

● PSF

C.F.

War Department

1943-~~XXXXXX~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAN 6 1943

*C. F.
War*

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major General Edwin M. Watson, Military
Aide to the President.

Subject: Recommendation that the Legion of Merit
be Conferred on three Foreign Officers.

x 357-B

Forwarded herewith for approval of the President
is the recommendation of the War Department that the Legion
of Merit be conferred on Colonel Johannes K. Meijer, Royal
Netherlands Army, in the grade of Officer, and on Major
Stefan M. Dobrowski, Polish Army, and Major Herbert J.
Thompson, British Army, in the grade of Legionnaire, accord-
ing to the attached citations.

These three officers have been selected as being
the most appropriate and most deserving of decoration at
this time.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

(Sgd.) HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

Date- 2-25-59

x 25-

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

Incls:

3 Citations -
Meijer
Dobrowski
Thompson

*H. L. S.
OIC
JDR*

1-7-43

*Orig. ret'd. to Sec. 8
war in valid envelope
1-8-43*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Johannes K. Meijer x

Colonel, Royal Netherlands Army

Paramaribo, Surinam

Legion of Merit -- Officer

For extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of high responsibility as the Commanding Officer of the Royal Netherlands Army Forces in Surinam. Colonel Meijer has acted as intermediary between the Commanding Officer of the American Forces in Surinam and all branches of the Netherlands Government exercising jurisdiction in Surinam. Colonel Meijer's tact, cooperation and attitude of helpfulness have been of the highest value to the Forces of the United States in the protection of the Western Hemisphere.

x246

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Stefan M. Debrowolski *

Major, Polish Assistant Military Attache

2633 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Legion of Merit — Legionnaire

For extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in a position of considerable responsibility while Polish Assistant Military Attache in Washington in making possible the present close and effective liaison between his country and the United States.

x463

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl F. Spier*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Herbert James Thompson x

Major, Royal Corps of Signals, British Army

War Ministry, London, England

Legion of Merit -- Legionnaire

For extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of considerable responsibility as Assistant Signal Officer, Western Task Force, North African Expedition, from August 28, 1942 to November 23, 1942. He constantly displayed outstanding ability and initiative, and his extraordinary foresight and untiring energy was in a large measure responsible for the successful planning and organization of the Signal Communication System which contributed in a large degree to the highly efficient and expeditious manner in which the operations of the Western Task Force were carried out.

x48

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-58

Signature- Carl S. Space

x4675
x197

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

January 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major General Edwin M. Watson, Secretary to the President.

Subject: Recommendation that the Legion of Merit be conferred on eleven Chinese Officers.

Forwarded herewith for the approval of the President are citations for the Legion of Merit for eleven Chinese Officers who performed outstanding services to the United States in connection with the United States Army Air Force attack on the Island of Honshu, Japan, on April 18, 1942. They are:

- General Koo Chu-tung, Commander-in-Chief, 3rd War Zone, Chinese Army - Commander
- General Ho Yang Ling, Director of the Branch Government of Western Chekian Province, China - Commander
- Major General Chow Chi-jou, Director, Commission on Aeronautical Affairs, headquarters Chungking - Officer
- Major General Mow Pong-tsu, Chief Commandant, Chinese Air Forces, headquarters Chengtu, China - Officer
- Colonel Liu Mu-chun, Commanding Officer 1st route Air Force headquarters Chungking - Officer
- Colonel Hsieh Mon, Commanding Officer 2nd route Air Force headquarters, Kweilin, China - Officer
- Lt. Colonel Ow Yuan-ching, Commanding Officer Hengyang Air drome - Legionnaire
- Major Chin Yu-chao, Commanding Officer Chuchow Airdrome Legionnaire
- Major Chang Shih-foo, Commanding Officer Kweilin Airdrome - Legionnaire
- Captain Chin Hsi-ming, Commanding Officer Lishui Airdrome - Legionnaire

Filed
2-24-43

x150

x357-B

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

✓ Captain Chen Ying-chang, Chinese Air Force Liaison Officer
to American Military Mission, Chungking - Legionnaire

These officers were recommended by General Stilwell who informed them that they would receive this decoration. Since this promise was made approximately eight months ago, it is believed that a further delay in their decoration would result in a serious loss of face on the part of General Stilwell and the United States insofar as the Chinese Armed Forces are concerned.

s/ HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War ^{x25}

Incls:

11 Citations -

Koo Chu-tung
Ho Yang Ling
Chow Chi-jou
Mow Pong-tsu
Liu Ma-chun
Hsieh Mon
Ow Yuan-ching
Chin Yu-chao
Chang Shih-foo
Chin Hsi-ming
Chen Ying-chang

H L S

OK

F D R

February 22, 1943

REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-0, War Department, 1921,
and Paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942.

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) January 18, 1943.

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has considered the record in the case of

..... Commander-in-Chief Koo Chu-tung, 3rd War Zone, General Chinese Army

2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual is recommended for the award of the **LEGION OF MERIT** in the Degree of **COMMANDER** with citation substantially as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of very high responsibility as Commander-in-Chief, 3rd War Zone, General Chinese Army. In connection with the first United States Army Air Force attack against the Island of Honshu on April 18, 1942, General Koo organized and directed activities in locating and assembling United States airmen who landed in the vicinity of Japanese forces and throughout the 3rd War Zone and gave every possible assistance to the movement of this personnel to points of safety. This action contributed notably to the cause of the United Nations.

Approved:

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

MS. Adams

Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

S. G. Talbott
Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War:

Copy for The White House.

Assistant Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-O, War Department, 1921,
and Paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) January 18, 1943

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has
considered the record in the case of

.....Captain Chen Ying-chang, Chinese Air Force.....

~~XXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXX~~

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2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual
is recommended for the award of the **LEGION OF MERIT** in the degree of **LEGION-
NAIRE** with citation substantially as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance
of outstanding service while in a position of considerable
responsibility as Chinese Air Force Liaison Officer to the
American Army Forces in China, Burma and India. In connection
with the first United States Army Air Force attack against
the Island of Honshu on April 18, 1942, Captain Chen con-
tributed greatly to the success of the operation, by advice
and effective assistance in dealing with all Chinese agencies
concerned, by reconnaissance to insure adequacy of preliminary
preparations and by aiding in the location and transportation
of United States flight personnel after their landing in China.
This action contributed to the cause of the United Nations.

Approved:

ES. Adams
Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

S. G. Talbott
Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War:

✓
Copy for The White House.

Assistant Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-0, War Department, 1921,
and Paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) January 18, 1943.

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has
considered the record in the case of

Captain Chin Hsi-ming, Chinese Air Force.

~~XXXXX~~

~~XXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual
is recommended for the award of the **LEGION OF MERIT** in the degree of **LEGION-
NAIRE** with citation substantially as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance
of outstanding service while in a position of considerable
responsibility as Commanding Officer of the Lishui Airdrome.
Captain Chin organized and directed the assembly, transportation,
housing, re-equipment of the flight personnel which landed in
his area; when the group of four seriously injured airmen were
threatened by the Japanese advance, he assisted in every
possible way the successful rescue of this party and its
later movement to Chungking. This action contributed notably
to the cause of the United Nations.

Approved:

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

~~ES, Adams~~

Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

S. G. Talbott
Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War:

Assistant Chief of Staff.

✓
Copy for The White House.

REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-0, War Department, 1921,
and Paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) January 18, 1943.

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has considered the record in the case of

.....Major Chang Shih-foo, Chinese Air Force.....

~~XXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXX~~

2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual is recommended for the award of the LEGION OF MERIT in the degree of LEGIONNAIRE with citation substantially as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of considerable responsibility as Commanding Officer of the Kweilin Airdrome. In connection with the first United States Army Air Force attack against the Island of Honshu on April 18, 1942, Major Chang organized and directed, in his area, the assembly of United States airmen who had participated in the attack and provided for their transportation, housing, feeding, re-equipment and medical care. This action contributed notably to the cause of the United Nations.

Approved:

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

H. S. Adams

Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

S. G. Talbott

Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War:

✓
Copy for The White House.

Assistant Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-0, War Department, 1921,
and Paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) January 18, 1943.

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has considered the record in the case of

.....Major Chin Yu-chao, Chinese Air Force,.....

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual is recommended for the award of the **LEGION OF MERIT** in the degree of **LEGIONNAIRE** with citation substantially as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of considerable responsibility as Commanding Officer of the Chuchow Airdrome, incident to the first United States Army Air Force attack against the Island of Honshu on April 18, 1942. Major Chin organized and directed, in his area, the assembly of United States airmen who had participated in the attack and provided for their transportation, housing, feeding, re-equipment and medical care. This action contributed notably to the cause of the United Nations.

Approved:

W. S. * dates
Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

S. G. Talbott
Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War:

✓
Copy for The White House.

Assistant Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-O, War Department, 1921,
and Paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) January 18, 1943.

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has considered the record in the case of

Lieutenant Colonel Ow Yuan-Ching, Chinese Air Force

2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual is recommended for the award of the **LEGION OF MERIT** in the degree of **LEIGN-NAIRE** with citation substantially as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of considerable responsibility as Commanding Officer of the Hen Yang Airdrome, incident to the first United States Army Air Force attack against the Island of Honshu on April 18, 1942. Lieutenant Colonel Ow organized and directed, in his area, the assembly of United States airmen who had participated in the attack and provided for their transportation, housing, feeding, re-equipment and medical care. This action contributed notably to the cause of the United Nations.

Approved:

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

W. S. Adams

Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

S. G. Talbott

Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War:

✓
Copy for The White House.

Assistant Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-O, War Department, 1921,
and Paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942.

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) January 18, 1943.

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has
considered the record in the case of

Colonel Hsieh Mon, Chinese Air Force.

