

PRECISION

TRADE MARK

MICROSTAT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

MICROFILM

ROLL NO.

DIARY
Book 838
April 17-18, 1945

Bnk 838

April 17, 1945
9:04 A.M.

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Mr. Connolly is in now. They've put him on.

HMJr: All right.

Operator: Go ahead.

Mr. Connolly: Hello.

HMJr: Oh, Mr. Connolly.

C: Yes, good morning, Mr. Secretary.

HMJr: I had a couple of things that I could very easily tell you if you would pass them on to President Truman. I told Simmons I'd see him or I could pass them on to you. Hello?

C: Yes.

HMJr: Have you got a pencil?

C: Yes, sir.

HMJr: Did Simmons give you my message?

C: No, I just got here, Mr. Secretary.

HMJr: Oh, well, then, there may be a little crossing up. When I couldn't get you, I asked for Simmons. But I'll talk to you, and then would you tell Simmons?

C: Yes, I'll check with him.

HMJr: Thank you. Well, I hope the President can see his way to saying something about Bretton Woods at his Press Conference, or as early as possible. We start hearings up there again, see? And if you would mention that to him.

C: I will.

HMJr: Then we've got a beautiful 7th War Loan poster which is the raising of the flag on Iwo Jima, you know?

C: Yes.

HMJr: And President Roosevelt had ordered the men back who had raised this flag to assist during the 7th

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HMJr: (cont.) War Loan.

C: Yes.

HMJr: I think there is only one left who is alive. If it is agreeable with the President, I'd like to come over either Thursday or Friday and sort of present it to him with this one man there who is left.

C: Oh, I know it will be.

HMJr: And have pictures taken, you see, and get us the help on--- start off with it on the 7th War Loan.

C: Right.

HMJr: It's a beautiful poster.

C: Well, I know he would be happy to do that.

HMJr: Now, the only appointment I have which I know he would want me to keep is I'm going up on the Hill to testify around 10 o'clock Thursday.

C: Yes.

HMJr: And so I could either do it before that, or any time Friday morning that is convenient with him.

C: All right, sir.

HMJr: And, after that picture if I could have 15 minutes to clear some business with him.

C: 15 minutes.

HMJr: Yes.

C: All right.

HMJr: I mean either Thursday morning -- I don't know how he likes to do it. I'm always here very early.

C: All right. Well, let me check all these things with ----

HMJr: Now, wait a minute, please.

C: (Laughs) All right.

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HMJr: Then I always told President Roosevelt when I was out of town. I'm going at noon up for 24 hours, to see my daughter graduate at Vassar.

C: Yes.

HMJr: I'll be back tomorrow afternoon.

C: Back tomorrow afternoon.

HMJr: Yes. And the other and last thing was I had my regular Press Conference yesterday, and the boys just put the heat on me whether I was or was not going to resign. I told them first off the record of my conversation with President Truman Saturday in which he had asked me to stay, and that he would back me. And then they insisted that they could have it for background, and I let them have it that way.

C: Oh, I think that's all right.

HMJr: Hello?

C: Yes.

HMJr: And I wanted to let him know that.

C: Fine, I'll tell him that too.

HMJr: But the heat was on me.

C: Oh, I know that.

HMJr: With the --- the reason -- with the 7th War Loan on and all my State Chairmen telegraphing in whether they are going to continue, and all the rest of the stuff, I wanted to clear that up.

C: Oh, I think it should have been.

HMJr: As long as President Truman asked me to stay.

C: Surely.

HMJr: And then, with the Bretton Woods legislation pending, I mean, either I am or I'm not Secretary of the Treasury.

C: Yeah.

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HMJr: And as long as he wants me to stay--- I want to be helpful, and I thought we had better clear it up.

C: O.K., fine, sir.

HMJr: Now, I say I need 15 minutes with him either Thursday morning or Friday morning, and I would like to publicly, so to speak, present that poster to him.

C: Right.

HMJr: Thank you.

C: I'll check all them.

HMJr: And you'll let me ---- I'm leaving today on the 12 o'clock train.

C: Oh, well, I'll have an answer before then for you.

HMJr: Thank you.

C: Right.

April 17, 1945
10:42 A.M.

HMJr: Hello.

Congressman
Spence:

Hello. How are you, Mr. Secretary?

HMJr: I'm all right. I wanted you to know that I sent word over this morning to President Truman that I hoped he would say something in his Press Conference about Bretton Woods.

S: Yes.

HMJr: And I sent him this message I got from you from Luxford, see?

S: Yes.

HMJr: So I hope he will say something, but I sent it over in plenty of time.

S: Well, now the reason I said that. Some of these newspaper reporters come in and say, "How does he stand?", you know.

HMJr: Ahuh.

S: Well, I said, "I judge from what he said that he is going to carry out the foreign policies of President Roosevelt. He couldn't very well be opposed to Bretton Woods."

HMJr: Well, I happen to know that he is very enthusiastic for it.

S: Do you?

HMJr: And I hope he will say something at his Press Conference.

S: All right, thank you. Now, I'll tell you what I've done too.

HMJr: Yes.

S: I've got an engagement to meet -- I had an engagement to meet Berry here this morning.

HMJr: Yeah.

S: He said he would be a little late, but he would come in at eleven o'clock.

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HMJr: Yeah.

S: I'm just going to put it up to him. I'm going to tell him he's the key man. He can wreck it or make it. I'm going to give him all the credit, and tell him if he goes along with us that I'm going to see that everybody that is interested will know what he's done.

HMJr: Ahuh.

S: And I'm going --- he'll be here in a little while.

HMJr: Well, I'm leaving here at 11:30 to go on the train to New York to my daughter's graduation. If you know anything before 11:30, will you let me know?

S: Yes, I will. I don't think I'll get to it before 11, because Sherman is coming in to see me. You know, the Book-of-the-Month?

HMJr: Oh, yes.

S: He said --- he called me up from downtown and said he wanted to come up and see me, and if he could help he would be glad to do it.

HMJr: Yeah.

S: And that would sound very favorable.

HMJr: Fine. Well, whenever you get through with Berry-

S: I'll let you know. I'll call up White and -- or Luxford.

HMJr: Call up White.

S: I'll call up White.

HMJr: Will you?

S: I'll call up White.

HMJr: Right.

S: All right.

HMJr: Thank you.

S: Goodbye.

HMJr: Bye.

April 17, 1945
11:15 A.M.

Operator: Go ahead.

HMJr: Hello.

Congressman
Spence: Hello.

HMJr: I don't know whether you have heard the news,
but President Truman went all out for Bretton
Woods!

S: Did he? Fine!

HMJr: He opened his Press Conference with it.

S: That's fine!

HMJr: And went 100%.

S: Well, that's fine. I had that gentleman in here,
and he made some objections here and there. I
told him he was key man. He said, "I'll do nothing
to wreck it." He promised me that.

HMJr: Berry?

S: Yes.

HMJr: But he wouldn't promise you the vote.

S: Well, he said he would do nothing to wreck it, so
I mean, he'll vote for no amendments that he
thought would destroy it. That's what he said.

HMJr: I see.

S: See?

HMJr: But you can't count on his voting for it?

S: Not in its entirety. I don't think, but he said he
would do nothing. He wanted the bank and fund....

HMJr: Right.

S: ... to be consolidated. And I said that was the
very basis on which the fund was organized first.
And we'd have to be a member of the fund to be a
member of the bank.

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HMJr: Ahuh.

S: I think he is all right, though.

HMJr: You think he is all right.

S: Yeah.

HMJr: O. K.

S: I think so.

HMJr: I think that President Truman coming out ---

S: I think that will help.

HMJr: will help.

S: Yeah. All right,

HMJr: Thank you.

S: Thank you.

HMJr: Goodbye.

April 17, 1945
11:20 a.m.

BRETTON WOODS

Present: Mr. White
Mr. DuBois
Mr. Luxford
Mr. Bernstein
Mr. Feltus
Mrs. Klotz

H.M.JR: Have you heard the news? Luxford was going to bring it in to you.

I was on the phone at nine o'clock this morning before I got your memo, and then I got your memo and I turned it over just as you wrote it.

MR. LUXFORD: Fine.

H.M.JR: ...to Matt Connelly, but I had the idea myself. I sent it over.

MR. LUXFORD: That will help a lot, because there were rumors.

MR. WHITE: Is that the way it happened?

H.M.JR: I can't see how he can help you. I said, "Please give this to the President before his press conference."

MR. LUXFORD: Mr. Secretary, the Tass News Agency Reporter called me and wanted to know what Snyder's policies were because he was worried. He was seeing Truman on Bretton Woods. That's how much concern there was.

H.M.JR: I thought you boys might like to know.

MR. WHITE: Who is Connelly?

H.M.JR: I have already made my connections.

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MR. WHITE: Who is he, do you know?

MR. FELTUS: Matt Connelly was Secretary in the Senate for a while after Bill Boyle. Bill Boyle was Secretary and Bill went over to Hannegan, I imagine.

H.M.JR: I am leaving in eleven minutes. Do you have any bright ideas?

MR. LUXFORD: I think something is going to come out of that.

H.M.JR: Out of this?

MR. LUXFORD: No, out of the other--the long memo.

MRS. KLOTZ: The memo you have been carrying around.
(Laughter)

H.M.JR: Which one?

MR. FELTUS: The long one.

H.M.JR: Which one?

MRS. KLOTZ: I have pulled it out three times, but the Secretary hasn't been able to get to it.

MR. LUXFORD: On the meetings Paul has been holding.

H.M.JR: I read that.

MR. WHITE: I might mention that there are somewhat different evaluations, different points of view.

H.M.JR: I want to say this: I don't want to make any plans just this week.

MR. WHITE: There aren't any decidedly.

H.M.JR: I just think it would be a mistake.

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MR. WHITE: Murray is going away for a month. That was the only reason.

MRS. KLOTZ: He called somebody and said he will be free Thursday night, so we have decided to tell him that it was called off.

H.M.JR: It was.

MR. WHITE: He didn't have Monday night and you didn't have Tuesday night, and my knowledge at the time was that Murray was going away. He is going to be gone for a month. That was the only reason. We'll let it ride.

H.M.JR: Just sit on it. I am sure you agree.

MR. FELTUS: I don't know what it is.

H.M.JR: Building up the CIO with me.

MR. FELTUS: By all means, let it go.

H.M.JR: I never know where Luxford stands.

MR. BERNSTEIN: Is it good or bad for Bretton Woods, Mr. Secretary?

H.M.JR: No, I just thought this was--

MR. WHITE: The only other thing is, hearings are going to open Wednesday and they are getting some people up on various hearings.

H.M.JR: I want to--right now I just don't want to meet with that crowd.

MR. LUXFORD: Aound was in my office.

H.M.JR: No, no, not I mean--

MR. WHITE: The other thing is dead.

H.M.JR: The CIO.

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H.M.JR: Well, this ought to put the thing across, boys. (Indicates article in Times-Herald dated April 17, 1945.)

MR. FELTUS: I think it's in.

MR. WHITE: I think so.

H.M.JR: By the way, don't they owe us a little money? I don't know if the rest of them saw the paper this morning.

MR. WHITE: Yes, the cigarettes.

H.M.JR: Look.

MR. LUXFORD: Don't you lie, Mr. Secretary.

H.M.JR: "Byrnes is leaving Washington." "Morgenthau is asked to stay." I am going to keep that.

MR. LUXFORD: I want to know where they got the story.

MR. DuBOIS: I won't pay off yet, Luxford.

H.M.JR: Byrnes gave it himself.

MR. LUXFORD: Who did you meet down at the train? (Laughter)

MR. WHITE: I looked in the Times Herald, too.

That's the Herald-Tribune, you have it wrong.

H.M.JR: Did you see him?

MR. LUXFORD: I just guessed. I talked to him yesterday, but he didn't tell me anything. He didn't need to.

H.M.JR: Why?

MR. LUXFORD: I can read between the lines.

(The Secretary holds a telephone conversation with Grover Hill.)

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H.M.JR: I don't get the significance.

MR. LUXFORD: I was just kidding you.

H.M.JR: I couldn't plant that story.

MR. LUXFORD: I know you couldn't, Mr. Secretary.

MR. WHITE: Mr. Secretary--neither can he get it in the Herald-Tribune.

MR. LUXFORD: I'll lay you dollars to doughnuts that a man can plant a story in any paper.

H.M.JR: At a price.

MR. WHITE: That's true.

MR. LUXFORD: I just mentioned to Harry that it would be wise temporarily to give Stettinius a Secret Service guard until this thing settles down a little bit. I don't know if you want to focus on it.

MRS. KLOTZ: Don't answer that.

H.M.JR: I thought you were going to say how about Randolph Burgess.

MR. LUXFORD: He needs one, too.

MR. WHITE: He needs a priest.

MR. LUXFORD: Fraser needs one, too.

April 17, 1945 ✓
5:38 P.M.

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Mr. Dan
Bell:

Well, I don't know what you mean. He's told me about the order, and about -- I've got the press release before me.

HMJr: Well, I mean -- what is your opinion about -- do we transfer the whole works or just the surplus.

B: Well, I think you had better go for the whole thing.

HMJr: You do.

B: As John Pehle says you'll have an employee problem down there that most of the people will want to stay in the Treasury and try to get into the procurement division. It will be a terrible job splitting the functions now they've been so integrated....

HMJr: Ahuh.

B: ..that you had better try for the whole thing.

HMJr: Let me talk to John a minute, please.

B: All right.

Mr. John
Pehle: Yes, Mr. Secretary.

HMJr: John, what do you advise me?

P: Mr. Secretary, I think from the over-all government standpoint...

HMJr: Yes.

P: ... its terrible important that the whole thing be transferred. You're asking Wallace to take on a very difficult job anyhow....

HMJr: Yeah.

P: ... and if you do it, and most of the good people won't go along and will try to get into Procurement, you're really giving him an awful snowball. I think that it is important that this job be done right, and the best chance to do it is to transfer the whole thing. That way there's some chance of holding most of the organization together.

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HMJr: Well, then, I'll do that. And you are not too upset?

P: I'm not upset at all, Mr. Secretary. I've known for a long time that you've felt that surplus property was better out of the Treasury, and I agree with you. I hope the timing isn't bad, and I hope that it won't look as though Truman took something out of the Treasury.

HMJr: Well, I'm going to insist that in the publicity that I initiated this thing.

P: Well, we have a draft of a press release here. Would you like it read to you?

HMJr: Yes, I would.

P: Want me to read it?(aside)

"Upon the recommendation of Secretary Morgenthau and with the concurrence of Secretary Wallace, the Director of War Mobilization, and the Surplus Property Board, President Truman today announced that the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department including the Office of Surplus Property, is being transferred to the Department of Commerce. The transfer of the Procurement Division to the Department of Commerce places the sale of surplus consumer goods and the procurement of non-military supplies with a parent agency whose basic functions are closely associated with the commercial and industrial life of the nation. The Department of Commerce is, by law, charged with the responsibility for assisting in the development of both domestic and foreign commerce, and it is believed that these activities carried on by the Procurement Division will blend well with the important business service functions of the Commerce Department. As is the case with all surplus disposal agencies, the Procurement Division's Office of Surplus Property will continue to function under the over-all policy direction of the Surplus Property Board."

That's as far as we have gotten.

HMJr: Well, that's all right. What are you going to do, John?

P: I'm going to -- if Wallace asks me to -- help the

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P: (cont.) transition, but I want to remain in the Treasury.

HMJr: That's fine. Now, look, this is for Dan Bell, you, and Charles Bell. When we know this is going to be given out, I want to be sure that the press knows that I wrote President Roosevelt a letter -- I don't know when it was -- asking him to get rid of this, you see?

P: Yeah.

HMJr: Hello?

P: Yes. Just a minute - Charlie wants to speak to you, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. Charles Bell: Mr. Secretary, on that phase of it, we're just a little bit afraid that if Wallace finds that you tried to unload this earlier it will upset what has been told him about a good organization having been built up ----

HMJr: No, no, no. Once a thing is settled--- hello?

B: Yes, sir.

HMJr: And when the White House gives this thing out. Hello?

B: Yes, sir.

HMJr: Now don't let's be stupid about this. When they give it out --- I'm not there, but I want somebody to tell the people the background on this thing. Charlie?

B: Yes, sir, I understand.

HMJr: Now what harm is there to say that I tried to do this, and show them the letter?

B: Then you have no objections to coming right out in the open and saying that you tried to get rid of this on two occasions?

HMJr: Yeah. Once it's settled.

B: Once it's settled in the White House and set up.

HMJr: Yeah.

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B: All right, sir, we'll have that all ready. We can hold that until you get back.

HMJr: Well, that -- no. When Charlie Shaeffer knows that the President is going to give out this thing, see?

B: Yes.

HMJr: Hello?

B: Yes.

HMJr: And for heavens sake, listen, Charlie. You know he's going to give it out at, say, 12 o'clock---

B: It'll probably go out tomorrow morning.

HMJr: All right. Well, then, when it goes out, Charlie Shaeffer or somebody that's got some brains should go down and see the Press boys, see?

B: Right.

HMJr: ... and explain this thing to them that this is something that I wanted- that last week I took this think up with Colonel Heller, and I took it up with Wallace, and I took it up with Vinson, and I initiated this whole thing.

B: I understand.

HMJr: And I want to make 1000% sure that they know that I've been trying to get rid of this thing - I initiated this thing, simply in order that I didn't think feel the thing belonged in the Treasury.

B: All right, sir, we can give them a good statement on that.

HMJr: Well, it isn't a written statement. Somebody has got to tell it to them by word of mouth.

B: All right, sir, then I'll go with Charlie Shaeffer. I have the whole background.

HMJr: I mean it's got to be done by word of mouth.

B: All right, sir.

HMJr: Never mind what Wallace thinks. I mean, he wants this - he wants it like hell, but I only say to do this for background when they write the story.

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B: I see.

HMJr: Just to make sure that they don't think that Truman is taking something away from us.

B: Well, that is the reason that we started it out "Upon the recommendation of Secretary Morgenthau--".

HMJr: I know but that isn't enough.

B: That's not enough. You want the whole story given out.

HMJr: Doesn't Pehle agree with me?

B: (talks aside) Pehle agrees. Well, then it's all right to let this Press Release go along together...

HMJr: But be sure, be sure now that that says there in Press conference that this is on my recommendation.

B: Well, I'll have to follow it pretty closely through Wallace, and down to the Board and then back up to the White House.

HMJr: That's right. Well, make this your business.

B: I surely will.

HMJr: And then make it your business that once the White House gives it out, that you yourself see the press boys.

B: All right, sir.

HMJr: And if you do it, I know it will be done well.

B: Well, I'll get ahold of Fussell and Shaeffer.

HMJr: Yeah.

B: And give them the whole story.

HMJr: Yeah, but you had better talk to the boys yourself.

B: All right, sir, I'll talk to them.

HMJr: And make sure that they get it right. Doesn't Pehle agree?

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B: Pehle agrees. How about you, Dan? Dan says it sounds all right with him.

HMJr: Why, sure. I mean once Wallace has got it, never mind it.

B: I see. Well, we were a little cautious in giving Wallace that side of the picture.

HMJr: Well, I told Wallace it was a dirty piece of business.

B: Yes.

HMJr: I couldn't tell him any more than that.

B: Well, that is the way he started the conversation yesterday, that it was a dirty piece of business and the Board this morning, by the way, was right cool on the whole thing. Had it not been for the fact that you had talked with Vinson, I don't think this thing would have been done today.

HMJr: I want the newspaper men to know by word of mouth I started with Heller, then I went to Wallace, then I went to Vinson.

B: All right, sir.

HMJr: And also that I tried to do this thing six months ago.

B: All right, sir.

HMJr: I want them to have ~~these to have~~ the whole story.

B: They'll get it.

HMJr: Now do I make it plain?

B: Yes, sir!

HMJr: Let me talk to John again.

B: All right, sir.

Mr. John Pehle: Hello.

HMJr: John, is there anything you disagree with?

P: No, I agree fully with that. That was the one point that was troubling me, Mr. Secretary. It moved so

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P: (cont.) fast, and I was just afraid that somebody would tie this together with all the Cabinet things, and say they are stripping the Treasury. But I agree that if the story.....

HMJr: No. We'll show --- we'll give the papers the letter.

P: That's right.

HMJr: We'll give them a letter showing that I wrote the President.

P: I think we ought to show them the letter. I don't think we ought to give out the letter.

HMJr: Well, we can show it to them.

P: Yeah.

HMJr: Because I want Charlie to go right through this whole thing--

P: Oh, I'm sure he can do it.

HMJr: All right. What else?

P: You want to talk to Dan again?

HMJr: No, thank you.

P: O. K. We have nothing further.

HMJr: All right.

P: All right.

April 17, 1945.

My dear Lord Halifax

First let me thank you for your courtesy in conveying the message which the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked you to pass on to me. I am replying, through you, with the enclosed expression of my appreciation of his thought.

I want also to tell you how much your word of personal sympathy meant to me. Thank you again for your letter.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

The Right Honorable
Lord Halifax
British Embassy,
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosure.

GEF/dbs

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BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 13th, 1945

My dear Morgenthau,

I have been asked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to convey to you the following message:-

"I cannot refrain from expressing to you my heartfelt sympathy in this grievous loss that has befallen you, your Country and the grand Alliance".

May I add my own word to his? I know how much on the personal side this will mean to you.

Yours ever,

Halifax

The Honourable
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
United States Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

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4/17/45

Mr. Feltus
Secretary Morgenthau

Your memorandum of April 14th in regard to the
National Cotton Council of America is most encouraging.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE April 14, 1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM Randolph Feltus

The National Cotton Council of America has sent us the following report of their activities. I am quoting it verbatim:

"The following is an outline of our activities on the Bretton Woods campaign:

- (1) Mr. Johnston's statement is going out today to all (151) Cotton Belt Congressmen and Senators, with an individually written letter of transmittal.
- (2) A press release on Mr. Johnston's statement with a release date for Sunday morning, April 8, is already in the mail to all (460) dailies in the Cotton Belt, all (60) cotton industry publications, and all news services.
- (3) A general letter to all (304) officers, delegate members and advisory committeemen of the Council, with Mr. Johnston's statement attached, is being mailed tomorrow. Those at a great distance, like California, will be sent airmail so that they will be received by Monday morning.
- (4) A general letter also is being mailed tomorrow to all (118) cotton interest organizations, with copies of letter to Council delegates and Mr. Johnston's statement attached.
- (5) A letter from Mr. Eld West, chairman of our Export Committee, to all of the members of his committee will go out Monday or Tuesday of next week as a follow-up to Mr. Johnston's letter, urging special activity by the committee members.
- (6) Mr. West also is contacting a large number of leading cotton shippers through the Cotton Belt in an effort to quickly organize a speakers' committee to make talks on Bretton Woods before the civic clubs (Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, et cetera) throughout the Belt. We shall keep you posted on this development also.

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(7) I have contacted Mr. Caffey Robertson, who is one of the cotton exporters here on the Memphis market and who is chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, and have asked that he try to get the Memphis C of C to take favorable action on Bretton Woods immediately. Mr. Robertson started on this today and hopes to get it through by the middle of next week. As soon as this is done, we are going to try to get the Memphis C of C to communicate with all of the other Chambers of Commerce in the Cotton Belt, urging them to take similar action. Copies of all resolutions by the Chambers of Commerce will, of course, be forwarded to Congressmen and Senators. We shall keep you posted on the progress made in this connection.

(8) A number of the leading newspapers in the Cotton Belt already are sponsoring Bretton Woods editorially. Frank Aldgren, editor of the Commercial Appeal, made a fine speech on it here yesterday before the Lumbermen's Club. We are arranging to have the proper local people in the other principal cities of the Cotton Belt contact personally the editors of the leading papers to get their strong editorial support.

If you have any suggestions on other activities, please let me have them and as we initiate further moves here, we shall let you know.

Best regards.

/s/ Rhea Blake

R.F.

April 17, 1945

Monday afternoon Sir Oliver Littleton called on me and said he wanted to thank me for all I had done helping them on this Lend-Lease at conferences with Keynes after the Quebec meeting. I got him to talking about the food situation, and he said it was very bad. He had been here for weeks and had been unable to make any progress. I asked him, looking from the outside, what was the trouble? He said that we had plenty of cattle, but it is the method of slaughter and distribution. The trouble was that so many cattle were slaughtered through non-Federal inspected slaughter houses, and that a lot of the meat didn't go where it was supposed to go.

I told him of my idea of a couple of years ago that the Government should have bought all the beef it takes, allow it on the farm and then begin to control the slaughter distribution from that point on. He thought it was an excellent idea.

He was very friendly, just called in to say thank you.

Up at the Capitol, I saw Halifax, and told him that I couldn't come for the dinner Tuesday night because I would be up with Joan. I then said I would be glad to come around and have a cup of tea, and he invited me for five o'clock and I went up there. As usual, Halifax asked a lot of very pointed questions. He wanted to know how the thing was getting along with Germany on this side of the water. I told him that we had finished the new directive which the President signed at the last Friday that he had Cabinet, which I said was two or three weeks ago, and that we were busy working on a directive for the Army. He asked how we were getting along, and I said that so far we had done the easy things, but the hard things were still ahead of us.

He then got on to reparations, and he said that the British Treasury was taking a very active interest in reparations, but the British Treasury felt that the question of dismemberment should be settled ahead of reparations. He said that the British Treasury felt that, for instance, that if they divided South Germany, Bavaria, and Catholic countries separate, that they might get special treatment and that they wouldn't get as much out of them in the way of reparations as they would out of some other country.

- 2 -

Then Eden and Halifax were complaining that Russia had the best part of Germany in the fact that she produced the food. America would have the part that had the coal - England would have the industrial section, and that had been all bombed to hell. And they thought they had the poor end of the bargain. He said that Russia with its large food-producing areas and the food producing of Germany, would have to be willing to swap food for machine tools. Where he thought the machine tools would be produced, I don't know. But they were in a kind of a bad mood, and complaining, and oh, I hate to say this about Englishmen, but almost on the whiney side. And they went on to say how we were shipping tons and tons of food to Russia right now, and England wasn't getting any and France and Belgium aren't, and the first thing you know we would either have Communism or Fascism back in Belgium and France. So I spoke up and said, "Well, from my own experience, I felt you had to show confidence in Russia in your treatment with Russia, and if you showed you had confidence in Russia, they came back and showed that they had confidence in you, but too many people are suspicious of them, talking about making war against them. The Russians are very sensitive to this, and when they felt a person didn't trust them, they just drew back into their shell." I don't think that Halifax or Eden liked that too well, but they recovered quickly. I said, "After all, if we want peace in this world, we've got to work with Russia." Halifax told a story. He said that when he was in the last war, he was loading mules into a French boxcar and he learned that if you stood five feet away you'd get kicked, but if you leaned right up against the mule and pushed you were safe. He said that was the way it was with Russia; you had to get right up close to her. And then he said as long as we all feel the same about Russia, he agreed that in order to keep peace we had to work closely with her. I'm sure that if I hadn't said something they would go on more and more, but I'm kind of fed up to all that kind of talk, and I thought they might just as well know where I stood.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE April 17, 1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM Frank Coe and Orvis A. Schmidt

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

We are sure you will want to read the attached two memoranda which reveal that in the Spring of 1941, Pesson-Didion, the French partner of Morgan et Cie., was anti-U.S.-war-with-Germans (it was "unjustifiable as well as ridiculous", anti-Roosevelt, anti-Jews, and anti-Churchill. Blaming Roosevelt for British and French entry into the war, he hoped only for the quick termination of the German-British conflict when they (Morgans) "will be in a position to take active part in the developments through the granting of reparation credits." Berenberg-Gosler, Paris representative of the Reichskreditgesellschaft, fifth largest German commercial bank, in reporting the above described views of Pesson-Didion commented that they "may well be taken to reflect the opinion of this international aryan banking firm" (Morgans).

These memoranda were recently found by Foreign Funds Control investigators in the Paris files of Caesar, the German Administrator for enemy banks in France, and cover conversations between Berenberg-Gosler and Pesson-Didion in April and May of 1941.

Orvis A. Schmidt
F Coe

TRANSLATION

Excerpts from the records of the German Commissary with Banque de France.

Subject: Morgan & Cie.

During a dinner to which I was invited by the French partner of this firm, Mr. Pesson-Didion, the latter told me among other things, that all the American partners are now in America or on the way there. Mr. Carter, however, hopes to return in the Fall; he has now returned to the USA, contrary to his original intentions. (see my last report) The reason for his departure is by no means a political one but solely, that the business in Paris is not sufficient to warrant his presence here. Mr. P. D. again spoke indignantly about the clique in America which continually attempts to draw the United States into an unjustifiable as well as ridiculous war. He told me that I would know from my stay in New York and Boston, the views of the partners of his firm and also how they hate Roosevelt; that Roosevelt is driving America toward a catastrophe by his economic and foreign policies. The development over the last 30 years represents a policy of racial favoritism, insofar as the old established Anglo-Saxon, Swedish and German element had to relinquish its power to the Polish, Czech and Jewish elements which immigrated since 1900. For the New York and Boston circles this development is terrible. He hopes that one of these days the increased immigration of Jews will unleash such an anti-semitism that a sudden turn-about will follow. Mr. P.D. compares Roosevelt with Leon Blum and his actions with the blessing of the Front Populaire, for which France paid dearly. He expressed the hope that the inter-European and particularly the intercontinental business will, after settlement of the present German-British conflict, take such an upswing that his firm will be in a position to take an active part in the developments through the granting of reparation credits. With respect to England Mr. P.D. hopes that the conservative party under Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Londonderry will get the upper hand over the Churchill clique one of these days, and that the worst may still be avoided for England. The principal culprit in this war is Roosevelt who, by vague promises instigated by the criminal clique surrounding him, had driven England as well as France into this war, against their will.

These remarks were made to me by Mr. P.D. privately, since in the States the Morgans are very friendly toward a firm with which I worked, namely Kidder, Peabody & Co. and they also know one of my distant relatives in Boston. They (remarks) may well be taken to reflect the opinion of this international aryan banking firm.

8 May 1941

/s/ Berenberg-Gosler

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TRANSLATION

Excerpts from the documents of the German Commissary with Banque de France concerning the banking firm Morgan & Cie.

Memorandum for the files.Morgan & Cie

(Fourth and fifth paragraphs)

.....Mr. Pesson-Didion expressed the hope that America would not enter the war. He said to me that he, being acquainted with Morgan & Co., New York, well knows that President Roosevelt is not very well liked by the firm. Morgan & Co. is a bank which never had a Jewish employe and they are bitterly opposed to the machinations of the Jewish clique surrounding Roosevelt. Unfortunately he believes that the USA will do what Roosevelt desires, and it is well known that Roosevelt will do only what is advantageous to his own person. Roosevelt is surrounded by a Jewish clique whose power is concentrated in the backrooms of all the American government offices, as well as the press of the Eastern United States. The country has suffered from this clique and this government.

I write this in these notes because Mr. Pesson-Didion has opened up much more in his remarks than the other partners of Morgan & Cie., who had called at the administration office. I hear from other sources that there is great discord between the American Embassy and Mr. Carter of Morgan & Cie., because the firm did not comply with certain wishes of the American Government. Mr. Carter is presently on a trip in the unoccupied zone and has not, as was assumed, returned to the United States.....

Paris, 21 April 1941.

/s/ v. Berenberg-Gosler

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4/17/45

Mr. Coe

Secretary Morgenthau:

Re: Your memorandum on Top Financial Man for Germany

Frankly, I don't think much of your suggestions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE April 12, 1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau (For information)
 FROM Mr. Coo FC
 Subject: Top Financial Man for Germany

It seems to me important that any outside person proposed for the top German job in finance should first have a long talk with yourself or with some of your chief aides, in order that we make sure that there is general concurrence on policy. For example, unless you know that Chester Davis is in general agreement with you on this matter his name ought not to be put forward. The fact that a man is a good liberal, a supporter of the Administration, a good administrator, or what not, is not enough. Therefore, a little more time is needed to get a list of prospects and to interview them.

1. Outside People.

There must be bankers in New York who would do for this work but it would take someone like DuBois or myself several days of talking to get leads and find out who thinks what.

2. Inside People.

Of inside people you might wish to give consideration to:

- a. Luxford
- b. Fehle
- c. Bill Taylor

Because of older relations it might be difficult for Bernstein to have to work under any one of these people but rather than have a man above Bernstein who would disagree with him and frustrate him, it would be better to have a top man who would carry out the policy, even if this meant that Bernstein would want to shift to other work.

3. Ralph Flanders.

Joe DuBois wants to make it clear that all he knows about Ralph Flanders is the one article he wrote, which indicated general accord with Treasury policies.

4. Ben DuBois.

Luxford says that Ben DeBois on the Independent Bankers Association might be a candidate, and that he would probably let Bernie run the show.

5. General O'Dwyer.

I think that General O'Dwyer would be good, but I understand that he wants to stay here.

6. Conant.

I have just found his article, but others who have analyzed it tell me that he is as much in favor of the Henderson Plan for Germany as he is the Morgenthau Plan.

April 17, 1945

Dear Ed:

On returning to my office, I got a copy of your splendid speech which you delivered in Chicago on April 4th. I am confident that your remarks about Bretton Woods will be most helpful in getting the legislation through the Congress. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Henry

Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Envelope marked Personal

APR 17 1945

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have received Mr. Lovett's letter of April 12 advising that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have refused a military permit for the entry of Treasury personnel into the Philippines.

I note from your letter that the Theater Commander considers the Treasury's request to be premature and believes that the reopening of banks should not await the re-establishment of Foreign Funds Control in the Islands.

I join with the Theater Commander in his desire that private banks be reopened in the Islands at the earliest possible date. There must, however, be some misunderstanding in the Theater with regard to the functions of Foreign Funds Control in the Philippines. The Theater Commander seems to believe that the purposes of Foreign Funds Control would be served by having all foreign transfer of funds cleared through banking institutions in the United States. This, however, would not fulfill the purposes of our Foreign Funds Control even if, in addition, the Army in Manila undertook through its counter-intelligence the difficult and arduous task of screening banking transactions.

The Treasury has the responsibility not only to control and regulate transactions between the Philippines and foreign countries but also between the Islands and the continental United States. Moreover, the flight of looted currency, securities, checks and other financial instruments must be prevented; Japanese wealth in the Islands must be uncovered and immobilized; the financial activities of foreign nationals within the Islands and persons acting for foreign interests must be examined. Controls to achieve these aims must be instituted and properly administered. We have discussed this matter with the Philippine officials in this country. They agree with us that these controls must be instituted immediately and can only be effectively operated by trained U. S. Treasury personnel fully cognizant of the very complex and highly technical regulations which apply to the Philippines and adequately experienced in the administration of the documents pertaining to Foreign Funds Control.

