Owen
Bernardsville, N.J.
9-21-39

McADCOO, Hon. William G.
South San Francisco, Calif.
9-21-39

READY, Right Reverend Michael J.
Washington, D.C.
9-21-39

LEHMAN, Governor Herbert H.
Albany, N.Y.
9-21-39

EDGE, Hon. Walter E.
Ventnor, N.J.
9-21-39

AUCHINCLOSS, Reginald
Tuxedo Park, N.Y.
9-22-39

McDONALD, Hon. Stewart
Washington, D.C.
9-21-39

MAYBANK, Governor Burnet R.
Columbia, S.C.
9-21-39

WHITE, Governor Hugh
Jackson, Miss.
9-22-39

MAHONEY, Hon. Willis
Klamath Falls, Oreg.
9-22-39

DILLON, Clarence
New York, N.Y.
9-21-39

P.P.F.
3824

SEE - P.P.F. 200-Message to Congress 9-21-39 "Initial of Writer"

P. P. H.

3824

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1940.

April 13, 1940.

Dear Clarence:

That is a mighty nice letter of yours and I am more grateful than I can tell you, not only for your very attractive suggestion but especially for the thought that lies behind it. As a matter of fact, I do need for my own room in the new Library, a good sized desk of mahogany finish, because though I have a very comfortable desk chair here, the desks in the study and in the executive office both belong to the government.

xPP79-1P

When I get back to Hyde Park, I expect to use this room in the new library for most of my work and play and it will be grand to think that the desk has come from you. I will begin looking for one, at once, for it is not an easy matter to find a desk that looks well and, at the same time, has lots of space in it for the numerous papers and other things which I seem to have to live with.

xPP75720

I will tell Frank Walker that it is to come out of your very generous gift to the fund.

Incidentally, I hope you will run down here early in May when I get back from a week at Warm Springs. I find it very difficult to evaluate the economic picture because none of the experts agree.

Always sincerely,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Clarence Dillon, Esq., #
124 East 80th Street,
New York, N. Y.

FDR:dj

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1940.

4, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR

FRANK WALKER: x PPT 1126
x 1952

I enclose copy of an awfully nice letter to me from Clarence Dillon and copy of my reply.

May I go ahead and try to find the right kind of desk for my room in the Library?

F.D.R.

Enclosures.

; completion
souvenir of
ending you an
in the White
"The adoption
in Washington
. But finally
library have
selection
elf -- a desk,
ation with the
ident may direct".
will give me great
to your arm.

b

right

nicam

copy

As ever,

CLARENCE DILLON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1940.

4, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR

FRANK WALKER:

I enclose copy of an awfully nice letter to me from Clarence Dillon and copy of my reply.

May I go ahead and try to find the right kind of desk for my room in the Library?

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elf -- a desk,
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ident may direct".
will give me great
to your arm.

As ever,

CLARENCE DILLON

124, EAST 60TH STREET.

10.4.40

Dear Franklin

Now that the library at Hyde Park is nearing completion I want to give you something for your room there as a souvenir of my admiration and affection. At first I thought of sending you an American sofa that I have - a copy

4, 1940

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souvenir of
ending you an
in the White
"The adoption
in Washington
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a selection
self -- a desk,
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will give me great
to your arm.

As ever,

CLARENCE DILLON

of which you have in the
White House. Then I thought
of sending you Stern's
picture "The adoption of the
Constitution" which I loaned
to the exhibition in Wash in
'37 & for which you made
the commemorative stamp.
But finally I didn't like
either idea since all
the things in the library
have been collected by you

do not
do I want
a select
124, EAST
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either idea or
the things in
more than ever

I do not want to intrude
with a selection of my own,
do I wish you would
select something yourself -
a desk, a table, a clock, books
or whatever you like.

I have sent my check to
The Library Association with
the request that it be
"used for furnishings as
the President may direct."
I hope you want find

124, EAST 80TH STREET.

14, 1940

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a souvenir of
sending you an
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mp. But finally
he library have
a selection
rself -- a desk,
ciation with the
resident may direct".
t will give me great
h to your arm.

As ever,

CLARENCE DILLON

This is much of a chore.
It will give me gr. pleasure.
With every good wish
& more strength to yr arm.

As ever
Charles Dillon

Dear Franklin:

I want to give you something for
my admiration and affection: A
I can sofa that I have --
I thought of
whi

124 East 80th Street

C
O
P
Y

April 4, 1940

124 East 80th Street

Dear Franklin:

Now that the library at Hyde Park is nearing completion I want to give you something for your room there as a souvenir of my admiration and affection. At first I thought of sending you an American sofa that I have -- a copy of which you have in the White House. Then I thought of sending you Stern's picture "The adoption of the Constitution" which I loaned to the exhibition in Washington in '37 and for which you made the commemoration stamp. But finally I didn't like either idea since all the things in the library have been collected by you I do not want to intrude with a selection of my own.

So I wish you would select something yourself -- a desk, a table, a clock, books or whatever you like.

I have sent my check to the Library Association with the request that it be "used for furnishings as the President may direct". I hope you wont find this too much of a chore. It will give me great pleasure.

With every good wishes and more strength to your arm.

As ever,

CLARENCE DILLON

C O P Y

July 29, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

DOUGLAS DILLON

You sent me a memorandum with the name "Douglas Dillon" who is the son of Clarence Dillon, telling me to speak to Colonel Donovan about Donovan's using him. Young Dillon has been helping Jim Forrestal and recently received a reserve commission in the Navy.

Colonel Donovan said that Dillon is just the sort of man he wants and that he will get him right away.

JAMES ROWE, JR.

SEE 4528--for first copy
(Official File)

P. P. F.

3824

Copy-rvs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

P.P.F.

3824

(written in long hand) March 4, 1942

(typewritten) There is nothing finer than
to build up this fund for the Navy Relief Society.
I urge you to do your utmost and do it now.

(signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt
- - -

The President handed the above message to Clarence
Dillon, Chairman of the National Committee of New York,
when he was at the White House. AW
Garrett is sending me a photostat.

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