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~~XXXXXX~~

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2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual
is recommended for the award of the **LEGION OF MERIT** in the Degree of **OFFICER**
with citation substantially as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of
outstanding service while in a position of high responsibility as
Commanding Officer of the 2nd Route Air Force incident to the first
United States Army Air Force attack against the Island of Honshu
on April 18, 1942. Colonel Mon organized and directed, in his area,
the assembly of United States airmen who had participated in the
attack and provided for their transportation, housing, feeding,
re-equipment and medical care. This action contributed notably to
the cause of the United States.

Approved:

~~ES, Adams~~

Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

S. G. Talbott
Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War:

✓
Copy for The White House.

Assistant Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-O, War Department, 1921,
and Paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942.

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) January 18, 1943.

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has
considered the record in the case of

Colonel Liu Mu-Chun, Chinese Air Force.

~~XXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual
is recommended for the award of the **LEGION OF MERIT** in the Degree of **OFFICER**
with citation substantially as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of
outstanding service while in a position of high responsibility as
Commanding Officer of the 1st Route Air Force incident to the first
United States Army Air Force attack against the Island of Honshu on
April 18, 1942. Colonel Liu organized and directed activities within
his area for the reception of the United States airmen and after their
landing cooperated outstandingly in their assembly, housing and trans-
portation to points of safety. This action contributed notably to the
cause of the United Nations.

Approved:

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

BS, Adams

Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

S. G. Talbott
Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War:

✓
Copy for The White House.

Assistant Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-O, War Department, 1921,
and Paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942.

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) January 18, 1943

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has
considered the record in the case of

.....Major General Mow Pong-Tsu, Chinese Air Force......

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~~XXXXXXXX~~

2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual
is recommended for the award of the **LEGION OF MERIT** in the Degree of **OFFICER**
with citation substantially as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of out-
standing service in a position of high responsibility when as Chief
Commandant, Chinese Air Forces, General Mow subsequent to the first
United States Army Air Force attack against the Island of Honshu on
April 18, 1942, issued instructions and supervised activities for the
assembly and housing of American airmen who participated in the attack,
and for their transportation from points of landing to Chungking.
This action contributed notably to the cause of the United Nations.

of the American dream and took every practical step to in-
sure for them essential medical care. This action contributed
notably to the cause of the United Nations.

Approved:

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

BS, Adams

Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

Talbot
Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War:

✓ Copy for The White House.

Assistant Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-O, War Department, 1921,
and Paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) January 18, 1943.

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has considered the record in the case of

~~Major General Chow Chi-jou, Director, Commission on Aeronautical Affairs, Chinese~~
~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ Air Force.

2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual is recommended for the award of the **LEGION OF MERIT** in the Degree of **OFFICER** with citation substantially as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of high responsibility as Director of the Commission on Aeronautical Affairs. In connection with the first United States Army Air Force attack against the Island of Honshu on April 18, 1942, General Chow organized and directed the Chinese Air Force preparations for the arrival of the flight in China and subsequently prepared for the assembly, re-equipment, transportation and evacuation of the American crewmen and took every practical step to insure for them essential medical care. This action contributed notably to the cause of the United Nations.

Approved:

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

ES. Adams

Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

S. G. Talbott
Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War:

✓ Copy for The White House.

Assistant Chief of Staff.

Particular details of General Ho's help
are in secret files of Y-2.

Do not believe they should appear
in the citation

EHA

REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-O, War Department, 1921,
and Paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) January 18, 1943

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has considered the record in the case of

General Ho Yang Ling, Director of the Branch Government of Western Chekian Province

2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual is recommended for the award of the **LEGION OF MERIT** in the degree of **COMMANDER** with citation substantially as follows:

For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service while in a position of very high responsibility as Director of the Branch Government of Western Chekian Province. General Ho gave unselfish cooperation and valuable assistance to the armed forces of the United States in an important operation against the Japanese, contributing materially to the success of that undertaking.

Approved:

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

Approved: By order of the Secretary of War:

Assistant Chief of Staff.

ES. Adams

Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

S. G. Talbott
Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder.

✓
Copy for The White House.

SPJGK
CM 229158

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

SUBJECT: Second Lieutenant David B. Gold (O-1000020), Adjutant Gen-
eral's Department, Machine Records Unit.

1. Accused was found guilty of wrongfully and unlawfully reproducing secret code words and designations and of carrying a list of such words and designations on his person; of wrongfully and unlawfully communicating secret code words and designations to persons not entitled to them; of failing to report that secret documents had been subjected to compromise; of wrongfully and unlawfully discussing and revealing to a person not entitled to receive it, information as to the ship on which an officer had embarked and as to the ship's destination, all in violation of Article of War 96; and of making false official statements under oath to an investigating officer regarding his compromises of secret information, in violation of Article of War 95.

2. He was sentenced to dismissal, total forfeitures, and confinement at hard labor for two years. The reviewing authority approved the sentence and forwarded the record for the action of the President under Article of War 48.

3. Accused is 24 years of age. He graduated from high school and attended an evening business college for six months. He was inducted in June, 1941. Upon completion of a course of instruction at an officer's candidate school he was commissioned a second lieutenant, Army of the United States, on April 18, 1942.

4. The Board of Review is of the opinion that the record of trial is legally sufficient to support the findings and sentence and to warrant confirmation thereof. I concur in that opinion. The communications described were made to young women serving as voluntary hostesses in the entertainment of junior officers at San Francisco, California, and concerned friends of theirs who had embarked for overseas destinations. There was no proof of disloyalty on the part of accused or of any attempt by him to aid the enemies of the United States. Although the acts of accused were probably founded in heedlessness or braggadocio, his compromises of secret codes were grave offenses. I believe that the sentence is not, under the circumstances, excessive, and accordingly recommend that the sentence be confirmed and ordered executed and that the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, be designated as the place of confinement. The Secretary of War concurs in my recommendation.

5. Further details may be found in the letter of the Secretary of War to the President and in the opinion of the Board of Review.

Myron C. Cramer
Myron C. Cramer,
Major General,
The Judge Advocate General.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

By: *CS* NA 3 Date

MAY 29 1975

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

In the foregoing case of Second Lieutenant
David B. Gold (O-1000020), Adjutant General's De-
partment, Machine Records Unit, the sentence is
confirmed and will be carried into execution.

The White House,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

~~January~~, 1943.

MAR 15 1943

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date MAY 29 1975

~~SECRET~~

Copy for White House

~~SECRET~~

410 6 - 1949

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President,

Herewith transmitted are the record of trial, the opinion of the Board of Review, and the views and recommendation of The Judge Advocate General in the case of Second Lieutenant David B. Cold (O-1000020), Adjutant General's Department, Machine Records Unit.

Accused was found guilty of wrongfully and unlawfully reproducing secret code words and designations and of carrying a list of such words and designations on his person; of wrongfully and unlawfully communicating secret code words and designations to persons not entitled to them; of failing to report that secret documents had been subjected to compromise; of wrongfully and unlawfully discussing and revealing to a person not entitled to receive it, information as to the ship on which an officer had embarked and as to the ship's destination, all in violation of Article of War 96 (7 Specifications); and of making false official statements under oath to an investigating officer regarding his compromises of secret information, in violation of Article of War 95 (3 Specifications). He was sentenced to dismissal, forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or to become due, and confinement at hard labor for two years. The reviewing authority approved the sentence and forwarded the record for your action under Article of War 48.

A summary of the evidence may be found in the accompanying opinion of the Board of Review. The Board of Review is of the opinion that the record of trial is legally sufficient to support the findings and sentence and to warrant confirmation thereof. The Judge Advocate General concurs in that opinion. He states that the communications described were made to young women serving as voluntary hostesses in the entertainment of junior officers at San Francisco, California, and concerned friends of theirs who had embarked for overseas destinations, that there was no proof of disloyalty on the part of accused or of any attempt by him to aid the enemies of the United States. The Judge Advocate General is of the view that although the acts of accused were probably founded in heedlessness or braggadocio, his compromises of secret codes were grave offenses. The Judge Advocate General believes that the sentence is not, under the circumstances, excessive, and recommends that the sentence be confirmed and ordered executed and that the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, be designated as the place of confinement.

I concur in the recommendation of The Judge Advocate General and

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

by *QA* NARS Date

MAY 29 1975

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

inclose a form of Executive action designed to carry it into effect, should such action meet with your approval.

Respectfully yours,

Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War.

x 25

- 3 Incls.
Incl.1-Record of trial.
Incl.2-Op. Bd. of Rev.
with Ind. by J.A.G.
Incl.3-Form of action.

The enclosed are a draft of a letter for your signature, transmittal of the record to the President for his advice, and a form of Executive action designed to carry into effect the recommendations here suggested, should such action meet with approval.

The enclosed are a draft of a letter for your signature, transmittal of the record to the President for his advice, and a form of Executive action designed to carry into effect the recommendations here suggested, should such action meet with approval.

Very truly yours,
John C. Starnes,
Lieut. Colonel,
The Adjutant General.

- 3 Incls.
Incl.1-Record of trial.
Incl.2-Op. Bd. of Rev.
with Ind. by J.A.G.
Incl.3-Form of action.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

By *JP* NARS Date **MAY 29 1975**

~~SECRET~~
WAR DEPARTMENT
Services of Supply
In the Office of The Judge Advocate General
Washington, D. C.

SPJGK
CM 229158

JAN 11 1943

UNITED STATES)

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND

v.)

Second Lieutenant DAVID B.
GOLD (O-1000020), Adjutant
General's Department,
Machine Records Unit.)

Trial by G. C. M., convened at
Presidio of San Francisco,
California, December 10, 1942.
Dismissal and confinement for
two (2) years.

OPINION of the BOARD OF REVIEW
HOOVER, COPP and ANDREWS, Judge Advocates.

1. The record of trial in the case of the officer named above has been examined by the Board of Review and the Board submits this, its opinion, to The Judge Advocate General.
2. Accused was tried upon the following Charges and Specifications;

CHARGE I: Violation of the 96th Article of War.