- 2 -

Furthermore, Philippine funds in this country are blocked under the Treasury freezing controls and financial transactions involving these funds cannot be effected except pursuant to Treasury licenses. We would like to do all possible to expedite such transactions. However, until a Foreign Funds Control office is established in the Islands and the necessary control measures instituted, there would necessarily be delays involved in authorizing any financial and commercial transactions involving the Philippines. You will appreciate that any other course of action might permit the completion of transactions effected under duress and might provide the very opportunity that our enemies and their collaborators are seeking to secrete their wealth and to avoid the controls which are contemplated. The establishment of a Foreign Funds Control office in Manila would therefore greatly expedite the Treasury's acting on applications for Treasury licenses involving Philippine funds in continental United States.

In view of these circumstances, it is hoped that the situation with regard to operational conditions and devastation has sufficiently changed during the last six weeks to permit Treasury personnel to proceed immediately to the Islands. I am sure that the facilities and accommodations which are available for the private bankers who have received military permits would also be entirely suitable for our Treasury personnel. Accordingly, I am renewing my request that the necessary arrangements be made for Treasury personnel to proceed promptly to the Islands.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. Morgenthau, Jr.

The Honorable

The Secretary of War

FC:ISF:IOA:LCA:sfs
4/16/45

SAVE

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AIR
WASHINGTON, D. C.



APR 12 1945

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Treasury

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On 5 March 1945 you addressed a letter to the Secretary of War requesting that members of the Foreign Funds Control Division of the Treasury be permitted to re-enter Manila at the same time as, or prior to, the entrance of private bankers. As you were informed, your request was forwarded to the Joint Chiefs of Staff with a favorable recommendation.

I now have to advise you that the responsible agency of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has refused a military permit for the Treasury officials on the ground that the request was referred to the Theater Commander and disapproved by him. This action was taken in accordance with established procedure, whereby a military permit is not issued on any application which the Theater Commander disapproves.

The ground upon which the foregoing action was taken was that present operational conditions and devastation in the Philippines render the Treasury request premature at this time, but that the re-opening of banks is so important that it cannot await the re-establishment of former Foreign Funds Control. It was believed that control of transactions with countries outside the United States and the Commonwealth would be secured by having all foreign transfer of funds cleared through banking institutions in the United States.

The Treasury officials will be called forward as soon as the situation permits and you will, of course, be notified immediately upon receipt of further advice from the Theater.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT A. LOVETT
Assistant Secretary of
War for Air

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 17th, 1945

Dear Henry:

Thank you for your letter of April 12th suggesting that we set up a small inter-departmental steering group to follow through on the Safehaven Program in the neutral countries.

In view of the imminence of the San Francisco Conference, I am asking Will Clayton to look into this matter and to get in touch with you promptly.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



The Honorable
Henry Morganthau
Secretary of the Treasury

April 17, 1945.

My dear Admiral Bernard:

It was most kind of you to write me as you did on April 14, expressing your sorrow in the death of President Roosevelt, and speaking with so much admiration of the part he has played during the past difficult years. I appreciate your tribute to him and your word of sympathy in our great national loss.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Vice Admiral B. Bernard,
Chief of the French Naval Mission
in the United States,
Washington Building,
Washington 25, D. C.

GHY/sbs

IN REPLY ADDRESS TO
FRENCH NAVAL MISSION
MUNITIONS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

MISSION NAVALE AUX ETATS-UNIS
(FRENCH NAVAL MISSION)

April 14, 1945.

My dear Mr. Secretary,

Allow me to express to you
how deeply grieved I am at the death of
the President.

The loss of that great
personality seems doubly tragic in the days
we are living. He personified for all
democratic countries, that Liberty we are
fighting for.

His faith in our final vic-
tory and in the betterment of our world
will not be in vain, for he left with those,
who like yourself, worked in such close
cooperation with him, his high ideals to
carry out.

With renewed expressions of
my deepest sympathy in this great loss of
your country, I remain, dear Mr. Secretary,

Yours very sincerely,


Vice Admiral R. Fenard,
Chief of the French Naval Mission
in the United States.

The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury,
WASHINGTON - D.C.

April 17, 1945.

Dear Mr. Chen:

Let us thank you for your letter of April 15, which speaks with so much understanding of the part that President Roosevelt played during the past difficult years, and pays such high tribute to his character and achievement. I shall be glad to convey to Mrs. Roosevelt and her family the word of personal sympathy which you asked us to express to them. Thank you again for writing us as you did.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Mr. Hsueh Pa Chen,
690 Fifth Avenue,
New York 20, New York.

OKP/dhs

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KWANG PU CHEN
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, N.Y.

April 13, 1945

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I share with the freedom-loving people of the whole world in the feeling of a deep sense of irreparable personal loss over the death of our great United Nations' leader. Please accept my heartfelt sympathy with you for the loss of your most illustrious President.

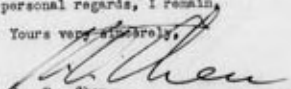
Today the whole world is in mourning of the tragic death of its first citizen. My country has lost her staunchest and most steadfast friend at a very critical time of her history. But the great spirit and the invincible courage that President Roosevelt has given to the oppressed people all over the world will be among the most treasured legacies of the world's common man for many generations to come.

Through your courtesy, I have had the high privilege of meeting President Roosevelt on my previous missions to this country. I can still recall very vividly almost every word and gesture that he said and made to me. He was indeed a friend of man and the greatest champion for social and international justice that this world has produced.

I will greatly appreciate it, Mr. Secretary, if you will be kind enough to convey my sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Roosevelt and her family.

With my kindest personal regards, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,


K. P. Chen

The Hon. Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Department of Treasury
Washington, D. C.

April 17, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Finletter:

It was most kind of you to write me expressing your personal sympathy in the loss of our national leader and my good friend, President Roosevelt. It came, of course, as a terrific blow to us all, and I know that Mrs. Morgenthau will also appreciate what you said of our own part in his Administration. Thank you for your sympathy and understanding.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Mrs. Thomas E. Finletter,
45 East 65th Street,
New York, New York.

GHF/dbs

April 14th

2024 45 EAST 80TH STREET

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I am writing a letter
of sympathy to you in the loss of
your friend, the President. We know
how close you were to him and I can
dimly imagine your feelings.

I only hope it may
be a comfort to you to know how
much you have added to the history
of the administration and how you
must have sustained and helped our President.

in the last difficult years.

I am so sorry for you and

for Mrs. Magentha's friends, and
please accept my sympathy at this

time.

Very sincerely,

Arthur Danneberg

1000 12th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004
11/1/51

April 19, 1940.

My dear Mr. Suarez:

Your letter of April 12, expressing your personal grief in the passing of President Roosevelt, and speaking with so much understanding of the part he has played in the recent war years, has my warm appreciation. I want to thank you for your expression of sympathy in this great national loss, and for your personal condolences as well.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Honorable Ricardo Suarez,
Secretary of the Treasury
of Mexico,
Embajada de Mexico,
Washington, D. C.

GMV/dbe

*Embajada de México
Washington*

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(2)

Washington, D.C. April 13th. 1945.

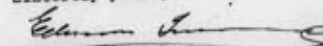
My dear Mr. Morgenthau:

As you may well know the sad news of the passing away of President Roosevelt deeply shocked me.

President Roosevelt belongs to the World. Every man and woman in the United Nations and every lover of Democracy in other Countries feels the death of your great leader as a personal bereavement.

May you, Mr. Secretary, and the citizens of your great Nation find consolation in the fact that the people of the whole World are grieving with you.

Sincerely yours,



Eduardo Suarez.
Secretary of Treasury of Mexico.

To The Honorable
Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury.
Washington, D.C.

✓ 67
April 17, 1945.

Change
Dear Mr. Albee:

It was good of you to send me a note of personal sympathy in the loss of our resident. This has been, of course, a terrific blow in every way, and the understanding and sympathy of our friends means much during these difficult days.

Sincerely,

[Signed] H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Mr. Geo. Albee,
Hotel du Vent,
Wilmington, Delaware.

GHF/lbs



Hotel du Pont

Wilmington, Del.

Frank Morgan,
Manager

Dear Mr. Secretary -

Rather than add my letter
to the millions which will come
to the White House, I send this to
you.

Suffering a sense of personal
loss, as I do, I know what you
must be feeling - you who were so
close to him.

My deepest sympathy.

Sy. J. H.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE April 17, 1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM Miss Model

The attached cable from Mr. McClelland contains a discouraging report on the possibilities of evacuating internees from German concentration camps.

Model

NRK-1382

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (SECRET W)

Bern

Dated April 13, 1945

Rec'd 6 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2175 April 13, 2 p.m.

Burekhardt of ICRC called special meeting afternoon of April 12 concerning current possibilities evacuate "schutzhaftlinge" from German concentration camps. (FROM MCCLELLAND LEGATION'S 2100 April 11) practically speaking after several weeks of ICRC negotiations with the Germans appear to be willing to permit exit from Germany of only (only) civil detainees of French and Belgian nationality in exchange for similar groups of German civilians now held by French and Belgians. Germans, however, do not insist that exchanges be on a head for head basis. These exchanges are to be limited as previously reported to women, children and elderly people (over 60) of both sexes. Within these national groups Germans do not seem to be discriminating against Jews since convey of 300 French women (there were no children although this was originally announced) included 7 Jewish women.

Kellenbrunner of SS informed Dr. Meyer, ICRC delegate who accompanied trucks which brought women from Ravensbrueck, that ICRC could evacuate all remaining French women from this camp as soon as committee wanted. There seemed, however, to be only 300 more French women actually still in Ravensbrueck, whereas last fall (October) there were at least 3000. Apart from those who have died (certainly 80%) this leaves many hundreds unaccounted for who are probably in work companies detached from camp. There is no (repeat no) evidence although ICRC continues to negotiate for this that Germans will be willing allow evacuation of women who are being used as labor. In case not only of these French women but of civil detainees in general this probably constitutes majority still alive.

According to sober reports from these French women who passed through here from Ravensbrueck Nazis are pursuing in that camp (and one has every reason to believe this is true of other similar groups of "schutzhaftlinge") a policy of simply working detainees to death. When they are no longer able to work this human material is literally discarded.

- 2 -

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In light of this information ICRC is now making special effort to obtain immediately a few buses from Swiss army to supplement limited number of POW parcel trucks available for such evacuations. ICRC is also examining possibility of using blocked POW parcel train now at Moosburg for similar purpose. Committee has hopes that outside of French and Belgian detainees they may be able to get some of other nationalities on an "ad hoc" basis depending on attitude of individual camp commanders.

Will keep you informed.

HARRISON

JMS

April 17, 1945

My dear Mr. Connally:

I thought you would like to show President Truman a proof of the poster that I would like to present to him on either Thursday or Friday morning.

If this is agreeable to President Truman, the sooner you let me know the better because it would take me a little time to bring to Washington the survivors of the flag raising. I think I explained to you over the telephone that these men had been ordered to this country to assist us during the Seventh War Loan.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Mr. Matthew Connally,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE APR 17 1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM Mr. Hays
Subject: Current Developments in the High-Grade Security Markets

I. Market for Governments Continues Strong

Prices of Government securities remain at substantially higher levels than at the end of the Sixth War Loan. From the close of the drive to the close of the market Monday, medium-term taxable bonds gained an average of 2 and 5/32 points, long-term taxables gained an average of 1 and 17/32 points, and the longest-term partially tax-exempt securities advanced an average of 2 and 1/32 points.

During the interval between the Sixth War Loan and the announcement of the terms of the Seventh, the dominant force in the market was the belief (or rumor) that the Seventh War Loan would involve substantial alterations in the structure of coupon rates and maturities of marketable Government security offerings. This influence is reflected in the attached chart, which shows the price histories, from the first day of trading, of the marketable securities issued during the Sixth War Loan.

One change anticipated by the market was the elimination of a 2 percent bond. The other major change expected by some was the substitution of a 2-1/4 percent bond for the 2-1/2 percent bond or a material lengthening of the maturity of the next 2-1/2. These expectations resulted, as the chart indicates, in a sharp rise of the outstanding 2's and 2-1/2's, based on the impending scarcity of new issues bearing these coupons. The announcement of coupon rates for the Seventh War Loan, on March 2, confirmed expectations with respect to the 2's, but not with respect to the 2-1/2's. The result was that the outstanding 2's continued to rise after March 2; while the outstanding 2-1/2's fell sharply in anticipation of the decision that the coupon rate would be retained, and then leveled off.

Secretary Morgenthau - 2

Certificates of indebtedness have declined in yield (i. e., risen in price) since the close of 1944. The pattern of certificate rates has now been restored to the September 1, 1944 level requested in your letter of December 22, 1944, to Chairman Eccles.

II. Changes During 1944 in the Distribution of Government Security Holdings and Interest Payable by Investor Classes

Table I shows the estimated distribution of ownership of the interest-bearing direct and guaranteed public debt on December 31, 1943; June 30, 1944; and December 31, 1944. The most striking feature of this distribution is its relative stability during 1944. Despite an increase of more than one-third in the total amount of the debt outstanding, the proportions held by most of the major investor classes changed very little.

Table I

Estimated Distribution of Holdings of United States Government Direct and Guaranteed Obligations, by Classes of Investors

(Amounts are in billions of dollars)

	December 31, 1943		June 30, 1944		December 31, 1944	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	held	of total	held	of total	held	of total
Commercial banks	59.6	35.3	68.0	33.8	76.9	33.4
Federal Reserve Banks	11.5	8.8	14.9	7.4	18.8	8.2
Mutual savings banks	6.3	3.7	7.6	3.8	8.7	3.8
Insurance companies	15.1	9.0	17.3	8.6	19.6	8.5
Federal Government agencies and trust funds	16.9	10.0	19.1	9.5	21.7	9.4
Other holders:						
Individuals	37.1	22.0	45.1	22.4	52.2	22.7
Others	22.2	13.2	29.1	14.5	32.4	14.1
Total, other holders	59.3	35.2	74.2	36.9	84.6	36.7
Grand total	168.7	100.0	201.1	100.0	230.4	100.0

Note: Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

Secretary Morgenthau - 3

Commercial banks continue to constitute the largest single group of holders of United States Government securities, although their holdings fell from 35.3 percent to 33.4 percent of the total outstanding during 1944, reflecting a decline in the proportion of new borrowing absorbed by them. The necessity for Federal Reserve Banks to add to their holdings of Government securities in order to maintain member bank reserves is evident in the increase in the holdings of these institutions from \$11.5 billion to \$18.6 billion.

Table II shows the computed annual interest payments on the estimated holdings of the various investor classes. This was calculated by multiplying the securities held by their coupon rates. On the entire debt this charge works out at \$4.4 billion for December 31, 1944. Interest payable to commercial banks rose from \$1.0 billion to nearly \$1.3 billion. Interest payable to insurance companies increased from about \$363 million to about \$462 million. The annual amount of interest payable to Federal Reserve Banks increased from \$99 million to \$135 million.

Table II

Estimated Distribution of Interest Payable to Various Classes of Holders of United States Government Direct and Guaranteed Obligations
(Amounts are in millions of dollars)

	December 31, 1943		June 30, 1944		December 31, 1944	
	Interest charge	Percent of total	Interest charge	Percent of total	Interest charge	Percent of total
Commercial banks	1,001	30.3	1,115	28.3	1,265	28.7
Federal Reserve Banks	99	3.0	117	3.0	135	3.1
Mutual savings banks	143	4.3	170	4.4	191	4.3
Insurance companies	363	11.0	411	10.7	462	10.5
Federal Government agencies and trust funds	409	12.4	462	11.9	531	12.0
Other holders	1,284	36.9	1,594	41.2	1,829	41.4
Grand total	3,299	100.0	3,869	100.0	4,413	100.0

Note: Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

Secretary Morgenthau - 4

Although a breakdown of the interest charge payable to "other holders" between individuals and others is not available, it is estimated that the share of individuals is between \$1.3 billion and \$1.4 billion, or about 30 percent of the interest distributed.

The interest rate on the entire debt declined 4 basis points during the year to 1.92 percent (Table III). The average rate on securities held by commercial banks fell 3 basis points to 1.65 percent; that on securities held by insurance companies fell 5 basis points; and that on securities held by mutual savings banks fell 8 basis points, reflecting, in the case of insurance companies and savings banks, a tendency not to concentrate their drive purchases in the highest-coupon issues as much as previously.

Table III

Estimated Interest Rate on Holdings of United States Government Direct and Guaranteed Obligations by Various Classes of Investors
(Percent)

	December 31, 1943	June 30, 1944	December 31, 1944
Commercial banks	1.68	1.64	1.65
Federal Reserve Banks	.86	.78	.72
Mutual savings banks	2.28	2.24	2.20
Insurance companies	2.40	2.36	2.35
Federal Government agencies and trust funds	2.41	2.42	2.45
Other holders	2.17	2.15	2.16
Total debt	1.96	1.93	1.92

It should be noted, of course, that these figures pertain to the interest payable by the United States and will not necessarily correspond with the investment yields received by the holders of the securities for two reasons: (1) in many cases the securities were acquired in the market at prices above par so that a premium must be amortized to arrive at the true return; and (2) the charge on United States savings bonds and Treasury savings notes is computed

Secretary Morgenthau - 5

in each case at the yield if held to maturity, but the actual interest paid out will be less to the extent that the securities are presented for redemption before maturity. Thus the yield to the Federal Reserve Banks on their holdings of Governments may have been as much as 10 basis points below the computed average interest rate shown in the table. This is probably an extreme example, however. On the whole, the premiums paid on market purchases of securities offered during the war, which constitute the greater part of all the outstanding United States Government securities, have at no time been large, so that the difference, due to this factor, between the interest charge from the Treasury's point of view and the investment yields realized by the holders of the securities is unlikely to have been large either. The difference due to the method of treating savings bonds and notes affects principally the group designated "other holders".

III. Canadian Eighth Victory Loan Opens April 23

The minimum goal of Canada's Eighth Victory Loan, which will open April 23, has been set at \$1,350 million -- \$50 million above the goal of the seventh loan last Fall. The objective for individuals is \$675 million, compared with \$600 million in the last campaign. This leaves a minimum of \$675 million to be subscribed by "special names" -- businesses and corporations, and individuals capable of subscribing more than \$25,000.

The terms of the issues are as follows:

	1-3/4% bond	3% bond
Dated	May 1, 1945	May 1, 1945
Due	Nov. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1953*
Term	4 yr. 6 mo.	18 yr. 5 mo.
Issue price	100	100

* Callable in 1959.

IV. Sales of British 1-3/4 Percent Exchequer Bond Accelerate

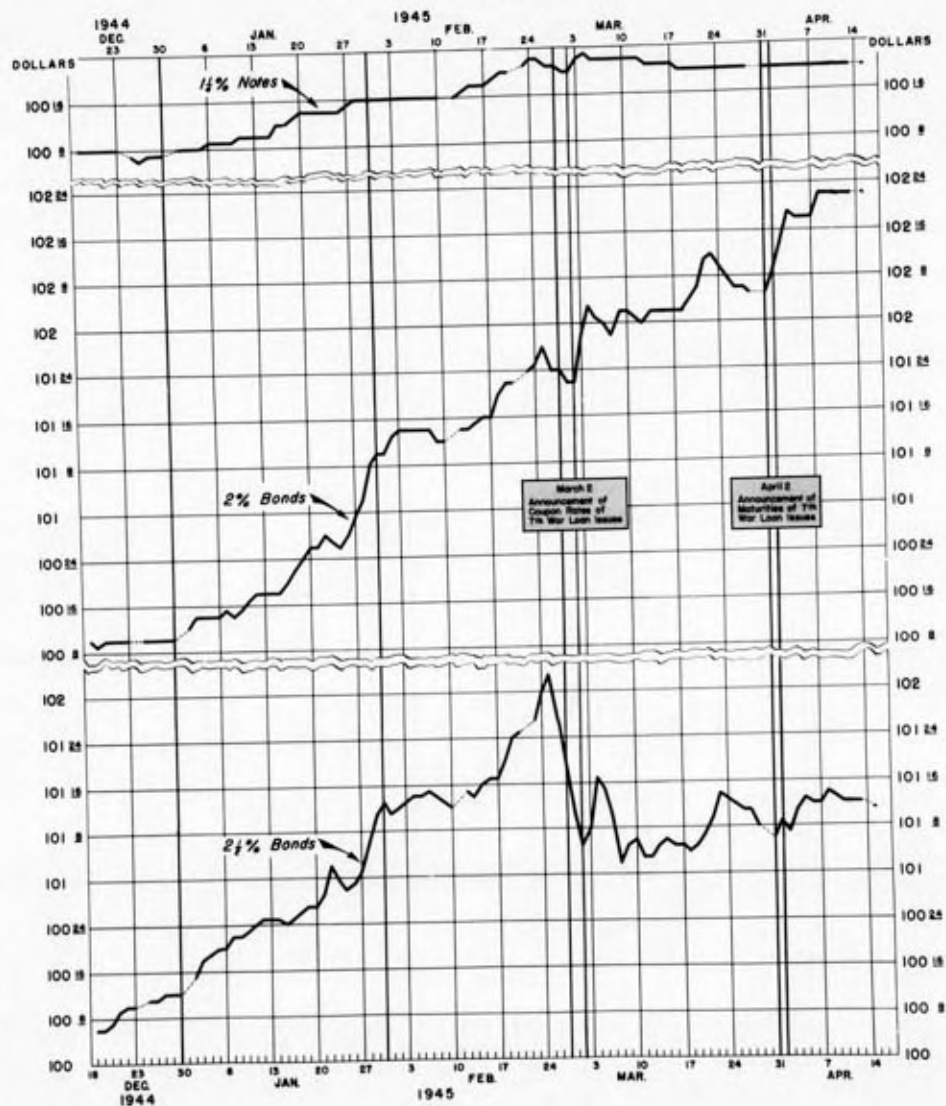
Sales of the British 1-3/4 percent Exchequer Bond, which has been on tap since last November 7, have been at a higher level since the announcement, on February 8, that the issue would not be replaced by a longer issue at the

Secretary Morgenthau - 6

present time. It will be recalled that at the time the issue was offered, the statement was made that it would be on tap for only a few months, and then would be replaced by an issue of the type of the 2-1/2 percent National War Bond, which it had replaced. This was commonly interpreted in the market to mean that on February 15, when the 1-3/4 percent bond became a 5-year issue (and, therefore, in the British parlance, a "short"), it would be withdrawn.

Weekly sales in the 7 weeks following the February announcement averaged \$15.3 million, compared with an average of \$8.3 million in the preceding 7 weeks. Sales through March 27 totaled \$199 million.

Attachment

PRICES OF MARKETABLE TREASURY NOTES AND BONDS
ISSUED IN 6th WAR LOAN

60
CABLE TO AMERICAN LEGATION, BERNE, FOR MCLELLAND FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Saly Mayer, St. Gall, from M. A. Leavitt of American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE IS IT POSSIBLE BANK INTEREST ON OUR ACCOUNT WITH BANQUE NATIONALE SUISSE ON BASIS THREE MONTHS TIME DEPOSIT ON USHER-STANDING INTEREST DISALLOWED ON AMOUNTS WITHDRAWN. UNQUOTE

THIS IS WUB BERNE CABLE NO. 504

11:00 a.m.
April 17, 1945

61
CABLE TO AMERICAN LEGATION, STOCKHOLM, FOR OLSEN, FROM THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Rabbi Wilhelm Wolbe - 11 Olefsgottan Strasse, Stockholm, from Rabbi Abraham Kalmanowitz of Vaad Hahatzala Emergency Committee:

QUOTE STATE DEPARTMENT ADVISED US OF LEGATIONS REQUEST RE YOUR WORK RELEASE HAVRENTICAL TROOPS FROM SHANGHAI SUGGEST YOU CONTACT SYEN SALEM STEAMSHIP AGENCY NIKERAYOT CHARTER LEASE BUY SHIP STOP EXPLORE ALSO POSSIBILITY EVACUATION OF GROUP VIA NEUTRAL AIR TRANSPORT. CONTACT INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS. UNQUOTE

THIS IS WUB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 355

10:50 a.m.
April 17, 1945

62
CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, PARIS, FROM THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Arthur Greenleigh
from H. A. Leavitt of American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE PLEASE CONFIRM RECEIPT OF 10,000,000 FRANCS TO
BE CREDITED TO YOUR ACCOUNT FROM UNIVERSAL FILMS AGAINST
WHICH WE PAYING \$110,000 UNDER THEATRETY LICENSE. UNQUOTE

11:00 a.m.
April 17, 1945

63
CABLE TO HARRISON, WERN, FOR MCCLELLAND FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference your No. 2174 of April 13, 1945.

Information concerning condition in which concentration camps are
found upon liberation is received in Washington from G-5 of SHARP,
Paris. No information is available here to date on camps named in
your No. 2174. It is suggested that you may be able to obtain de-
sired information through American Embassy in Paris. Board will send
you any data received in Washington.

THIS IS WERN WERN CABLE NO. 502

11:15 a.m.
April 17, 1945

CABLE TO HARRISON AND MCGILLAND, AMERIZATION, WERN, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Greek War Relief Association here, upon receipt of a report from H. Velas, Delegation R. Hellinique, 1276/SS/4.s., Geneva, has called the attention of the Board to the plight of 320 Greek civilian nationals who are detained by the German Government. According to our information these people could be reached with supplies by Intercross. Consequently, you are instructed to advise Intercross to divert when and where possible from War Refugee Board stocks, parcels in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of these Greek nationals along with the nationals of other United Nations who are in an unassimilated category.

THIS IS WERN WERN CABLE NO. 501

10:45 a.m.
April 17, 1945

CABLE TO AMERICAN LEGATION, WERN, FOR MCGILLAND, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference our 1437 of April 12, Danish Legation here has advised Board of a recently received telegram from Stockholm to the effect that German authorities have agreed to remove all Danish and Norwegian prisoners who have heretofore been held in camps in various places in Germany to one single camp which will be supervised by Swedish Y.M.C.A. representatives. Gosta Lundin, director prisoner of war activities for Swedish Y.M.C.A., says that removal of prisoners to this camp is already in progress. This information is passed on to you for your information in order to implement the Board's request in 1437 of April 12.

THIS IS WERN WERN CABLE NO. 505

11:00 a.m.
April 17, 1945

65
CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, LISBON, FROM THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Harold Trose from M. A. Leavitt of American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE REQUESTED BALT HAYEN \$400,000 FIRST HALF APRIL.
REQUESTED \$200,000 URGENT. YOUR APRIL THIRD REQUESTED
\$120,000 CENTRAL HAYEN. UNQUOTE

THIS IS WRS LISBON CABLE NO. 171

11:00 a.m.
April 17, 1945

67
CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON, FOR MANN, FROM THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Hughes, Treasurer, Inter-governmental Committee on Refugees, London, from M. A. Leavitt of American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE WE DESIRE CONFIRM TO YOU THAT ALL FRANCES MENTIONED IN OUR MESSAGE OF MARCH 12th AND AUDITED CERTIFICATE MARCH 2nd ARE SWISS FRANCES. REGARDING COMMITMENTS FOR FRANCE WE CONFIRMED TO YOU ONLY SWISS FRANCES EXPENDITURES FOR FRANCE BUT NOT TOTAL EXPENDITURES IN FRANCE DURING RELEVANT PERIOD SINCE SUCH DATA NOT PRESENTLY AVAILABLE TO US. AS SOON AS WE RECEIVE SUCH DATA WE SHALL ADVISE YOU, WE AGREE ACCEPT SECOND \$600,000 IN STERLING ON ASSUMPTION THERE WILL BE NO DIFFICULTY IN TRANSFERRING THIS STERLING CREDIT TO PALESTINE TO BE USED IN PALESTINE FOR OUR CURRENT ACTIVITIES. UNQUOTE

THIS IS WRS LONDON CABLE NO. 69

10:45 a.m.
April 17, 1945

CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON, FOR HANV, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Harold Linder, London, from

M. A. Leavitt of American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE WE CABLED HUGHES TREASURER IOC INDIQUOTE WE DESIRE
CONFIRM TO YOU THAT ALL FRANCES MENTIONED IN OUR MESSAGE OF
MARCH 12TH AND AUDITORS CERTIFICATE MARCH 2ND ARE SWISS
FRANCES. REGARDING COMMITMENTS FOR FRANCES WE CONFIRMED TO
YOU ONLY SWISS FRANC EXPENDITURES FRANCES BUT NOT TOTAL
EXPENDITURES IN FRANCES DURING RELEVANT PERIOD SINCE SUCH
DATA NOT PRESENTLY AVAILABLE TO US. AS SOON AS WE RECEIVE
SUCH DATA WE SHALL ADVISE YOU. WE AGREE ACCEPT SECOND
\$600,000 IN STERLING ON ASSUMPTION THERE WILL BE NO DIFFICULTY
IN TRANSFERRING THIS STERLING CREDIT TO PALESTINE TO BE USED
IN PALESTINE FOR OUR CURRENT ACTIVITIES. END INDIQUOTE WE
REQUESTING ORIGINATOR SUPPLY NECESSARY FRANCH DATA. UNQUOTE

THIS IS NEW LONDON CABLE NO. 68

10:45 a.m.
April 17, 1945

M

CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON AND OLSEN, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

The Royal Danish Legation here has called to the attention of the Board the plight of some 5,000 Danish patriots who, following the occupation of Denmark by Germany, were removed to certain concentration camps and prisons in German-controlled territory and who, because of their unassimilated status, are in need of food. The Danish Legation further informs us that recent negotiations with the German authorities have resulted in the concentration of all Danish and Norwegian prisoners who have heretofore been held in various camps in Germany to one single camp which will be supervised by Swedish Y.M.C.A. representatives. Gösta Lundin, director of prisoner of war activities for Swedish Y.M.C.A. has informed them that the removal of these prisoners to one camp is already in progress. You are requested to make arrangements with either Intercross delegate in Sweden or representatives of Swedish Y.M.C.A. for the forwarding of parcels from the WER stockpile held at Goteborg for distribution to these internees.

THIS IS NEW STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 356

11:00 a.m.
April 17, 1945

HEB-614

This telegram must be paraphrased before being communicated to anyone other than a Government Agency. (RESTRICTED)

Bern

Dated April 17, 1945

Rec'd 7:15 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

US URGENT

2237, April 17, 8 p.m.

FOR C'DRYER OF WRS FROM MCCLELLAND

Legation's 2131, April 11.

Special convoy of ten Renault trucks running on fuel obtained by WRS and carrying 42,000 kilos relief supplies including 900 WRS parcels left Geneva 5 a.m., April 17 for concentration camp of Mauthausen, 25 kilometers east of Linz, in former Austrian territory. In view rapid approach Easter fighting fronts to this large and very bad camp ICRC felt extraordinary, last minute effort send in parcels should be made. Presence of extra ICRC personnel there at this critical moment might also afford opportunity protective action. Combined camp and penitentiary of Mauthausen, which have always been among worst in Nazi system, house a great many Poles, French, Italians and lesser numbers inmates other nationalities.

Four more Renaults also left Geneva April 17 traveling with Mauthausen convoy but destined for Dachau area. They carried 16,000 liters gasoline only. This fuel will be placed ICRC's depot and used operate trucks distributing relief during coming weeks to camps that region. Parcels, including WRS's will be shipped in by train according to present plan. Ten more Renaults will be assigned to ICRC's ISA during next ten days for carrying relief to unassimilated persons all categories.

We now have more trucks available through ICRC than fuel to operate them. As per our telephone conversation from Paris, could you therefore examine with War Department possibility release additional gasoline to ICRC for WRS programs during this final emergency period? Our present quota is 2,000 gallons weekly. Could this be increased to 3,000 or more? This fuel for WRS in Switzerland comes up from Delta Base section, communications come along with that supplies ICRC for WRS relief.

Please let us know about this fuel question as soon as possible.

END OF MESSAGE

HARRISON

ASB

Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement. (SECRET W)

April 17, 1945

6 p.m.

AMMUNITION

HEB

1485

The following for McClelland is WRS 502

Reference year no. 2174 of April 13, 1945.

Information concerning condition in which concentration camps are found upon liberation is received in Washington from G-5 of SHAEP, Paris. No information is available here to date on camps named in your no. 2174. It is suggested that you may be able to obtain desired information through American Embassy in Paris. Board will send you any data received in Washington.

STETTINUS
(GWS)

MP
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement (SECRET W)

April 17, 1945

6 p.m.

AMLEGATION

STOCKHOLM

694

The following for Olsen is WRS 354.

Reference Department's no. 486 of March 16, 1945.

Interested labor groups are very anxious to know how long presently available funds will last for financing Norwegian projects. Please report urgently to Board. Please also confirm receipt of \$98,500 War Refugee Board funds transferred from Ankara to you.

STETTINIUS
(ORX)

April 17, 1945

6 p.m.

73

AMLEGATION

BENH

1484

The following for McClelland is WRS 501.

Greek War Relief Association here, upon receipt of a report from M. Melas, Delegation R. Hallenique, 1276/23/4.s., Geneva, has called the attention of the Board to the plight of 320 Greek civilian nationals who are detained by the German Government. According to our information these people could be reached with supplies by Intercross. Consequently, you are instructed to advise Intercross to divert when and where possible from War Refugee Board stocks, parcels in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of these Greek nationals along with the nationals of other United Nations who are in an unassimilated category.

SCOTTINIUS
(GLW)

WRS:PNV:ED
4/17/45

WE

OR

MAIDANEK

Lublin celebrates its liberation.

This day marks the end of the Hitlerite occupation as the Red Army and units of Polish soldiers enter the city.

In those days the whole world learned a terrible name: Maidanek.

Inmates of Maidanek. These are the survivors whom the Germans were unable to kill in their fight before the advancing Red Army.

Maidanek was the name of the concentration camp built about a mile and a half from Lublin. It has become known throughout the world as the factory of death. The Germans called it "Femichtungslager" - the camp of destruction. Just before their escape from Lublin, the Nazis tried to destroy every remnant of the camp, every eye-witness. But they did not quite succeed...

Among the prisoners captured in that sector were found several who had been assigned to work at the camp.