Specification 1: In that Second Lieutenant David B. Gold, Machine Records Unit, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, did, at San Francisco, California, on or about July 25, 1942, having access to a certain secret document relating to the national defense, to wit: an official code, containing code words designating certain geographical locations material in the movement of troops and supplies, willfully and unlawfully communicate the same to one Emilia Sosa, a civilian not entitled to receive such information, by stating to the said Emilia Sosa, in substance, that Hawaii was designated by the code word, "Copper", the said information being a material part of said secret document.

Specification 2: In that Second Lieutenant David B. Gold, Machine Records Unit, Headquarters, Western

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

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By *JS* NARS Date

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Defense Command and Fourth Army, did, at San Francisco, California, on or about September 15, 1942, having access to a certain secret document relating to the national defense, to wit: an official code containing code words designating certain geographical locations material in the movement of troops and supplies, willfully and unlawfully communicate the same to one Jacquelyn Sinclair, a civilian not entitled to receive such information, by stating to the said Jacquelyn Sinclair, in substance, that Hawaii was designated by the code word "Copper", the said information being a material part of said secret document.

Specification 3: In that Second Lieutenant David B. Gold, Machine Records Unit, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, did, at San Francisco, California, on or about June 30, 1942, wrongfully and unlawfully reproduce a material part of a secret document, containing code words designating certain geographical locations material in the movement of troops and supplies, without marking said reproduction "SECRET".

Specification 4: In that Second Lieutenant David B. Gold, Machine Records Unit, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, did, at San Francisco, California, wrongfully and unlawfully, carry upon his person during the period between June, 1942, and November 12, 1942, a paper upon which was recorded secret information, to wit: a list of code words designating certain geographical locations material in the movement of troops and supplies, in words and figures as follows:

Copper - Hawaii
Plum - PI
Sumac - USAFFE
Poppy - New Caledonia
Bleacher - Tongatabu
Inland APO
#930

Melbourne 0968
Birch 0421
Holly 0424
Bobcat 0308
Fantan 0311

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Aguila - India	USAFIA (x) 0968
Cherokee - 0441	Dog Samoa
Bronze - ADC 1900 Lewis	Sneeper Spooner N.Z.
Burma - 0927	

Specification 5: In that Second Lieutenant David B. Gold, Machine Records Unit, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, did, at San Francisco, California, on or about September 6, 1942, wrongfully and unlawfully, discuss with and reveal to one Mildred June Arana, a civilian not authorized to receive such information, in substance, that one Lieutenant Roger H. Henry, Air Corps, did embark for Hawaii on the "U.S.S. Republic", on or about September 3, 1942.

Specification 6: In that Second Lieutenant David B. Gold, Machine Records Unit, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, having knowledge that a material part of a secret document, containing code words designating certain geographical locations material in the movement of troops and supplies had been, on or about July 25, 1942, communicated to one Emila Sosa, a civilian not authorized to receive such information, did, then and thereafter, at San Francisco, California, wrongfully and unlawfully fail and neglect to report to the custodian of such secret document the fact that a material part of said document had been subjected to compromise.

Specification 7: In that Second Lieutenant David B. Gold, Machine Records Unit, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, having knowledge that a material part of a secret document, containing code words designating certain geographical locations material in the movement of troops and supplies had been, on or about September 15, 1942, communicated to one Jacquelyn Sinclair, a civilian not authorized to receive such information, did, then and thereafter, at San Francisco, California, wrongfully and unlawfully fail and neglect to report to the custodian of such secret document the

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fact that a material part of said document had been subjected to compromise.

CHARGE II: Violation of the 95th Article of War.

Specification 1: In that Second Lieutenant David B. Gold, Machine Records Unit, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, did, at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, on or about November 20, 1942, in his testimony before Lieutenant Colonel Francis B. Linehan, Inspector General's Department, an officer conducting an official investigation, testify under oath in relation to an alleged compromise of a secret document in which the word "Copper" was designated as the code word for "Hawaii", in substance, as follows:

(Question) Have you at any time communicated to any person not entitled to the information the word "Copper" and converting it into "Hawaii"?

(Answer) No, Sir.

which testimony was false and untrue and known by him to be false and untrue in that he, the said Second Lieutenant Gold, well knew that he had informed Emila Sosa and Jacquelyn Sinclair, each then being a civilian not authorized to receive said information, in substance, that the word "Copper" was the official code designation for "Hawaii".

Specification 2: In that Second Lieutenant David B. Gold, Machine Records Unit, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, did, at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, on or about November 28, 1942, in his testimony before Lieutenant Colonel Francis B. Linehan, Inspector General's Department, an officer conducting an official investigation, state under oath, that he, the said Second Lieutenant Gold, did not, on or about September 30, 1942, while acting as officer courier for the Machine Records Unit, ask to see the List of Code Designators for the purpose of converting the code words "Longview", "Fireplace" and

the reviewing the contents and forwarding the record of trial for action under Article of War 45.

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"Cavern", the said code names appearing on a secret War Department radiogram, No. 4277, to their respective geographical locations, or words to the same effect, which statement was false and untrue and known by him to be false and untrue, in that, the said Second Lieutenant Gold, well knew that he had, on or about September 30, 1942, while acting as officer courier for said Machine Records Unit, ask Warrant Officer (JG) Harrell R. Coffey, chief clerk of the Classified Records Section, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, to see the List of Code Designators for the purpose of converting the code words "Longview", "Fireplace", and "Cavern", to their respective geographical locations.

Specification 3: In that Second Lieutenant David B. Gold, Machine Records Unit, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, did, at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, on or about November 28, 1942, in his testimony before Lieutenant Colonel Francis B. Linahan, Inspector General's Department, an officer conducting an official investigation, state under oath, that he, the said Second Lieutenant Gold, did not, at the Classified Records Section, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, on or about September 30, 1942, see the classified Key List of Code Designators for Western North America, Pacific and East India Areas, or words to the same effect, which statement was false and untrue and known by him to be false and untrue, in that, the said Second Lieutenant Gold, well knew that he did, at the Classified Records Section, Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, on or about September 30, 1942, see the Classified Key List of Code Designators for Western North America, Pacific and East India Areas.

He pleaded not guilty to and was found guilty of the Charges and Specifications. No evidence of previous convictions was introduced. He was sentenced to be dismissed the service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due, and to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the reviewing authority might direct, for two years. The reviewing authority approved the sentence and forwarded the record of trial for action under Article of War 48.

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3. The evidence relating to Specifications 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, Charge I, and to Specification 1, Charge II, is substantially as follows:

Upon completion of a course of instruction at The Adjutant General's Officers' Candidate School accused was commissioned and assigned to duty with the 94th Machine Records Unit at headquarters of the Western Defense Command at the Presidio of San Francisco, California (R. 58). He reported for this duty early in May, 1942 (R. 39) and continued thereon until the time of trial (R. 58). About May, 1942, (R. 39) Sergeant Joseph C. Harris, 94th Machine Records Unit, chief clerk of a section of the unit handling personnel and, as such, in immediate charge of classified matter reaching the section pertaining to overseas troop movements (R. 38), prepared on a sheet of paper a list of code words and corresponding designations of certain military commands and geographical locations in the Pacific Area and appended the list with paper clips to the cover of a "control book" kept in the section (R. 39). The control book was marked "Secret" (R. 40, 42) but the list was not so marked (R. 46). Sergeant Harris testified that the list disappeared shortly after June 15 and that witness believed he may have inadvertently destroyed it (R. 39, 45). From June 13 to November 4, 1942, Captain Jeremiah G. Staples, Adjutant General's Department, was custodian of the classified documents pertaining to the section. Captain Everett C. Bruce, Adjutant General's Department, became custodian on November 4. (Ex. D) About July, 1942, accused became "assistant officer in charge of the code section" (R. 60).

The control book in question was available to all officers of the unit, including accused, during office hours (R. 43). Harris testified that the confidential nature of the work of the unit was "impressed upon everyone" and that witness was sure that accused was familiar with the classified nature of the code books (R. 44). Early in July, or sometime prior thereto, accused prepared on a single sheet of paper a list of code words and places or commands (R. 51, 52, 60), as follows:

"Copper - Hawaii
Plum - FI
Sumac - USAFFE
Poppy - New Caledonia
Bleacher - Tongatabu Island APO #930
Agulla - India

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Cherokee - 0441
Bronze - ADC 1900 Lewis
Burma - 0927
Melbourne - 0968
Birch - 0421
Holly - 0424
Bobcat - 0308
Fantan - 0311
USAFIA (x) - 0968
Dog - Samoa
Sneeper Spooner - N.Z." (Ex. A).

This list (Ex. A) corresponded with the list previously prepared by Harris and appended to the control book. It was not marked secret. After the disappearance of the list prepared by Harris, Harris borrowed accused's list (Ex. A) and prepared a third list. At this time accused was carrying this list (Ex. A) in his wallet. (R. 42) He continued so to carry the list until about November 12, 1942 (R. 51). (Specifications, 3, 4, Charge I).

During July and September, 1942, accused frequently visited the Inter-America House in San Francisco, a "hostess house" of apparent good repute, operated for the entertainment of junior officers (R. 8). About July 25, while accused was dancing at this place with Miss Emita Sosa, one of the hostesses, a stenographer employed in a San Francisco bank, a discussion arose concerning Miss Sosa's "boy friend", a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps (R. 9, 15). Miss Sosa testified that accused told her that he believed the officer mentioned had gone to "Copper" and that "Copper" was a designation for "Honolulu or Hawaii" (R. 9, 16). Accused took a piece of paper from his wallet which resembled the list previously prepared by him (Ex. A) and showed it to Miss Sosa. She "didn't pay much attention to what was on it". (R. 9) She had not known previously that "Copper" was the code designation for Hawaii (R. 11). Witness was later informed that the officer in question had in fact gone to Australia (R. 16). Captain Morris K. Barrett, Medical Corps, testified that he was dancing near Miss Sosa and accused on the occasion described and heard Miss Sosa ask accused the whereabouts of some person and heard accused say he was at "Copper" or at "Copra" (R. 19). If he heard the word "Copra", rather than "Copper", it was pronounced with a short "o" (R. 25). He then heard

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Miss Sosa ask where "Copper" was, to which accused answered that it designated Honolulu or Hawaii (R. 19). Witness saw accused display to Miss Sosa a paper bearing a double column of words and including the word Hawaii and probably the letters USAFFE. Upon being shown accused's list (Ex. A), witness testified that the paper displayed to Miss Sosa bore some resemblance to that list (R. 19, 20). (Specification 1, Charge I).

Accused was again at the Inter-America House on September 5, 1942 (R. 11, 27). Miss Jacquelyn Sinclair, another hostess, a student at the University of California, testified that while conversing with accused she asked him whether, "without prying into military affairs", it would be possible to find out the whereabouts of a Lieutenant Copeland (R. 12, 28). Accused noted the name on a sheet of paper and took another piece of paper from his wallet which bore the word "Copper" and the designation "Hawaii" (R. 28, 29). Accused leaned toward witness as if to show her the paper (R. 29) and said that "Copper" was "Hawaii" (R. 28). Upon being shown Exhibit A, the list prepared by accused, witness testified that the list resembled the paper which accused displayed to her (R. 28, 29). Witness told accused he should not divulge such information and witness and Miss Sosa, who had appeared on the scene, "began to more or less kid him about revealing information" (R. 31). Miss Sosa testified that she overheard the conversation substantially as related by Miss Sinclair, that accused took from his wallet what appeared to be the paper he had previously displayed to her, and that the two young ladies addressed to accused some "teasing" remarks to the effect that he might get in trouble, whereupon accused said, "Oh, Boy, if anyone ever caught anything I had in my wallet, yes, sir!" (R. 14). He also remarked, "he carried all sorts of information *** important information, around with him at all times" (R. 31). (Specification 2, Charge I).

Accused did not at any time prior to December 9, 1942, report to Captain Staples or Captain Bruce any compromise of any classified matter or document (Ex. D). (Specifications 6 and 7, Charge I).

On November 20, 1942, in the course of an investigation of allegations against accused, conducted by Lieutenant Colonel Francis B. Linehan, Inspector General's Department, accused was sworn, was advised of the contents of Article of War 24, and was told that he need not answer any incriminating questions. Having been apprised

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of the allegation that on September 15 he had disclosed the code designation for Hawaii to persons not entitled thereto (R. 48, 49), he was asked,

"Have you at any time communicated to any person not entitled to the information, the word 'Copper' converting it to Hawaii?"

Accused answered, "No, sir" (R. 49). (Specification 1, Charge II).

In the course of the investigation by Lieutenant Colonel Linehan, in response to a question as to whether he had on numerous occasions extracted from his "pocket secret papers", accused replied, "I don't think so. I'll look in my wallet". Accused then took from his wallet his list of code designations (Ex. A). He stated that it "just contained secret code names that he had to use in the Machine Records work" (R. 51), and that the list had been largely copied by him from "records that were in the code room" (R. 52).

Accused testified that he had no authority from anyone to make the list found in his possession (R. 76), and that he made and carried it in order to memorize the data contained in it, perhaps because he was "ambitious" (R. 68). He thought he had destroyed it a week or so after making it and was "surprised to see" that he still had it (R. 67, 68, 75). When asked whether he was aware that he should not have a document in his possession bearing data taken from classified matter, even though the document itself was not marked as a classified document, accused testified that he "didn't think even about it" (R. 75). He did not tell Miss Sosa that the word "Copper" meant Hawaii (R. 58, 64). He did not show her a paper containing a list of code names and geographical designations, and did not take such a paper out of his pocket (R. 59, 64), although he might have shown her a piece of paper (R. 59) or some "immaterial papers" (R. 76). Miss Sosa did tell him that her "boy friend" had been sent overseas. He thought he told her that the friend was going to Hawaii, but did not know the destination and merely made an erroneous guess (R. 58, 76). When Miss Sinclair asked him about Lieutenant Copeland accused wrote down that officer's name, but "didn't do anything about it" (R. 64, 65). Accused did not recall any discussion with Miss Sinclair of the word "Copper" in any geographical connection, but testified that there "might have been" such a discussion and that they "might have discussed the word 'Copper'" (R. 66) - he "might have echoed the word 'Copper', but I

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did not tell her the word" (R. 65). He did not show her the code designation (Ex. A) and did not remove from his wallet either that document or any other paper upon which was written "Copper" or "Hawaii" (R. 59, 66, 67). He never showed his list (Ex. A) at the Inter-America House (R. 63). Accused testified also that when persons asked him about "the movements of men" he misled them "as far as I knew" (R. 64). Some of the code designations were "out" and known to other people in San Francisco (R. 66). He was "not completely familiar" with the regulation requiring reports of the loss or compromise of classified information or codes but "might have read it once" (R. 76).

It is thus established by uncontradicted evidence that at the place and at about the time alleged in Specification 3, Charge I, accused, in preparing his list of code word designations (Ex. A), reproduced a material part of a secret document or documents containing code words designating geographical locations material in the movements of troops and supplies, and failed to mark his reproduction "Secret". The code words were secret and it was the duty of accused so to mark his reproduction of them (pars. 18a (2) and 23a (2), A.R. 380-5, Sept. 28, 1942). His failure to do so involved omission of a basic safeguard in the protection of vital information and was wrongful and unlawful in the sense that it violated War Department regulations. Accused testified that he prepared the list for his own convenience and for no other purpose. Accepting this contention as true it did not excuse his failure to provide the prescribed safeguard.

It is also undisputed that during the approximate period alleged in Specification 4, Charge I, accused carried upon his person the list of secret code words and designations previously reproduced. This act was unnecessary in the performance of accused's duties and was wrongful and unlawful in that it subjected the list and its contents to possible compromise and violated the requirement of Army Regulations (par. 21a (1), A.R. 380-5) that secret documents be kept in secure places.

Witnesses testified, with direct corroboration in both cases, that at the place and times alleged in Specifications 1 and 2, Charge I, accused wrongfully displayed his list of code words and designations and, as alleged, orally communicated code words and designations to the persons described in these Specifications. Neither of the persons named was entitled to receive the information. These acts were deliberate and willful and were unlawful in that they compromised secret

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documents and information in direct violation of Army Regulations (par. 5d, A.R. 380-5, Sept. 28, 1942) relating to the dissemination of secret matter and in that they amounted to violations of section 1 (d) of the Espionage Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. 31), to which reference is hereinafter made. Accused denied that he communicated the code words and designations to Miss Sosa and to Miss Sinclair, but his denials were, on the whole, equivocal. In view of the positive and corroborated testimony that the communications were in fact made, the denials were unconvincing.

It is undisputed that accused failed and neglected to report to the custodians of the secret documents the compromises of the documents involved in his disclosures to Miss Sosa and Miss Sinclair, as alleged in Specifications 6 and 7, Charge I. Under paragraph 11, A.R. 380-5, September 28, 1942, of which it must be presumed he had knowledge, it was the duty of accused to make such report. His assertion that he lacked full knowledge of the requirement was evasive and unconvincing.

The proof in support of Specifications 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, Charge I, establishes disorders and neglects which were prejudicial to good order and military discipline and which were therefore violative of Article of War 96.

As alleged in Specification 1, Charge II, upon being questioned by Lieutenant Colonel Linahan in the course of an official investigation, accused stated under oath that he had not communicated the word "Copper" as a designation for Hawaii to any person not entitled to the information. As appears from the discussion above, this statement was false. The circumstances establish accused's knowledge of its falsity. The making of a false official statement is violative of Article of War 95.

4. The evidence relating to Specification 5, Charge I, is substantially as follows:

Miss Mildred June Arana, a "doctor's assistant" and junior hostess at the Inter-America House in San Francisco, testified that she had known accused for some months. On September 6, 1942, while she and accused were walking together across the dance floor at the Inter-America House, accused congratulated her on her reported engagement to a Lieutenant Henry and asked her if her fiance "would be there long". Witness replied that her fiance had "left" on September 3. Accused then told her that accused was "connected with the office of embarkation" and

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that

"he knew that Lieutenant Henry left for Hawaii on the old 'Republic' as it was. And he said I should not worry, when she was about twelve miles out she would be met by a battle ship, and everything would be quite safe, because she made the trip regularly" (R. 33).

He also told her that the destination of the ship was the Hawaiian Islands. Witness asked accused if, as she had been told by others, it would take as long as fifteen days for the ship to make the trip and accused said, "They don't go straight; they take a zig-zag course" (R. 33). On September 3, 1942, the U.S.S. "Republic", formerly the U. S. Army Transport Republic, embarked troops destined for Honolulu, T. H., and sailed September 4 (R. 36, 45). Official records showed Lieutenant Roger H. Henry, Air Corps, to be a passenger on the ship (R. 36). These facts were "Secret" (R. 36). A sailing list for this voyage, containing Lieutenant Henry's name, was maintained in the section of the Machine Records Unit in which accused was on duty (R. 44, 45).

Accused testified that he told Miss Arana that Lieutenant Henry probably had left for Hawaii, but that, actually, he did not know where Lieutenant Henry had gone (R. 61, 69). It was a "coincident" when he did go to Hawaii (R. 64) and accused was "dumfounded" to learn of his arrival there (R. 61, 64). It was also a "coincident" that Lieutenant Henry was on the "Republic", although accused gave such information to Miss Arana (R. 69). The reason he mentioned the "Republic" was that he knew the names of only two ships and "probably that was the first one to come to my mind" (R. 60, 69). At the time of giving the information to Miss Arana he did not realize that the "Republic" was bound for Hawaii, but if he had thought about the matter he probably would have realized it (R. 69, 70). Shortly before the "Republic" sailed, accused was aboard her on official business, but did not know she was sailing immediately, although he expected "the ship might be leaving within a day or so" (R. 69, 70). He probably told Miss Arana not to worry as the ship "would probably be escorted by some warship" (R. 61). He may have told her the ship would go "a zig-zag way" or on an indirect course (R. 70, 71).