A joint Polish-Soviet Commission was created to investigate Nazi atrocities in Maidanek.

Construction on the Maidanek "Femichtungslager" was started in 1940 and completed at the beginning of 1943. The camp consisted of six sections surrounded by barbed and high-tension wire.

Frequent signs were posted reading: "Stop! No cameras allowed. Any violation punishable by death."

This sign reads: "Deutschland uber alles".

Guarding the camp were machine-gun emplacements manned by Storm Troopers.

The 144 barracks in Maidanek could hold 45,000 prisoners at one time.

The inmates came from all occupied countries in Europe: France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Poland and occupied territories of the U. S. S. R. Hundreds of thousands were brought from these countries to be killed.

All this was done under orders by the Hitlerite Government. The decision to use Maidanek as a camp for human destruction was made by Himmler himself in the summer of 1943.

The prisoners were killed systematically. Maidanek became the last stop for all prisoners who were brought there.

A Nazi camp worker, Roten-fuehrer S. S. Theodore Sholep, stated before the Investigating Commission: "This camp was called the 'camp of destruction' because a huge number of people were slaughtered here."

The investigation brought out new details of the methods used by the Hitlerite murderers in Maidanek.

Medical experts found that it was customary for the Nazis to shoot their prisoners at close range.

Mass shootings was one of the methods used in Maidanek by the Nazis. On one known occasion, over one thousand were shot simultaneously with machine guns.

A Polish prisoner, a survivor, told the Commission: "On November 3rd, in one day, 13,400 prisoners were shot. To prevent the sounds of the shots from being heard, the Nazis installed loud speakers throughout the camp blaring martial music. The Nazis called this a 'special measure'."

Another Polish survivor, Thaddaus Schodzensky, told the Commission: From Greece the Germans brought a group of specialists and scientists, 1300 professors, engineers and doctors to Maidanek. These were all slaughtered.

Other methods of mass slaughter were gas and poisoning. Here is one of six gas chambers used in Maidanek.

- 3 -

The gas was released from here.

From this observation window the executioners could see the effects of the gas. The Germans also used a poison gas called "Zyklon."

Under the pretext of having to take a bath, the prisoners were brought here and asked to undress and were then brought through this door, actually the entrance to a gas chamber and put to death with Zyklon.

Oberscharfuhrer S. S. Termes told the Commission: "I personally learned from Sturmfuhrer Doctor Rindfleisch that on the evening of October 21, 1943, 300 children, between 3 and 10, were killed in one gas chamber with Zyklon."

A Dutch prisoner, Vonen, stated: "From the time I entered this camp in April of 1943, I saw 300 prisoners die. I saw them enter the building which was supposed to be a bath house and later I saw their bodies carried out."

Here is another Nazi who worked in the camp. He was a member of the camp police. His name is Heinz. He said: "In July of 1943, 32 prisoners assigned to the camp personnel, were suffocated in the gas chambers to prevent them from giving out information."

The President of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, Dabka-Morawsky, visited Maidanek.

At the beginning of 1943, the Hitlerites thought of cremating bodies in especially built ovens.

The ovens were kept at a temperature of 1500 degrees and were in continuous use. Each oven had a capacity of four bodies. The bodies were kept in the ovens 15 minutes. All the ovens could take care of 1920 bodies at one time. The smell of burning human flesh could be felt throughout the camp. Here are some photographs of victims. The ovens alone burned 550,000 bodies of Maidanek prisoners.

Among members of the Polish Judgment Committee are: Professors Mikhailovitch and Pomirovski, and other representative members of European culture.

- 4 -

A Nazi captive who worked in the camp confirms the fact of having seen a Polish woman taken out of a cremating oven half-alive.

These cremating ovens and other installations in Maidanek were constructed by the firm Nechammer.

1850 cubic meters of human bones, part of 700,000 bodies, were found in and near the camp.

Altogether, in Maidanek 1,350,000 human lives were destroyed.

The Germans grew cabbage near the camp using human fertilizer.

Clothing of victims, and shoes from all parts of Europe: Men's shoes, women's shoes and children's, all different styles and sizes. 820,000 pairs of shoes were found by the investigators. The Nazis had another warehouse, in the center of Lublin, on Chopin Street, where articles of the victims were collected to be sent to Germany.

Children's toys and dolls.

Everything was to be salvaged.

Stenfuhrer S. S. Fogel told the Commission: "I alone in a short time during 1944 sent to Germany 18 carloads of articles collected in Maidanek. The freight cars were addressed: 'Stafantshalt, Berlin.'"

Documents of the victims: Poles, Russian, Dutch, French, Czechs, Norwegians, Greek...

This passport belonged to Moner Fontaine, French, age 20.

Bruno Cheriak, Italian school-teacher.

Joseph Petrus - Dutch, age 20.

Konstantin Smakopoulos, Greek.

Irina Peters, age 32, Polish from the city of Radom.

These prisoners escaped death in Maidanek: they are Corenten, French; Semen, Dutch; and Tomashek, Czech.

The members of the Commission, completing their investigation indicted for these crimes the Hitlerite Government, Himmler and his S. S.

Scenes of a mass burial in Lublin.

8

Apr. 17, 1945

D. W. Bell
Harry White
Secretary Morgenthau

I talked with Chester Davis today about his going as top man in the Financial Section to Germany. He felt that he was too old, and he said that he had had too many unpleasant experiences with the Federal Government. But he wanted me to know that he was not turning me down flat.

He made a number of suggestions, but the best suggestion he made was Al Williams of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. I didn't know that he formerly was Dean of the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

Please talk it over, and please be sure to bring it to my attention again on Thursday. *Done*

DWM:jph

SECRET

NOT TO BE RE-TRANSMITTED

OPTEL No. 124

NAVY

Anti-Submarine operations 17th. Aircraft made promising attack east of DUNDEE.

Enemy attack on shipping: 14th. A 6959 ton Belgian Merchant Vessel sunk by U-boat north east of CAPE HATTERAS.

MILITARY

Western Front GIRONDE. Further slight progress made against enemy pockets both sides GIRONDE Estuary.

Southern Sector: First French army advanced on whole front between RHINE and PFORZHEIM. Troops of Seventh U.S. Army entirely cleared pocket S.W. BALBERG and advanced 20 miles towards NUREMBERG down Autobahn from BAYREUTH.

Central Sector: Third U.S. Army reached HOF and made further seven mile advance north of CHEMNITZ.

Northern Sector: Second British Army made further progress towards HAMBURG. Clearance eastern HOLLAND by First Canadian Army proceeding satisfactorily.

Eastern Front Northern Sector: Russians report clearing of SALLAK Peninsula, west of KOENIGSBERG except for Port of PILLAU where fighting continues.

Central Sector: Germans report strong Russian attacks in area north of FRANKFURT and in area from FORST to GORLITZ.

Southern Sector: Russians report captured of ZISTERSBORG (26 miles NNE VIENNA) centre of Austrian oil region.

Italy On Eighth Army Front ARGENTA now completely surrounded but still holds out. Further south considerable advances made against light opposition and New Zealand forces only four miles short of BUDRIO. Polish troops overran CASTEL S. PIETRO and advanced up highway nine. South of road Italian forces made further gains. Fifth Army attack south of BOLOGNA met with very heavy opposition and little progress made. Further west U.S. Mountain troops advanced several miles. Ground gained on LIGURIAN Coast.

Burma 16th. Our troops captured SHWELYO, 28 miles south of YALETHIN against slight opposition.

AIR OPERATIONS

Western Front 16th. French Bombers 333 dropped 550 tons on defended areas GIRONDE ESTUARY and allied fighters 926 operated over this area and southern GERMANY destroying many vehicles 16th/17th, Night. Ref: Optel 123, para. 9. In operations reported 890 tons dropped at PILSEN and 630 tons at SCHWANDORF.

17th. Escorted U.S. Heavies 981 (10 outstanding) dropped 2532 tons on nine railway centres in DRESDEN-FRAGUE-KARLSBAD area Supporting fighters 782 (22 outstanding) destroyed 13 enemy aircraft in combat and 286 on ground. Mediums 1077 (two missing) despatched. Principal targets: LAGDEBURG 690 tons and railway targets, ordnance depots, dumps and gun positions SOUTH GERMANY 731 tons. Aircraft 444 flew reconnaissances and fighter and fighter bombers 3,000 (17 missing) flew offensive sorties over all sectors. LT 783, Locomotives 222 and railway vehicles 311 destroyed. Enemy casualties 18:4113 in combat and 152:51134 on ground.

17th/18th, Night. Bomber Command aircraft 268 despatched: CH railway centres (30 miles NE REGENSBURG) 101, BERLIN and INGLOSTADT 103 and bomber support 64.

Mediterranean 15th/16th, Night and 16th. Tactical aircraft 1692 attacked reserve troop areas and targets in close support of Fifth and Eighth Armies.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE April 17, 1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM Charles S. Bell *CSB*

I had a satisfactory conference with Secretary Wallace yesterday. While a little cool to the idea of taking over surplus in the beginning, he warmed up to the extent that he instructed Mr. Gladieux to proceed at once to work out the necessary details incident to such a transfer and made an appointment for me this morning at eleven o'clock to discuss this matter with Senator Gillette.

Secretary Wallace asked for a memorandum dealing somewhat with the historical background of the program, and in yesterday's discussion, which lasted for over an hour, it was agreed that Harold Smith should be consulted before an executive order accomplishing this purpose was submitted, this largely for the reason that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget would have to pass upon the executive order, and it would only pave the way for a smooth procedure.

I am attaching the memorandum requested, which gives a historical background and quite naturally omits comment on any of the difficulties we have encountered in this program of work. Frankly, it paints the picture in a rather favorable light. I have prepared it in this manner because I feel that most of the difficulties with Procurement are over excepting possible graft implications which will be a constant problem of the program.

April 17, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY WALLACE

SUBJECT: DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS CONSUMER GOODS

Pursuant to our discussion on April 16, this memorandum is offered with a view toward providing you with background information on the Treasury Department's share of the surplus property disposal program. It is hoped that there is set forth herein substantially all of the material necessary for drafting a recommendation to the President covering the proposed transfer.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

A. WORK UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Prior to the war the Treasury Department's Procurement Division carried on a limited program of redistributing surplus government property by transfer from one agency to another and by public sale. This activity was strengthened and enlarged into the Federal Property Utilization program of the Procurement Division as a result of Executive Order 9235, issued October 16, 1942. Under this Order the Procurement Division administered regulations promulgated by the Bureau

of the Budget and commenced handling a wide variety of commodities declared surplus by the Army and Navy, and resulting from the liquidation of the WPA and NYA. The nucleus of today's organization was created during this period.

The magnitude and complexity of the over-all task of disposing of surplus property gave rise to Executive Order 9425, issued in February of 1944. Working under the policy guidance of the Administrator established by that Order the Treasury immediately undertook a substantial reorganization and expansion of that part of the Procurement Division concerned with the sale of surpluses. Executive Order 9425 set up for the first time a single top authority charged with the responsibility for total direction of the disposal of surplus goods. Except as might be modified by the Director of War Mobilization, the Order assigned the disposal of "consumer goods" to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. The Administrator further defined and catalogued the particular types and classes of commodities to be sold by Treasury as well as the other operating units. From the standpoint of physical volume and merchandising difficulty the block of goods assigned Treasury presented perhaps the most perplexing problems.

The Secretary of the Treasury brought into the Department outstanding commercial merchandisers to set up the

- 3 -

organization that was to deal with the war surpluses then beginning to accumulate in volume. Between the issuance of E.O. 9425 and the passage of the Surplus Property Act the Treasury devoted its efforts to roughing out an organizational structure that would be adequate to perform the immediate task, and at the same time flexible enough to absorb whatever volume of work might be thrust upon it in the future.

The merchandising talent recruited during this period supplied expert counseling service to the Surplus Property Administrator who in turn used the Treasury operation as an experimental agency for testing policies, methods and operating procedures. Many of the lessons learned by the Procurement Division were passed on to other disposal agencies as a guide to the building of their sales organizations.

Treasury's sales force developed rapidly under the stimulus of industrial personnel who worked effectively with Administrator Clayton. The administrative machinery was improved greatly during this period, as evidenced by the development of new documentation to cover transactions and the installation of machine records and accounting controls. Field offices were built up to assume full, decentralized responsibility for the work in the various regions.

- 4 -

Though cognizant of the far reaching economic ramifications of the marketing of surplus goods, the Treasury Department operated during this period somewhat on the theory that it was performing a service function unrelated to the prime fields of Treasury activity. It soon became apparent that the force of circumstances had lodged a huge new program within the Department without particular regard for the fact that Treasury was neither equipped physically for the job, nor functionally interested in it. We found that it did not follow as an operative fact that an organization designed to purchase could also perform a sales task.

So long as it was possible to utilize the services of leading commercial merchandisers, giving them a relatively free hand under the policies formulated by an equally commercial-minded Administrator, the Department accepted the task as one that could perhaps be handled expeditiously with a small force of market-minded, non-career employees.

B. THE SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT

The passage of the Surplus Property Act in October of 1944 caused much apprehension on the part of commercial employees then in charge of the Treasury segment of the work. They believed that the bill would be extremely difficult to administer.

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A major objection to the bill, from the standpoint of industrial personnel, arose from the fact that Section 27 imposed heavy penalties on employees from outside Government who might at some later date return to their former businesses and desire to engage in work associated with the ultimate sale of surplus property. Moreover, the elaborate system of priority purchase rights called for substantial changes in the method of handling goods. Small lot purchasers would have to be accommodated, priority schedules had to be devised and preferential buyers given time in which to make their claims on the available commodities. This meant wider circularization of availability lists, and inevitable delays in moving property declared surplus.

In brief, the provisions of the bill were repugnant to the working policies of the merchandisers then heading the Treasury area of the work.

C. PRESENT ORGANIZATION

As a consequence of the passage of the Surplus Property Act an appreciable number of the merchandising officials were lost by the Treasury and the Department turned to the building of a more stable Civil Service type of organization under the leadership of a careerist Assistant to the Secretary. It was believed that under the law the task of selling and otherwise disposing of surplus consumer goods would be a fairly

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long-range undertaking requiring the services of people skilled in old-line government methods, and prepared to devote several years of work to the job.

Following the pattern set up while operating under E.O. 9425, the Procurement Division was divided into three major parts: (1) Office of Procurement (To carry on the customary buying activity, including Lend-Lease and UNRRA purchasing.) (2) Office of Surplus Property, and (3) Management Services (To handle the budget, personnel and general business management functions for both operating groups.)

The relative importance of the Office of Surplus Property is demonstrated by the fact that almost 4000 employees, nearly one-half of the total Procurement force, are now engaged in surplus property work. A great many personnel changes, both in Washington and in the field offices have been occasioned by this shift in program emphasis. We have found it a difficult and challenging task to staff and perfect an organization to carry the rapidly growing work load. It is felt, however, that during the past five months tremendous progress has been made in constructing the components and fitting together a serviceable mechanism for selling consumer goods in a fashion compatible with the intent of Congress and the policy direction of the Board.

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The Procurement Division of Treasury has in fact been remade in an effort to accomplish these objectives.

The budget and personnel needs for the surplus property organization during the fiscal year 1946 are estimated at about 15 million dollars to cover more than 5000 positions. These needs are subject to change as may be required by the demands of an almost totally unpredictable work load. It has been estimated that the surplus consumer goods program may ultimately call for the disposal of as much as 15 billion dollars worth of merchandise.

II. PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER SURPLUS PROPERTY PROGRAM

A. BASIC CONSIDERATIONS

The Secretary of the Treasury adheres to the view that the disposal of surplus property is a task having such an impact on domestic and international commerce as to warrant having it performed under the general direction of parent agencies whose basic functions are more closely associated with the commercial and industrial life of the nation. The Treasury Department is currently carrying on fiscal and monetary operations that consume the full strength of its executive leadership, and it is believed to be in the interest of the Department, and the Government as a whole, to have placed elsewhere the virtually unrelated operating job of disposing of surplus war goods.

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The recommendation that the Department of Commerce be given the portion of this work now being carried on in the Treasury is predicated on the belief that the activity will blend well with the important fundamental functions of Commerce. Many of the decisions to be made with respect to the handling of surpluses can only be properly reached in the light of extensive information on particular business and trade structures. Commerce has within itself the foundation information so necessary to intelligent administration of this field of work.

Further, the problem of international trade and the use of surpluses in export traffic is one that can best be treated by the agency whose job it is to appraise and assist in the development of United States commerce abroad. Moreover, it is contemplated by the Act that surpluses shall be used to stimulate small enterprises, aid in reestablishing veterans interested in going into business, and foster cooperative endeavors. The reaching of these aims, while at the same time avoiding perilous dislocations in a reconverting economy, are rightly an undertaking of the Department of Commerce, rather than the Treasury.

Logically, the responsibility of the Commerce Department in the immediate years ahead make it an excellent choice as a principal sales agency. The taking over of the

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consumer goods phase at this time might well prove to be a step in the direction of achieving a merger of other disposal groups. Experience has demonstrated that there is little organic affinity between the buying and selling functions of the Federal Government.

Thus, there has been presented cogent argument for consolidating into one agency the entire selling job. There is thought to be considerable duplication and actually some competition between the existing units charged with the sales responsibility. Also, it is difficult to give the public the sort of service to which it is entitled, or to achieve the uniformity of operating policy necessary to good administration when so many separate groups are performing the operating job. While the Board sets basic policy, each disposal agency makes its own interpretative use of that policy.

B. MECHANICS OF TRANSFER

The transfer of the function now being performed by the Procurement Division could probably be accomplished by the President on Executive Order, provided, of course, that the Cabinet members concerned, the Surplus Property Board, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget are in agreement. It seems particularly important to bear in mind that if such a transfer is to be made it should be accomplished at the earliest

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possible date, particularly if the surplus program is to be separated from the procuring job because administratively the two offices are rapidly becoming interlaced.

The physical task of actually separating from the Treasury Procurement Division its surplus property organization presents a great many complications but is thought to be feasible from the management standpoint. At the Washington level the job of turning over the supervision of the program to the Department of Commerce would not be particularly difficult. The top structure within the Procurement Division is divided quite clearly as between surplus and all other activity. However, more difficulty would be experienced in reshaping the field offices to eliminate the surplus activity. In many instances Regional Directors were selected primarily for their merchandising ability, and the organizations have been recently expanded with special emphasis on property disposal.

It would no doubt be much simpler to transfer the entire Procurement Division to another parent organization, and inasmuch as it seems likely that the matter of "central procurement" will be reexamined in the not too distant future in an effort to better locate and further consolidate that

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function, it is perhaps desirable to avoid making a separation at this time.

(SIGNED) CHARLES S. BEI

Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE April 18, 1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau

FROM Charles S. Bell

Following your instructions, I called on Secretary Wallace at 3:00 p.m. on Monday and acquainted him with the surplus property and procurement program being carried on by the Treasury Department and discussed plans for Commerce taking over this activity, omitting any reference to difficulties heretofore encountered by us. Mr. Wallace showed considerable enthusiasm at the end of the conference and indicated quite clearly that he desired the whole of the procurement program transferred to his Department. Mr. Wallace made an appointment with Senator Gillette for me for the following morning.

I met with Senator Gillette and he had present Governor Hurley and Colonel Heller, also Colonel Hause, the Administrator of the Surplus Property Board, and Mr. Gladieux, Assistant to Secretary Wallace. I believe that I gave the Board an all inclusive argument for the Treasury being relieved of the surplus property responsibility and dealt lightly with the procurement side of the picture, stating that Secretary Wallace had indicated a desire to have this come along with surplus property and I felt reasonably sure that you would not object too seriously to this arrangement. Senator Gillette was the principal spokesman and he seemed to recognize that this would be a good Government move but he feared criticism on the part of the Conservatives in Congress. However, he indicated that he would seek Judge Vinson's advice.

Upon my return to the Treasury I discussed my meeting with the Board with Mrs. Klotz who informed me that you had already paved the way with Judge Vinson. About 3:00 p.m. yesterday Governor Hurley called me and stated that the Board had just been in executive session and had agreed to the proposal. Hurley indicated that Judge Vinson had talked with Senator Gillette and had urged that the transfer be arranged without delay, that the White House wished to get out a press release and that he, Vinson, had cleared it with the President. Hurley requested me to write the press release as well as the executive order. When I inquired about the

procurement feature Hurley suggested that I talk with Judge Vinson. I talked with Judge Vinson who informed me that you had only talked with him about surplus and he had only talked to the President on surplus property and he would not go along with the procurement angle. In view of this, I felt obliged to acquaint Secretary Wallace with this new development. Secretary Wallace instructed me to proceed with the press release and an executive order contemplating the transfer of both surplus and procurement and he would sell the program to Judge Vinson at dinner last night, to which Hurley was invited.

I prepared these two items with the aid of John Pehle, Larry Lesser and members of my own staff, and we turned them over to Secretary Wallace at six o'clock.

At about 9:20 p.m. Secretary Wallace called me and stated that he could not break Judge Vinson down on the plan for transferring the entire unit and that the press release and the executive order would have to be rewritten to contemplate only the transfer of the surplus property program. I talked with Pehle, Dan Bell and Cliff Mack on the feasibility of this arrangement and then called you at the farm. At 9:00 this morning I had a call to come to Judge Vinson's office and at Judge Vinson's request went into a huddle with the Commerce man and Governor Hurley and we rewrote the press release which is attached hereto and which has been approved all along the line up to the President. I am also attaching the executive order which is being sent to Judge Vinson for transmittal to Budget and the President as rapidly as it can be presented. This about covers the major steps thus far taken.

I believe that you should know that we have every indication that Harold Smith has thrown a monkey wrench into the machinery. I pointed out to you earlier this morning on the 'phone that I purposely attempted to clear this program with Mr. Smith and could not get past his Secretary. I explained to her quite fully what was in contemplation and that I desired to talk with Mr. Smith about it but received no call back. I have already related to you what Pritchard told me this morning respecting the Wallace-Smith conversation. Since talking with you, I have again talked with Pritchard, who informs me that the President will not let the press release go out until he has received the executive order. This is contrary to my understanding with Judge Vinson and simply affords Smith an opportunity to delay this transfer, if not knock it out entirely. Pritchard again was right free in suggesting that Smith had an appointment with

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the President this morning and in all likelihood sold the President on the idea of holding up on this whole matter until he, Smith, could pass on the executive order. This is Pritchard's guess and I am inclined to agree with it because only this morning Jim Scott of the Bureau of the Budget called our Mr. Parsons in the Procurement Division, a former Bureau of the Budget employee, and inquired of him what he knew about the Treasury's preparing an executive order to perfect this transfer. Parsons suggested to Scott that he ask his boss, Harold Smith, whereupon Scott indicated that that did him no good as that's where the request for the information originated.

It is my belief that Harold Smith will go along with the executive order as prepared, notwithstanding his conversation with Wallace yesterday. I think the thing that troubled him most was that he felt that we were transferring out of Treasury the procurement division proper to the Department of Commerce and I happen to know that the Bureau of the Budget have for some time considered the possibility of having the Procurement Division transferred to them. I will, nevertheless, continue to follow this whole program as closely as possible and await any further instructions from you.

12"

44-18-45

My dear Judge Vinson:

Transmitted herewith is the Executive Order designed to accomplish the transfer of the Surplus Property Program from the Treasury Department, Procurement Division, to the Department of Commerce.

I believe it was our mutual feeling this morning that the press release should go out at the earliest possible time inasmuch as the entire matter is rapidly becoming public information. I am informed from the press side that the President did not desire to release the news statement in the absence of the Executive Order. If this is the case, I strongly urge that clearance of the Executive Order with the Bureau of the Budget and the Justice Department be accomplished today if possible.

Very truly yours,

(SIGNED) CHARLES S. BELL

Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary.

Honorable Fred M. Vinson,
Director, Office of War
Mobilization and Reconversion,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

JRS:je

EXECUTIVE ORDER

TRANSFERRING THE OFFICE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY OF
THE PROCUREMENT DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE
TREASURY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the
Constitution and the statutes of the United States, partic-
ularly by the First War Powers Act, 1941, as President of the
United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, it
is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The Office of Surplus Property of the Procurement
Division of the Department of the Treasury is hereby trans-
ferred to the Department of Commerce.
2. All records, property (including office equipment),
and funds (including all unexpended balances of appropriations,
allocations, and other available funds) of the Procurement
Division which are used primarily in the administration of
the functions, powers, and duties of the Department of the
Treasury as a disposal agency under the Surplus Property
Act, all contracts of the Procurement Division relating prima-
rily to the administration of such functions, powers and duties,
and all personnel of the Procurement Division engaged primarily
in the administration of such functions, powers and duties,
as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce
shall jointly determine, shall be transferred to the Department

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of Commerce for use in connection with the exercise and performance of such functions, powers, and duties.

3. The Department of the Treasury and the Department of Commerce shall supply and render, each to the other, materials, supplies, equipment, work and services in accordance with section 7 of the Act of May 21, 1920, as amended (U.S.C. title 31, sec. 686), to the extent and for such period after the effective date hereof as may be mutually agreeable to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce in order to facilitate the purposes of this Order.

4. This Order is effective May 1, 1945.

THE WHITE HOUSE

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

APRIL 18, 1945

TRANSFER OF THE OFFICE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY OF
TREASURY PROCUREMENT DIVISION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE

Fred M. Vinson, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, today announced that the Surplus Property Board has designated the Department of Commerce as the disposal agency for surplus consumer goods. Pursuant to this designation by the Surplus Property Board, the President is transferring, by executive order, the Office of Surplus Property of the Treasury Procurement Division to the Department of Commerce. This designation and transfer were recommended by Secretary Morgenthau and concurred in by Secretary Wallace and the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Typical commodities in the consumer goods category which will now be handled by Commerce, are: automobiles and trucks, clothing, hardware, agricultural implements, medical equipment, and construction machinery.

The transfer of the Office of Surplus Property of the Treasury Department Division to the Department of Commerce places the sale of surplus consumer goods with a parent agency whose basic functions are closely associated with the commercial and industrial life of the nation and relieves the Treasury of an activity not directly related to its field of responsibility. The Department of Commerce is by law charged with the responsibility for assisting in the development of both domestic and foreign commerce, and it is believed that the surplus property disposal activities heretofore carried on by Treasury will complement the important business service functions of the Commerce Department.

Moreover the basic economic analysis, standardization, and statistical activities of the Commerce Department and its wide spread contacts with business will contribute materially to the efficient discharge of surplus disposal responsibilities. Further, there will be established central offices in the various regions to which those interested in the purchase of all types of surplus property may come.

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THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1945

TO THE SECRETARY:

Chester Davis called this morning and said he was leaving town but he wanted to report in accordance with the Secretary's request to furnish the Treasury any names of individuals that he might recommend to go to Germany to head the Financial Section.

Mr. A. H. Williams, President, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. I said I thought his health was bad and he replied that so far as he knew he was in good health and, in view of the fact that he had not had any governmental function to perform during this war, he might be receptive.

Matt Szymczak, Governor, Federal Reserve System. Mr. Davis said he knew that Mr. Szymczak would like to get into some of these fields and he thought that he could do a good overall job.

Henry Grady, Chairman of the Board, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. He thought Mr. Grady had been around Washington long enough for you to know all about him.

Jesse Tapp, Vice President, Bank of America, San Francisco. Chester thought that the institution with which he is connected might prevent his selection but he did want to say that he is a very excellent man and he thought he would do a good job although he is not well known except in agricultural circles..

I have known Jesse Tapp for a number of years. He was with the Agriculture Department in the early days and he is a very capable man. He has only been with the Bank of America for about three years.



Milton Eisenhower, brother of General Eisenhower and now President of the Kansas State College. He was formerly head of Public Relations in the Department of Agriculture under Secretary Wallace. He is an able man.

Colonel Jay Taylor, from Amarilla, Texas, Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. He is now in the War Department handling world oil problems for the Army. Chester says he is a very able individual but the General to whom he reports is now ill and the whole job is falling on Colonel Taylor's shoulders. He is quite certain that we could not get him but if we could we would get a person who could do a good job.

swB

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PRECISION

TRADE MARK

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MICROFILM

ROLL NO.

12"



Franklin Delano Roosevelt
1882-1945

The Evening Star

APR 13 1945

Digest of Press Comment

By the Associated Press.

Herewith is comment of the Nation's press on the death of President Roosevelt.

New York Times—History will honor this man for many things, however wide the disagreement of many of his countrymen with some of his policies and his actions. It will honor him above all else because he had the vision to see clearly the supreme crisis of our times and the courage to meet that crisis boldly.

New York Herald Tribune—The staggering shock with which yesterday's news came to an entire Nation—and to a world beyond the Nation—in the last measure of the place which Franklin Delano Roosevelt had made for himself in the history of the American people. It will take years of analysis, of reflection, of experience with the consequences of the many initiatives which he advanced to arrive at any final estimate of the 12 years Franklin Roosevelt's tenure as Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Philadelphia Inquirer—It may be said of President Roosevelt that he gave his life for his country as truly as the soldier who is slain on the firing line. He died in the path of duty. He could have waited for no better epitaph.

Baltimore Sun—Franklin D. Roosevelt was a great man. Those who opposed his every act and every policy and those who more judiciously found in his program much to commend as well as much to admire can join in tribute to his genius with those who accepted him without question. * * * As a popular leader, he ranks with the great Presidents of our past.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette—President Roosevelt's contribution as executive head of the Nation went far deeper than regarding our military and industrial power. He was no able spokesman for the democratic ideals of our people. He played a great part in awakening us to our responsibilities in world planning and organization.

Boston Post—This was to be his greatest hour. As he led in peace and war, forthright and forebearing, resolute and unswerving, in the long, uphill struggle to the mountain top, just as the dawn was breaking he was called away, leaving to others the fulfillment of his hope, our hope and the hope of all free men for peace. * * *

Into his place, to lead in the time ahead, steps a man of his own choosing—a simple, firm, able American. * * *

Boston Globe—There were always those who knew the greatness of this man while he lived and wrought among the things of this world, but they spoke out then, but men will never need to speak out then. The greatness of his thoughts and deeds speaks for him and will go on speaking.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant—Still shocked at the news of President Roosevelt's death, this country is mourning the loss of a great leader. Death is always tragedy. To have it single out, even in a time of wholesale slaughter, the leader of our Nation at the climax of our greatest war, with the peace still to be fashioned out of indefinite complexities, it is a tragedy of a magnitude it will take long to grasp.

Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch—The role which Mr. Roosevelt had played for 12 years in our domestic affairs was of an order and nature that there is no one who can even remotely take his place. The same thing is true of his far-reaching work in building the structure of peace for the postwar era.

Charlotte (N. C.) Observer—America will suffer incalculably the loss of its leadership during the years that lie immediately ahead. * * * Presumably the loss of his leadership in the further conduct of the war as commander in chief will be relatively the loss of a national disaster than that of his wise counsel and experienced hand in the shaping of international peace.

Atlanta Constitution—News of his passing came as stark, unbelievable tragedy to a Nation he had led through a dozen years of the most critical, arduous, and perilous years in its history. * * * His untimely passing robs humankind of its greatest champion.

Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald—Something incalculably great has gone out of the life of the Nation, out of the life of all the world. The realization of that floods every mind as it strives to grasp the vast significance of this man, symbol of the spirit, the hope, the aspiration of all men who struggle for justice, for freedom, for a world becoming in the dignity of man as the sons of God.

Mobile (Ala.) Register—In the preparations for peace and the occupation and maintenance of a world security organization, President Roosevelt possessed a leadership and an intimacy with the plans and problems which neither Harry S. Truman * * * nor any other in the American Government can at once duplicate.

Chattanooga Times—America will rally stronger than ever behind Mr. Roosevelt's ideals of complete victory and organized peace. Like Woodrow Wilson, he has failed in the struggle, his life a sacrifice to his country's cause. Unlike Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt had every reason to believe that his country would follow him in the difficult path of peace. * * *

Memphis Commercial Appeal—The final verdict of men will be that Franklin D. Roosevelt was a great President and an even greater human being, and the memory of his virtues and his efforts to his own country and the world will outlive and overcome any recollection of anything besides.

New Orleans Times-Picayune—The sudden and wholly unexpected death of President Roosevelt has plunged his countrymen and the Allies into mourning. With the world-wide grief is mingled indifference and perplexity regarding the effect upon world events of his departure at the moment when his courage and leadership approached its peak.

Louisville Courier-Journal—Now is no time * * * in an attempt to pay the tribute that is owing to the great President whose death was the most severe blow * * * since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. * * *

Chicago Tribune—History will appraise his work. For the moment we can only express the deep sorrow which all Americans feel at the passing of their chosen leader. His successor, President Truman, inherits an immense task at a difficult hour. He will receive the loyal support of all of us.

Chicago Sun—An unprecedented challenge of citizenship is upon us. Let us, Democrats and Republicans and Independents in America, stand and march together for victory and peace; let us serve the coalition and its unity, for war and peace, as Franklin Roosevelt did.

Detroit Free Press—Death came to President Roosevelt on the eve of the Nation's mightiest triumph in war and on the morning of his magnificent hopes for peace on earth. * * * He rose to the real glory of his mastery of politics to prepare for what he knew was ahead. It is our belief that history will record this as his greatest achievement.

Indianapolis Star—The man who for so many months and years has been the shining star, the guiding light, the everglowing beacon, recognized as a titan on all lands and by all peoples, is gone. When the name of Franklin Roosevelt has been folded into the annals of time, history will judge him by what he accomplished for America and the world. * * *

Cleveland Plain Dealer—* * * on the truest sense of the word Franklin D. Roosevelt was a war casualty. Of no one in the history of the Nation can it more truly be said that he died in the defense of his Nation. * * * We must remain at our posts, striving as best we can to win both the war and the peace in the way he so correctly defined.

Cheney Express—He lived in an era only a beginning upon the imposing task of international collaboration and permanent peace. * * * His initiation for world affairs was keener than that of any other American. * * * He was first to recognize the fact that mankind without his policy of dynamic defense—been exemplified by Iran—led—the present world in America and the world would be infinitely darker.

Tulsa Times—President Roosevelt was a great President whose passing is a great loss to the Nation in which he would be called to serve.

Minneapolis Tribune—Scenes of mourning—people the world over will mourn Mr. Roosevelt's passing with deep sincerity and not a few with grave anxiety as they contemplate the many problems that face the world. For us in this country the first revelation in our grief must be the solemn commitment to a unity from which all traces of partisanship have been eliminated.