Upon all the evidence there can be no doubt that, as alleged in Specification 5, Charge I, accused did in fact discuss with and reveal

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to Miss Arana the fact that Lieutenant Henry had embarked for Hawaii on the U.S.S. Republic about September 3, 1942. This was secret information which Miss Arana was not entitled to receive, and accused's disclosures were therefore violative of the restrictions of Army Regulations and in this sense were wrongful and unlawful as alleged. Accused testified that he did not know that Lieutenant Henry had embarked as he had stated, but the circumstances were such that an inference of such knowledge is plain. The Specification does not expressly allege that the information in question was secret, but the allegation of wrongfulness and unlawfulness in its dissemination sufficiently apprised accused that he was charged with revealing information of a classified nature. Violation of Article of War 96 was proved.

5. The evidence relating to Specifications 2 and 3, Charge II, is substantially as follows:

On September 30, 1942, accused, as officer courier of the Machine Records Unit, reported to the record section to pick up mail. Warrant Officer Harrell R. Coffey was in immediate charge of the classified records (R. 54). The material which accused received from the record section included "Radio No. 4277", a secret radiogram containing the three code words, "Longview", "Fireplace" and "Cavern" (R. 55, 56; Ex. B). These code words were classified "Secret". Coffey testified that accused asked him for a list which would identify the code words. Witness delivered to him the key list of code designators for the continental United States and for the Pacific and East India areas. This list contained the code words "Longview" and "Fireplace" but not the word "Cavern". Accused asked witness for the code designation of "Cavern", and Coffey, in turn, asked an assistant to find it (R. 56). While under oath on November 28, 1942, in the course of the investigation by Lieutenant Colonel Linehan, accused denied asking to see and denied seeing the key list of code designators (R. 51).

Accused testified that he received the radiogram in question (R. 63). Asked whether he had read it he replied,

"Well, sir, when Colonel Linehan presented it to me, I said I had never seen it before, and I was pretty certain I had not. Then he showed me the number in the book and the number on the wire, and I said, 'Yes, it looks like it.' I don't think I read it. In fact, I am pretty certain I have not read it because I would

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have remembered the three code names, whatever they were. I think I would have remembered those" (R. 72).

He testified that he did not ask Coffey to bring him the key list of code designations for the continental United States and for the Pacific and East India areas, but subsequently testified that he could not "say positive, but as far as I can determine, no, in so far as I can remember" (R. 73). He did not recall having any such document in his hand or looking at in a search for the code words, "Fireplace", "Longview" and "Cavern" (R. 73). As far as he could remember he did not see the key list until Lieutenant Colonel Linehan showed it to him a week or so before the trial (R. 62).

The evidence thus shows that at the place and time alleged in Specifications 2 and 3, Charge II, accused stated under oath, in the course of the official investigation that he did not ask Coffey to allow him to see the list of code designators for the purpose alleged (Specification 2) and did not, in fact, see it (Specification 3). Coffey's testimony to the effect that accused asked for and examined the list was positive and circumstantial and accused's denials were at best equivocal. The Board of Review is convinced beyond any doubt that accused did in fact ask for and see the list and that his statements in the premises were false and were known by him to be false. A false official statement, violative of Article of War 95, is established in such case.

6. As noted above, the offenses involved in Specifications 1 and 2, Charge I, amounted to violations of section 1 of the Espionage Act, as amended by the act of March 28, 1940, which reads, in material part, as follows:

"(d) whoever, lawfully or unlawfully having possession of, access to, control over, or being entrusted with any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance, or note relating to the national defense, willfully communicates or transmits or attempts to communicate or transmit the same to any person not entitled to receive it, or willfully retains the same and fails to deliver it on demand to the officer or employee

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of the United States entitled to receive it *** shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years and may, in the discretion of the court, be fined not more than \$10,000" (50 U.S.C. 31).

7. Through apparent typographical error Charge I was not copied into the record. The original charge sheet setting forth the charges accompanies the record of trial. The omission does not affect the validity of the proceedings.

8. In the course of the examination of the witness Captain Barrett, the defense counsel moved for a "mistrial" upon the ground that the president of the court had cautioned him against pursuing on cross-examination a line of testimony which the president had stated was outside the scope of the direct examination and was thus contrary to the provisions of paragraph 121b, Manual for Courts-Martial (R. 20, 21). At the time of the motion no actual ruling on the admissibility of the proposed line of testimony had been made. The motion was denied (R. 22) and properly so. The court subsequently permitted defense counsel to pursue the desired line of testimony (R. 24) and no possibility of error exists.

9. War Department records show that accused is 24 years of age. He graduated from high school and attended an evening business school for six months. He was inducted in June, 1941. He was commissioned a second lieutenant, Army of the United States, on April 18, 1942.

10. The court was legally constituted. No errors injuriously affecting the substantial rights of accused were committed during the trial. The Board of Review is of the opinion that the record of trial is legally sufficient to support the findings and sentence and to warrant confirmation thereof. Dismissal is mandatory upon conviction of violation of Article of War 95 and is authorized upon conviction of violation of Article of War 96.

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HUBERT D. HOOVER, Judge Advocate.

Andrew J. Capps, Jr., Judge Advocate.

Fletcher R. Andrews, Judge Advocate.

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War Department, J.A.G.D.,

JAN 13 1943

- To the Secretary of War.

1. Herewith transmitted for the action of the President are the record of trial and the opinion of the Board of Review in the case of Second Lieutenant David B. Gold (O-1000020), Adjutant General's Department, Machine Records Unit.

2. I concur in the opinion of the Board of Review that the record of trial is legally sufficient to support the findings and sentence and to warrant confirmation thereof. Accused was found guilty of wrongfully and unlawfully reproducing secret code words and designations and of carrying a list of such words and designations on his person; of wrongfully and unlawfully communicating secret code words and designations to persons not entitled to them; of failing to report that secret documents had been subjected to compromise; of wrongfully and unlawfully discussing and revealing to a person not entitled to receive it, information as to the ship on which an officer had embarked and as to the ship's destination; and of making false official statements under oath to an investigating officer regarding his compromises of secret information. He was sentenced to dismissal, total forfeitures and confinement at hard labor for two years. The communications described were made to young women serving as voluntary hostesses in the entertainment of junior officers at San Francisco, California, and concerned friends of theirs who had embarked for overseas destinations. There was no proof of disloyalty on the part of accused or of any attempt by him to aid the enemies of the United States. Although the acts of accused were probably founded in heedlessness or braggadocio, his compromises of secret codes were grave offenses. I believe the sentence is not, under the circumstances, excessive, and accordingly recommend that the sentence be confirmed and ordered executed and that the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, be designated as the place of confinement.

3. Inclosed are a draft of a letter for your signature, transmitting the record to the President for his action, and a form of Executive action designed to carry into effect the recommendation hereinabove made, should such action meet with approval.

MYRON C. CRAMER

Myron C. Cramer,
Major General,

The Judge Advocate General

3 Incls.

Incl.1-Record of trial.

Incl.2-Draft of let. for
sig. Sec. of War.

Incl.3-Form of action.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

By *[signature]* NARS Date MAY 29 1975

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Attached is the nomination of General Eisenhower for the grade of General. I recommend that this be dispatched to the Senate on Thursday morning, in line with the joint British-American release on command arrangements in North Africa. *

I have delayed in submitting General Eisenhower's recommendations for the advancement to the grade of Lieutenant General of his two Corps commanders and his Air commander, Generals Fredendall, Patton, and Spaatz. I do not submit them at this time because I think it is best to submit General Eisenhower's name alone. I did not propose them previously, though he had urged me to do so, because I felt that to advance them and seemingly ignore him amounted to a condemnation of his exercise of command.

The difficulty in the matter is that Corps commanders are supposed to be Lieutenant Generals but we have not thought it wise to recommend such promotions to you short of actual operations of the particular Army Corps. This was the case with General Eichelberger in Australia where it was particularly important to give him this rank in order to offset the difficulties of a large collection of Australian Lieutenant Generals. That promotion has proved an embarrassment to the two Task Force commanders who made successful landings in Africa. Therefore at an early date I should like to submit the names of Fredendall, Patton, and Spaatz (who will have over-all Air command in the American theater in North Africa soon). *

Chief of Staff.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

Incl.

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-59

Signature- Carl L. Spicer



~~SECRET~~

*File by
Mr. Darnice
2-15-43*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7

February 10, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The Mayor called me up re
the attached memorandum from General
Marshall.

Fiorello is very anxious to
interview this General, as well as
the other nine or ten with him. He
thinks he can get very valuable in-
formation that might be used in
propaganda broadcasts later on.

x4453

x136-Miss.

*Gen. Waton phoned
Col. McCarty. "The President
says if Gen. Marshall says
this is o.k., it is all right
with the President."
2/12/43
ed*

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

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

C. F.

February 9, 1943. *War*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

x 1376
(Sec. Y.)
x Mr. LaGuardia telephoned General Strong, x
Army G-2, requesting permission to interview General
Graziani, the Italian general officer prisoner who
x has been transferred by the British to us for safe-
keeping in the United States. He is an acquaintance
of Mr. LaGuardia and the latter feels that he can
establish a valuable contact. General Strong pro-
poses that Mr. LaGuardia's request be granted,
with the proviso that no publicity be given to
the fact that he has interviewed General Graziani
without your release.

W. H. H. H.
Chief of Staff. *x 25-71*

x 233

x 48

x 4675

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DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 10-19-66

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

~~SECRET~~

file

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

*6. F.
War*

February 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The following message is forwarded to you as
requested by General Eisenhower.

"Algiers
February 12, 1943

"I know that you realize how deeply
sensible I am of the great honor the President,
the Secretary of War and you have paid me. My
principal feeling is one of humility when I con-
template the degree of confidence in me that
this act symbolizes. Will you please express
my grateful appreciation to the President and
the Secretary of War.

Eisenhower"

[Signature]
Chief of Staff.

x25-7

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spear*

x25

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

February 22, 1943.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I deem it necessary that there be established with the United States Army Forces, North African Theater of Operations, a branch of The Judge Advocate General's Office and a board or boards of review therein. Pursuant to Article of War 50¹, I direct The Judge Advocate General, at such time as you may deem advisable, to establish with the United States Army Forces, North African Theater of Operations, a branch office under an Assistant Judge Advocate General and to establish in that branch office a board or boards of review.

Upon their establishment, such Assistant Judge Advocate General and board or boards of review shall be empowered to perform for the United States Army Forces, North African Theater of Operations, and for such other United States Army Forces in foreign countries as you may from time to time specify, under the general supervision of The Judge Advocate General, the duties which The Judge Advocate General and a board or boards of review in his office would otherwise be required to perform in respect of all cases involving sentences not requiring approval or confirmation by the President.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable,

The Secretary of War.

x25

x25-V

x4675

Accompanying Copy

~~SECRET~~

Filed by
Miss Mans

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.8 (9/27/58)

~~SECRET~~

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl J. Spear*

FEB 18 1943

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

The Commanding General, United States Army Forces, North African Theatre of Operations, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, by radiogram dated February 10, 1943, has requested that a branch of The Judge Advocate General's Office and a board of review be established in the North African Theatre of Operations under authority contained in the final paragraph of Article of War 50 $\frac{1}{2}$, which reads in pertinent part as follows:

"Whenever the President deems such action necessary, he may direct the Judge Advocate General to establish a branch at his office, under an Assistant Judge Advocate General, with any distant command, and to establish in such branch office a board of review, or more than one. Such Assistant Judge Advocate General and such board or boards of review shall be empowered to perform for that command, under the general supervision of the Judge Advocate General, the duties which the Judge Advocate General and the board or boards of review in his office would otherwise be required to perform in respect of all cases involving sentences not requiring approval or confirmation by the President."

The establishment of such branch office and board or boards of review is made necessary because of the existence of this distant command, communication with which is liable to interruption. It is clear that Congress in enacting Article of War 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ had such a situation in contemplation.

x5153
Records of trial by general courts-martial are now, since the establishment of the North African Theatre of Operations as an independent command, forwarded from North Africa to The Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington and are naturally subject to delay and risk of loss. The establishment of a branch of The Judge Advocate General's Office and a board or boards of review in the North African Theatre of Operations will make the administration of military justice within General Eisenhower's command self-contained and will permit the execution of certain sentences which may not now be carried into effect until approved by a board of review in The Judge Advocate General's Office and by The Judge Advocate

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

General himself. The maintenance of discipline in General Eisenhower's command may require the prompt execution of sentences imposed by general courts-martial.

The authority being granted to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the North African Theatre of Operations, has heretofore been given to the Commanding General of the Southwest Pacific Theatre, the Commanding General of the South Pacific Area, the Commanding General of the United States Forces in China, Burma, and India, and the Commanding General of the European Theatre of Operations. Subject to the approval of the board of review and the Judge Advocate General or the Assistant Judge Advocate General, established by this order, the Commanding General of the North African Theatre of Operations will have power to carry in execution death sentences in cases involving murder, rape, treason, espionage, and mutiny without reference of the cases to Washington. This also authorizes the Commanding General, North African Theatre, to dismiss officers up to and including the grade of colonel without action of the President.

Article of War 50½ contemplates a direction by the President to The Judge Advocate General to establish such an office whenever he shall deem such action necessary. I concur in the request of The Judge Advocate General that a branch office be established with the command of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, North African Theatre of Operations, and that such branch office also be empowered to perform the functions of a branch office for such other United States Army Forces in foreign countries as I may, from time to time, specify.

The required personnel of The Judge Advocate General's Department will be detailed to and ordered to General Eisenhower's command when the directive above outlined shall have been received.

A draft of letter authorizing the necessary action, pursuant to the provisions of Article of War 50½ is submitted herewith, which I recommend receive your signature.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature-

Carl L. Spicer

O. K. - F.D.R.

1 Encl.

Dft of ltr.

SECRET

C. F.
War

In the foregoing case of Second Lieutenant John C. Fanning (O-410109), Infantry, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion,
x5043 so much of the action of the President upon the record of trial, promulgated in General Court-Martial Orders No. 52, War Department, July 23, 1942, as involves suspension, during the pleasure of the President, of execution of the sentence to dismissal, is vacated. The sentence will be carried into execution.

The White House,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

February, 1943.

MAR 15 1943

The reviewing officer, who reviewed the record of trial for the case of Second Lieutenant Fanning, while awaiting the result of trial and appeal, was assigned to inspect the record of trial and appeal, and to report to the President upon the record of trial and appeal. The reviewing officer, who reviewed the record of trial and appeal, was assigned to inspect the record of trial and appeal, and to report to the President upon the record of trial and appeal. The reviewing officer, who reviewed the record of trial and appeal, was assigned to inspect the record of trial and appeal, and to report to the President upon the record of trial and appeal.

x5153

The commanding officer, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion, has exhibited evidence that Lieutenant Fanning, while awaiting the result of trial and appeal, was assigned to inspect the record of trial and appeal, and to report to the President upon the record of trial and appeal. The reviewing officer, who reviewed the record of trial and appeal, was assigned to inspect the record of trial and appeal, and to report to the President upon the record of trial and appeal. The reviewing officer, who reviewed the record of trial and appeal, was assigned to inspect the record of trial and appeal, and to report to the President upon the record of trial and appeal.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date MAY 29 1975

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DDP-ENR-5600-7 (3/28/82)

CONFIDENTIAL

(Copy for White House)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- [Signature]

*Filed by
Mr. Miller
C.A.*

7

SEP 22 1943

SPJGJ CM 220760

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN M. WATSON, THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Subject: Vacation of suspension of sentence of dismissal
in the case of Second Lieutenant John C. Fanning
(O-410109), Infantry, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

1. This officer was tried at Pasadena, California, March 17, 1942, and was found guilty of issuing worthless checks aggregating \$233.45, knowing he did not have and not intending that he should have sufficient funds in bank to pay them (6 specifications), and of dishonorably failing to keep a promise to pay on a specified date indebtednesses amounting to \$223.50 (3 specifications), all in violation of Article of War 95.

2. He was sentenced to be dismissed the service. The reviewing authority approved the sentence and forwarded the record of trial for action under Article of War 48. The Board of Review found the record legally sufficient to support only so much of the findings of guilty as involved findings of wrongfully and unlawfully making and uttering three checks (aggregating \$168.45) knowing he did not have sufficient funds in bank to pay them, in violation of Article of War 96, and legally insufficient to support the remaining findings of guilty. The Judge Advocate General concurred in that opinion and recommended that execution of the sentence of dismissal be suspended during the pleasure of the President. The Secretary of War concurred in the opinion and recommendation, and the President confirmed the sentence but suspended the execution thereof during his pleasure.

3. The Commanding Officer, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion, has submitted evidence that Lieutenant Fanning, while awaiting the result of trial and since, has continued to issue worthless checks, has failed to pay his obligations or keep promises to pay them, and, after excessive drinking, has taken a government vehicle from camp without permission and damaged it. The Theater Commander, European Theater of Operations, United States Army, recommends vacation of the suspension of the execution of the sentence to dismissal. In my opinion, this officer has now demonstrated that he will no longer be useful to the service, and I recommend that the suspension be vacated and the sentence of dismissal ordered executed. Further details may be found in my memorandum to you of May 19, 1942, and the correspondence in reference.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

~~DDO DIR. 5200.9 (5/27/58)~~

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl F. Spicer*

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

By *CP* NARS Date *SEP 20 1975*

4. I have submitted the case to the Secretary of War and there is inclosed his letter to the President concurring with the foregoing views and recommendations.

E. C. McNeill

E. C. McNeill,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting The Judge Advocate General.

1 Incl-

Ltr. to Pres. and
related papers.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

~~808 DHR 5200.9 (9/27/58)~~

Date-

2-25-59

Signature-

Carl L. Spicer

This trial by court-martial, this officer was found guilty of issuing worthless checks. He did not have any and is claiming that the checks were issued in the name of Second Lieutenant James C. Spicer (D-11652), Infantry, 884th Tank Destroyer Battalion. He was sentenced to be flogged for the same. The commanding officer approved the sentence and forwarded it to the Judge Advocate General under Article 44 of the Code of Military Justice. The Judge Advocate General found the evidence sufficient to support only the finding of guilty. He was sentenced to be flogged for the same. The Judge Advocate General recommended that the sentence be modified, but in view of all the circumstances and the supposed capacity of this officer for future valuable service, that the execution of the sentence be suspended during the pleasure of the President. I also concurred in the recommendation of The Judge Advocate General. The final action of the President confirmed the sentence, but suspended the execution thereof during his pleasure.

The Commanding Officer, 884th Tank Destroyer Battalion, has submitted evidence which discloses that while awaiting the result of trial and since, Lieutenant Fanning has continued to issue worthless checks, failed to pay his obligations or keep promises to pay them and has taken a government vehicle from camp without permission and damaged it. The Theater Commander, European Theater of Operations, United States Army, recommends revocation of the execution of the sentence be dismissed which is being forwarded to The Judge Advocate General.

~~DECLASSIFIED~~
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

By *q*, NARS Date **MAY 29 1975**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

~~DDO DIR~~ 5200.9 (9/27/58)

The President,

The White House.