Canada World-Herald—There are no Republicans in America today, no Democrats, no New Dealers or anti-New Dealers. There are only Americans, united in a sense of national bereavement. Harry S. Truman * * * a new demonstration of the people's determination to win the war.

Des Moines Register and Tribune—Franklin Roosevelt has left not the Nation alone, but much of our world, alone. His death calls for peace. He has left us no far less, it only remains for us to turn the critical corner, in the months immediately ahead. * * *

Dallas News-Country—Suddenly at this hour it adds an acute critical note to a solemnly critical day. For, whatever may be said of his national policies, he has done more to set a world policy and pattern of thought than any man excepting Woodrow Wilson—and in all hours of far more desperate need of such.

Flower (Ark.) Republic—The sudden death of the Nation's Chief Executive has come at the most critical period in the war and at a time when his hand was needed in carrying out plans on which he long had worked. A greater power has decided that it was not to be the President's privilege to see the fruition of those plans and to that decision we must bow.

Los Angeles Times—In the shock of President Roosevelt's passing, Americans on the home front, like our fighting men when they lose a comrade in battle, will set their teeth determinedly to continue their battle mission. * * * It is for us to pick up where he left off and continue on. * * *

Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle—Franklin D. Roosevelt has gone the way of mortal, but the cause in which he wrought so long and at so great a price is a living cause. It will survive and into the unborn generations will go the story of the man who died working, continuing, sacrificing in its defense.

Kansas City Star—A great national and world leader of rare capacity has been lost at a time when his guidance had appeared in more urgent demand than ever before. * * * His initiation for world affairs was keener than that of any other American. * * * He was first to recognize the fact that mankind without his policy of dynamic defense—been exemplified by Iran—led—the present world in America and the world would be infinitely darker.

Tulsa Times—President Roosevelt was a great President whose passing is a great loss to the Nation in which he would be called to serve.

The Evening Star

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Trop. (N. Y.) Record—President Roosevelt will stand out as one of the great men of his age. This we know despite the fact that we often disagreed with him. But for courage, devotion to duty, love of country and energy in forwarding those principles in which he believed he stood among the leaders of our history.

Schenectady (N. Y.) Gazette—The sudden tragic death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt marks the passing of a man destined to be recognized by history as one of the world's greatest when events can be viewed from the proper perspective. * * * His death came as a shock not only to the people of this country but to those of the rest of the world who had looked to him to lead them along the path to a better life, with the end of the global conflict. * * *

Worcester (Mass.) Telegram—The power of America is at great today as it was yesterday. But in the midst of world drama, a great and dramatic figure has been removed. For the present, Americans can only pay tribute to his memory, and resolve that his hopes for victory, world freedom and world peace shall be fulfilled.

Roanoke (Va.) Times—No President was ever more beloved or enjoyed the confidence of the people in a greater degree than the previous Frank Hyde Park, who, born to wealth and high family standing, spent his life fighting for the underdog, striving with might and main to abolish poverty and ameliorate the hardships of life for the underprivileged and the unfortunate.

St. Paul Pioneer Press—The full significance of the death of President Roosevelt is not to be grasped at once. The event comes too suddenly upon a Nation unprepared for it. The people of the Nation, however, must know that they have been privileged to see in their time one of the great figures of their national history. One may quarrel with much that has gone into the making of the three terms and part of the fourth and yet not dispute his high place in this history.

Tulsa Times—President Roosevelt was a crisis President when destiny seemed to have prepared for the hour in which he would be called to serve. Because of the critical years in which he stood at our Government helm, and because of his repeated election to office, country in tradition and a host of crises, he has surely won for himself a secure place among our imperial Presidents.

One State Journal—* * * His death is a tragic shock to the Nation and the world. * * * He had made himself a personal legend. * * * And his passing cannot but affect materially many of the problems. * * *

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as was said of Abraham Lincoln, now belongs to the ages. His place in history as a great American and a world statesman is secure and permanent.

Newark (Ind.) Star-Ledger—President Roosevelt will be a towering figure in world history. * * * The Nation's loss is a loss to those who trusted against him in the rough and tumble of a long political career were like the rough bark of a stately tree. * * * It was because he had developed an instinctive apprehension of disease that he recognized poverty and unrest, as also in the symptoms that were reflected in the rise of Hitlerism in Germany. That his remedy were not always ideally compounded or that they sometimes proved irritants will seem less important as time goes on, but the towering fact to be remembered is that he had the heart for the battle. * * *

Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review—Struck down at the height of his life and in the full tide of a career filled with drama and achievement, his passing will have a profound effect upon the course of history. * * *

The New York Times.

APR 13 1945

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

A great and gallant wartime leader has died almost in the very hour of the victory to which he led the way. It is a cruel and bitter irony that Franklin D. Roosevelt should not have lived to see the Allied armies march into Berlin. It is a hard and stunning blow to lose the genius and the inspiration of his leadership in this decisive moment of the war. The people of the United States, our comrades in the Allied nations, the cause of democracy throughout the whole free world, have suffered a heart-breaking loss.

History will honor this man for many things, however wide the disagreement of many of his countrymen with some of his policies and his actions. It will honor him above all else because he had the vision to see clearly the supreme crisis of our times and the courage to meet that crisis boldly. Men will thank God on their knees, a hundred years from now, that Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the White House, in a position to give leadership to the thought of the American people and direction to the activities of their government, in that dark hour when all powerful and ruthless barbarians threatened to overrun the civilization of the Western World and to destroy the work of centuries of progress. And when, in that dark hour, Britain stood alone, it is to Mr. Roosevelt's everlasting credit that he was among the first to see that we could not permit her to go under without losing for ourselves every liberty and every value we hold dear. The foreign policy which he began to fashion in that hour of decision was built upon this deep and fundamental truth. It was a foreign policy designed at all cost to prevent the United States from being driven into isolation, robbed of its friends, stung by its enemies, and covered finally in a cul-de-sac of national destruction. It was a policy which saw clearly that only in a world in which there was room for freedom could we hope to preserve for ourselves the only way of life which we believe to be worth living.

Step by step, under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership, this policy developed. Step by step, the people saw that Congress of the United States did away with those self-imposed restrictions which had limited our freedom of decision. Step by step we met the aggression of the new barbarians with compensating action, and step by step we took our rightful place at the side of the nations fighting in defense of their own freedom. The policy upon which Mr. Roosevelt embarked in the darkest hour of the war has had its full fruition in this hour of increasing triumph. It was his hand, more than that of any other single man, that built the great coalition of the United Nations. It was his genius for finding ways of accommodating apparently irreconcilable opinions that held this coalition together in the hard days of frustration and defeat. It was his leadership which inspired free men in every part of the world to fight with greater hope and courage.

Gone, now, is this talent and skill, so useful to the Grand Alliance, so indispensable in the time of greatest need. Gone is the exuberance and the enthusiasm and the indomitable courage that conquered the hardest of personal afflictions and the worst handicaps of physical misfortune. Gone is the fresh and spontaneous interest which this man took, as naturally as he breathed air, in the troubles and the hardships and the disappointments and the hopes of little men and humble people.

To the pages of history we may safely leave the appraisal of this man at his full measure, secure in our own knowledge that his greatest work was done. He had led the country through the valley of indecision to the high ground of certainty in its own purpose. He had built the coalition. He had helped to direct the winning of the hardest battles. He had mapped the ground for an enduring peace. The coalition stands. The armies are victorious. The plans are made. The confidence in which he put such hope will go forward. The peace must reward his faith.

Mourning a lost leader, let us take our place at the side of his successor, in full confidence that he will follow resolutely the path so clearly marked for him. Unity is the supreme need of the hour. This is the time to rally to the new President of the United States and to dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the tasks which lie before us.

NEW YORK

Herald Tribune

APR 13 1945

The President

The staggering shock with which yesterday's news came to an entire nation—and to a world beyond the nation—is the best measure of the place which Franklin Delano Roosevelt had made for himself in the history of the American people. There was no one, of whatever party or persuasion, who did not feel in the first instant that a gallant figure had been snatched suddenly from our common life, that one historic page in our common national adventure had suddenly been turned down.

Franklin Roosevelt's long Presidency has left its mark very deep upon the life and destiny of the United States. It is impossible in a few moments to review that long career, about which there beat so fiercely all the controversies of social change, all the strain and stress of the greatest international crisis of the modern world. It is impossible to assess that character, always complex, always elusive, mingling a far-sighted statesmanship with an astute political sense, a broad grasp of international strategy with a curious ineptness in diplomatic detail, a sense of the urgency of the great social forces of our times with an inability to create the administrative machinery necessary to translate into smooth and effective action the basic policies which the times made necessary.

It will take years of analysis, of reflection, of experience with the consequences of the many initiatives which he advanced to arrive at any final estimate of the twelve years of Franklin Roosevelt's tenure as Chief Magistrate of the United States. Some things, however, can be said at once. He has died in the moment of triumph in the greatest war the United States has ever waged, and a moment of triumph, also, for his basic appreciation of the realities of the international crisis. When he took office in 1933 the world was sick—it was sick inter-

nationally with a poison which was sapping also at the structure of our domestic life. His remedies for the domestic problem were many; some were essential and will endure long; some were misguided and proved total failures; some have been of violent effect. But behind the domestic problem there was always, growing and darkening, the vast international catastrophe.

Franklin Roosevelt understood it in its essentials, even when he was over-subtle or over-cautious or confused in his approach to it. He knew that this was shaping into the greatest single crisis in American history; he knew how to lead it through the perils of the great war which was inevitable and into a firm coalition with the other free peoples of the earth—the kind of coalition which is the essential foundation for any secure peace and viable world order in the years to come. That was an immense work for which his country will never cease to be grateful to his memory. And that work was in the main, completed in the moment in which he was abruptly taken from the scene.

There remains, of course, a very great work before us. The war has been substantially won in Europe; its winning in the Far East has been made a virtual certainty; the great machinery of military power which is required to carry through to the end has been created and placed in firm hands. The foundations of a future peace have been well laid. But the peace itself is still to be built. Fate has placed that tremendous responsibility upon President Truman's shoulders. There will be none who will not support him loyally in his onerous task.

Franklin Roosevelt is dead. The whole nation grieves at his loss; but one hundred and thirty millions of the American people will move on no less surely to their great destiny.

The Journal of Commerce

APR 13 1945

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The nation mourns today the passing of its President.

Only once before has a Chief Executive died under similar circumstances. Lincoln was stricken down as the Civil War came to a close. The death of Franklin D. Roosevelt occurs at such a turning point, not only in American but also in world history.

The most destructive of all wars is happily drawing to an end, at least in Europe. The President was devoting himself single-mindedly, during the last months of his life, to planning and shaping a new world organization that would protect mankind from a repetition of the scourge of self-destruction. Others must now complete a task which he had hopefully begun.

Few men have left so deep an impress upon these United States as Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He assumed office in the midst of perhaps the most severe of our economic crises. He launched a far-reaching program of economic and social reform, which was only suspended when the outbreak of wars in Europe and Asia threatened the nation's safety. He was a strong leader through the greatest military effort in the nation's history, and lived to see victory just beyond the horizon.

Around President Roosevelt swirled many and bitter controversies. He did not hesitate to make enemies, even among those who had been his friends. We must leave to history the ultimate judgment upon his work. Historians themselves will doubtless be at odds in appraising him and his record in ages to come.

But the many talents, the personal charm, the mental agility and the political acumen of President Roosevelt are going to become legendary, we may be sure. No other man was elected to the nation's highest office for four successive terms. No other figure in our history could defy tradition as often and so repeatedly. And yet, throughout, the essentials of our Democracy have been kept intact.

The ideals which Franklin D. Roosevelt preached—peace, freedom, democracy and the rights of man—are also the ideals of the American people. The nation remains dedicated to their fulfillment. More controversial aspects of President Roosevelt's program will be debated further, as always in a Democracy, and the people will finally decide whether they want to retain, modify or abandon them.

The Washington Post

APR 13 1945

Mr. Roosevelt

All the politics of the moment are stilling by the overwhelming news from Warm Springs. FDR IS DEAD. The flash came over one's desk stark and simple. It recorded the end of the life cycle of a single individual. But, as one looked at it, the three words seemed to grow bigger and bigger, and one groped to clothe them with meaning. The groping will go on for many a day. For the news comes like a bolt from Jove, and the thunder is still echoing and reaching through the diameter of our planet. The shock is felt with a poignant sense of personal loss by men and women of every race and color. It is as if a presence has been removed from the daily lives of all nations. A minute before the stinging news came through the ether and over the wires, the busy world had been lost in its work and its wars. Then there was this silence, this solitude, while men everywhere looked at each other bewildered. The sepulcher of this man who has died is, indeed, the whole earth.

At this time the general performance of the President is in all our minds. Franklin Delano Roosevelt has put a stamp upon history which may well be unique in recorded time. Four times elected President of his country, he has a place all his own in our American annals. He dies as his country stands at a dizzy height of puissance. No nation, not even ancient Rome, has ever attained such eminence, and the entire world looks to the United States for guidance in bringing the war in both oceans to a victorious end, and for aid in putting the world in the way of recovery from its awful travail. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the leader of this arbiter of the world's destinies. To many millions of people he personified the United States. The record puts Mr. Roosevelt in the company of the very greatest back to Pericles.

A man who has made such an impression on the pages of history is never easy to assess. Franklin Delano Roosevelt is no exception. Oliver Wendell Holmes said that a man is this, and not that; but Mr. Roosevelt was this and that, and you could find every human quality and trait in his character. Perhaps all great men are unanalyzable, unfathomable. At any rate, there is no biographer of Mr. Roosevelt who has ever been able to sum up the manifold personality of our late President.

"Give me a place to stand!" said Archimedes. One can almost hear Mr. Roosevelt saying, "Give me a place to stand" after he had emancipated himself at 28 from the life of the idle rich which he inherited. It was at that age that he made two decisions. One was that his career belonged to politics, the other that the object of government is the welfare of the people. He followed these stars unswervingly. They led him to the conviction that he must give to humanity what he was giving in full faith and with amazing versatility to the United States.

So he grew to the Titan role which he filled at the day of his death. He will be written of in years to come as the war's greatest casualty. For he died in war's service, and to Mrs. Roosevelt in this hour of her grief will go the sympathy of men and women from the farthestmost corners of the earth. May it be her consolation that countless hearts are bowed down over her bereavement! She deserves great honor today, for it was she who organized her husband's life for the tasks that she felt, in spite of the affliction which cut him down 20 years ago, were marked out for him by Providence. In death he will reinforce the unity among nations which he strove to achieve in his lifetime.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

APR 13 1945

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Immeasurably shocked by the sudden death of their President, the American people feel an acute sense of loss that is intensified by the especially tragic circumstances of his passing at the climax of his long and devoted service to his country's welfare.

To be deprived of Franklin D. Roosevelt's militant leadership just as the day of victory over America's cruel foes is beginning to dawn, just as he was preparing to exercise his powerful influence toward insuring the future peace of the world, constitutes a stunning blow to the Nation as it bows its head in sorrow.

Few of his illustrious predecessors had been forced to bear so many and so grave responsibilities and burdens. None had been called upon to contend against such a grievous physical handicap as marked his long years of office.

President Roosevelt's splendid triumph over his grave disability, which would have caused a lesser man to give up in despair, will ever remain an inspiring object lesson to American youth. His death at this particular hour of the Nation's history recalls poignantly the tragedy of Abraham Lincoln who, also laden with the cares of a great war, died only a few days after the preservation of the Union had been assured.

History will appraise Mr. Roosevelt's true place among the world's great statesmen, but at this moment of national mourning certain facts stand out, in the amazing career of the man who was four times elected President of the United States, that admit of no dispute.

From early manhood and during his service as a member of the New York Legislature and Governor of the State, Mr. Roosevelt had evinced a keenly sympathetic interest in the lot of the poor and underprivileged.

After he became President it was natural that he should continue this humanitarian interest by proposing and urging far-reaching measures of social reform, including the system of social security which provides pensions for the aged unable to earn a living.

Shortly before his death, Mr. Roosevelt had lent his active support to plans for greatly expanding these benefits to our people.

The Nation-wide campaign for the prevention and cure of infantile paralysis will ever be associated with Mr. Roosevelt's name: The famous institution at Warm Springs, Georgia, was especially near to his heart, and the March of the Dimes has become an annual national enterprise productive of untold good to countless sufferers from the dread disease. His leading part in this beneficent work will never be forgotten.

At a time when the danger signals were flying over unhappy Europe, Mr. Roosevelt was prompt to perceive the gathering storm and to warn his countrymen to be prepared.

In his memorable and striking speech in Chicago, he clearly portrayed the perils to America of a world ablaze with war and urged the adoption of measures to quarantine and curb all would-be aggressors.

He was quick to realize the folly of attempting to appease such bloodthirsty monsters as Hitler and Mussolini and to advocate preparations for the defense of our own country on a scale commensurate with its huge material and military resources.

A beginning was made toward strengthening our Nation's bulwarks, but only a beginning, for it was difficult to overcome the obstinate prejudices and shortsightedness of those isolationists who foolishly believed that the United States could withdraw into a watertight compartment and be secure.

Then came the Japanese stab in the back at Pearl Harbor, unparalleled, as Mr. Roosevelt so righteously declared, in the annals of infamy, and an aroused Nation leaped into the war under his vigorous leadership.

Long before America was forced to join the fight against the international gangsters, Mr. Roosevelt had perceived the impossibility of pursuing a neutral course. With scant regard for precedents and technicalities, he had moved to obtain for our Nation strategic outposts of defense which were later to prove their inestimable value.

When war came, President Roosevelt did more than issue a clarion call to arms. Under his direction Congress moved swiftly to fit the Nation for a conflict which, he warned, would be long and arduous.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

APR 13 1945

He initiated the program for building the greatest Navy the world had ever seen and witnessed its successful conclusion. He stressed the need for harnessing every major industry in the land to the war effort. Today we are reaping the fruits of this enterprising, enlightened leadership.

In order to further the progress of the war, Mr. Roosevelt never spared himself but endured the dangers and hardships of long-distance journeys by air and sea to confer and plan with the leaders of our Allies.

It was natural that the stress and strain induced by these extraordinary exertions, enough to break down a healthy man of half his age, should have given rise to constant fears and anxieties on the part of all good Americans. The supreme tragedy is that he did not live to see his efforts for victory and an enduring peace brought to final accomplishment.

It may be said of President Roosevelt that he gave his life for his country as truly as the soldier who is slain on the firing line. He died in the path of duty. He could have wished for no better epitaph.

THE SUN

APR 13 1945

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franklin D. Roosevelt was a great man.

Those who opposed his every act and every policy and those who, more judiciously found in his program much to condemn as well as much to admire can join in tribute to his genius with those who accepted him without question.

Most winning among his attributes was his human sympathy. His political philosophy may have been but imperfectly apprehended, but his desire to do the right thing in the long run was never to be questioned. Millions of people who did not bother to understand the nature of his policies responded to him because they sensed the depth and sincerity of his intent. As a popular leader, he ranks with the great Presidents of our past.

This hold of Mr. Roosevelt on the overwhelming majority of the people of the country was his greatest asset and the country's greatest source of strength during the long years of the depression. It was surely an almost equally great source of strength when war came upon us. For no President, however capable, could have carried our people to the heights they have reached in the past three years had he not been gifted with that fine sense of human relationships which Mr. Roosevelt possessed. Tell off his failures as you will and you still have remaining the fact that he took an inert and profoundly isolationist people and brought them to support a necessary war on a scale never before imagined.

This is no time to attempt to ferret out the sources of his strength nor to apay all his accomplishments. Only history can do that. But we can all understand that his death lays upon us as a people and upon his successor, Mr. Harry S. Truman, responsibilities so grave that they can be approached only in a spirit of the deepest humility.

Under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership we have won only about half of this war. Under his leadership we have gone only about a quarter of the way toward that better world order which we hope will be our reward for the sacrifices we and our allies have made. So many difficulties lie ahead of us, so many knotty problems remain to be solved, so many burdens are still to be laid on our shoulders, that the imagination boggles and the will falters.

The best proof we can give of our understanding of the loss we have suffered is to resolve to devote ourselves more wholeheartedly to the completion of our assignment. There will be small-minded men who will seize upon the opportunity now given them to belittle what has been accomplished and to insinuate that the time has come for us to give up the struggle for a better world. Such men must not be heeded.

Good citizens will not be led astray by counsels of cynicism and despair. Rather, they will yield to Mr. Truman the full authority to which he is entitled and they will support him with the same open-eyed understanding and, on occasion, with the same fervor which they learned to accord to Mr. Roosevelt.

We need have no fear. The whole lesson of our history is that this great country always, in times of stress, an able man to lead it. The man grows to fit the place.

THE SUN

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The World's Horizon



DAILY NEWS

APR 13 1945

FAMOUS SAYINGS OF
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1933:

"This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. . . . This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance."

Aug. 14, 1936, At Chautauque, N. Y.:

"I have seen war. . . . I have seen blood running from the wounded. I have seen men coughing out their gassed lungs. I have seen the dead in the mud. . . . I have seen children starving. I have seen the agony of mothers and wives. I hate war."

At his second inaugural in 1937:

"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have little."

Oct. 5, 1937, the President's Quarantine Speech, Chicago:

"America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace."

At the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, after Italy's entry in the war:

"On this tenth day of June, 1940, the hand that held the dagger has stuck it into the back of its neighbor."

At Boston, in an election campaign speech on Oct. 30, 1930:

"I have said this before, but I shall say it again, and again, and again: Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars. They are going into training to form a force so strong that, by its very existence, it will keep the threat of war away from our shores."

His "moral order" statement on Jan. 6, 1941, before Congress:

"We look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms:

"Freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

"Freedom of every person to worship God in his own way.

"Freedom from want—economic understandings securing every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants.

"Freedom from fear—world-wide reduction of armaments so thorough that no nation would be able to commit an act of aggression against any neighbor.

"This is no vision or distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation."

War message before Congress, Dec. 8, 1941:

"Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan. . . . No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory. I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us."

Fourth Inaugural Speech, Jan. 20, 1945:

"We Americans of today, together with our allies, are passing through a period of supreme test. . . . As I stand here today, having taken the solemn oath of office in the presence of my fellow countrymen—in the presence of our God—I know that it is America's purpose that we shall not fail."

Message to Congress, March 26, 1945:

"The point in history at which we stand is full of promise and of danger. The world will either move forward toward unity and widely shared prosperity or it will move apart into necessarily competing blocs. We have a chance, we citizens of the United States, to use our influence in favor of a more united and cooperative world. Whether we do so will determine, as far as it is in our power, the kind of lives our grandchildren can live."



APR 13 1945

AN EDITORIAL

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

It is with the deepest sorrow, it is with a sense of personal loss, that we record the death of our great President yesterday. It is hard to believe that stout fighting heart is stilled, that buoyant spirit quenched.

Mr. Roosevelt seemed tired and worn on his return from Yalta. His burdens had been heavy. It is painful to think that our great leader should have died without seeing final victory in the war, without living to carry us on to the stable peace on which his heart was set.

No other President in our history, neither Washington nor Lincoln nor Wilson, carried a heavier load of care and responsibility. None acquitted himself more nobly than did Mr. Roosevelt.

We owe him so much. He brought our country out of the worst depression in its history. In an age of dictatorship he demonstrated that free government and democratic processes could cope with the sharpest of crises. He was leading us to victory in the greatest war of our history when he was taken from us.

Except for Wilson and Lincoln, no other American President had so captured the imagination and won the affections of mankind. He will be missed today in distant places.

We can but register at this moment the grief we feel, the grief millions of Americans and millions abroad share. We are fearful of what the President's passing may mean in terms of the peace. America has lost a great leader, democracy a champion at once tough and true. Our hearts go out in sympathy to Mr. Roosevelt.

Editors of PM

The Evening Star

APR 13 1945

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Millions of words will be written about the life and works of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. But the one word which comes closest to being synonymous with the man is courage.

It was courage that pointed him back from the shadow of a physical ailment which would have broken a lesser man. There was courage in the unforgettable message—"the only thing we have to fear is fear itself"—which he brought to a prostrate and demoralized Nation twelve years ago. And it was courage—courage born of faith and high conviction—that supported him through the black days of this war and drove him on, even when his health had begun to fail, toward the ultimate goal of a secure and lasting peace.

Now we are faced with the stunning fact that Franklin Roosevelt is dead. For twelve long years he smiled and toiled his head—and carried burdens heavier than those of any other American President. But there is a limit beyond which no man can go, a point at which cumulative strain and worry exact their inevitable toll. And so today, the country mourns the death of a great President—knowing that it has lost a national leader who can scarcely be replaced, yet resolved to carry on in the light of the example that he has set.

Last summer, when the time came for the President to announce a decision in the matter of running for a fourth term, he wrote: "All that is within me cries out to go back to my home on the Hudson . . . but we of this generation cannot live in a day and hour when our Nation has been attacked. To win this war . . . as quickly as we can is our task of the first importance. To win this war in such a way that there will be no further world wars in the foreseeable future is our second objective." Now, as then, these are the primary goals. Nothing can be permitted to interfere with their attainment. An ironical fate decreed that Franklin Roosevelt should not live to witness the final collapse of Nazism, although he was among the first to perceive its menacing out-

lines. A few days or a few weeks more and he would have had that satisfaction. But when the certain fell he knew that the victory in Europe was both certain and near. And he also knew, as the rest of us know, that the war must and will go on to final victory, and that this country, with its Allies, will not turn back but will go forward over the longer road to an enduring peace and a better world. And on that difficult journey the courage of Franklin D. Roosevelt will serve both as inspiration and example.

The outbreak of this second World War drew the sharpest possible line of demarcation in Mr. Roosevelt's career as President of the United States. His first two terms were devoted primarily to the refashioning of our domestic political and economic structure. The former Governor of New York came to the White House while the country was in the depths of a catastrophic depression, and he attacked the resulting problems with great energy and boldness. At first there was a period of adherence to relatively conservative doctrine, but it was of short duration. The headlines were long and tempers were short. During the campaign of 1932 there had been talk of economy and balanced budgets, but by the spring and summer of the following year a program of experimental spending had become inevitable. And while the merits of that policy will be debated for years to come, and while its ultimate consequences may be a long time in appearing, the fact remains that the downward spiral of depression was checked, hungry men and women were fed, and our capitalistic economy, which many believed to be doomed, managed to survive more or less intact.

This was also the period of extensive social reform, when an unquestioning Congress was adopting with little debate and less dissent almost any legislative proposal that came up from the "brain trust" in the Executive branch. These enactments cannot be reviewed in any detail, but their essential purpose

and effect were to change the balance of the economic scales, to advance the "common man" at the expense of the "big interests." The President summed it up in his speech accepting nomination for a second term, when he said that the "princes of privilege" and the "robber barons" had met their match during his first term, and promised that, during his second, they would meet their master.

But that second term, though finishing off the princes of privilege, was also to bring some bitter pills for the President to swallow. While the jubilant workers in the New Deal's political vineyard were still chanting that "as Maine goes so goes Vermont," the President dropped his bill to reorganize the Supreme Court into the lap of a shocked Congress. When the historic legislative battle over that bill was ended, the President had met his first defeat of any consequence and an ominous cleavage had appeared in the ranks of the Democratic party. The passing of the years gave the President the decisive majority on the court which he wanted, but could not get. In 1937, however, time has not closed the political breach in the Democratic ranks. The wounds resulting from the fight over the court bill were aggravated by the ill-adviced and ill-fated "purge" of 1938, and it is probably not an exaggeration to say that the imminence of war. And that alone, saved the President from a disastrous loss of party control as his second term drew to an end. It was not a term that will take a large place in history. The most notable victories, from the New Deal's point of view, were won in the first term. In the realm of domestic affairs, the second term was distinguished principally by a falling-out among the victors.

It would be unjust and inaccurate, however, to cite the domestic errors of the second term and ignore the fact that this was also the period in which Mr. Roosevelt began to emerge as a great world leader. As far back as 1937, when a peace-loving world could not or would not see the shape of things to come, the President made his famous speech denouncing the quarantine of aggressors. The appeal fell on deaf or hostile ears,

and Mr. Roosevelt did not press his point. It was clear, however, that he had seen the danger.

Two years later, in September, 1939, the blow fell. Hitler marched into Poland and loosed off this most terrible of all wars—a war which, while not yet ended, has claimed millions of lives and spread untold misery around the world.

From the very beginning the President was never in doubt that our vital interests lay with those who stood in the path of the aggressors. He knew that there could be neither peace nor the slightest security for the United States in a world dominated beyond our borders by the apostles of force and terror, but he also knew, or feared, that public sentiment in this country would not support him in any course which would invite the risk of war. As a result there were times when the President seemed to be following rather than leading the people. Occasionally he appeared to be vacillating and unsure of himself. In the summer of 1940, when he made up his mind to break with the two-term tradition, he was unwilling to bid openly for another nomination, and, instead, his political lieutenants staged the wholly unnecessary "draft" at that year's national convention. The subsequent campaign was also cut to fit the real or fancied needs of practical politics, and it is not among the brighter chapters of Mr. Roosevelt's career. But when these notations are entered on the debit side, the over-all quality of his leadership remains high. He saw the coming danger, he perceived the necessity of supporting those who were to be our Allies, he took the initiative in raising and equipping a big Army, Navy and air force, and in the vital things he put the national interest ahead of political considerations. As a result, when the Japanese, on December 7, 1941, struck the blow that was to bring about their own destruction, the President had abundant reason to feel that whatever the shortcomings, he had played a vital if not a dominant part in that preparation for war which very probably spelled the difference between defeat and the victory to which we now look forward with complete confidence.

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The President also was active and effective on the international political stage. Merely to call the roll is to tell the story. First came the meeting on the Atlantic with Winston Churchill—before Pearl Harbor—from which emerged the Atlantic Charter. Then there were Oaxaca, Quebec, Cairo, Teheran, the second meeting at Quebec, and, finally, the momentous gathering at Yalta. It is difficult if not impossible to appraise with any degree of correctness the significance and the implications of these developments in world politics. Much of the story remains untold and we are only beginning to see some of the consequences which will flow from that part which has been made public. But we do know that these discussions, when finally implemented by such things as Dumbarton Oaks and the meeting to be held later this month at San Francisco, will profoundly affect our lives and the lives of our children. For better or worse, the nature of the world of tomorrow is going to be influenced, and perhaps decisively influenced, by what has been done or left undone in these meetings with Stalin and Churchill.

The President, in these negotiations, preferred to be his own ambassador. He was a firm believer in the usefulness of personal contact, in his ability to make his point in "round-the-table" discussion. And in this, it is safe to say, results have vindicated his judgment. There is but one real point of disadvantage—namely, that the President carried so much of this business in his own hands and his own head that his untimely death tends to handicap those who must pick up the threads which he has laid down. The continuity of these international negotiations is, to some extent, broken, and the intimate understanding which results from personal contact is gone.

But speculation in these matters may well be entirely futile. History may have to return its own verdict on the part which Franklin D. Roosevelt has played, and that which his influence will continue to play, on the world stage. It is enough for the moment to say that the hand which reached into the Pine Mountain cottage in Georgia has taken away a man of great stature. Those who opposed him on political grounds will be the first to say that he was the outstanding figure of his time.

The Evening Star

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**The News**

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FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

THE nation has lost its leader. It had honored him with its highest office beyond the tenure of any other President. He responded with the best that was in him. Thru depression and war the people looked to him. And in his courage the nation found greater strength to surmount the crises that beset it.

The finest tribute to the qualities of President Roosevelt—and to the American people—was the national unity achieved after the last election. As a fighter he had made enemies. He had made mistakes, as all men do. There was bitterness in the campaign. But when America had preserved the electoral process in the midst of war, the entire nation regardless of party rallied for victory behind the chosen leader.

In that spirit all Americans grieve for him today. In every home, and on all the seas and in the foxholes of every fighting front, his fellow citizens pay homage to their fallen Commander in Chief.

Their grief is personal. People felt they knew him. As no other man of his generation, and few of any age, he inspired a highly individual regard. "My friends," he would say. And somehow that commonplace address, infused with the warmth of his personality, carried over the air and thru the printed word into the hearts of ordinary folks who felt that the President was just that—their friend.

There was a gny gallantry about him that none will forget. In little things, the jaunty angle of his cigaret-holder, the humorous turn of a phrase, the flashing smile. And in deeper things as well, for his poise and cheer had overcome long suffering and physical handicap. The public sensed this. It strengthened the human bond.

History will rate him high. He was not all things to all men, and no man could have been equal to all the burdens he carried. But this can be said of him: that, not once but twice, he led this nation thru perils in which it might have perished. When he took office in 1933 he brought lift to people in despair, he stopped panic, he set the wheels going again. He did not have all the answers, he moved by trial and error, and the price was often great. But he saw us thru. In after years, many who disagreed with his later policies remembered that—and kept him in office.

Again, when war came, he rose to that supreme emergency. Under our Constitution, which so carefully counter-balances the executive authority in peacetime, he became the most powerful chief of state in all the world. Then in a unique sense he was our leader. As such his was the fearful responsibility for our record in this war—for the blunders and inadequacies and for the efficiency and the successes, the bad and the good.

The net is victory. That is the epitaph of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

He lived to see that victory was certain. He died at his work. And all the United Nations of the world joined his countrymen in blessing the fruits of his labor.

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TO our new President, Americans will give loyal co-operation in the unfinished task. As Mr. Roosevelt 12 years ago received the prayerful best wishes of the nation, so they go out to Mr. Truman in this emergency.

Our enemies abroad will hope that this people in arms will fall out of step, if only for a little while during the change in leadership. Those evil hopes are vain.

The abiding strength of democracy is that in time of need it produces men equal to the demand. Always in our history this has been so. More than once humble men have been lifted to our highest office, and served the best.

There will be no change in military policy. That will to victory springs from the souls of 135,000,000 Americans.

There will be no change in foreign policy. The determination to make this a just peace, and the commitment to American participation in an international security organization, have been confirmed by both parties in a national election and by Congress.

There will be no change in the desire to make this a better country in which to live, especially for those who have risked their all to save it. That policy is nation-wide.

There will be no change in the sanity and decency and courage of the people, which brought forth this Republic, which sustained it thru a century and a half, and which remain the promise of its future.

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The News

APR 13 1945



Chicago Daily Tribune

APR 13 1945

A NATION MOURNS

President Roosevelt is dead and the whole nation is plunged into mourning. Those who opposed him in politics no less than those who followed him.