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

Dear Mr. President:

Herewith transmitted for your consideration are the record of trial and related correspondence in the case of Second Lieutenant John C. Fanning (O-410109), Infantry, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

Upon trial by court-martial, this officer was found guilty of issuing worthless checks aggregating \$233.45, knowing he did not have and not intending that he should have sufficient funds in bank to pay them (6 specifications), and of dishonorably failing to keep promises to pay on a specified date, indebtednesses amounting to \$223.50 (3 specifications), all in violation of Article of War 95. He was sentenced to be dismissed the service. The reviewing authority approved the sentence and forwarded the record of trial for action under Article of War 48. The Board of Review found the record legally sufficient to support only so much of the findings of guilty as involved findings of wrongfully and unlawfully making and uttering three checks, aggregating \$168.45, knowing he did not have sufficient funds in bank to pay them, in violation of Article of War 96, and legally insufficient to support the remaining findings of guilty. The Judge Advocate General concurred in this opinion and recommended that the sentence be confirmed, but in view of all the circumstances and the supposed capacity of this officer for future valuable service, that the execution of the sentence be suspended during the pleasure of the President. I also concurred in the recommendation of The Judge Advocate General. The final action of the President confirmed the sentence, but suspended the execution thereof during his pleasure.

The Commanding Officer, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion, has submitted evidence which discloses that while awaiting the result of trial and since, Lieutenant Fanning has continued to issue worthless checks, failed to pay his obligations or keep promises to pay them and has taken a government vehicle from camp without permission and damaged it. The Theater Commander, European Theater of Operations, United States Army, recommends vacation of the suspension of the execution of the sentence to dismissal which is concurred in by the Acting The Judge Advocate General.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

By *[Signature]* NARS Date MAY-29 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-104 (UN RECORDED)

2nd Div.

War Department, SCS, S.A.S.O.,

FEB 14 1945

Re: I also concur in the recommendation and inclose herewith a form of Executive action vacating the suspension of the execution of the sentence and directing the execution of the sentence of dismissal. Dated February 12, 1941, there was referred for appropriate action, a letter from the Commanding Officer, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion, with appropriate information, recommending reconsideration and revocation of the suspension of the sentence of dismissal imposed in the case of Second Lieutenant John C. Fanning (2-40109), Infantry, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary of War.

2. Lieutenant Fanning was convicted by general court-martial at Pasadena, California, March 17, 1941, of knowing that he did not have and not intending that he should have in the bank to pay them (\$ specifications), in violation of Article of War 75. He was sentenced to be dismissed the service. The reviewing authority approved the sentence and forwarded the report of trial for action under Article of War 45. The Board of Review found the record legally sufficient to support only on basis of the findings of guilty as involved findings of knowingly and unlawfully making and uttering three checks aggregating \$150.45, knowing he did not have sufficient funds in the bank to pay them, in violation of Article of War 94, and legally insufficient to support the remaining findings of guilty. The Judge Advocate General concurred in this opinion and recommended that the sentence be confirmed, but in view of all the circumstances and the supposed capacity of this officer for future valuable service, that the sentence be suspended during the pleasure of the President. The Secretary of War concurred in his opinion and recommendation, and the President confirmed the sentence but suspended the execution thereof during his pleasure. Lieutenant Fanning was restored to duty July 21, 1941.

The basic communication and inclosures reveal that while awaiting the result of his trial and subsequent to his restoration to duty, Lieutenant Fanning has passed additional worthless checks and has failed to honor his financial obligations despite warnings and consequent promises to his bank. It further appears that following excessive drinking, this officer took a Government vehicle from camp without permission and damaged it in the course of his driving.

The Commanding Officer, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion, recommends reconsideration of the suspension of the sentence to dismissal. The Theater Commander, European Theater of Operations, United States Army, recommends that the suspension of the execution of the sentence to dismissal be vacated.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

By *[initials]*, NARS Date MAY 29 1975

By *[initials]* Date 2 25 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

DOB DIR. 5206.5 (9/27/08)

Date- 2-25-59

and J. [initials]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SPJGJ CM 220760

3rd Ind.

War Department, SOS, J.A.G.O.,

FEB 20 1943

To: The Secretary of War.

1. By preceding indorsement (AG 201-Fanning, John C. (1-7-43) FC-M), dated February 12, 1943, there was referred for appropriate action, a letter from the Commanding Officer, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion, with appropriate indorsements, recommending reconsideration and revocation of the suspension of the sentence of dismissal imposed in the case of Second Lieutenant John C. Fanning (O-410109), Infantry, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

2. Lieutenant Fanning was convicted by general court-martial at Pasadena, California, March 17, 1942, of issuing worthless checks aggregating \$233.45, knowing that he did not have and not intending that he should have sufficient funds in bank to pay them (6 specifications), and of dishonorably failing to keep promises to pay on a specified date indebtednesses amounting to \$223.50 (3 specifications), all in violation of Article of War 95. He was sentenced to be dismissed the service. The reviewing authority approved the sentence and forwarded the record of trial for action under Article of War 48. The Board of Review found the record legally sufficient to support only so much of the findings of guilty as involved findings of wrongfully and unlawfully making and uttering three checks aggregating \$168.45, knowing he did not have sufficient funds in the bank to pay them, in violation of Article of War 96, and legally insufficient to support the remaining findings of guilty. The Judge Advocate General concurred in this opinion and recommended that the sentence be confirmed, but in view of all the circumstances and the supposed capacity of this officer for future valuable service, that the sentence be suspended during the pleasure of the President. The Secretary of War concurred in his opinion and recommendation, and the President confirmed the sentence but suspended the execution thereof during his pleasure. Lieutenant Fanning was restored to duty July 21, 1942.

The basic communication and inclosures reveal that while awaiting the result of his trial and subsequent to his restoration to duty, Lieutenant Fanning has passed additional worthless checks and has failed to honor his financial obligations despite warnings and consequent promises on his part. It further appears that following excessive drinking, this officer took a Government vehicle from camp without permission and damaged it in the course of his driving.

The Commanding Officer, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion, recommends reconsideration of the suspension of the sentence to dismissal. The Theater Commander, European Theater of Operations, United States Army, recommends that the suspension of the execution of the sentence to dismissal be vacated.

John D. Roosevelt Library

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

By *JP* Date MAY 29 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/55)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl T. Spicer*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3. I concur in the recommendation of the Theater Commander, European Theater of Operations.

4. Inclosed herewith are a draft of letter for your signature, forwarding the record and related papers to the President for his consideration and a form of Executive action vacating the suspension and ordering the execution of the sentence of dismissal carrying into effect the above recommendation.

E. C. McNeil

E. C. McNeil,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Acting The Judge Advocate General.

3 Incls- Added 3 Incls-
Incl-3 R/T and related papers.
Incl-4 Form of Executive action.
Incl-5 Draft of ltr. for signature
of Secretary of War.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972
By *[Signature]*, NARS Date **MAY 29 1975**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

FEB 24 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN M. WATSON, U. S. ARMY,
Military Aide to the President.

Subject: Colonel Lindbergh's Report on the German
Aircraft Industry.

x92

1. The Army Air Forces are presently engaged in making a survey of the German Aircraft Industry, and it is believed that information and material contained in the Lindbergh report would be of value in connection with this study.

2. It is understood that the report, of which only one copy was made, is in the President's files at Hyde Park.

3. Provided the report can be made available, this Division requests an opportunity to examine it at the earliest possible date.

For the Commanding General, Army Air Forces:

Edgar P. Sorensen

EDGAR P. SORESENSEN

Colonel, G. S. C.,

Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, A-2.

*Have checked with W. H. Hyde
We know nothing about
such a paper*

EW



*phoned Col. Sorensen's
secretary this
message -
3/7/43
4*

CONFIDENTIAL

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature-

Carl S. Spear

*C.F.
War*

7

*x25-U
x198
x249 official
x25*

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

WVY 532
Filed 25/1310
EH

*Telephoned this message
to Mrs. Cogswell
2/26/43
hm*

CCWD
Feb 25
1607

McCarthy

*File
3-3-43*

PRIORITY

From: Brisbane Australia
To: WAR MILID

Q3074 Feb 25 1943
No. M-37 February 25, 1943.

Charles L. ?
Major Cogswell has been a patient in hospital in Melbourne (M37 to MILID Washington from Military Attache Melbourne sgd Baldwin) with jaundice. He is now absent on short sick leave head of hospital advises he should be able to return to full duty soon. Reference your 63 and 64 information for Frank McCarthy.

No Sig.

63 is CM-OUT-6383 (18 Feb 43) SGS
64 is CM-OUT-7872 (22 Feb 43) SGS

*x25
x48-10
x25-7*

ACTION: SGS

CM-IN-13008 (25 Feb 43) 2137Z cen

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY No.

1

Wednesday
March 3, 1943.

Hon. Rudolph Forster,
The White House,
Wash. D. C.

My dear Mr. Forster,

Please accept
my most sincere and heart-
felt thanks for your great kind-
ness, in securing the information
that relieved an anxious mind
and heart.

After receiving the
message from you, I was able
to sleep and eat, for the veil
of uncertainty, doubt and
fear was lifted.

I shall always
be eternally appreciative of

what you have done and send
my very best wishes for all
that will bring joy and
happiness to you.

gratefully,

Alice T. Cogswell.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 2 11 56 AM '43
RECEIVED
March 1, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Army Cooperation in the Harvesting
of Crops.

In connection with the harvesting of the long staple cotton crop in Arizona, the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission has stated it would be very helpful if, by an alteration of the boundaries of the restricted area, we could make available Japanese labor. I have found it practicable to do this. Further, the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission having advised that the situation in Arizona does not now justify the use of soldiers, the War Department has stopped the arrangements that were under way pursuant to your authorization.

x1 It was agreed at a conference on February 24, attended by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Under Secretary of War, the Acting Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and the Deputy Chief of Staff, that all requests to the Army for the use of troops for agriculture or other non-military purposes will be transmitted to the War Department by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission with an appropriate recommendation.