History will appraise his work. For the moment we can only express the deep sorrow which all Americans feel at the passing of their chosen leader.

President Roosevelt did not live to see the victory for which he strove but he died in the certainty that the hour of triumph could not be long postponed. He earned his rest.

To his widow and to his children, the people of this nation extend their deepest sympathy. His successor, President Truman, inherits an immense task at a difficult hour. He will receive the loyal support of all of us.

New York World-Telegram

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Editorials

Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

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New York Times-Telegram

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The Sun

APR 13 1945

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The President is dead. For the seventh time in our history those dreadful words fell upon the country's ear. Now they are more shocking than ever before, for this is the first time that a Chief Executive has been summoned from his high office while the country was at war. Because of its unexpectedness, the shock is all the more stunning. The nation had long known that the President's health was not the best, but it had no reason to expect for him any immediate danger. He is as certainly a casualty of the war as any soldier struck down by a bullet. He has carried a burden of responsibility almost too great for any man to bear. But his was of the stuff of which heroes are made. He had his job to do and he did it up to the last flicker of his strength. If he had been a timorous man he long ago would have listened to advice which warned him to take it easy. To him the saving of a few more years of life meant little. He was for saving each of the innumerable causes that enlisted his interest. He must have known what his premature departure would mean to his country, to the United Nations, to the world at large. But he calculated the risk and he took it with his eyes wide open. However much others may have differed from him in point of political doctrine, no man has ever questioned the quality of his indomitable courage.

First of American Presidents to serve through three terms of office and to enter upon a fourth, he has stamped an impression upon American life, American thought, American manners that can never fade. In death, as in life, he stands pre-eminent among those of his people who also died in office.

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HARRISON and TAYLOR were soldiers, the fruits of almost perfect unity. He dramatized his own leadership and the country's determination with his stirring war message, his far-seeing, his gigantic program of armament, his calls for budgets bigger than those any other country had ever dared to frame. In North Africa, in Sicily, in Italy, on the beaches of Normandy, at the Rhine, at the Elbe, in Australasia, on New Britain, in the Philippines, at Guadalcanal, at Iwo Jima and now at Okinawa—in camp, on the field of battle, in the farm, the factory and the home, American arms, American production and American capacity for organization have given triumphant response to this dynamic leadership—have given it in a way that is the supreme wonder of the modern world.

Men mourned LINCOLN because they felt that his guiding hand was needed, in his own words, to "bind up the nation's wounds." Men must mourn ROOSEVELT because his hand was already set to the task of binding up the wounds of all civilization. For even now, with victory in sight, the world must still decide whether for all mankind there shall be a birth of freedom such as LINCOLN demanded for the American people.

The blow of the President's death falls with peculiar heaviness because since Pearl Harbor the American people have been united more closely than they have been in years. The election of last November gave conclusive evidence that they were united under the leadership of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT as they had not been united under that of any other man of modern times. The conflicts of partisan politics, of sharply divided issues over economic methods, of disputation over the position of the United States toward the war in Europe and its best approach therein—all these were shelved when the Japanese attacked. Mr. ROOSEVELT plucked immediately

Today's grief is not confined within our borders. It is a sign of the changes brought upon the whole world by this war that the death of an American President comes as a personal loss to the embattled muskier on the Oder, the sentry in Central China and the truck driver on the Burma Road. Not only since the beginning of our own actual war, but for months before, President ROOSEVELT had been looked upon by the people of many countries as the leader of a rescue party. England and Free France, Poland and the Baltic lands, the Low Countries, China, all the other nations either overwhelmed or battered by the brutal conspirators of Europe and Asia—relied upon his encouraging words and whatever material help he was able to send.

As for the man himself, apart from his great office, this was the end of a remarkable battle. No other American in high place ever had to overcome such a handicap as

befell Mr. Roosevelt when, in 1921, infantile paralysis claimed him as a victim. Far from accepting this as a limitation upon his public life, he spurred himself to greater effort. In 1924 he went dally on crutches to the Democratic National Convention in the interest of Governor SMITH's presidential candidacy, and it was on crutches that he advanced to the rostrum to make his famous Happy Warrior speech. It was not long before the country came to realize that it was he himself who was the happiest of warriors. He never spared himself. Instead of avoiding travel, ceremonies and speeches irksome to many men with unhampered physique, Mr. Roosevelt seemed to seek every occasion to defy his ailment. He was victorious not only in improving his physical condition but in convincing the world that nothing could stand between him and what he wished to do and where he wished to be. Only upon the occasion of his recent message to Congress did he give notice that his infirmity had become burdensome. He piled upon himself task after task, power upon power. That was the real triumph of his life, and it is pleasant today to think that he enjoyed it to the full.

Much of President Roosevelt's success lay in his attractive personality. It won to his support, in many cases, men who could never have been drawn to him by his policies or his logic. It disarmed opponents who found his humor and his light touch too much for them. His manner was as cogent as his arguments. And in any ordinary case his oratory was compelling. His voice was one of those inherent gifts perfectly suited to the radio. His delivery was not as robust as Churchill's, nor had his style the authoritative historical perspective of that great speaker. It was not as inflammatory as Hitler's. But it was full of the charm, the easy persuasion, the intimacy which serves

so well with sympathetic audiences. To attempt at this moment of national sorrow a critical review of Mr. Roosevelt's official career would be futile. That is a task which calls for mature reflection. The numerous large volumes already published of his public papers and addresses give evidence of the man's tremendous activity. He had, of course, ambition to achieve a great place in American history if not in the annals of the world. It was the same highly honorable ambition that inspired Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, to name only two of his predecessors. Time and the historians will deal with his philosophies, his social programs, his consistencies and contradictions, his successes and failures. If he does not belong to the ages, at least his departure has left a great gap in the world and, in many hearts, a loneliness.

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"He did his job to the end, as he would want you to do."—Eleanor Roosevelt's message to her sons.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

We cannot rise at once above the desolation which swept over us at the moment we heard the news.

But rise we must. There must be no fear mingled with our grief. We must take courage once more from the valiant words of the man from whom all mankind has drawn, and will ever draw, so much courage and faith and hope:

"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

These and other of his words and his mighty works will live as long as man himself; through the days and years to come they will be a constant testimony to the fact that the spirit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is imperishable.

His legacy to us, the living, is faith in the power of men and women of good will united to win the war against poverty, ignorance and disease. His legacy to us is, above all, courage. Courage to continue the fight for what we think is honest and right, no matter how great the odds, how bitter the criticism.

His legacy to us is cheerfulness to meet without self-pity the disappointments, the sorrows which every one of us must experience.

This is a rich inheritance. Let us not use it wantonly but cherish it and remember it always, especially in dark moments of despair, such as today.

We can not lose those things for which Franklin Roosevelt stood, any more than sorrowing people of the Union lost the freedom that Abraham Lincoln had won for all of them, or the sense of union. They did not pass with Franklin Roosevelt, for they are written in our laws, in our minds, and familiar to our tongues.

He told us almost ten years ago that we Americans had a rendezvous with destiny. He brought us to that rendezvous as swiftly as he could, yet taking care to travel slowly enough so that at the end we would all still be together.

The command he gave to the last was forward. He marshaled our armies and our thinking and readied us. He did all these things smilingly, with tolerance and wisdom, conscious always that what he wrought he never wrought of his own, but that the people had willed it.

There must be no sense of losing our direction because he has left us. We did not follow blindly. We were taken where we wanted to go.

The tribute we can pay Franklin Roosevelt is to build the world that he wanted. Which is the world we want.

He labored all the years he was able to serve us so that, when he passed on, the idea of fighting for liberty, for security, for a world that gave "every man, woman and child the right to stand erect in pride and self-respect" would come naturally to us, as part of the air we breathed, the enriched American heritage we drew on.

We are simultaneously in sight of peace, in sight of world security, in sight of 60,000,000 jobs, enough for all Americans—his goals. His great skill was that he knew how to translate our democratic destiny into reality, making it acceptable to all. He knew how, for he stood in the center of our American way, drawing his strength and purpose from all sides. He knew that Main Street and Wall Street had a

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new world to live in and he fitted them—more gently than most people realized—into this world.

The internal stresses, the poverty in the midst of plenty that he saw when he first came to office, he went far toward resolving. Not so fast as some desired, but then he wanted to save our fabric. He labored to make it perfect but he was insistent that it endure.

Some did cry out that Franklin Roosevelt was changing our way of life. Franklin Roosevelt loved our way of life. But he knew that it was dynamic, not static. He tried to save it and he did save it. He preserved strong and more adaptable than ever our institutions and heritage. He did more than merely preserve them. He gave them life, and nourished their renewed growth.

The external stresses that were rending the world within a few years after he came to office, under which the lights of Europe were extinguished one by one, he saw before anyone else. He warned the world eight years ago that fascism and democracy could not live side by side and he tried to prepare us for the day when we would have to fight for a world fit for human beings to live in.

Our armies are about to enter Berlin and meet their great Allies, the Russians. At a time when all seemed lost, even before we had taken our place in the fight, Franklin Roosevelt showed us the stern necessity of aiding gallant Britain so that she could continue to hold off her enemy and our enemy and Russia's enemy.

That we shall meet in San Francisco and there undertake a union of all the lands for peace and amity we owe to Franklin Roosevelt. At Cairo, then at Teheran and later at Yalta he sat between Churchill the Tory and Stalin the Communist. He was their means of talking to each other and because they could talk to each other, we are victorious. He kept the coalition. And the coalition won the war.

Thus he was the bridge between the Tory and the Communist, between the isolationist midwest and a world in which isolationism could not endure, between capital and labor, between Main Street and Wall Street. He bridged the dangerous gaps that developed between our past and the stormy present. And because he bridged the gaps he saved us, at home and abroad, and left us with our heritage intact and ready for the tasks of tomorrow.

NEW YORK DAILY WORKER - April 13, 1945

'With the Heavy Hea

AN EDITORIAL

Our country's first soldier, our commander-in-chief, has passed away. He died like a soldier, in battle, in the heaviest battles on the eve of his greatest victory.

The tragedy engulfs the nation, overwhelms our armies on far-flung fields of battle, stuns our allies, large and small.

The greatest American since Lincoln has—like Lincoln—suffered the cruel fate of unfinished work. How can we comprehend this loss?

We think first of Franklin Roosevelt as the leader of our nation in its most difficult crisis—the sacred struggle to prevent the barbaric hosts of fascism from crushing out civilization.

He saw this crisis coming before others; he understood its meaning. And as the comrade-in-arms of Stalin and Churchill, he was the architect of a new world that is coming to birth. And now he has passed away on the eve of this great unfolding for our country and for the world.

Franklin Roosevelt was always the President of all Americans of all classes, occupations, colors, creeds. But he was particularly the champion of the common people, the laboring people. Upon them he relied. Their hopes he championed and that is what made him great.

The enemies of democracy were his enemies, and together with the people he conquered those enemies again and again. In 12 long difficult years, democracy grew stronger in our country because of his leadership. Now he is gone.

Courage—that was Franklin Roosevelt's great quality.

Faith in the ability and future of our citizens—that was his immense contribution.

Reliance upon the whole people of this country, marching together with great allied nations—that was his creed.

We can do no less than to carry on, as Whitman wrote, "with the heavy hearts of soldiers."

To carry on, and to carry forward to completion his unfinished work.

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President's Death—
Long ForeshadowedBut the News Itself Came With
Indescribable Shock

By David Lawrence

The sad news which for months and months most people on the inside here had feared—the sudden death of the President—has come as a shock to Washington that is truly indescribable.

The tragedy of an abrupt ending of the career of the man who had been elected four times to the presidency and who had been intrusted with greater powers than any other Chief Executive in all our his, we will be felt throughout the world. For to a remarkable extent the Government of the United States this last 12 years has been interwoven with the personality of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

History will say of him that he was courageous and even daring. He risked his life to make the long journey overseas to confer with war leaders. He worked at all hours at his job of Commander in Chief. He faced the certain results of possible overwork without thought of himself.

Truman Well Liked

Today a new President—Harry S. Truman—takes the reins of government in accordance with constitutional custom. He is a good man. He is well liked by Republicans and Democrats on Capitol Hill. They have had a chance to know him intimately and they speak of him with respect and affection. They consider him a square-shooter and a man of kindness and deep spiritual feeling.

This correspondent happened to attend on Wednesday morning of this week a breakfast with a dozen Senators from both parties and Mr. Truman. It was an informal meeting for prayer and spiritual fellowship and the then Vice President spoke simply and understandingly of human problems. One did not suspect then that before 48 hours had elapsed Mr. Truman would become the head of our Nation. Curiously enough, before Mr. Truman arrived, one of the Senators said he had heard "new rumors" of the President's health. But as happens so often when rumors arise and are denied, there was a tendency to think that perhaps these rumors too were baseless.

Yet all through the last campaign there were men who claimed to know of the President's physical condition and spoke of the future with forebodings. It was considered political to discuss the President's health, and yet it was apocryphal—the moving pictures—the still photographs that he was failing.

Back in December, 1943, when Mr. Roosevelt went to Tefheran he picked up a germ. He never succeeded in overcoming its effects. For it weakened him. He lost weight. There was talk of a heart condition. But whatever brought on these rumors, there was no official information given to corroborate them. The drawn face and almost haggard look that came from his eyes continued to arouse fears. To an amazing degree his face took on the same look that had preceded the death of President Woodrow Wilson. Maybe it was because Mr. Roosevelt began wearing the same kind of cape, or maybe it was the similarity in the contour of the features, but again and again there were comments about the tragedy that might repeat itself—the breakdown in health of a second war President.

What turned the thoughts of observers away from any idea of an impending crisis in his health was Mr. Roosevelt's powers of recuperation and his buoyancy of spirit. His demeanor was that of a man happy in his work and enthusiastic about his current tasks. There were smiles that were so disarming that many correspondents who saw him always felt that he soon would snap back into good health.

Impressed on Memories

The record of the Roosevelt administration is too recent to be appreciated, but friend and foe in politics will agree that his aims were always in the direction of an improvement in the lot of the common man. He encountered the bitterness of antagonism from businessmen because of his avowed interest in social-economic legislation, but his passing will not mean that these laws will be weakened or nullified.

For Franklin Roosevelt managed always to win his majorities by drawing strength from both parties and to a large extent from all classes. He came here early in 1913, a handsome young man fresh from the State Senate of New York, and served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Nobody who really knew him throughout the years as did this correspondent could fail to have for him the deepest affection, and this was true of many who disagreed with his policies. For he was a man of engaging personality whose charm was unbreakable.

There need be no concern about it at home. The new President understands the Roosevelt policies and will carry on. The mourning of the people of the world for Franklin Roosevelt will in itself leave an indelible imprint on the memory of all who have witnessed his rise to great heights only to be succeeded by Divine Providence as his work as war President was coming to a victorious end. In the years, others will carry on for him and his ideals will be safe in their hands.

The News

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Roosevelt's Political Will

By PETER EDSON



FOR Franklin Delano Roosevelt's last will and testament to the nation he loved and served you must go to three documents. His State of the Union message to Congress on Jan. 6. His Budget Message of Jan. 9. His report on the Yalta conference on March 1. These are the things which the man who was President longer than any man in U. S. history wished for his country.

"The war must be waged . . . Everything we have and are is at stake . . . We and our Allies must go on fighting together to ultimate victory."

"In the future we must never forget the lesson that we have learned—that we must have friends who will work with us in peace as they have fought beside us in war."

"It is not only a common danger which unites us but a common hope. Wherever men love freedom, the hope and purpose of the people are for peace—a peace that is durable and secure."

"In our disillusionment after the last war, we preferred international anarchy to international co-operation with nations which did not see and did not think exactly as we did. We must not let that happen again, or we shall follow the same tragic road again—the road to a third world war."

"It is true that the statement of principles of the Atlantic Charter does not provide rules of easy application to each and every one of this war-torn world's tangled situations. But it is a good and useful thing—it is an essential thing—to have principles toward which we can aim."

"We and our Allies have declared it our purpose to respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; to see sovereign rights and self-determination restored to those forcibly deprived of them."

"THE war will not be won unless we accept our share of responsibility."

The News

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Little People's Loss

By William Philip Simms



TRUE impact of President Roosevelt's death on the governments and people of foreign lands will be scarcely as shocking as it was here at home. Abroad he was known as no other American President even began to be. This is not only because he served more than three terms, something no other President ever did. It is because, long before World War II, he took his stand against Hitler and the Nazi-Fascist gang and called on America and the world to "quarantine" aggressive nations.

Throughout the Western Hemisphere, Roosevelt's name stands for the Good Neighbor policy. It is inextricably associated with the Atlantic Charter, today the beacon light of small nations everywhere. And his Four Freedoms have been translated into every known tongue and become familiar to little people clear across the globe.

IN England, prior to the last election, I found the British government and people alike overwhelmingly for Roosevelt. That was not because they had anything against Gov. Dewey or the Republican Party. They were for Roosevelt, they told me, because they felt they "knew him" and liked him and didn't want any change.

That was a typical bit of British understatement, however. For, to the British, Roosevelt was the American war effort. Hadn't he aided Britain long before the shooting began at Pearl Harbor? Hadn't he sent weapons to England after Dunkirk? Hadn't he traded 50 destroyers to

Britain in exchange for some bases in the Atlantic?

To the British, Roosevelt was also Lend-Lease. He was the American Army, the American Navy and the American Air Force. They knew that, to him, this war was not an American war, a British war, a Soviet war or a Chinese war, but a vast global conflict in which only two armies are at grips: The Allied army and the army of the enemies of mankind. And they knew that Roosevelt had but one aim and that was to utilize all Allied men and ships and guns and tanks, planes, money, food and equipment wherever it would do the most good.

ROOSEVELT made America "the arsenal of democracy"—another phrase with which his name will go down in the histories of foreign countries.

And what Roosevelt was to the British, he was to most other peoples the world over—except those of enemy countries. So his sudden passing will not only be a tremendous shock to them but to their capitals as well. They will all be wondering what, if any, material changes will be made in his policies.

None of the Allies, of course, has any doubt that the United States will remain in the war to the very end. Or that it will continue to back the Dumbarton Oaks plan for international security. One of President Truman's first acts, after being sworn in last night, was to confirm that the San Francisco Conference would be held as scheduled. April 25.

New York Post

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Orson Welles
Today

He's gone. We can't believe it, but he's gone. The dark words throw their shadow on the human race; Franklin Roosevelt is dead. His, the mosaic tragedy of looking upon a land to which he's led a hopeful people—even to the borders of that land—and which he may not enter.

The land is neither Canaan or Utopia. It is called Democracy, Franklin Roosevelt conceived of it as a world principle and served it to America as a wonderful, a very possible tomorrow. We face it without him, but we are not alone.

If Tom Jefferson and Abe Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt ever truly die, it will be on that day when our very hearts have died within us, when democracy is bankrupt and the faith of our fathers is gone.

(9 8 4)

Only a little while ago, he wrote me this:

"April will be a critical month in the history of human freedom. I'm sure the sense behind those words was not of his own death which now doubles and darkens the truth of the prophecy. He was speaking of many things, having to do with war and peace, the things for which he spent so lavishly of the precious energies of life—the tremendous labors of an American President, of a Commander-in-Chief—and the master architect for an abundant world.

As few have known it, he had the instinct for history as few leaders have been so gifted, he could chart the course of time, could sound the true importance of events, could mark their meaning. With certainty he had this feeling of significance for the month he only lived half through. Six weeks ago he wrote me about it. Here are a few more words from that letter:

"April will be a critical month in the history of human freedom. It will see the meeting in San Francisco of a great conference of the United Nations—the nations united in this war against tyranny and militarism.

"At that conference, the peoples of the world will decide, through their representatives, and in response to their will, whether the best hope for peace the world has ever had will be realized."

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Desperately we need his courage and his skill and wisdom and his great heart. He moved ahead of us showing a way into the future. If we lose that way, or fall beside it, we have lost him indeed. Our tears would mock him who never wept except when he could do no more than weep. If we despair because he's gone—he who stood against despair—he had as well never have lived, he who lived so greatly.

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We cannot do him reverence today. There will be time for tears only when his work is done.

"I call upon our people," said Franklin Roosevelt, "with absolute confidence that our common cause will greatly succeed."

He calls again. We hear him speaking out of our American conscience: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself. . . . We do not distrust the future of essential democracy. The people of the United States have not failed."

We will not fail him now.

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The Sun

APR 13 1945

Daye Boone Says:

Grief over the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, even among those who could not always see eye to eye with him, is deep and genuine. There is no critic so harsh he will not admit that this man, assuming terrific burdens and fighting on when ill and tired, had a gallant soul.

Throughout the world his sudden death is a war casualty upon which the tide of world affairs from this point on greatly depends. Hitler and Hirohito see in it a new hope. But Franklin Delano Roosevelt will be a greater force for victory and peace as a symbol than he was in life.

The memory of his fight for a better world will burn like a bright flame in all the councils, dissipating partisanship and petty concerns.

Physically handicapped, weary and obviously fading under burdens such as no American has borne since Lincoln, death was in his eyes for months past, yet we all hoped we were wrong in recognizing it. The one solace is that he passed on without suffering, as if brushed by an angel's wings.

New York Post

APR 13 1945

Washington Memo

By Charles Van Devander and William O. Pleyer Jr.

Chief Architect of Approaching Victory,
Will Rank With the Very Greatest

Washington, Apr. 13.—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT belongs to history today. And as the ephemeral cloud of political controversy and bitterness dissolves around his massive head there can be no doubt that history will rank him with the very greatest of world figures.

His role as military strategist and Commander-in-Chief of the nation's Armed Forces was sometimes belittled by political foes during his lifetime. But facts are tough things. And the facts disclose him as a great war President and as the chief architect of the victory which the United Nations were rapidly winning when he died.

The decisions which he personally made in that capacity were milestones in checking Axis aggression and turning the tide toward victory. Here are the chief ones:

1. His leadership in enactment of the nation's first peacetime conscription law, which began the mobilization of America's fighting manpower 15 months before war came.
 2. The lifting of 30 U. S. destroyers to Great Britain during the worst period of the battle of the Atlantic in exchange for bases which strengthened our own defenses of this hemisphere.
 3. The acquisition of bases in Greenland and Iceland.
 4. The conception of the Lend-Lease Act, which has proved democracy's greatest single weapon in the war.
 5. The mobilization of America's industrial resources, starting in the summer of 1940.
 6. His decision at the first Washington conference with Prime Minister Churchill, immediately after Pearl Harbor, to concentrate on knocking Germany out of the war before turning our full strength against Japan.
 7. The global strategy of throwing the Nazis out of North Africa as a preliminary to the assault on Hitler's Fortress Europe.
 8. The formulation at Casablanca of the policy of "unconditional surrender," a phrase which will live in the history of this war.
- These and countless others were decisions which only the head of the state and constitutional Commander-in-Chief of its Armed Forces could make. They could not have been made by purely military leaders, to whom the President's political detractors sometimes alluded—when things went right—to give the credit.
- But Mr. Roosevelt's greatest achievement as a war leader was his success in welding a solid band of United Nations' unity around the Axis aggressors. Never before in history have allies fought a major war with such complete co-operation and unity. For that, the greatest credit is due to President Roosevelt for his determination that nothing should be allowed to drive a wedge between the United Nations.



THE DRAFT

History also will necessarily record Franklin D. Roosevelt as the nation's greatest reform President. The great reforms of his first administration are firmly embedded in American thought, and have been accepted by Republican candidates in the last two Presidential elections.

Social security, old age pensions, unemployment assistance, wage-hour legislation, the right of workers to organize, the protection of investors against stock market manipulators, the rehabilitation and development of the nation's physical resources in the name of all the people—these and other "revolutionary" policies are inextricably bound up with the name of Franklin Roosevelt.

It has been a popular fad to say that while Mr. Roosevelt handled the war and foreign relations well, he was a failure on the domestic front. But this pat analysis is unlikely to stand the test of time.

For history will note that, under President Roosevelt, this country achieved the greatest industrial production ever recorded, while successfully stabilizing an economy that was subjected to unequalled inflationary pressures. And history may well conclude, as Mr. Roosevelt himself frequently said, that our success on the battle fronts indicated that we were "doing pretty well" on the home front, too.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

APR 14 1945

The International Repercussions

The shock which the United States sustained through the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt has been transmitted through the world. Nations which had learned, inevitably but unwisely, to think of this country in terms of its President are making a sudden and uneasy adjustment. The intricate network of personal relationships that has become so characteristic of the conduct of foreign affairs within the last decade has been rudely disturbed. Unquestionably there will be a difficult period during the days ahead while the gap left by the passing of President Roosevelt is being bridged.

There is nothing, however, in this situation to give any least comfort to the enemy. The war against Germany and Japan will be prosecuted to a successful conclusion with no faltering. The plans are made; the armies and navies are on the march, and nothing can impede their progress. Nor can there be any weakening of the bonds that unite the Grand Alliance, since that was formed by destiny and the needs of great peoples. The difficulties will arise, rather, over questions of detail, the innumerable pressing details, vexing and complicated, that must be fitted together, piece by patient piece, into a structure of world security.

Under the Presidency of Franklin Roosevelt the broad outlines of an American foreign policy became apparent. Much of this outline was filled in; more remains for the future. It cannot yet be said that the policy is sufficiently fixed and lucid to provide a certain guide for American diplomacy in every disputed case—nor, unfortunately, can this country yet boast of a diplomatic personnel, with the training and prestige necessary to make the existing outline of policy a living reality. American foreign policy during the last dozen years has been personalized, rather than institutionalized—possibly a necessary first step in dealing with a revolutionary situation, but none the less a step which must quickly be followed by the organization of our foreign service on a sound, efficient and self-perpetuating basis if this country is to turn its best face, consistently, to the world.

Even more important than the formation

of an active, able foreign service equal to that of the nations with which the United States is associated for war and peace is the attitude of the American people. It is for them, rallying behind President Truman, to give depth and purpose to this country's policy; to abstain from petty partisanship and mere carping; to place a positive and unified force behind the Administration. The responsibility resting upon Mr. Truman is heavy indeed, but if the organs of American public opinion recognize their own responsibilities in the premises, the influence which America has won in the world at so heavy a cost will not be diminished.

Daily Mirror
APR 14 1945

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"We shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."—John, viii, 32.

PRAYER

The day is beautiful with Spring.

The valiant leader goes home through the land he loved for the long rest and the vast forever.

Gallant leader!

Laughing as he fought our battles, parrying our own barbs with twinkling wit, the chin outthrust, upraised, the cigaret at the jaunty tilt, the spectacles catching the light.

Brave leader!

Striving the chill blood in our hearts, challenging, chiding:

This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper . . . the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

Learning patience in pain. Learning the anodyne of pain in work. Learning the heaven of humor:

I hope you will pardon me for the unusual posture of sitting down . . . I know you will realize it makes it a lot easier for me

in not having to carry about 10 pounds of steel around on the bottom of my legs . . .

Victorious leader!

Demanding the difficult. Assuming the impossible.

Calling upon America for 100,000 planes. ("Impossible!" some said.) Calling for 75,000 tanks. ("Impossible!") Calling for 10,000,000 guns, 10,000 ships. ("Impossible!")

The impossible becoming the usual. And the quiet, terrible might of America outstripping every goal.

Our armies shattering the evil idols. Smashing the ridiculous, egotists of the east and west. Our flags astream, our victory near, and then—

In the newspaper offices, the radio stations, over the air, into the homes, the bullet-like shock of the words—THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD.

The finality and the beginning.

For him who phrased the Freedoms, who believed in "the triumph of the ideal," who hated war, who died that men might not senselessly die again, we to whom the grief is close, and humble millions throughout the world, beseech the grace of God.

Times Herald
APR 14 1945

TIMES-HERALD **Washington's Independent** **Newspaper**

Roosevelt in History

The train bearing the body of Franklin Delano Roosevelt from Warm Springs, Ga., is scheduled to arrive in Washington at 10 a.m. today, (E.W.T.). Funeral services are set for 4 p.m. in the East Room of the White House. Burial will be at 10 a.m. tomorrow at the Roosevelt Hyde Park, N. Y., estate, in the family garden between the house and the library. Thus the thirty-second President of the United States enters into history.

It is too soon to try to make a complete evaluation of Roosevelt's place in U. S. and world history.

Some of the domestic reforms introduced in the early years of his New Deal looked and still look good. There were Social Security, with its old age pension and unemployment insurance features; stock market supervision by the SEC; Federal bank deposit insurance; the Wagner Labor Relations Act; the TVA, a notable success as a project for flood control, soil conservation and power production, and a forerunner in all likelihood of related projects in the Missouri and Ohio river systems.

About one of Roosevelt's achievements there is no dispute. It is historic fact that he was the first U. S. President to win and serve a third term, and to be elected to a fourth. Grant and Theodore Roosevelt tried for third terms, after intervals out of office, but were unsuccessful. Roosevelt, for better or for worse, broke the George Washington no-third-term tradition.

It is the matter of Roosevelt's foreign policies which makes a final assessment of his rank in history impossible at this time. Such an assessment will not be possible, we'd guess, for 20, or more, years.

There were grave misgivings in this country over Roosevelt's open sympathy with the Allies from the outbreak of the European war in 1939. Furious differ-

ences of opinion were aroused by his one-world ideas after we got into the war. So pronounced were these differences that at last November's election about 25,000,000 voters opposed Roosevelt, to the approximately 25,000,000 who voted for him.

The war is still going on. No one can now say with authority whether the U. S. could have stayed out of it to its own ultimate benefit, whether it will eventually add up on the plus or minus side as regards human welfare and progress, and so on. The decision on those questions must be left to history.

Meanwhile, we have a new President—Harry S. Truman. Six Presidents before Roosevelt have died in office, being succeeded by Vice Presidents John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge. Of these, only T. Roosevelt and Coolidge made outstanding records—at least to the extent of winning out when they came up for re-election.

Mr. Truman won the vice presidential nomination last summer under peculiar circumstances. The radicals wanted Henry A. Wallace, the conservatives James F. Byrnes. Byrnes believed he had the President's backing. They compromised on Truman, by a dicker between Roosevelt and Sidney Hillman.

That must make Byrnes, we surmise, about the angriest man in the United States today. He served long and ably in the Senate; was named to the honorable, lifelong post of Supreme Court Associate Justice; left that eminence to become "Assistant President" as a wartime favor to his great friend, Roosevelt; and now, at least for the time being, is back where he started from, in Spartanburg, S. C. Those are the chances you take, however, when you go into politics.

As to the new President, we think the common sense thing to do is to—

Times Herald
APR 14 1945

Give Truman a Break

—and not to begin differing with him from the word go. That can come later.

He is the thirty-third President of the United States, by virtue of the laws that operate when a President dies in office. He is thus our new war President; and the war, to repeat, is not yet won.

We cannot see how any of us can hurt ourselves, our country or our war effort by rallying around and giving President Truman a hand and a buildup as he takes over the burdens of the toughest political job in the world today.

When President Roosevelt was first inaugurated, back in 1933, we promised to withhold adverse editorial criticism of him for one year, for what looked like practical as well as patriotic reasons.

A year is a long time, as the world wags in these cataclysmic times of wars, revolutions, and probable postwar upheavals of kinds as yet unforeseen.

But we do say now that we'll be editorially respectful, friendly and helpful according to our lights, toward President Truman for at least the next three months, and probably for the next six months.

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The Washington Post

APR 14 1945

Looking Ahead

Loss of a great President, especially in wartime, is a profoundly disturbing emotional experience. In the case of President Roosevelt the shock was intensified by the suddenness of his passing. The people were utterly unprepared for the tragic announcement. To be sure, many knew that the President had been in ill health. But rumors about his condition had so often proved false that most of us had put aside the fear that he might not live to see the peace established. His strenuous trips further suggested that his rugged constitution was holding up well under the staggering burden he was carrying. Then suddenly it happened. The resulting shock and psychological depression literally unnerved a vast number of people.

Reasons for the intense anxiety that swept over the Nation are not difficult to find. Mr. Roosevelt was not only Chief Executive and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. He was also leader of the American people in an undertaking of global magnitude. Millions of people had come to rely upon him as a symbol of the democratic cause in war and peace. In the sphere of national and international affairs the rank and file looked to him as do children to their father for guidance and protection. Because of his broad experience and his close and amiable relationships with the leaders of the other big powers, this reliance became ever more widespread. Mr. Roosevelt was indeed the American symbol of hope for a better world.

With his death, that symbol was suddenly blacked out. What had seemed to be relatively stable and secure appeared instantaneously to lose its substance. The tried and known was supplanted by the untried and little known. Psychologists tell us that this is the chief reason why our sense of personal and national loss was superseded by a sense of bewilderment, anxiety and fear of the future. In the circumstances we do not see how that emotional reaction could have been avoided.

Natural as this reaction is, it must not be permitted to color our thinking about the future. Out of respect for our deceased President, as well as in pursuit of our national interests, we must summon the courage and the confidence to carry on this great undertaking with as much energy and determination as he would have thrown into it had he lived.

Tragic as the President's passing is, it might easily have been worse. He might have died before the Yalta Conference at a time when the Big Three were tending to pull apart rather than together. Or he might have lived on helplessly after suffering a stroke, as did President Wilson at a time of crisis a generation ago. His sudden passing will force us to meet many new problems. But that is the way of democracy. Under our system the success of great national projects is not contingent upon the fate of any one individual. The loss of a great leader may temporarily shake our confidence, but there is always a new President to take over the helm. There is always confidence in our constitutional system.

Today we may well ponder the wisdom of Mr. Roosevelt himself on this point. Speaking in Madison Square Garden at the close of his 1932 campaign, he said:

The genius of America is stronger than any candidate or any party. This campaign, hard as it has been, has not shattered my sense of humor or my sense of proportion. I still know that the fate of America cannot depend on any one man. The greatness of America is grounded in principles and not on any single personality. I, for one, shall remember that, even as President. Unless by victory we can accomplish a greater unity toward liberal effort, we shall have done little indeed.

Those words are golden now. Many people who have known only dictatorship in recent years may sincerely believe that the United States has been crippled. But every American with the feel of freedom and democracy in his bones knows otherwise. The best way, in our opinion, to overcome fear of the new situation by which we are confronted is to redouble our support of the new Administration to attain our truly national objectives.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

APR 14 1945

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Mourning a Great Humanitarian

By fitting proclamation of President Truman, this is the Nation's official day of mourning for its departed leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt. But in this hour of heartfelt grief, following the shock of his sudden passing, the American people need no bidding to pay their tribute of respect to his memory and recall the inestimable services he rendered to his beloved country.

Nor will they be alone today in the expressions of genuine sorrow elicited by the untimely death of their great President at this critical hour.

From every corner of the civilized world, from the heads of nations large and small, from humble folk, from the poor and oppressed, from the helpless victims of man's inhumanity to man to whom the very name of Roosevelt was a shining symbol of hope and cheer, have come a flood of messages all couched in the same simple touching theme: "We have lost a friend."

They need say no more. For Franklin Roosevelt's friendship was for all humanity. It was shown in his passion for peace, for an end to the ghastly attempt to settle disputes between nations with bloodshed and the sacrifice of countless precious human lives.

It was shown by the institution of the Good Neighbor policy, which has strengthened our bonds of friendship with Latin America.

It was shown in Franklin Roosevelt's continuous solicitude for the underprivileged, the victims of poverty, of starvation wages, of the ravages of preventable disease, and for those in distant lands who had been made to suffer the pangs of slavery.

The leaders of the United Nations, to whom President Roosevelt was a tower of strength, have felt a sense of more than merely personal loss. No one can realize so clearly as

they what it will mean to be deprived of his counsel and advice, as the problems of the peace press for early solution.

Among them all President Roosevelt stood out as the exponent and champion of what might be termed practical idealism. Toughly realistic regarding the first and most imperative task of America and her Allies, to win the war, to crush ruthless aggression and to make the monstrous perpetrators pay dearly for their crimes, Mr. Roosevelt dared to be idealistic with his visions of a world forever freed from the curse of war.

It can be imagined with what eagerness he had looked forward to the coming meeting at San Francisco, the most momentous in the world's history, as foreshadowing the realization of his noble dream.

Despite all difficulties and discouragements, he never lost faith or doubted that "somehow good" would be "the final goal of all."

Impatient of details and technicalities, of conjured-up obstacles in the path of peace, President Roosevelt insistently urged concentration on the glorious goal and an end to the bickerings and petty jealousies of nations.

It is earnestly to be hoped that these sound doctrines will come to fruition at the coming conference, that the great cause for which Franklin D. Roosevelt labored will triumph, else this war will have been fought in vain.

The loss of this outstanding worker for peace need not, must not, mean the loss of his spiritual leadership. Its influence should continue to be felt by all men of good will, working together to make this world a better place in which to live—a world of Good Neighbors in the phrase which will always be associated with the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the great humanitarian.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

APR 14 1945



HUMANITY'S LOSS

Roosevelt Called Most Brilliant Of the Nation's War Presidents

More Than Any One Else, He Assured Defeat of Axis Aims; His Foresight and Understanding of Basic Strategy Paved Way for Victory

By Major George Fielding Eliot
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The death of Franklin D. Roosevelt has taken from this nation a great President and a great war leader—perhaps the ablest war-time Commander in Chief in our history. No President since Washington with the possible exception of Theodore Roosevelt—has so well understood the basic strategic needs and interests of this nation. No President before him has led the nation in war with such competence, indeed, such brilliance, as Franklin Roosevelt.

During his term of office there arose the most terrible danger to the cause of freedom, to the concept of individual human rights and dignity which free peoples of the world have had to face since the Dark Ages. The basic principle upon which this Republic was founded, that the State exists to serve and to protect the individual in the exercise of his inalienable rights, was directly assailed by powerful forces which were dedicated to the view that the individual exists only to be the slave of the State. From the very beginning President Roosevelt saw the real nature of this threat, recognized it as a threat not only to Britain and France and China but to ourselves and to freedom everywhere and opposed it with all his energies. The venomous attacks upon him by our German and Japanese enemies show clearly that they recognized in him the arch-enemy of their evil designs. More than any other human being, Franklin Roosevelt has brought about the defeat and downfall of those designs.

Wise Revision of Neutrality
When Hitler launched his legions across the Polish frontier and began his attempted conquest of Europe, President Roosevelt saw further than the ruins of Warsaw. He knew that in very truth our frontiers were on the Rhine; that is, he knew that the security of the North Atlantic was essential to the security of the United States, and he knew that Britain and France and the Low Countries were down, the Atlantic approaches to our eastern seaboard would be in the hands of our enemies. Therefore, he

secured revision of our neutrality laws so that we could supply Britain and France, and at the same time he pressed for a greatly accelerated naval-building program, the so-called two-ocean navy. In these measures, and in the policy which they implied, the country was far from united behind the President. During the spring of 1940, discussion increased, but the fall of France in the summer of that year shocked most of us into some understanding of our real danger. The President acted swiftly to take advantage of this change in public sentiment. Having on his own responsibility, sent all the available small arms and field artillery in the country to arm the British people against possible invasion, he sponsored and drove through Congress the selective-service act—the first peace-time conscription law in our history. That measure gave us months of advantage when war came to us.

Still keeping a watchful eye on the Atlantic sea lanes, where German U-boats were cutting sharply into our shipments to Great Britain, the President engineered the fifty American destroyers were transferred to the British Navy in return for a number of Atlantic bases which would give us far better security should disaster come to Britain. Anxious also about political discussion at home, the President took the remarkably foresighted and courageous step of appointing two leading Republicans—Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox—as Secretaries of War and of the Navy, respectively, appointments which the country had no subsequent reason to regret.

NEW YORK

Herald Tribune

APR 14 1945

Increased Naval Protection

Since in 1941 the two-ocean act increased our power to aid Britain and other nations fighting Germany. Again there was bitter opposition from those who could not see the reality of the danger. Again the President prevailed. There followed increases in our naval protection to the North Atlantic sea lanes—main American bases in Greenland and Iceland. In July Japanese aggression in French Indo-China brought the meeting of all supplies to Japan. In August the dramatic mid-Atlantic meeting between the President and Prime Minister Churchill electrified the world and brought new hope the millions of hearts.

The actual coming of war—with the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor—found this nation better prepared than for any other war in our history. We were not, of course, fully prepared, or even well prepared. But comparison with the past shows how much had been accomplished by the foresight and determination of the President.

As Commander in Chief the President was immediately confronted by the necessity for a fundamental decision: should the power of this country be thrown first against Germany, or against Japan? Obviously we could not divide our forces, or we could not defeat everywhere by trying to be strong everywhere. This basic military principle, we may thank God, the President understood. He chose Germany as the most dangerous and the nearest enemy, and even as he proved that he chose rightly, peace and guard the hard-won heritage of freedom—might rise from the desolation of a more terrible war than Lincoln ever imagined. He, too, died before he saw the fulfillment of his vision. To us who remain behind, he left the heritage and the responsibility of that vision, that bright hope from which his purpose never turned aside.

He gave us victory. We shall not fail to harvest the fruits of victory—the just and enduring peace which shall forever be his shining monument in the hearts and memories of free men throughout this world.

Victory in war. This lesson, too, the President understood and applied.

Chose War Leaders Well

He chose his war-time leaders well and he supported them with unswerving loyalty. Never in our history have our armies and fleets been so ably commanded from the position of those who could not see the reality of the danger. Never have we had such an unbroken record of victory piled upon victory as we have in this war, after our first dismal setbacks in the Pacific. That the President was wholly the author of these victories, he would be the last to wish that any man should assert, but he made them possible by his wise choice of leaders, by his clear understanding of the basic principles of strategy and by his ability to mobilize behind the fighting forces the full resources of the American nation.

Now, in the very hour of victory over his most dangerous foe, in the bright promise of victory in the Pacific as well, our great war President is taken from us. The God Who has watched over the destinies of this Republic from its earliest days has, in His infinite wisdom, thought best to call His servant home to rest. But the Republic lives on. It lives because it, and always has been, greater than any single man. It survived the loss of Abraham Lincoln, in another hour of victory and trial. It will survive the loss of Franklin Roosevelt in this strangely similar hour. Lincoln gave his life that the Union might be preserved; he died before he knew that, from the wreck of war, a stronger and more enduring Union would arise. Franklin Roosevelt gave his life that a greater Union—a Union of all peace-loving peoples to achieve peace and guard the hard-won heritage of freedom—might rise from the desolation of a more terrible war than Lincoln ever imagined. He, too, died before he saw the fulfillment of his vision. To us who remain behind, he left the heritage and the responsibility of that vision, that bright hope from which his purpose never turned aside.

He gave us victory. We shall not fail to harvest the fruits of victory—the just and enduring peace which shall forever be his shining monument in the hearts and memories of free men throughout this world.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

APR 14 1945

JOHN M. CUMMINGS

When the Moving Finger
Bore Heavily on Tragedy

At the Democratic National Convention in Chicago last summer the moving finger was writing faster than most party leaders suspected. It is no irreverence to the honored dead to say that the men who shaped the course of the convention, along with those who tried in vain to shape it, had a feeling that Franklin Delano Roosevelt would not survive a fourth term in the Presidency.

You had only to look at Mr. Roosevelt to perceive that he was broken in health. The change became quite noticeable about a year ago. We saw him last at the recent dinner of the White House Correspondents' Association. He looked tired, weary and worn.

The wonder is that he managed to hold up so long. Up to the time of our entry into the war it used to be said of Mr. Roosevelt that he was not of the worrying type, that he had the happy faculty of being able to dismiss from his mind the ever-mounting cares of the day and find recreation and repose in his stamp collection.

The war changed all that. Higher and higher grew the mountain of perplexing problems. Suddenly something snapped. Harry S. Truman is now President of the Republic.

Call it premonition, call it what you will, the fact remains that because of the deep-seated feeling that Mr. Roosevelt would not survive a fourth term this re-election was taken for granted by the delegates: the selection of a candidate for Vice President was regarded as the really important work of the convention.

Around Chicago you could hear it said that the convention would nominate two candidates for President—one to start the new term, the other to finish it.

It would be idle to say that any of the prominent figures in the convention estimated the change in National leadership would come so soon, within three months of the start of the fourth term. But it came swiftly, suddenly and its coming had a pronounced effect on the world.

No issues dealing with policy divided the Chicago convention. It split along personal lines. Henry A. Wallace, then Vice President, was the rock that divided the delegates. It was Wallace against the field and the field was pretty well split.

Long before the convention convened it was known that such party leaders as Mayor Kelly, of Chicago; Boss Crump, of Memphis; Frank Hague, of Jersey City, to mention only a few, were opposed to the renomination of Mr. Wallace, a former Republican, who leaned too far to the left to suit the old line Democrats. To stop Wallace, therefore, became the first consideration of this group. And they felt certain that to prevent his becoming the nominee for Vice President was to deprive him of the Presidency. That's how it worked out.

Uncle Dominick Says—



"Thy will be done . . ."

The Philadelphia Inquirer

APR 14 1945

Wallace's chief support came from the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee headed by Sidney Hillman.

There was a time when ex-War Mobilizer Byrnes was considered likely to lead the pack against Wallace. He failed to receive "clearance" from Sidney Hillman. Mr. Truman, then a Senator from Missouri, was put in the field by Democratic Chairman Hannegan. Other candidates were placed in nomination to hold the anti-Wallace lines until all hands could get together on a candidate. Out of this came Senator Truman.

To what extent Mr. Roosevelt influenced the re-election of a Vice Presidential candidate is still something of a mystery. Certain it is that he was told by Mayor Kelly and others that the selection of Wallace would be poison to the ticket.

At the time of President Truman in the White House, while the Cabinet looked on, Henry Wallace, now Secretary of Commerce, was deeply moved, so much so that he was escorted from the room by Secretary of State Scottinina.

The moving finger, at Chicago, bore down heavily on tragedy.

The Washington Post

APR 14 1945

Washington
Calling

By Marquis Childs

Hour Of Trial

THE MAGNITUDE of the calamity that has befallen this Nation at this hour to one can measure. It will be seen only in the long perspective of history.

Even President Roosevelt's bitterest enemies, those who have cherished for him nothing but hatred, must see what his loss means to us, coming as it does at the very moment when final victory has stirred hope of a new world, coming on the very eve of a meeting of momentous significance.

Let us say it now in this hour. Let us say that the victory is his victory. Out of the irresolution, the doubt, the uncertainty of just five years ago, when our familiar security seemed to disappear before our eyes, he brought action and resolve. And out of that action and resolve has grown the mighty torrent of America's strength around the globe.

THE PARALLEL with the end of the Civil War occurs at once. Lincoln's death came as armies of the North triumphed in the field. What followed was stark, unrelieved tragedy. The plans that Lincoln had for a reasonable peace were swept aside as the jockeys of partisanship crowded in. The hope of an orderly, decent adjustment between North and South was shattered, and we have paid the penalty ever since.

Seen in the perspective of history, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee was not a wicked man nor a stupid man. He had many good qualities. But he was caught in the grip of insurmountable forces.

Surely we need not repeat that tragedy. Surely we can rise above partisanship in this hour of supreme need.

So much depends upon the modest-looking man who took Thursday evening took the oath of the highest office in the land. A natural and unassuming modesty has always been one of his characteristics. The fearful burden that is now his will awe him as it should.

IN THAT MOOD he may put aside the ordinary considerations of politics. It is long that those considerations have dominated his career in public life. Yet he proved in the Senate, as chairman of the Defense Investigating Committee, that he could transcend them in the interests of the whole Nation.

It would be an enormously heartening act if at this moment the new President should form something like a coalition government, bringing in from the outside all those who could lend strength to the winning of the peace.

The military command of the war will not change. Truman will certainly keep in office General MacArthur, Admiral King and General Arnold, who have built our forces to commanding strength. Our enemies on both sides of the world can take no hope from what is our own tragedy.

It is in the final phase—the winning of the peace without which a military triumph is empty—that we need all the brains and the faith and the confidence that we can muster. It is in this phase that Truman can buttress an Administration which has shown serious signs of weakness in recent months.

THERE ARE MEN with experience and capacity who have never been called upon in our crisis. President Truman has an opportunity to show the world that he means to meet his test as a man of courage and stature.

The page of history is clean. In this solemn hour few Americans will be inclined to slight the Harry Truman for his political past. He is in the American tradition—the self-made man, the boy from the farm.

If the 43-year-old Missourian can rise to this test he will earn the gratitude, not of this country, but of the world. The test is not his alone.

Because of the way in which for so long he dominated the American political scene, President Roosevelt's death leaves us with a sense of irreparable loss. But he was not American, albeit one of the greatest Americans who ever lived. It is for all of us, all of us who are Americans, to meet the test of this hour.

The Washington Post

APR 14 1945

Mission Unfulfilled

By Barnet Nover

A Great Leader Dies

"AND MOSES went up from the plains of Moab unto the mountain of Nebo to the top of Pisgah, that is over against Jericho: and the Lord showed him all the land of Gilead, unto Dan."

"And all Naphtali, and the land of Ephraim, and Manasse, and all the land of Judah, unto the utmost sea."

"And the south, and the plain of the Valley of Jericho, the city of palm trees, unto Zoan."

"And the Lord said unto him, This is the land which I swore unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed: I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither."

"So Moses the servant of the Lord died there in the land of Moab, according to the word of the Lord."

Thus it is written in the thirty-fourth chapter of the Book of Deuteronomy.

MOSES died within sight of the Promised Land. So, too, died Franklin D. Roosevelt.

To a degree, which his contemporaries can only sense, President Roosevelt had been one of the great architects of that victory which we and our allies are now on the eve of winning in Europe, the victory we are certain to win in the Pacific.

But no one knew better than he who had been one of Woodrow Wilson's lieutenants, that victory is not enough, that it is not so end but an instrument.

Roosevelt's vision at all times went beyond the war. His greatest ambition was to help build on the foundations of victory a peace that would endure, a new world order in which the constructive forces of mankind could find full play.

That was his goal for America—and for the world. His immediate reach proved beyond his mental grasp. He was cut down suddenly with his great task unfinished.

AND NOW, to paraphrase Lincoln's immortal words, it is for us the living to be dedicated to the unfinished work which he has so nobly advanced and to

which he had given the last full measure of devotion.

Franklin D. Roosevelt will have lived and striven and suffered and died in vain if the American people whom he led so gallantly and valiantly fail to lift the torch from his stricken hands and hold it aloft.

His greatest monument will be that House of Peace which, from the days of the quarantine speech to the Crimea conference and the summoning of the San Francisco meeting of the United Nations, he was ceaselessly building.

WHEN FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT became President in 1933 the lords of misrule were mobilizing their forces for the assault on civilization.

It was to his eternal credit that, long before the generosity of Americans, he sensed the direction in which those evil forces were moving, saw the implications for this Nation and the world and did what he could to counteract them.

He had manifested real greatness in his swift, sure and dramatic handling of the deplorable crisis at the outset of his first term. He was equally great during those dark days of 1940 and 1941 when the fate of the world hung literally in the balance. His greatness as a war leader, too, is beyond question.

In the pantheon of history he will rank among American Presidents with Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln and Wilson.

As was the case with all those other Chief Executives the winds of controversy blew violently around his head. This was natural and inevitable. But now that he is gone and the old day-to-day disputes are sloughed off like outworn garments he stands revealed before the world as a man of singular eminence.

It was our good fortune to have had him at the helm of affairs during 12 of the most turbulent and troublesome years in the history of mankind. It is our—and the world's—misfortune that he has been taken from us at an hour that while bright with hope is also fraught with danger. His loss is immeasurable. His work must go on.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

APR 14 1945

TODAY and TOMORROW

By WALTER LIPPMANN

Roosevelt Is Gone

THE nation has received the news of Roosevelt's death with profound sorrow but without dismay, surely he would have wanted it to be that way. For the final test of a leader is that he leaves behind him in other men the conviction and the will to carry on.

The man must die in his appointed time. He must carry away with him the magic of his presence and that personal mastery of affairs which no man, however gifted by nature, can acquire except in the relentless struggle with evil and blind chance.

Then comes the proof of whether his work will endure, and the test of how well he led his people: whether when he is no longer able to give voice to their hopes, they still have the same hopes, whether the course which he laid out when he was in power flows the place where the broad highways will run over which the nation will continue to move. If not, then a man is great only in his own moment, a spectacular accident, like a comet which does not alter the course of things.

But if others can finish what he began, can decide what he had not yet decided, can plan what he did not have time to plan, can do what needs doing beyond the things he actually did, then his work is founded in reality and endures.

In the first hours after the President was dead, men took courage in exultation, and in their confidence that the nation itself now knows where it is going, and why, and how, felt relief from the shock and loss.

This noble mood can pass away as it did after Lincoln and Wilson were dead, and high resolve be squandered and dissipated in the quarrels of the pygmies. A wise but saddened man once said: "the tragedy of wars is that peace is made by the survivors."

No people has greater reason to know this than we have: we who know what came after Lincoln and after Wilson. Only by bearing it ever in mind can we make sure that all our highest hopes and purposes do not disintegrate under the harsh factionalism of our public life, the pitiless pressures which are the price of our freedom, and the discipline which accompanies our individualism.

Yet, though we cannot and must not hide from ourselves the pain which is imposed upon us by the death of the leader who personified so much of what we can hope for and most need to do, there is good reason to think that we shall not repeat the disasters which followed our other presidents.

For the experience of the past has become part of us, and if we are no better men, we are

forewarned and therefore wiser. The nation has suffered. In almost every home there is an anxious vigil, in so many sorrow and irreparable loss. We have learned much and learned it in the hard way; few men live today but have had their whole lives bent and misshapen by the wars and convulsions of our epoch. This, then, has been no mere excursion, no triumphant adventure to be celebrated and forgotten. Our people have repurchased very dearly the freedom which they had inherited so easily and were beginning to hold too lightly.

"Whose feet they hurt in the stocks: the iron entered into his soul."

Roosevelt lived to see the nation make the crucial decisions upon which its future depends: to face evil and to rise up and destroy it, to know that America must find throughout the world allies who will be its friends, to understand that the nation is too strong, too rich in resources and in skill, ever to accept again as irremediable the wastage of men who cannot find work and of the means of wealth which lie idle and cannot be used. Under his leadership, the debate on these fundamental purposes has been concluded, and the decision has been rendered, and the argument is not over the ends to be sought but only over the ways and means by which they can be achieved.

Thus he led the nation not only out of mortal danger from abroad but out of the bewilderment over unattained purposes which could have rent it apart from within. When he died, the issues which confront us are difficult. But they are not deep and they are not irreconcilable. Neither in our relations with other peoples nor among ourselves are there divisions within us that cannot be managed with common sense.

The genius of a good leader is to leave behind him a situation which common sense, without the advice of genius, can deal with successfully. Here lay the political genius of Franklin Roosevelt: that in his own time he knew what were the questions that had to be answered, even though he himself did not always find the full answer. It was to this that our people and the world responded, pressing him instinctively to those who did not know what the real questions were.

Here was the secret of the sympathy which never ceased to flow back to him from the masses of mankind, and the reason why they forgave his mistakes. Further, they knew that he was asking the right questions, and if he did not always find the right answers, someone who had learned what to look for, eventually would.

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APR 18 1945

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I enclose for your information copies of an exchange of correspondence with Mr. Camille Dutt of the Belgian Government concerning payment by the United States for Belgian francs used for the pay of U.S. troops in Belgium.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

The Honorable

The Secretary of War

Enclosures.

HLM:er 4/21/45

G
I
AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE

D. 8443/V.J.
D. 8443/V.F.R.
No. 1893 - 6312

Washington, April 4, 1945

Mr. Henry Morgenthau
Secretary of the Treasury
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Secretary:

Following the conversation I had the pleasure of having with you and Mr. Coe on March 24, we had a meeting under the chairmanship of Under-Secretary Daniel Bell, during which we discussed the question of the payments to be made to the Belgian Treasury, in counter-part of the Belgian notes handed over to the armies of liberation.

I am glad to say that thanks to the good will of everybody concerned, I obtained a first installment which was indispensable to cover some of our commitments maturing this week. Nevertheless the question of far bigger sums being due to us remains open.

As a matter of fact we heard at that meeting from the representative of the army that out of 133 million dollars which had been received so far in Belgian notes by the U. S. army, 93 millions had been received by them on December 31st; that at the same date only 30 had been actually paid up to the officers and soldiers, the balance remaining with the army cashiers, and that out of the 30 millions actually paid up, it was estimated that only about 20% had been spent. Those first three figures bear out what I repeatedly but vainly told Shaeff in Brussels, e.g. that they were asking for an amount of notes disproportionate with the real needs of the Army, therefore quite uselessly increasing our monetary circulation.

At the time of our meeting I mentioned that the Canadians had already paid up 13 million dollars but I did not know how much the British have paid. The information was cabled to me yesterday from Brussels: the British Treasury has paid to the Belgian Government, as a provisional counterpart of Belgian notes, 10 million pounds. This is much more in the vicinity of the figure which I mentioned to you during our interview, when I said that about 50 million dollars should be paid to us. From what was told at the Treasury meeting, I gather that the British Army has received about the same amount of notes as the U.S. Army. Therefore the question ought to be discussed again as soon as possible. I am at your disposal to do it whenever you like.

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- 2 -

I must draw your attention to a last point. In order to justify its too conservative estimates, the Army takes as a basis the amount of Belgian notes returned by the soldiers and anticipates that these returns will increase in the future. To my remark that these returns certainly included a heavy proportion of black market proceeds, the representative of the Army replied that steps had been taken to prevent that; that whenever a soldier returned to the Cashier an amount of notes not in keeping with his pay, he was very carefully cross-examined and, if his replies were not satisfactory, handed over to the Provost-Marshal.

I at once replied - and my remark was borne out by the Treasury - that whenever a soldier had sold, say, for one thousand dollars of material in the black market, he would never be stupid enough to return such a sum to the Cashier, but would divide it between a number of friends who had already spent a big share of the total of their pay and were willing to make the return for his account.

Now the Army is going to settle this difficult problem of the black market, I do not know. But we certainly cannot suffer for it, on top of the very big troubles that our increased circulation on one hand, the increased black market on the other, have brought to us.

Believe me, my dear Secretary,

Yours very sincerely,

(signed) Gutt

Camille Gutt

April 12, 1945

Dear Mr. Gutt:

I have your letter of April 4, 1945 regarding the matter of payment by the United States for Belgian francs used for the pay of U.S. troops in Belgium.

I understand that you recently reviewed this entire problem in the Treasury Department at which time you were given a full statement of the basis on which settlement is currently being made. We appreciate the fact that the lapse of time involved in obtaining the definitive figures concerning the army's expenditures leads to some delay in settlement. There can, of course, be no question but that the Belgian Government will eventually receive the entire amount due from the United States Government for the net amount of Belgian currency used for pay of U.S. troops in Belgium.

Meanwhile we anticipate that it will be possible for the army to reduce the amount of Belgian francs held by army finance officers in Belgium, thereby reducing the nominal circulation of your currency, and we are urging the army to take all possible steps in this direction. We will keep you advised of progress on this matter.

There are no further steps to be taken until such time as the army is able to furnish us with figures covering the quarter December 31, 1944 to March 31, 1945. I understand that such figures should be ready by June 15, 1945 at which time we will, of course, be glad to discuss them fully with you.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Mr. Camille Gutt,
The Belgian Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Embassy, Rome
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: April 18, 1945
NUMBER: 988

SECRET

US URGENT.

For attention of Secretary Morgenthau from TASCA.

An effort was made by Stone and MacMillan to have Southard appointed in Lawler's position. This was refused by McNarney and Spofford. Penick was recommended by the War Department. Advice was given to Stone that Penick would be approved by both the Treasury and the War Departments. But, without consulting either Treasury representative in Rome or Antolini, Vice President of Economic Section, of which the Finance sub-commission is a part, Colonel R. B. Menapace, who has been in AFHQ Finance since the Sicily days, was appointed by Stone. Colonel Menapace was the subject of my conversations in Washington on defascistization and is partly responsible for the maintenance of Fascist officials in office in Sicily and other places. In principle and practice, he is opposed to defascistization in institutions of finance. It is important that Treasury take necessary measures in this connection, as the liberation of North Italy, the financial heart of the country, is just ahead.

On or

- 2 -

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On or about March 13, Grafftey Smith left Italy and as yet has not returned to Rome; he will go to Greece, according to report. It is stated by high source that it has been decided to make the finance sub-commission an American show, according to Antolini.

On April 18, Lawler is leaving Naples via fast surface craft, and he requests that this information be conveyed to Mrs. Lawler.

KIRK

DC/LINAS:AN
4-19-45

APR 18 1945

My dear Mr. President:

We have arranged with Paramount Pictures, Inc. to produce and distribute a motion picture news-short on the Bretton Woods proposals. The film will highlight the need for the International Monetary Stabilization Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and, through the use of animated charts, would explain the operation of these two institutions.

It is our feeling that the film would be considerably more effective if it opened with a one-minute shot of you in which you would emphasize the importance of Bretton Woods in the world security structure.

This shot of you could be carried by all newsreels, but Paramount would go a step farther, using this shot to lead into a six-minute film.

If this is agreeable to you, we can arrange to have the film made in the White House at your convenience.

Faithfully,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

The President,

The White House.

HFD:Del -4/27/45

April 18, 1945.

My dear Mr. Pinero:

Thank you for your communication of April 16, which transmits the message received by you from the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico, expressing the esteem and devotion of this body for the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was good of you to convey to us the exact wording of the message which tells of the homage paid by the House of Representatives to our great leader.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Honorable Juan T. Pinero,
Resident Commissioner from
Puerto Rico,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

GMP/dbe

JESÚS T. PIÑERO
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER
PUERTO RICO

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

HOUSE OFFICE
SAN JUAN

15 COMMITTEE:
INTERNAL AFFAIRS
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MILITARY AFFAIRS
ADMINISTRATIVE
LABOR
TERRITORIES

April 16th, 1945

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to transmit the following message from the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico:

"San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 12th, 1945
The House of Representatives of Puerto Rico at its evening session of April 12th, 1945 was notified through the international telegraph of the death of the illustrious President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt. This House of Representatives, in expressing the sorrow and grief of the people of Puerto Rico upon receiving the tragic news, addresses the Government of the United States and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, so well known and so well beloved on the island, offering the sincerest and most profound condolence of the Puerto Rican people through their Representatives. This House offers to the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt, as an expression of the esteem and love shown him in life, the sincere homage of its gratitude and devotion. The House, standing, dedicates to him three minutes of devotion, and fervently prays Almighty God to receive in His bosom the soul of the greatest contemporary citizen and the most fervent champion of the liberty and democracy of the world."

(SGD) Dr. F. M. Susoni,
Speaker.

Yours truly,

Jesús T. Piñero
JESÚS T. PIÑERO,
Resident Commissioner
from Puerto Rico

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Department of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

April 18, 1945.

My dear Mr. Hennem:

Your heartfelt and understanding letter meant a great deal to me. Thank you so much for what you said of the place that President Roosevelt filled in the affairs of this country and of the world, and of your expression of personal grief in his loss. I too shall always remember our associations during the past years and appreciate your saying that your own thoughts have gone over the events in which we have both played a part.

With cordial personal regards,

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Mr. Jean Hennem,
Republique Francaise,
1500 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

GHF/dhs

DECATUR 7935

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

1800 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.16th April 1945.Personal.

your Secretary.

In these dark days, when
so much light has disappeared from the
world and so much hope from our hearts,
I want to say to you personally how much
friend I am both as a Frenchman and as a
man.

Much of my thoughts
return back to the days of 1958 and to you.

Yours most sincerely,

Gene Humes

12"

✓ 156

April 18, 1948.

Dear Walter:

Thank you for your word of sympathy
on the occasion of the death of President
Roosevelt. It was good of you to say that
you shared our grief in his untimely death.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Henry

Mr. Walter F. Brown,
Associate Co-ordinator,
War Activities Committee,
Motion Picture Industry,
1801 Broadway,
New York 18, New York.

GWF/dbe

WAR ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE
MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY
1501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: WISCONSIN 7-9350

157
WALTER T. BROWN
ASSOCIATE COORDINATOR

April 16, 1945

Hon. Henry Morgenthau
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D.C.

Dear Henry:

I know you will have felt the
loss of the boss and I just want to drop
you a line to let you know that I am
sharing in your grief.

Cordially yours,

Walter T. Brown

Walter T. Brown

WTB:CW

TO:

Mrs Klotz

I don't know
whether you
keep such things.
This is a letter
~~Secretary's~~ signature
that I edited
for War Finance.

FROM: MR. GASTON

WJ

159

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 18, 1945

TO : Mr. Gaston

FROM : Stanley W. Prenosil *SWP*

SUBJECT:

Enclosed I am sending you two copies of the letter which was sent out to 66 executives of the State Savings and Loan Associations over the Secretary's facsimile signature, in the event that you wish to have them either for the Secretary's files or your own.

Enclosure



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

Dear

A principal goal in the approaching Seventh War Loan is the sale of \$7,000,000,000 in bonds to individuals. The objective established for Series A War Savings Bonds is four billions.

Since these quotas are higher than those of any previous War Loan, achievement of them will demand extraordinary efforts by the entire bond-selling team.

The cooperation of organized groups in many fields of American business has been a great source of strength. We are especially grateful for the concerted efforts which have been put forth so generously in the past by leagues of savings and loan associations, cooperative banks and homestead associations and their executives.

For the Seventh War Loan, in which the focus is on sales to individuals, knowledge that the savings and loan business expects to respond with extra measures of planning and increased activity adds to our confidence that we shall be able to meet our higher goals.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Treasury.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

161

Date
April 18, 1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM Mr. Lynch

Regarding your appearance before Senator Pepper's Subcommittee of the Senate Special Committee on Small Business, scheduled for 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, April 19, I have checked with Congressman Spence and Senators Wagner and Tobey, all of whom are agreeable to your appearance.

The hearing is scheduled to be held in Room 318, Senate Office Building, which is the large caucus room.

SL

This appointment cancelled by Mr. Lynch.

162

AIRGRAM TO MINISTER JOHNSON AND OLSEN, STOCKHOLM, FROM THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Fritz Hollander, Postbox 7306,
Stockholm, from Kurt Grossman of World Jewish Congress:

QUOTE: KINDLY FORWARD FOOD PACKS TO BERGENBELSEN INMATES
MENTIONED ATTACHED LIST - ALL SOUTH AMERICAN PASSPORT HOLDERS
THEREFORE POSSIBLY IN ANOTHER CAMP. UNQUOTE

THIS IS WHB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 357

5:00 p.m.
April 18, 1945

163

AIRGRAM TO MINISTER JOHNSON AND OLSEN, STOCKHOLM, FROM THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Fritz Hollander, Postbox 7306,
Stockholm, from Kurt Grossman of World Jewish Congress:

QUOTE: PLEASE FORWARD FOODPACKS TO BERGENBELSEN INMATES ON
ATTACHED LIST. EXPECT LIBERATION BERGENBELSEN HOURLY THEREFORE
INTERESTED TO LEARN NAMES LIBERATED PEOPLE, THEIR SITUATION AND
WHEVER YOU CAN CONTRIBUTE TO BE OF ASSISTANCE TO THEM WITH FOOD-
PACKS STOCK AT YOUR DISPOSAL. UNQUOTE

THIS IS WHB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 359

5:10 p.m.
April 18, 1945

164

PLAIN

Rome

Dated April 18, 1945

Rec'd 2:10 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

992, April 18, 4 p.m.

FOR MOSES LEAVITT FROM JOSEPH SCHWARTZ. 24.

Just returned from Cairo and expect be in Paris
on Saturday April 21. James Rice should be assigned
Italy and if Philip Stuchen already engaged he should be
assigned France. Would suggest you continue line up
prospects but make no definite commitments until my return
to New York.

KIRK

RSP

AIRGRAM TO MINISTER JOHNSON AND CISEL, STOCKHOLM, FROM THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Fritz Hollander, Postbox 7306,
Stockholm, from Bert Grossman of World Jewish Congress:

QUOTE KINDLY DISPATCH FOODPARCELS TO HOMELESSLY DEATHS ON
ATTACHED LIST WHO MAY HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED TO ANOTHER AREA.
UNQUOTE,

THIS IS WAR STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 358

5:10 P.M.
April 18, 1945

JMD-1093

PLAIN

Lisbon

Dated April 18, 1945

Rec'd 10:35 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

SIS, Eighteenth

WEB 186 FOR HIAS 386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK
FROM SCHWITZER NICHOL.

Inform Gottschalk Jacobson informs special Red
Cross courier went Budapest 14th will endeavor find
persons sought by Paul Kern.

HANUCH

181M

JP
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (SECRET W)

April 18, 1945

6 p.m.

AMERIGATION

STOCKHOLM
701

The following for Olsen is WEB 356.

The Royal Danish Legation here has called to the attention of the Board the plight of some 5,000 Danish patriots who, following the occupation of Denmark by Germany, were removed to certain concentration camps and prisons in German-controlled territory and who, because of their unassimilated status, are in need of food. The Danish Legation further informs us that recent negotiations with the German authorities have resulted in the concentration of all Danish and Norwegian prisoners who have heretofore been held in various camps in Germany to one single camp which will be supervised by Swedish M.C.A. representatives. Gosta Lundin, director of prisoner of war activities for Swedish M.C.A. has informed them that the removal of these prisoners to one camp is already in progress. You are requested to make arrangements with either Interzones delegate in Sweden or representatives of Swedish Y.M.C.A. for the forwarding of parcels from the WEB stockpile held at Goteborg for distribution to these internees.

STETTINIUS

Bern

Dated April 18, 1945

Rec'd 4:50 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

2253, April 18, 6 p.m.

FOR WRB FROM MCCLELLAND

Department 's 1437 WRB's 496, April 12

With reference to Danish Legation's understandable concern for welfare Danish detainees in German camps and to similar requests for specific aid received here from other national groups (Poles for instance) it must be pointed out that present degree of need of virtually all (repeat all) inmates of concentration camps in Germany is so great that ICRC's relief program for them through which our WRB parcels are distributed can only be carried out on strictly impartial and humanitarian basis of need in the few camps and places of detention still accessible. In so far as any ear markings at all is possible our WRB parcels go to those detainees who either have no government or whose governments or national Red Cross societies have not been able make supplies available to ICRC for their nationals. French and Belgians for example have supplied ICRC with large food stocks for their deportees so that WRB parcels are not needed for them.

Distributions to camps are now all collective parcels being generally apportioned out to various national groups within each camp according to their size through their men of confidence and physician. Camp infirmaries are always served first.

Please inform Dones that WRB parcels have already gone in many cases and will go to their people in proportion to their need in all places mentioned your 1437 which are still accessible to ICRC deliveries.

MGM

HARRISON

EX
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (SECRET W)

April 18, 1945

6 p.m.

AMERIGATION

HARRISON
1501

The following for McClelland is WRB 505.

Reference our 1437 of April 12, Danish Legation here has advised Board of a recently telegram from Stockholm to the effect that German authorities have agreed to remove all Danish and Norwegian prisoners who have heretofore been held in camps in various places in Germany to one single camp which will be supervised by Swedish Y.M.C.A. representatives. Costa Lundin, director prisoner of War activities for Swedish Y.M.C.A., says that removal of prisoners to this camp is already in progress. This information is passed on to you for your information in order to implement the Board's request in 1437 of April 12.

STATINUS
(GHK)

April 14, 1945
9:30 A.M.

Mr. Dan
Bell: Hello.

Operator: The Secretary. Go ahead.

B: Good morning.

HMJr: Hello, Dan?

B: Yes.

HMJr: I ---

B: How is Mrs. Morgenthau, first?

HMJr: She had a good night.

B: Fine.

HMJr: And there is no increase in her temperature, and after 24 hours if it is anything serious there is an increase in the temperature.

B: I see.

HMJr: And there's nothing. The doctors that came down were pleased, and if there is no increase in temperature by tonight, they think I might come up for 24 hours and keep my appointment with the President.

B: I see. Well, that will be fine. I hope that she continues---

HMJr: Now you tell Ted Gamble I won't know until around 7 o'clock, but he can have everything set, you see, for tomorrow.

B: Seven o'clock this evening?

HMJr: What?

B: You won't know until seven o'clock this evening?

HMJr: No, but I'll let Mrs. Klotz know, and then she can let Gamble know, see?

B: I see. And he should have everything ready.

HMJr: What's that?

- 2 -

B: And he should have everything ready.

HMJr: He can everything ready.

B: All right.

HMJr: I thought I would take Gamble over there with me.

B: All right.

HMJr: So that --- that's all his show. But if I come in---well, I'll come to the office first. My appointment is at 9:30 tomorrow.

B: I see. All right.

HMJr: And I won't know until they tell me tonight. The particular thing is the temperature today. Is Gaston in there with you fellows?

B: Yes, sir.

HMJr: Good. Now is White there?

B: White is here, too.

HMJr: Put him on, please.

B: All right.

Mr. Harry
White: Hello.

HMJr: Harry? Good morning.

W: Good morning.

HMJr: I've been sending you messages through Luxford sort of accidentally. I mean that I just wanted to explain, and I knew that it was all right with you.

W: Of course.

HMJr: Now I wondered if there were any new developments with Wolcott, or with Spence, or with Burgess? And before you tell me this, I don't think I put this in the memorandum, and this is the important thing that I have to say to you people. When I discussed with Vinson at lunch about how to handle the Hill, see?

- 3 -

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W: Yeah.

HMJr: And Burgess - he made one very important constructive suggestion which I think I forgot to put in my memorandum. And that was -- his suggestion was to ask Burgess to put into writing to me on what basis he was willing to compromise.

W: All right.

HMJr: Now, he said you ask Burgess. You say, "Burgess, you want a compromise. All right, you write me a letter on what basis you are ready to do it."

W: All right.

HMJr: And I think that that is an excellent suggestion.

W: I wonder whether the developments with Wolcott might alter that. I don't know.

HMJr: You'll have to explain that to me.

W: Yes, I will. Now Wolcott was supposed to have seen Burgess yesterday. And Wolcott feels that any arrangements to be made or any compromises -- he said he ought to do it. Which meant, in other words, he ought to do it within the committee.

HMJr: Yeah.

W: That he will contact those fellows and see what they want.

HMJr: Then who would contact them?

W: Wolcott. Wolcott is going to see Burgess. He feels that he ought to suggest the compromises to the committee.

HMJr: Oh.

W: I don't know whether it is mutually exclusive -- I don't know whether both -- but I think --

HMJr: Well, the only thing that bothers me with that is this - you see, various people, Ned Brown and others, have been saying that we should let Wolcott get the credit, see?

W: Yes.

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HMJr: Now I don't know whether that would be acceptable to the Democratic leadership.

W: Well, we spoke to Spence....

HMJr: Yes.

W: Mentioned what Wolcott told us, and he said we didn't know whether we were supposed to tell him, but that you had wanted us to keep him informed as to everything.

HMJr: Yeah.

W: And he said he won't indicate to Wolcott that he knows, unless he thinks that it is absolutely necessary.

HMJr: Well, now....

W: So, -- he thinks that it is all right. I mean, he said, "Fine," when we told him what Wolcott was doing, and that Wolcott was going to see Burgess, and that Wolcott was going to suggest some compromises. And Wolcott had asked - I think Lux told you this - that we work with him. I suggested that maybe we could draft something, and work with him quite informally without anybody else knowing it, because he wants to present the material.

HMJr: Yeah. Now, may I interrupt?

W: Yes.

HMJr: This is so terribly important, and it is a thing -- a field which I'm not familiar with, and I don't think any of the rest of you are either - if you don't mind my saying it. So therefore my suggestion is that you, White, somebody else, Bell or somebody, O'Connell isn't there....

W: Yes, he is. He arrived this morning.

HMJr: Well, then, I think that Bell, White and O'Connell should ask for an appointment this afternoon with Sam Rayburn --

W: Yeah.

- 5 -

HMJr: ... and McCormack...

W: Yeah.

HMJr: ..and Science,...

W: Yeah.

HMJr: and lay the cards all on the table, and get the advice of those three gentlemen.

W: All right.

HMJr: And I think that they should know about it.

W: All right.

HMJr: And Ramspeck, if he is around.

W: All right.

HMJr: Because I know that the Speaker - I guess he is shrewder on this than anybody else.

W: Yes.

HMJr: And these intricacies of whether Wolcott gets the credit, or Wolcott....., and I'd lay all the cards on the table before these people and let them advise us how to do this thing.

W: Yes.

HMJr: I remember Wolcott telling me on the train - he said, "Now, look, Henry, this is something you don't understand." And then he told me the story about how he tried so hard to help before and the Democrats wouldn't let him. Now I feel entirely satisfied on whatever Rayburn, McCormack and Ramspeck and Science advise us.

W: All right.

HMJr: And I would follow their advice. I think if Joe O'Connell would call up, or Bell, and say that we want an appointment this afternoon, and go up there and tell them the whole story.

W: All right.

- 6 -

HMJr: If it should come from Burgess in a letter to me, Burgess in a letter to Science, or from Burgess to Wolcott. I don't know, but I'd be perfectly happy if you went through that maneuver this afternoon.

W: All right. We'll do that.

HMJr: And I wish that as long as this has come up that you'd go up on the Hill right away and see Rayburn and talk to him.

W: All right.

HMJr: Does that make sense to you?

W: Yes, it does. I'm sure it does to the others.

HMJr: It's just an intricate thing, and if we have to live with these fellows - each committee is different.

W: Yeah, you're fully right on it.

HMJr: And there might be something else. But the House has such a good organization, I want to play with the top fellows.

W: There would be no harm in the meantime of our talking to Wolcott. I'll see him today, to find out what happened between him and Burgess tomorrow, I'm sure he'll have something to say, and we'll go ahead with the other arrangements.

HMJr: Now can you find out today what happened between him and Burgess tomorrow?

W: Is that what I said?

HMJr: Yes.

W: Well, let's shift it around -- I'll find out today what happened yesterday. I would have said that yesterday if that was today.

HMJr: You've got your canānas mixed up.

W: Yes, that's right. And I think also --

HMJr: Because then you will be better posted.

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W: That's right.

HMJr: Now let me ask you -- have there been any contacts between Dan Bell and Burgess?

W: Burgess called yesterday, and Dan said he had nothing to report.

HMJr: Good. Does anybody disagree with the recommendation I made?

W: (aside) Does anybody disagree with his recommendation that you see Spence, Rayburn and (inaudible) and tell them what you've done and ask their advice?

W: Herbert feels and probably the other agree that it might be better to deal with Spence and Rayburn, and if they want McCormack and Ramspeck in, leave it to them.

HMJr: What?

W: Herbert expressed the view and the others seem to agree that he thought it would be better to have Sam Rayburn and Spence, and then leave it to Rayburn and Spence whether they want McCormack and Ramspeck.

HMJr: Well, I would make the suggestion, though -- now John McCormack is very much interested in this

W: Yes.

HMJr: And I would make the suggestion to have them all together, and if Rayburn doesn't like it let him say no.

W: All right.

HMJr: But I would make this suggestion....

W: That's all right with them.

HMJr: Now we've made the mistake before -- McCormack is such a prima donna....

W: Yes, well, that suggestion is satisfactory.

HMJr: Well, I would suggest to do it the way I suggested.

W: All right.

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HMJr: If you please.

W: All right.

HMJr: And that's that, now, unless somebody has something important -- I just want to talk to Charlie Bell a minute.

W: Yeah. Well, the only thing is that Dan -- T.V. Soong is here and is anxious to see you.

HMJr: Who?

W: Soong. And I think that the longer you can postpone that appropriately the better.

HMJr: Well, you tell him I hope to see him soon.

W: (Laughs) O. K.

HMJr: How's that?

W: Charlie's here.

Mr. Charles Bell: Good morning, sir.

HMJr: Charlie, did you get my message?

B: Yes, sir, I did. Thank you very much.

HMJr: Well, you deserved it.

B: Thank you, sir.

HMJr: What made this thing finally go through?

B: I think Judge Vinson put the final touch on it. Possibly he was played out with the Bureau of Budget's routine because he was very eager to have it hit the Press last night.

HMJr: Well, it's all right, and you saw the Three Press Associations?

B: Yes, sir.

HMJr: Were they interested?

B: They seemed to be very much, but the whole thing broke rather late.

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HMJr: Yeah.

B: And we are looking to the afternoon Press to carry something.

HMJr: How late was it?

B: It was seven o'clock before I could get to them.

HMJr: Well, it's all right. Is Pehle perfectly happy?

B: Everybody is happy, all along the line.

HMJr: Everybody but Smith.

B: (Laughs) Well, I daresay he's happy too. I think he thought you were transferring Procurement out, and I believe he would have objected to that.

HMJr: You are not too sure that he just didn't want us to stand Wallace against himself.

B: Well, I think that too.

HMJr: You heard what my daughter Joan said, who overheard my conversation with you?

B: No, sir.

HMJr: When I was explaining to you that you should explain it to the Press and all that.

B: Yes, sir.

HMJr: Joan said, "Well, Daddy, I thought you were a friend of Wallace."

B: (Laughs)

HMJr: I said, "Yes, but Morgenthau comes first."

B: Well, that's right.

HMJr: (Laughs)

B: Riley carried a little column this morning -- George Riley.

HMJr: Yeah.

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B: He says "As early as November '44, Secretary Morgenthau addressed a memorandum to the President asking that he be relieved of this responsibility on the grounds that it was not sufficiently related to the Treasury functions."

HMJr: I -- I know who is Riley's friend in my office.

B: Riley is a Patterson writer.

HMJr: I know, I know, but Charlie Bell knows him.

B: Well, that may be.

HMJr: Yeah, that's all right, there's no case.

B: Have you seen Drew Pearson this morning?

HMJr: They tell me it is very nice.

B: Yes, sir, it is. Fine.

HMJr: I don't know who contacted him, but whoever did was damn good!

B: I don't know either, but it helps the morale of the entire personnel of the Department.

HMJr: Whoever contacted him is damn good! I'd like to see Luxford's face.

B: Luxford has gone out.

HMJr: Well, that's too bad. Are they all gone out?

B: Dan, Mr. Gaston, and Mr. Russell are here, and Mrs. Klots.

HMJr: Smiling?

B: All of them.

HMJr: Are they --- is Mrs. Klots smiling?

B: Mrs. Klots is smiling.

HMJr: I see. Well, whoever contacted him is damn good.

B: (Laughs) She seems to understand.

HMJr: All right.

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B: Well, best of luck to you, sir.
HMKjr: Yeah. I'd like to talk to Mrs. Klots in her office.
B: All right, sir.

April 19, 1945.

My dear Sir John:

Through the courtesy of The Right Honorable, the British Ambassador, I have received the message which you were so good as to dispatch on learning of the death of President Roosevelt. It was most kind of you to express so warmly your sympathy in our great national loss. I much appreciate your understanding of what a staggering blow this has been to me personally, as well as to the country and to the Allies.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

The Right Honorable
Sir John Anderson
Chancellor of the Exchequer
London, England.

GHF/4b

April 19, 1945.

My dear Mr. Fievant

Let me thank you most warmly for your telegram of condolence on the death of President Roosevelt. I much appreciate your expression of the sympathy which you and the French people feel with us in our great national loss, and also your understanding of the personal bereavement that this has been. It was good of you to send this sympathetic message.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Honorable Rene Fievant,
Minister of Finance,
Paris, France.

GHF/4b

1

Rough translation of attached telegram would be as follows:

All of France is, during these days of sadness, in heartfelt communion with the United States of America. But I know beyond that that the death of President Roosevelt represents to you a personal bereavement, and I wish to express to you my profound sympathy.

(Signed) Rene Fieven, Minister of Finance

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Treasury Department

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Cwnfn

RCA

Paris 1051a Apr 16/45

1945 APR 16 AM 9 55

M. Morgenthau
Secretary Treasury

La France toute entiere est dans ces journees de tristesse en
communaute de coeure avec les etatsunis de Amerique stop mais
je sais en outre wue la mort du presidente Roosevelt represente
pour vous un deul personnel et je tiens a vous exprimer ma profonde
sympathie

Rene Fieven Ministre Finances

955a Apr 16

12"

April 19, 1945.

Dear Miss Le Ruth:

It was most kind of you to write, speaking with so much understanding of the great loss suffered by the country in the death of President Roosevelt, and of the personal grief felt by those of us who were so closely associated with him.

It is good of you to pledge your support for those who must carry on during the difficult days to come, and certainly I join you in hoping that after the war is successfully concluded, we may reach a just and lasting peace.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Miss Jane Le Ruth,
Chairman, War Labor Board Branch
United Federal Workers of America,
Chicago Local No. 13,
64 West Randolph Street,
Chicago 1, Illinois.

GEF/dhs

186

UNITED FEDERAL WORKERS OF AMERICA
Chicago Local No. 13
64 W. Randolph St.

April 14, 1945

The Honorable Henry Morgenthau
Secretary of the Treasury
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

To us who knew him less intimately, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inspiration, guide, and hope. To you who knew him well, and who worked with him, the loss of this great man is a very personal grief. We grieve with you.

But the world waits, and it is to us and to you falls the task of shaping it for the future. Please believe we are with you and that we will support you for the achievement of a successful conclusion of this war, and a just and lasting peace.

Respectfully yours,

Gene L. Smith
War Labor Board Branch
United Federal Workers of America
Local No. 13, Chicago, Illinois

April 19, 1945.

Dear Mr. Weiss:

It was most kind of you to write with so much feeling, not only about the death of our beloved President, but also in regard to my own part in his Administration. His death came, as you say, as a tragic personal blow, and those of us who were so close to him can understand in some measure what a loss it is to the country. I appreciate your word of support in regard to the conduct of the Treasury.

Thank you also for sending your regards to Mrs. Morgenthau. I shall be very glad to let her know of your letter.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Mr. Louis S. Weiss,
61 Broadway,
New York 6, New York.

GMV/dbe

LOUIS N. WEINER
111 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

April 17, 1945.

Hon. Henry Morgenthau,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I do not know you well enough to write this letter and yet, in a sense, I do.

Since last Thursday you have been very much in my mind. I realize how deep your devotion was to the President and how terribly afflicted you are as a consequence of his death. To all of us - ordinary citizens who had come to recognize the genius of the man - his passing came as a deeply personal tragedy; it was almost as if someone in the family had died. To you who have lived with him, who have served him so wisely and with such utter selflessness, the blow must have seemed simply overwhelming.

It is these things that have been in my mind - and I simply wanted to say them to you. You have been one of the men who have been reviled and shouted at because you stood by him. I just wanted you to know that there are some of your fellow citizens who read the events of these last years in perspective and who feel deeply conscious of the debt which they owe to you as one of the President's principal collaborators. When the story is all written and the hates have died away, the true stature of the man who served President Roosevelt as Secretary of the Treasury will become apparent even to those who do not want to see it now.

I have seen a dispatch in this morning's paper that reflects the first step in that understanding. I am deeply glad and re-

LOUIS N. WEINER
111 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

#2

lieved that President Truman feels about you the way I do. It is reassuring to know that one of the great liberals of the Roosevelt administration will continue his service to all of us.

I say again, as I said at the beginning of this letter, that I hardly know you well enough to tell you these things. And yet there was some kind of inner need which prompted me to put my thoughts on paper.

With warm personal regards to you and to Mrs. Morgenthau, I am

Cordially yours,

Louis N. Weiner

LSW/EK

130 ✓
OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
4-19-45

To: Secretary Morgenthau
From: Charles S. Bell

I have the stage set for a press conference covering Treasury viewpoint and you might be interested to know that Governor Hurley is going to make a similar statement largely to the effect that you have for sometime urged this transfer.

CHARLES S. BELL
TELEPHONE 332

ROOM 3424

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE April 19,
1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM J. W. Pehle

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

I saw Secretary Wallace at his request at 9:00 a.m. this morning. I had a very satisfactory conference with Wallace, his Under Secretary, Schindler, and Gladieux, who is handling executive work for Wallace. Wallace told me that he would be delighted if I would come over to the Department of Commerce to handle this work. I told Secretary Wallace that while I was glad to be helpful in seeing that the transfer was effected smoothly, I did not want to leave you and the Treasury Department.

Secretary Wallace then said that he would be very grateful if I would help out in connection with the transfer of the Office of Surplus Property and the untangling of Procurement and Surplus Property functions. I told Secretary Wallace I would be glad to do this, subject to your concurrence.

I pointed out to Secretary Wallace and his associates the importance of keeping a high morale among the employees to be transferred, in order that the organization can be held together to take on the difficult task which confronts it. Wallace was very conscious of this problem and asked that everything possible be done to make the transfer a smooth and easy one. He said that he welcomed the entire organization and that he had no intention of picking and choosing among the employees in an attempt to weed out any undesirables.

During our discussion I emphasized to Secretary Wallace the manner in which this problem had been handled under your jurisdiction and of the importance of not letting surplus property become a political grab bag.

- 2 -

I pointed out to him the dangers of political appointments in the surplus property field and of the strenuous efforts that will have to continue to be made to avoid scandal and serious irregularities. Wallace said that he agreed that surplus property had to be run on a non-political basis and that political appointments had no place in this picture.

I made arrangements for Secretary Wallace to see me again tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m. with Fox, Director of Surplus Property, Parsons, Executive Officer, and Lesser, Chief Counsel of the Procurement Division.

You may also be interested in the telegram sent by me to all Regional Directors of the Procurement Division last night, a copy of which is attached.

Attachment

APRIL 16, 1946

TWX

TO ALL REGIONAL DIRECTORS:

AT THE REQUEST OF SECRETARY MORGENTHAU, THE OFFICE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY IS BEING TRANSFERRED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. THIS EXECUTIVE ORDER WILL BE ISSUED IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE AND WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1946. THE OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT WILL CONTINUE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AS THE PROCUREMENT DIVISION. UNTIL SUCH TIME AS MORE SATISFACTORY WORKING ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE DEVELOPED AND PUT INTO EFFECT WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CONTINUING TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROCUREMENT AND SURPLUS PROPERTY ACTIVITIES IN YOUR REGION, AND WE HOPE THAT WE CAN COUNT ON YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT IN CARRYING OUT BOTH PROGRAMS. WE RECOGNIZE THAT THIS TRANSFER WILL RESULT IN MANY TEMPORARY OPERATING COMPLEXITIES AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS. WE URGE THAT YOU MAKE EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO MAINTAIN THE CONTINUED SUPPORT OF YOUR STAFF SO THAT THE CARRYING OUT OF THE SURPLUS PROPERTY AND PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH OR DELAYED AS A RESULT OF THIS TRANSFER. WE ARE ENDEAVORING TO DEVELOP A REASONABLE WORKING ARRANGEMENT AND WILL KEEP YOU FULLY ADVISED AS SOON AS IT IS POSSIBLE FOR US TO GIVE YOU MORE DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRANSFER. PENDING SUCH INSTRUCTIONS, OPERATING ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT UNDER EXISTING LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS. PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE IMPORTANT TASKS AHEAD ON BOTH THE PROCUREMENT AND SURPLUS PROPERTY ASPECTS OF THE WORK THERE IS NO REASON FOR PERSONNEL TO FEEL CONCERNED. THERE WILL CONTINUE TO BE THE NEED FOR SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.

J. W. PERLE
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY

4-19-45 ✓

TRANSFER OF THE OFFICE OF SURPLUS PROPERTY OF
TREASURY PROCUREMENT DIVISION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE

The President announced today that the Surplus Property Board has designated the Department of Commerce as the disposal agency for surplus consumer goods. Pursuant to this designation by the Surplus Property Board, the President is transferring, by executive order, the Office of Surplus Property of the Treasury Procurement Division to the Department of Commerce. The designation and transfer were recommended by Secretary Morgenthau and concurred in by Secretary Wallace and Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion Vinson. Typical commodities in the consumer goods category which will now be handled by the Department of Commerce, are: automobiles and trucks, clothing, hardware, agricultural implements, medical equipment, and construction machinery.

The transfer of the Office of Surplus Property of the Treasury Procurement Division to the Department of Commerce places the sale of surplus consumer goods with a parent agency whose basic functions are closely associated with the commercial and industrial life of the nation and relieves the Treasury of an activity not directly related to its field of responsibility. The Department of Commerce is by law charged with the responsibility for assisting in the development of both domestic and foreign commerce, and it is believed that the surplus property disposal activities heretofore carried on by Treasury will complement the important business service functions of the Commerce Department.

Moreover, the basic economic analysis, standardization, and statistical activities of the Commerce Department and its wide spread contacts with business will contribute materially to the efficient discharge of surplus disposal responsibilities. Further, there will be established central offices in the various regions to which those interested in the purchase of all types of surplus property may come.

12"

25

April 19, 1945.

Dear Bob:

It was most kind of you to send me a note of understanding and sympathy in the death of President Roosevelt. As you say, it is not only a tragic loss to the country but has been a staggering personal blow.

Elmer has been ill and is still away, but I know that she would wish me to thank you for including her in the message of sympathy which you and Madeline sent us.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Larry

Mr. Robert Sherwood,
25 Sutton Place,
New York, New York.

GHP/dbs

New York, April 13th, 1945

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25 SUTTON PLACE

Dear Henry,

In this time of world sorrow,
I want you to know that Madeline
and I are thinking of you and
Eleanor and we send you our heartfelt
sympathy. We know how extra hard
this must have hit you.

All of us who love the President
know how much you meant to him and
what a model of loyal and devoted
service you have provided for all of us.

Affectionately,

Bob Sherwood

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WILLIAM B. MURRAY

April 16, 1945

Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morgenthau:

I know the events of the past few days must have been a terrific shock and strain for you and Mrs. Morgenthau. To lose in so untimely a manner so good and so admired a friend I think is the hardest experience ever to bear.

Ilka joins me in our warmest sympathy to you and Mrs. Morgenthau.

Sincerely,

W. B. Murray
William B. Murray

133 East 57th Street
New York City

109
44 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

April 13, 1945.

My dear Mr. Morgenthau:

In this tragedy which has befallen the nation and the world, there are few individuals who are personally affected as deeply as you are. In retrospect I am sure you will take comfort from the recollection of an unusual friendship and you are entitled to derive satisfaction from the many lasting beneficial results which this mental partnership produced.

With kindest thoughts,

Sincerely yours,

Paul Auerwald

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

April 19, 1946.

Dear Mr. Macaulay:

Thank you for your letter of April 18, which speaks with so much understanding of my personal share in the tragedy which befell the country last week. The years of my association with President Roosevelt have been, indeed, an inspiration and I appreciate your word of sympathy in his passing.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Mr. Paul Macaulay,
Room 1301,
44 Wall Street,
New York 5, New York.

GMF/dbe

RESTRICTEDOFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.201
House

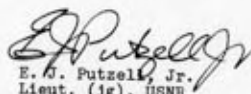
19 April 1945

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Perhaps the attached radiotelephone
message #293, dated 18 April 1945, will be of in-
terest to you.It was received last night from our
representative in Berne.

Respectfully yours,


E. G. Putzell, Jr.
Lieut. (jg), USNR
Acting Executive
Officer**RESTRICTED**

Form GSS-28
(Rev. 1-45)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 10 April 1945

#293

FROM Berno

RUC

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

TO

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

RECEIVED IN PLAIN TEXT

RESTRICTED

GERMANY

With the collapse of the German Western Front and with the Russian offensive in the East, there remain only a few military problems between the Allies and the end of the war in Europe. One of these is the so-called German redoubt in the Austrian Alps. I continue to feel that there is, as yet, no conclusive evidence that the redoubt will develop into a very serious military problem. This will depend upon several factors, the chief factor being whether the Germans are able to get into the redoubt an adequate number of first-class fighting troops with any fighting morale left.

As yet, there is little to indicate any large troop concentrations in the redoubt area; in fact, most of our evidence is to the contrary. There are three German forces which might fall back into the redoubt. Of these, the most considerable and the most compact is the unit of twenty or more German divisions in North Italy. The question is, first, whether this army is able to get back into the redoubt and, second, whether it desires to do so. There is in northern Italy a dramatic shortage both of gasoline and of coal required to transport over 200,000 fighting men and an almost equal number of rear-echelon supply troops, etc., from their present positions over the mountains into the redoubt. The mountain passes, such as the Stelvio, are still snow-bound, and passage is impossible. The Brenner rail and road is open from time to time only in view of our bombing attacks. The more easterly routes, particularly the Tirois, are precarious and likely to be shortly threatened by Russian and Tito forces. It is probable that only a fraction of the fighting forces in northern Italy could safely disengage themselves and take their way into the redoubt. There is also some question whether, in view of the news reaching them from Germany, they will be at all unanimous in their desire to make a last stand in the Austrian mountains, even if they could get there. They realize that an

RESTRICTED

PAGE 2

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

REF. NO. 293

FROM Berno

TO DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

RECEIVED

RESTRICTED

attempted retreat by the eastern route might mean that they would merely become prisoners of the Russians rather than of the American and British Armies. Faced with this alternative, they would greatly prefer to fall into Anglo-Saxon hands. In fact, I venture the prediction that only a small fraction of the German armies in Italy will turn out as defenders of the German redoubt.

A second possible defensive force for the redoubt are the armies which have been fighting in Hungary and defending Vienna. They are badly battered, as is evidenced by their inability to make a strong stand for Vienna. Sepp Dietrich is undoubtedly a die-hard, and he might succeed in getting some remnants of his SS Panzer divisions back from Linz into the mountain area north of Salzburg, as the relatively narrow Danube Valley will furnish a good terrain for a delaying action.

Presumably Kesselring has some remnants of an army in Bavaria covering Munich and the upper Danube. These forces too could probably fall back into the redoubt if they move in time. The fighting quality of troops left in Bavaria, however, is certainly questionable. The total of forces which might reach the redoubt from Italy, Austria, and Bavaria is probably numerically sufficient to hold this difficult mountain area for some time, assuming, as we believe to be the case, that a reasonable supply of munitions and other military supplies and food have been collected there. However, the utter hopelessness of the enterprise is so apparent that it can appeal to only the most fanatical of Nazis. Furthermore, it is likely that the Nazi leaders who look forward to forming a future underground Nazi movement throughout Germany and in the Balkans will wish to avoid having their most incorrigible members and, hence, the best elements for an underground caught in a mountain slaughterhouse where in the long run no escape will be possible. Finally, the local population in the Austrian Alps will be hostile to the Nazi invaders of their mountain and valley homes, and no guerrilla movement can last long without the support of the local population. The latest reports from the most excellent sources indicate that Hitler and Himmler are still in the neighborhood of Berlin. It would seem more in line with Hitler's mad psychology and Wagnerian complex to prefer to wage his last fight against the Russians on Prussian soil, rather than permit himself to be hunted down in a cave in the mountains. Hence, there seems to be a possibility that Hitler, himself, may not go to the redoubt, but will leave that retreat for certain of his followers. In this case, the military significance of the redoubt may not prove very serious.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE April 13, 1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau (For Information)
 FROM Mr. Coo FC

This report of pending policy matters is more extensive than the one which we prepared for the President. If you have time, you may care to glance over it.

Foreign Financial Affairs

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The Bretton Woods Agreements

The problems concerning the Bretton Woods legislation have been separately reported.

Foreign Credits

A large number of the United Nations have approached the Treasury about post-war loans or credits:

1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has indicated that Britain will need substantial financial assistance. They do not want a loan but want us to invent some new kind of instrument.
2. Our Paris representative advises that the French Finance Minister will shortly be in Washington to discuss financial aid for reconstruction.
3. The Greeks have approached our representative in Athens and Varvaresos of the Bank of Greece has come here for preliminary discussions.
4. The Dutch have approached us here.
5. T.V. Soong is in Washington to ask for additional financial aid to China.

No commitments have been made on any of these matters although discussion and analysis have gone forward. It has been the position of the Treasury that large credits for individual countries will have to be put up to Congress case by case.

Operations of the Stabilization Fund

Certain of the stabilization arrangements are before us for consideration:

- a. The Mexican Finance Minister has called to ask whether we wish them to continue the Stabilization Agreement.

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b. The Cubans have asked whether we wish to extend the gold sale agreement with them for another four years. The decision on this depends, in part, on the proposed permanent status for our Stabilization Fund.

Gold

1. Argentina wishes gold shipments resumed, and we are awaiting a recommendation from the State Department on this matter.

2. Dr. T.V. Soong is here to press for greatly enlarged gold shipments.

3. The Treasury recently made a strong announcement that no change in the price of gold was contemplated.

Silver

The Treasury has not granted the Indian request for the lend-lease of an additional 210 million ounces of silver, because we do not think that they have demonstrated that they need as much as this for anti-inflation purposes.

Foreign Funds Control

Exercising the President's authority under the Trading with the Enemy Act, Foreign Funds Control (a Bureau in the Treasury) administers controls over approximately \$8 billion of frozen foreign assets in the United States, and has primary responsibility for planning and executing the government's program of financial warfare. The following are the principal current developments in Foreign Funds Control:

1. Foreign Funds Control is working with the Alien Property Custodian on a program for permanent elimination of German and Japanese financial influence in this country. The Treasury wishes to present joint recommendations to you and the Congress.

- 3 -

2. The job of uncovering enemy assets hidden in neutral or Allied countries and preventing the enemy from financing nests of Nazism in the post-war period is occupying our full attention. Now that Switzerland has taken cooperative measures, the next step is to obtain similar agreements with Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Argentina and Turkey.

3. Steps are being taken as rapidly as military and political considerations permit to relax the system of freezing regulations with a view to resuming economic and financial relations between the United States and liberated areas.

Currency Arrangements for Military Operations

We are currently concerned with the difficult problems of the effects of inflation abroad upon our troops located in foreign countries. This problem involves the responsibility for fixing exchange rates, the printing and issuing of foreign currencies, the arrangements for settlement of accounts and dollar reimbursements, and agreements with our Allies, and financial policy towards our enemies or ex-enemies. The problem is acute in France and Congress has been disturbed about it.

Occupation of Germany

The Treasury is working with State, War, Navy and FEA on directives to the American commander in Germany in accordance with policies of the Presidential Directive of March 23.

Many important issues are involved in this work, and I would like an opportunity to discuss them with you.

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Reparations

The instructions for Mr. Lubin, the American member of the Reparations Commission, are being drafted. We view these as a matter of the first importance and expect that they will be referred to you for approval.

Financial Aspects of Lend-Lease

The financial problems of the termination of lend-lease and the nature of the lend-lease settlement are under study.

After V-E Day the President will have to decide whether the lend-lease shipments to Western Europe are to be continued. It is the Treasury view that financial machinery other than lend-lease should be used for reconstruction purposes.

Financial Aspects of Civilian Supplies for Liberated Areas

The Canadians have had political problems concerning their financial commitments on supplies to liberated areas. The Treasury is working out a procedure for sharing the financial losses equitably.

Financial Aspects of Surplus Property Abroad

The sterling area system of exchange control as well as the exchange restrictions of other foreign countries make it difficult for the United States to collect any dollars for surplus property which we must sell abroad.

The Treasury is now attempting to solve this problem within the present financial relations with the foreign countries involved.

- 5 -

Financial Relations with the U.K.

1. The Treasury representative in London reports that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Keynes believe that a top financial mission should be dispatched to the United States immediately after V-E Day to discuss the whole question of financial assistance to the United Kingdom. The British have made it clear informally that they do not wish to add to their foreign interest-bearing debt and want us to devise some new way of meeting their needs for a very large financial assistance in the transition period.

2. We are now trying to disentangle the financial aspects of our combined military and economic operations during the war.

Financial Relations with U.S.S.R.

In view of the U.S.S.R.'s desire for long-term credits from the United States, the Treasury has been studying alternative practical terms appropriate to a Congressionally approved loan.

Financial Relations with China

Dr. T.V. Soong and our Treasury representative in China are now here to discuss the whole range of financial problems which arise from our military operations in China and the severe inflation there. Dr. Soong will undoubtedly speak to you on these matters, and we are reporting separately on the Chinese desire to obtain greatly enlarged gold shipments.

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UNITED KINGDOM TREASURY DELEGATION

BOX 680
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 8828

REFERENCE

4-A

19th April 1945.

Dear Coe,

Dr. White has asked that our monthly figures of gold and dollar holdings should in future be sent direct to you instead of to himself.

The following are the figures as at the 28th February 1945:

Gold	1,773	
less gold liabilities	<u>343</u>	
Net gold		1,430
Official dollar balances	484	
less dollar liabilities	<u>177</u>	
Net dollars		<u>307</u>
Net gold and dollars		<u>1,737</u>

You will notice that the final net figure shows an increase of \$53 million over the corresponding figure for the previous month. The explanation for this is partly that outgoings during January were particularly heavy, partly that dollar receipts from the U.S. troops in the U.K. showed a considerable increase during the second half of February. I think you are aware that earnings from this source tend to vary very much from one short period to another.

Yours sincerely,



R.H. Brand.

Mr. Frank Coe,
Director of Monetary Research,
Room 3430, U.S. Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Treasury Department
Division of Monetary Research

Date _____ 19

To: Mrs. McHugh (For the Secretary)

From:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

April 19, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Secretary: Attention: Mr. H. D. White

I am enclosing our compilation for the week ended April 11, 1945, analyzing dollar payments and receipts in official British, French, Canadian, and Australian accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Very truly yours,

H. L. Sanford,
Assistant Vice President.

The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington 25, D. C.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

April 20, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Received this date from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for the confidential information of the Secretary of the Treasury, compilation for the week ended April 11, 1945 showing dollar disbursements out of the British Empire and French accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the means by which these expenditures were financed.

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ANALYSIS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH ACCOUNTS (In Millions of Dollars)

Week Ended April 11, 1945. Strictly Confidential

PERIOD	BANK OF ENGLAND (BRITISH GOVERNMENT)					BANK OF FRANCE (CENTRAL BANK)				
	DEBITS		CREDITS			DEBITS		CREDITS		Net Incr. (f) or Decr. (-) in \$ Funds
	Total Debits	Gov't Expendi- tures (a)	Transfers to Official Canadian Account	Other Debits	Total Credits	Gold (b)	Proceeds of Securities (Official) (c)	Transfers from Official Account	Other Credits (d)	
War Years (a)										
First	1,793.2	605.6	20.9	1,166.7	1,828.2	1,356.1	52.0	3.9	416.2	+ 35.0
Second	2,203.0	1,792.2	3.4	407.4	2,189.8	1,193.7	274.0	16.7	705.4	- 13.2
Third	1,235.6	904.8	7.7	223.1	1,361.5	21.8	5.5	57.4	1,276.8	+ 125.9
Fourth	764.0	312.7	170.4	280.9	1,072.3	-	0.5	155.1	216.7	+ 308.3
Fifth	1,197.7	300.4	61.4	835.9	1,362.6	-	-	253.0	1,116.6	+ 171.9
1944										
September	151.0	19.9	30.4	80.7	56.5	-	-	1.0	55.5	- 94.5
October	127.9	21.0	7.4	99.5	54.7	-	-	1.0	53.7	- 73.2
November	74.2	45.4	2.9	25.9	92.1	-	-	1.0	91.1	+ 17.9
December	80.4	21.9	-	58.5	91.6	-	-	-	91.6	+ 11.2
1945										
January	148.9	93.7	31.3	18.9	54.2	-	-	-	54.2	- 94.7
February	31.4	16.7	4.9	19.8	20.5	-	-	-	20.5	+ 39.1
March	79.2	40.3	6.4	32.7	75.3	-	-	-	75.3	- 34.3
April										
May										
June										
July										
August										
Week Ended										
March 21, 1945	34.6	3.3	-	6.3	24.7	-	-	-	24.7	+ 15.4
March 28, 1945	34.2	21.6	-	6.4	6.0	-	-	-	6.0	- 28.2
April 4, 1945	16.0	4.7	4.2	7.1	13.2	-	-	-	13.2	- 2.6
April 11, 1945	21.3	8.8	6.7	5.6	24.9	-	-	-	(1) 24.9	+ 3.6

See attached sheet for footnotes.

Average Weekly Expenditures Since Outbreak of War

France (through June 19, 1940) \$19.6 million
 England (through June 19, 1940) \$27.6 million
 England (through June 20, 1940 to March 12, 1941) \$54.9 million
 England (since March 12, 1941) 21.7 million

Reports and Analysis Division

- (a) Includes payments for account of British Ministry of Supply Mission, British Supply Board, Ministry of Supply Timber Control, and Ministry of Shipping.
- (b) Estimated figures based on transfers from the New York Agency of the Bank of Montreal, which apparently represent the proceeds of official British sales of American securities, including those effected through direct negotiation. In addition to the official selling, substantial liquidation of securities for private British account occurred, particularly during the early months of the war, although the receipt of the proceeds at this Bank cannot be identified with any accuracy. According to data supplied by the British Treasury and released by Secretary Morgenthau, total official and private British liquidation of our securities through December, 1940 amounted to \$334 million.
- (c) Includes about \$85 million received during October, 1939 from the accounts of British authorized banks with New York banks, presumably reflecting the requisitioning of private dollar balances. Other large transfers from such accounts since October, 1939 apparently represent current acquisitions of proceeds of exports from the sterling area and other accruing dollar receipts. See (k) below.
- (d) Reflects net change in all dollar holdings payable on demand or maturing in one year.
- (e) For breakdown by types of debits and credits see tabulations prior to March 10, 1943.
- (f) Adjusted to eliminate the effect of \$20 million paid out on June 26, 1940 and returned the following day.
- (g) For monthly breakdown see tabulations prior to April 23, 1941; October 2, 1941; October 14, 1942; September 29, 1943; September 6, 1944.
- (h) Transactions for account of Caisse Central de La France E'Outre-Mer included for first time in week ended December 6, 1944.
- (i) Includes \$ 7.9 million apparently representing current and accumulated dollar proceeds of sterling area services and merchandise exports, and \$16.0 million in connection with the expenses of our armed forces abroad.
- (j) Includes payment of \$20.0 million to account at this bank of "Banque Algerie Tresorerie Afrique Nord."

Reports and Analysis Division

ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTS
(In Millions of Dollars)

Week Ended April 11, 1945. Confidential

Strictly

PERIOD	CANADA (and Canadian Government)										COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (and Australian Government)									
	DEBITS					CREDITS					DEBITS					CREDITS				
	Transfers to					Transfers from Official					Transfers to					Transfers from Official				
	Total	British	Others	Total	Gold	For Cwn	For French	Other	Net Incr.		Total	British	Others	Total	Gold	For Cwn	For French	Other	Net Incr.	
War Years (a)	Debits	A/C	Debits	Credits	Sales	A/C	A/C	Credits	in \$m.		Debits	A/C	Debits	Credits	Sales	A/C	A/C	Credits	in \$m.	
First	323.0	16.6	306.4	504.7	412.7	20.2	38.7	32.4	+ 181.7	31.2	16.7	55.5	81.2	62.9	18.3	+ 9.0				
Second	460.4	-	460.4	462.0	246.2	1.4	123.9	88.5	+ 1.6	72.2	57.4	49.8	112.2	17.2	95.0	-	5.0			
Third	525.8	0.3	525.5	566.3	198.6	7.7	-	360.0	+ 40.5	107.2	155.1	41.9	200.4	-	200.4	+ 3.4				
Fourth	723.6	-	723.6	958.8	47.1	170.4	-	741.3	+ 235.2	197.0	253.0	45.6	287.7	-	287.7	+ 10.9				
Fifth	849.3	1.0	848.3	958.5	38.1	61.4	-	899.0	+ 283.2	298.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944																				
September	76.5	0.1	76.4	91.8	-	20.4	-	41.4	+ 17.3	5.8	1.0	6.8	2.3	-	7.3	+ 1.5				
October	24.1	-	24.1	34.4	-	1.4	-	76.8	+ 50.1	20.5	1.0	19.5	21.0	-	21.0	+ 0.5				
November	38.8	-	38.8	57.7	-	2.0	-	50.8	+ 14.9	3.4	1.0	3.4	19.0	-	19.0	+ 16.5				
December	41.5	0.7	40.8	52.7	-	-	-	32.7	+ 8.8	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945																				
January	35.1	-	35.1	91.6	10.0	31.3	-	50.3	+ 56.5	27.4	-	27.4	5.6	-	5.6	+ 21.8				
February	21.8	-	21.8	103.9	-	4.9	-	59.0	+ 76.1	1.9	-	1.9	4.9	-	4.9	+ 3.0				
March	23.5	-	23.5	62.4	-	0.2	-	56.2	+ 36.9	3.3	-	3.3	2.0	-	2.0	+ 1.3				
April																				
May																				
June																				
July																				
August																				
Week Ended																				
March 21, 1945	1.3	-	1.3	14.9	-	-	-	14.9	+ 13.6	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	+ 0.5				
March 28, 1945	2.1	-	2.1	4.4	-	-	-	4.4	+ 4.7	1.0	-	1.0	0.3	-	0.3	+ 0.4				
April 4, 1945	10.4	-	10.4	14.5	-	4.2	-	10.3	+ 4.1	1.0	-	1.0	0.6	-	0.6	+ 0.4				
April 11, 1945	5.26	0.5	4.76	11.06	-	6.9	-	10.16	+ 14.9	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	+ 0.2				

Average Weekly expenditures for

First year of war	6.2 million.
Second year of war	8.9 million.
Third year of war	10.1 million.
Fourth year of war	13.0 million.
Fifth year of war	16.1 million.
Sixth year of war (through April 11, 1945)	7.9 million.

- (a) For monthly breakdowns see tabulations prior to: April 23, 1941; October 8, 1941; October 14, 1942; September 29, 1943; September 6, 1944.
 (b) Reflects changes in all dollar holdings payable on demand or maturing in one year.
 (c) Does not reflect transactions in short term U. S. securities.
 (d) Includes \$ 4.1 million deposited by War Supplies, Ltd. and \$ 5.3 million received from New York accounts of Canadian chartered banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE

April 18, 1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM E. B. Fussell

Subject: New York Times Article

The New York Times has requested an article by the Secretary, for its Sunday edition of May 13, covering answers to these five questions:

How much is the war costing?
How are we paying for it?
Why are individual bond purchases important? (In items of inflation control as well as of war financing.)
What will these bonds mean in our postwar economy?
What is the symbolic significance of bond buying in terms of American democracy?

War Finance, Mr. Gaston, Mr. Haas and I all feel the request should be filled, both because of the intelligent enterprise shown by the Times in proposing this treatment, and because of this newspaper's circulation and high standing.

The attached draft, prepared by Mr. Murphy, is submitted for your consideration.

Copies to:

Mr. Gaston, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Haas, Mr. Elihu E. Harris (War Finance)

Draft of this statement was teletyped
HM Jr at Daytona 4/19/45

*High approved this statement
at Tampa 4/19/45*

*Delivered to
Hoje at Dayton
4/19/45.*

By Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury

The Seventh War Loan Drive opens tomorrow. The Government is asking a much larger participation by individuals than in any previous drive. The quota for Series E bonds -- the bond that will be bought by the average American is much higher than ever before.

It is important that the citizen who is asked to buy more bonds should know why more of his money is required, and what his investment will mean to the nation and to himself.

The present war has been the costliest war in history. From Pearl Harbor through March 31 last, our war expenditures amounted to \$253 billion. By way of contrast the total Government outlay in World War I, from our entry into war in April 1917 to the end of the primary demobilization period on June 30, 1919, amounted to \$32 billion.

Furthermore, the dollar spent now means more than it did in the last World War. It is, of course, impossible to compare the value of a dollar spent in fabricating a tank or a plane in this war with that spent in fabricating a tank or a plane in the last war. Any tank or plane made during the last war would be junk in this war. But compare the cost of a few basic materials: Crude petroleum that costs \$3.00 a barrel

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now, sold as high as \$4.00 a barrel in 1918; rubber which costs 36 cents a pound now for the synthetic product (Buna-S), sold as high as 62 cents a pound for the natural product in 1918; copper which costs 12 cents a pound now, sold as high as 26 cents a pound in 1918; steel billets that cost \$34 a ton now, sold as high as \$47.50 a ton in 1918 -- and today's billets are better.

It is an impressive fact that to date this war has cost us in dollars 8 times as much as World War I. It is far more meaningful, however, to know that in World War I we devoted one-fourth of our national product during the war period to war uses, but today half of the nation's production is flowing to our armed forces. In World War I, 26 cents out of every dollar of goods produced went into the war effort; today 50 cents out of every dollar of all production is for war -- and production is three times as great as in 1918.

We have had to devote this tremendous portion of our national product to the goods of war in order to defeat our powerful enemies. These enemies have hurled everything they could possibly spare into their war effort -- we could not do less. We could not send our boys into battle less well equipped than our economy could possibly make them.

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The task of the Treasury has been not only to raise the vast sum of money necessary to finance the war, but to raise it in such a way as to strengthen rather than weaken the national economy.

How has this been done? One hundred and eleven billion dollars, or 41 percent of total Government expenditures since Pearl Harbor, have come from taxes. Moreover, during the twelve-month period ended March 31, 1945, taxes covered 48 percent of expenditures.

Even though the revenue from the present tax laws is somewhat lower than we at the Treasury Department should like it to be, and though we are still covering somewhat less than 50 percent of our expenditures by taxation, tax collections have increased eightfold since the beginning of the war.

But even after these record tax collections, there remained an excess of expenditure of \$161 billion. Ninety-eight billion dollars of this sum was borrowed from nonbank investors, and so represented a transfer of an equivalent amount of purchasing power from the people to the Government.

United States savings bonds, particularly Series B bonds, are the keystone of the Treasury's program to attract the savings of individuals. In deciding upon these bonds as the

- 4 -

chief instrument for borrowing from small investors, the prime consideration was that the issue selected should not be subject to price fluctuations as was the case with the securities sold to finance World War I. The nonnegotiable savings bond afforded the protection desired for the millions of Americans who would lend their savings to the Government to finance the war.

The redeemability feature of savings bonds is, of course, a necessary counterpart of their nonnegotiability. That this privilege has, by and large, not been abused is attested to by the redemption figures. On March 31, 1945, 83 percent of all the Series B bonds which had been sold were still outstanding. Furthermore, studies of redemptions show, that in the majority of cases, bonds have been cashed because of real emergencies.

Individuals should, of course, buy bonds for the same reasons that other investors -- corporations, insurance companies, and banks -- buy them. This country is fighting a war; and in order to bring this war to a victorious conclusion, our fighting men must be equipped with all they need of the very best tools of war that we can furnish them. It

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is only by levying taxes and by selling bonds that our Government raises the money to put these tools into the hands of our fighting men.

It is better weapons which have made the casualties of this country so much lower than those of our enemies. To a significant degree, we have been able to exchange equipment for casualties -- that is, money for lives. This has been made possible by our taxes and our War bond purchases.

But there is a more specific reason why individuals, in particular, should buy bonds. Our national product has increased from \$97 billion in 1940 to \$199 billion in 1944. As a nation of individuals, we are receiving payment for producing twice as much as in 1940. Half of the things we are producing are goods of war.

Consider what this means. About half of the labor force of the country, measured by the value of its product, is engaged in producing goods and services for use in the war effort. The other half is engaged in producing goods and services for civilians. Both halves are paid. They receive money incomes and at the best rates of pay in the history of the country. All producers receive these money

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incomes, yet only half of them are producing goods and services on which the incomes can be spent.

Or putting it the opposite way, the incomes received for half of the production cannot be spent, without causing an increase in prices. Part of this income which cannot be spent for goods and services at current prices is absorbed by Federal taxation. In fiscal 1944, roughly half of it was thus siphoned off. It can be seen that there still remains unspent in the hands of producers -- and these are largely individuals -- the income which corresponds to one-fourth of our gross national product.

This is surplus war-created income -- surplus after buying the goods and services that are available for civilian purchase and after paying taxes. It cannot buy additional goods and services; therefore, it must be saved. And the best way to do this, is to put it in war bonds.

The bond holdings of individuals will constitute an invaluable backlog of purchasing power in the postwar period. Only a part, and probably the smaller part, of this purchasing power will come from cashing the bonds themselves. The more important part will come from the greater spending of current incomes growing out of the sense of security enjoyed by individuals as a result of their war bond holdings.

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The distribution of savings bonds among many individuals in the relatively low income group will broaden spending power and provide a solid base of economic stability.

And aside from the pecuniary advantages to the bond holders, millions of individuals will have fuller, happier, more wholesome and useful lives as a result of their wartime savings. Children will have funds to see them through college. Families which previously had few ties with the communities in which they lived will become homeowners. Men and women in the evening of life will enjoy new comforts as their War Bond savings supplement their social security incomes. All of these, and many others, will have new reason to consider how Government, under a democratic system, and the individual may cooperate, to their mutual advantage.

A decade ago, when the plan of issuing United States savings bonds, then popularly known as "baby bonds", was conceived, the purpose was to democratize public finance. We in the Treasury wanted to give every American a direct personal stake in the maintenance of sound Federal finances. Every man and woman who owned a Government bond, we believed, would serve as a bulwark against the constant threat to Uncle Sam's pocketbook from pressure blocs and special interest groups. In short, we wanted the ownership of America to be in the hands of the American people.

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We had made only a start in this direction when war broke out in Europe and threatened the security of the United States. But the foundation had been laid for real popular participation in an American preparedness program. Savings bonds became known as defense bonds -- and played an important part in making the nation ready for the great crisis which came upon us at the end of 1941. They served, not only as a vital factor in financing rearmament, but also to give the average citizen a sense of the war's meaning and of the urgent nature of the national danger.

When the enemy struck, the machinery was ready and in operation for the people's financing of the war. Defense bonds became war bonds, and they have been put into the hands of 85 million individual Americans. Out of every thirteen men, women and children in the United States, more than eight have purchased bonds of their Government. Today there are approximately \$27 billion of Series E bonds -- the people's bond -- outstanding, all held by individual investors.

Throughout, the savings bond program has been conducted on a genuinely voluntary, democratic basis. There was a good reason for it. In the early days of 1941, when I first asked Congress for authorization to borrow from the general public through a defense savings bond campaign, I said:

- 9 -

"There exists in the country today an overwhelming desire on the part of nearly every man, woman and child to make some direct and tangible contribution to the national defense. We ought to give them a sense of personal participation beyond that which comes from doing their daily job faithfully and well. Every day, letters come to me from people who ask, 'What can I do to help?' Our plan to offer securities attractive to all classes of investors is an attempt to answer this question. I can think of no other single way in which so many people can become partners of their Government in facing this emergency. It is the purpose of the Treasury to raise money for national defense by methods which strengthen the national morale."

X The desire of the people "to help," the sense of participation in the national cause, could never have been realized except through a voluntary program.

Since the start of the war there have been many suggestions that some form of compulsory savings should be adopted.

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I have opposed each such proposal, because it seemed to me undemocratic. I had confidence that voluntary, democratic methods would work, and would work better. In six previous War Loan Drives that confidence has been vindicated.

Democracy, to me, means voluntary cooperation. It requires leadership -- but a leadership that comes up from the people, one that seeks advice and governs, not by mere tacit consent of the governed, but with their active counsel and co-operation.

That is the way we operate War Loan Drives. Long in advance of a scheduled operation the Treasury seeks out those who are best fitted to advise with us. As the date of the drive approaches the field broadens until it takes in literally millions of co-workers -- bankers and bricklayers, stenographers and salespeople, movie and radio stars, housewives, gold star mothers and boys and girls who are moved to become active workers because their fathers and brothers and uncles are on the battlefields of Europe and the Pacific. No one has to buy bonds. No one has to sell them. And if we speak of this or that individual being "drafted" for an important post it is solely because of the impelling force that a democratic system can exert in calling upon each, in the field in which he is best qualified, to serve all.

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A voluntary war loan shows how democracy works.

And this Seventh War Loan, with by far the highest quota yet set for individual purchasers, presents a new challenge. I am confident that all informed people will meet that challenge successfully.

- 000 -

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

229

DATE April 19,
1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau (For information)
FROM Mr. Coe FC

This is a comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Stabilization Fund for the months of February, 1945 and March, 1945.

<u>Earnings</u>	<u>February, 1945</u>	<u>March, 1945</u>
Interest earned on investments	\$ 37,600.86	\$ 41,449.37
Profits on handling charges on gold	117,535.50	185,107.86
Handling charges on gold (Stabilization) Accrued	--	12,500.00
Miscellaneous profits	3.21	11.17
Total	\$155,139.57	\$239,068.40
<u>Expenses</u>		
Salaries	\$ 16,447.34	\$ 30,798.45
Travel	1,818.12	576.60
Subsistence	1,147.60	369.91
Telephone & Telegraph	2,999.64	2,291.38
Stationery	298.90	158.44
All other	1,199.63	3,260.65
Total	\$ 23,911.23	\$ 37,755.43
Net earnings	\$131,228.34	\$201,312.97

This report was completed from figures supplied by Mr. O'Daniel.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE April 19,
1945TO Secretary Morgenthau (For Information)
FROM Mr. Coe FC

Subject: Status of Stabilization and Gold Agreements on March 31, 1945

1. Stabilization Agreement in Operation

Country	Dated	Expires	Commitment	Outstanding
Brazil 1/	7/15/37	7/15/47	\$100,000,000	None

2. Stabilization Agreements Concluded but not yet Effective

Country	Dated	Expires	Commitment	Outstanding
Mexico	11/1/41	6/30/45	\$ 40,000,000	None
Ecuador	5/1/42	6/30/45	2,000,000	None

3. Gold Sale Agreement

Country	Dated	Expires	Commitment	Outstanding	Payment
Cuba	7/6/42	6/30/45	\$ 5,000,000	\$5,012,701.49	Due within 120 days from each sale

1/ The agreement as amended also provides for sale to Brazil of up to \$500,000,000 in gold, of which \$260,886,590.50 has been sold.

CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, LISBON, FROM SAN ESPERES BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Harold Trobe, Lisbon,
from H. A. Leavitt, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE: FURTHER YOUR 205 ISRAELI NOTHROP'S FILED CLAIM TO 40,000 CLOTS WHICH WE UNDERSTAND HE CANNOT NOW PROVE AND THEREFORE RECOGNITION OUR PART IMPOSSIBLE. NEVERTHELESS YOUR URGENT SITUATION WE PREPARED PAY \$3500 ON ACCOUNT SUBJECT TO REIMBURSEMENT IF CLAIM LATER SELECTED PROVIDED RELATIVES WERE SECURED FROM OTHER SOURCES ADDITIONAL SUMS SUFFICIENT SOLVE DIFFICULTIES AND PROVIDED SALLY HAYES INTERVIEWING NOTHROP AND REPORTS FAVORABLY HIS CREDIT-ABILITY GENERAL IMPRESSION OF HONESTY AND ASCERTAINS WHETHER AGENCY REQUIRED STOP OBVIOUSLY OUR PAYMENT SUBJECT TREASURY LICENSE FOR WHICH WE OBTAIN AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS WHICH PLEASE OBTAIN AND FORWARD SOONEST UNQUOTE

THIS IS THE LISBON CABLE NO. 174

3:45 p.m.
April 19, 1945

CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, LISBON, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Harold Trobe, Lisbon,
from M. A. Leavitt, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE FOR SEVERANTS GLAD YOU PLANNING RETURN END WAY.
VITELAS ADVISED HIS AGREEMENT WITH YOU FOR SIX MONTHS
SERVICE ALTHOUGH HIS LEAVE APPROXIMATELY NINE MONTHS.
WE PROCESSING SEND HIS/HER VITELAS TO FRANCE. EIGHT
HOLDING FRENCH VISA WOULD BE WILL LEAVE SHORTLY. UNQUOTE

THIS IS WAR REFUGEE BOARD CABLE NO. 172

3:45 p.m.
April 19, 1945

CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, LISBON, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Harold Trobe, Lisbon,
from M. A. Leavitt, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE YOUR MARCH 29TH CREDITED \$1,000 SWEDEN US\$
LICENSE FOR TEST PATCHES TO SPAIN/AT UNQUOTE

THIS IS WAR REFUGEE BOARD CABLE NO. 173

3:45 p.m.
April 19, 1945

CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, BETH, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Reuben Reznik, Rome,
from M. A. Leavitt, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE ADVISE WITNESS ALLIED COMMISSION RETURNED YOUR
ACCOUNT WITH LIRA EQUIVALENT AGAINST STEELING PAID OUT
TO FIRST GROUP REFUGEES PALESTINE UNQUOTE

3:45 p.m.
April 19, 1945

CABLE TO AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, JERUSALEM, FROM WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Charles Passman,
Jerusalem, from M. A. Leavitt of American Jewish Joint Distribution
Committee:

QUOTE SUGGEST WE HOLD YOUR LETTER PAPER FOURTEENTH
FOR TIME BEING AND SETTLE MATTER SOME TIME IN FUTURE UNQUOTE

3:45 p.m.
April 19, 1945

CABLE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON, FROM MAN REFUGEE BOARD

Please deliver the following message to Harold Linder,
11 D Regent Street, London, from M. A. Leavitt, American Jewish
Joint Distribution Committee:

QUOTE REFUGEE LOAN CREDIT CHECK PLEASE CHANGE WORD
JUSTIFICATION TO PARTICIPATION. SINCE CHECK WITHIN
BRITISH EMERAL INTEREST HOPE ECA MAY FIND IT POSSIBLE
PARTICIPATE THIS PROJECT UNQUOTE

THIS IS NEW LONDON CABLE NO. 70

3:45 p.m.
April 19, 1945

EAS-1386

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Government
Agency. (RESTRICTED)

Bern

Dated April 19, 1945

Rec'd 7:57 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

US URGENT

2271, April 19, 4 p.m.

FOR C'DINTER OF WHS FROM MCCELLAND

(Legation's 2131, April 11)

ICRC reports that the six Renault trucks carrying food parcels which left Swiss border at Kreuzlingen on April 13 for Luebeck ran into and were stopped by Allied advance at unspecified point in Germany. Praderwand, ICRC delegate from Paris is now attempting to extricate them, and was reportedly flown to spot by our military authorities. It is not known whether he has been successful in redespaching trucks to Luebeck. This may be militarily impossible since they would have to cross fighting line although trucks were under ICRC colors and insignia.

It would be most desirable for these trucks to be able proceed to Luebeck as they are only ones available for distributing WHS parcels to civil detainees in that area. Any assistance board might lend in this matter through whatever channels you deem appropriate would be of great value.

ICRC reported that 140,000 WHS parcels were shipped from Goteborg for Luebeck April 16 on SS MADALUNA so that stocks will be available this region.

HARRISON

LWS

Bern

Dated April 19, 1945

Rec'd 10:08 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

2266, April 19, 1945

FOR WHS FROM MCCELLAND

A great many requests from both organizations and individuals primarily Jewish in Switzerland are beginning to come in asking for welfare reports on relatives and friends last known to be interned in camp of Bergen-Belsen, Kreiselle, Germany which was recently liberated by Allied forces.

I have asked all to be patient pointing out that information certainly concerning individual survivors in this camp is not immediately available and will probably not be for some weeks or even months.

Any lists, particularly of Jewish survivors from Bergen-Belsen which could be obtained by board or through some other agencies would however fulfill great need here.

Repeated to Patrick Malin SHAWF main G-S care
AMBASSY Paris.

HARRISON

JWS

12"

Bern

Dated April 19, 1945

Rec'd 9:30 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

PRIORITY

2290, April 19, 7 p.m.

FOR WEB FROM MOELLERLAND

Kasstner, Sternbuch, Mury and Swiss police all informed me that small group of 69 Jewish refugees apparently mainly from Bratislava reached Konstanz yesterday and would be admitted to Switzerland today. It is not clear due to whose efforts these people reached Switzerland although Mury is already claiming credit.

Sternbuch has undoubtedly reported this matter by wire to Vaad Hahatzala.

Kasstner arrived in Switzerland yesterday and according to report from Nathan Schwalb of Rechelut, after an extended trip with Kurt Becker of SS which reportedly included Theresienstadt (April 10) and Bergen-Belsen (day or so before liberation). Kasstner apparently has considerable interesting information on Jewish survivors in Austria, Slovakia and Theresienstadt where he stated there were 20,000 Jews including many new arrivals from Austria and Slovakia. According to Kasstner Becker "organized" capitulation of camp of Bergen-Belsen with all inmates remaining on spot. Kasstner further reports to be bearing important proposals concerning possible rescue of Jewish deportees in camps still under German control.

As soon as Kasstner is released from temporary Swiss custody, I shall secure all details possible and report to you.

HARRISON

LMS

PLAIN

Lisbon

Dated April 19, 1945

Rec'd 10:49 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

#17, Nineteenth

WEB, JDC 219 FOR LEAVITT FROM TROCKE

Margolis cabled "According Joe Schwartz cable February 9 budget to May 1 equivalent \$362,000 of which \$300,000 transmitted to date. Committee asks balance be transmitted soonest since their appropriations to cooperating committees throughout country based total. Goldschmidt asks you transmit to Banque National de Belgique and advise Bank by cable."

BARUCH

RB

240

Stockholm

Dated April 19, 1945

Rec'd 10:17 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1447, April 19, 1 p.m.

FOR DEPARTMENT AND MRB.

Approximately 5,000 Danish and Norwegian Jews arrived in Malmö yesterday from Germany and are being sent to an especially arranged Swedish internment camp. So far as is known this group comprises virtually all Danish and Norwegian Jews in German concentration camps and their release is a consequence of certain special negotiations conducted by Count Bernadotte during the past several weeks.

The Swedish Foreign Office is endeavoring to secure the release of Norwegian Jews in Grini, under the same guarantees of special internment in Sweden.

JOHNSON

RR

SECRET

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

OPTEL No. 125

NAVAL

1. Mediterranean 15th/16th. (Night) Aircraft and coastal forces intercepted enemy convoy in Gulf of Genoa. One ship torpedoed and another probably torpedoed. 17th. A French Destroyer torpedoed by E-Boats S.E. of SAN RELO but reached port. 20 fatal casualties including three British ratings. One E-boat sunk.

2. Enemy attack on Shipping 18th. On convoy to ANTWERP two merchant ships torpedoed and sunk off north foreland. Home bound Atlantic convoy, Tanker and U.S. merchantship torpedoed in bay of BISCAY and sunk.

MILITARY

3. Western Front GIRONDE: very satisfactory progress made against enemy pockets in GIRONDE Estuary: garrison in ROYAN pocket reported surrendered 18th morning. Southern Sector: First French Army made further progress between RHINE and POCHEM.

Central Sector: Third U.S. Army advanced 17 miles east and captured GELMITE (south of FLAUN) while to north advance of 14 miles lead to capture of GRELZ. FLAUN also reported captured. First U.S. Army surrounded LEIPZIG on west, south and east and outskirts of city reached. E.E. of BERGEBURG, First and Ninth U.S. Armies made contact thus sealing pocket containing about four divisions.

Eastern Sector: Bf 109 pocket eliminated and good progress made against western Sector. Ninth U.S. Army captured LACDESCHUNG. Northern Sector: Second British Army made good progress towards LUNEBURG (S.E. of HALBURG) while in HOLLAND, GRONINGEN repulsed clear of enemy.

Eastern Front Northern Sector: Germans state Russians penetrated in area N.E. of PILLAU. Russians claim 8730 prisoners on this front on 17th.

Central Sector: Russian penetration reported in area south of WRIEZEN (S.W. of KUSTRIN) and south of PRANKFURT. Heavy fighting S.E. of COTTBUS.

Southern Sector: Germans claim Russian attacks repulsed in area ten miles south of BERG. Russians report small gains this area and north of VIENNA.

Italy Eighth Army captured ARGENTA and now 16 miles from FERRARA. Elsewhere stiff enemy resistance encountered on canals and rivers.

Fifth Army made considerable progress in attack north of VERGATO and have advanced three miles on wide front. Slight progress made towards SARACANA in coastal sector.

AIR OPERATIONS

Western Front 17th/18th (Night) In Bomber Command operation para. 7 of OPTEL no. 124, 307 tons dropped on CHAL Railway centre in clear weather.

18th. Bomber Command escorted aircraft 945 (three missing) dropped 4954 tons on HELIGOLAND ISLAND and Naval base and DUNE airfield. Results good. U.S. Heavies 761 (four missing) dropped 1859 tons on seven railway centres in southwest GERMANY and CZECHOSLOVAKIA; results good. Escorting fighters 661 (8 missing) scored 310:4 in combat and 12:018 on ground.

SHAER (Air) Bombers 59 dropped 105 tons on barracks at OLDENBURG. Others 714 (two missing) dropped 1091 tons on three railway centres. Two airfields and other targets in central and southern GERMANY; results mainly good.

Fighters and fighter bombers 2099 (two missing) operated over northern battle sector, central GERMANY and CZECHOSLOVAKIA, destroying and damaging many railway and road vehicles. Enemy casualties 16:112 in combat, 47:0:27 on ground.

18th/19th. (Night) Aircraft 280 despatched. BERLIN Losquitos 56, KOLITAU Railway centres (32 miles S.E. of CHEMNITZ) 123, SCHLESSEIN Railway centres (near MUNICH) Losquitos 36 and Bomber support 65.

Mediterranean 16th/17th (Night) and 17th. Escorted U.S. Heavies successfully bomber targets BOLOGNA area (1670 tons). Medium bombers 346 attacked communications NORTH ITALY and AUSTRIA. Results good to excellent. Fighters and fighter bombers 1350 attacked targets in close support of land forces.