RLP

Acting Secretary of War.

x25

x258

x227

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature-

Carl L. Spicer

SECRET

**WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON**

February 16, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Army Assistance in Harvesting Long
Staple Cotton Crop in Arizona.

x258

x Senator Hayden has called upon the Army for assistance in harvesting the long staple cotton crop grown in the area near Phoenix, Arizona. He states that an emergency exists due to the shortage of farm labor and the crop will be lost without the help of the Army.

About 7500 bales are involved and time is a factor as the crop must be picked within 30 days.

The crop is vital to the war effort and should not be lost. After adequate investigation as to the need through the Department of Agriculture and if you approve, I propose to proceed along the lines set forth in my memorandum to you of last November 28 (copy attached).

This task will give the Army, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, an opportunity to work out procedures in preparation for other demands which can be anticipated next summer and fall.

The nearest available troops are colored units - a division at Fort Huachuca and a regiment at Phoenix. Their use may result in vigorous protest from the colored race. However, the movement of more distant troops into the area would establish an undesirable precedent. I would appreciate your advice on this particular.

x93

/signed/ Henry L. Stimson.

x1
x25-Miss

1 Incl.
(In the President's handwriting):
H.L.S. -
O.K., but add a white
unit in one place. F.D.R.

Secretary of War.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
DECLASSIFIED
DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- Carl L. Spicer

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C.F. Warr

December 7, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. PAUL V. McNUTT, ^{x4905}

FOR RECOMMENDATION

F. D. R.

Secret memorandum for the President from the Secretary
of War, 11/28/42, in re Army Cooperation in the
Harvesting of Crops.

x227

C
O
P
Y

SECRET

November 28, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Army Cooperation in the Harvesting
of Crops.

Having in mind recent public discussion in the Congress and the Press of the effect on agriculture caused by the drain of manpower to industry and the armed forces, I have had prepared a plan for the Army to assist in the harvesting of crops. While I feel that there still remain many measures that could be taken short of utilizing the Army for this purpose, we should have a carefully thought out policy and plan to meet a real emergency.

Your approval of the following broad features of this plan as a basis for detailed arrangements is requested:

a. Army assistance would be confined to the harvesting of large seasonal crops where unskilled labor can be utilized. Such deferment of permanent farm labor as may ultimately be found to be necessary, and other measures which appear to be practicable and which are now apparently contemplated by the Government, should be adequate to take care of requirements during the planting and growing seasons. These other measures, among which are community efforts, may even take care of the harvesting situation.

b. If use is to be made of the Army in an emergency, both combat and service units such as battalions, companies, squadrons and smaller elements, would be employed as units under their leaders. (The farm furlough plan for individual soldiers resorted to in the last war was impracticable of efficient employment and seriously impaired training.)

c. The manner of deployment of this labor would be under the Services of Supply acting in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.

d. Army funds would be used to defray the cost of all Army operations in connection with the project, to include principally shelter, rations, transportation and the operation of military equipment. The collection of monies from crop owners as reimbursement for Army labor would be adjusted and handled by the Department of Agriculture or some designated Government agency other than the War Department.

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

SECRET

Signature- *Carl L. Spencer*

C
O
P
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SECRET

Where the emergency is mutually recognized, arrangements for Army assistance would normally be made directly between the War and Agriculture Departments. However, it can be anticipated that requests for Army aid will be received before other labor sources have been fully exploited. In this event I propose that the matter be submitted to you for decision. To meet all calls without careful examination would inevitably lead to abuses, and I do not think it advisable to draw troops from their training for this purpose short of a real emergency.

A public announcement of this plan at this time would undoubtedly create unjustified demands for Army assistance before other sources of labor have been fully exhausted and it is my strong opinion that public announcement of Army assistance should be postponed. The objections seem to me to outweigh the argument that an early announcement would help to stimulate full exploitation of our agricultural shortages by removing the fear of a shortage of labor for harvesting. A simple statement that ways and means for harvesting the crops can and will be found would seem to suffice.

If you will indicate your approval, in principle, of the measures proposed above, the necessary detailed plans can be discussed with the Department of Agriculture and the manpower agencies.

/signed/ Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War.

SECRET

Must - had
Summer
this copy. It can
now be filed here.
L.B.

~~Marshall folder~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. JAMES F. BYRNES

x5148

TO READ AND RETURN.

F.D.R.

Confidential memo from Gen. Marshall to
the Pres. dated 3/29/43 re: Food conserva-
tion and food reserves in the Army.

x25-7

x892

x25

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File

April 6, 1943

FILE MEMORANDUM.

Re: Attached Memorandum, March 29,
to the President, from the Chief of Staff
Memorandum, March 31, from the
President, to Hon. James F. Byrnes

Mr. Early released this at his
Press Conference -- April 6 -- 10:30 AM.,
by reading much of the Memorandum to the
Press, and eliminating certain parts of the
memo.

(SEE MR. EARLY'S PRESS CONFERENCE
STENOGRAPHIC NOTES.)

File
STG
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1943
Revised
4/6/43
JF

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. JAMES F. BYRNES

TO READ AND RETURN.

F.D.R.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I have heard the thirty minute report of the food survey with illustrated charts. It was very interesting.

If we eliminate the last paragraph on page 1 of the attached statement, Steve Early can make a good story of this report resulting from your direction to eliminate waste.

J.F.B.
J. F. B.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

L. F.
War

March 29, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Food Conservation and Food Reserves in the Army.

As a result of your comments last Friday, I have outlined below more in detail the steps which have already been taken to effect the conservation of foodstuffs in the Army. This matter has been the subject of an elaborate investigation by specialists for the past year.

Elimination of Waste.

The principal factor in wastage was found to be the preparation of food for more men than were present at the mess table. Food was issued on the basis of the morning report strength and cooked accordingly. By predicting the number of absentees from meals with reasonable certainty, food is now requisitioned and prepared on the basis of the number of men expected at meals rather than on the paper strength (morning reports) of the units. This measure together with the elimination of unpopular foods from the menus has already resulted in a 10 per cent economy.

With a few minor exceptions the Army as a whole has been changed from the garrison (issue of money value of ration to local company commanders who do their own buying), to the field ration (issue of the food itself), which has resulted in additional savings and much less interference with local markets. Mess officers have been designated for all camps, posts and stations with the primary responsibility of preventing waste. Special instruction is given at the numerous Cooks and Bakers Schools emphasizing the necessity for conservation, and posters on this subject are given a wide distribution. All fats are now being reused until completely spent and the use of skinned hams and bacon and boneless beef is resulting in greater conservation at packing houses. A wastage of as much as 25 per cent in coffee, for example, has been corrected by a strictly supervised requirement to follow the method prescribed in the cook's manual.

Reduction in the amount of food issued.

Great emphasis has been placed on the conservation of critical food items, such as coffee, tea, sugar, and canned goods. As a result, sugar has been reduced from 5 ounces to 2½ ounces per man per day, coffee from 7 pounds per 100 men to 3 pounds, and butter from 9 pounds for 100 meals to 7 pounds. The use of meat has been reduced by 14% through the introduction of three meatless meals per week.

*The soldiers
do not know
this. It has
been confirmed
to U.S.*



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5200.9 (9/27/58)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

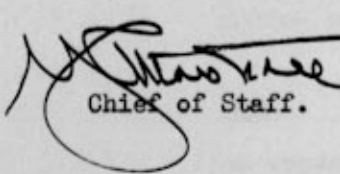
Conflicts with civilian demands.

To insure a minimum conflict with civilian food demands, the Army buyers are under instructions carefully to avoid consuming the entire quantity of any available fresh foods in the local market centers. The use of canned fish of all kinds in the United States has been restricted, and fresh fish has been substituted.

The problem is being approached on the basis of command responsibility for conservation or economy measures, meaning that we are holding senior commanders responsible and we are checking the situation constantly with special inspectors. A vigorous educational campaign is now being conducted throughout the Army and reports indicate that very substantial savings have been made in comparison with the amount of food issued per man at this time last year.

Reserve stocks.

The Army reserve stocks of foods are being carefully watched, to avoid accumulations in excess of normal needs and the necessary safety factor. There must be certain reserves available in storehouses to meet sudden overseas demands without delay of cargo ships. Army stocks at times may appear unusually large, but this in part is because the Army also buys many canned foods for the Navy and Marine Corps. Also, a full year's requirements of fruits and vegetables have to be purchased from the canners during the canning season, which means that the major portion of a full year's supply is for a time (initially during this season) carried on hand. Official statistics show that the principal canned vegetables in 1942 available to the civilian population (i.e., after deductions were made for all the armed forces) were greater than the total average packed for the five-year period 1935-1940.


Chief of Staff.

Note: I think you would be much interested in an illustrated chart presentation by experts of the result of the food survey. It would take about 30 minutes.

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DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-59

Signature- Carl L. Spicer

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

CE 601.1 - SPELD
(Gable Project, Washington)

WASHINGTON

April 12, 1943

Honorable A. S. Goss,
Chairman, The National Grange,
1343 H Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Goss:

Since my earlier letter to you concerning the effect of the proposed Army installation near Hanford, Washington, upon local agricultural interests, I have had representatives of the War Department and the Department of Agriculture make a thorough investigation on the ground.

I am advised that generally, except in those areas where immediate evacuation of all residents is imperative from a construction standpoint, the War Department has made arrangements whereby the present owners will be allowed to remain in possession until the harvesting of crops has been completed. It is estimated that this procedure will result in a saving of more than three-quarters of the yield of the entire area. The details of this plan are being worked out by the War Department, the Department of Agriculture and representatives of the State of Washington.

The representatives of the War Department and the Department of Agriculture who investigated the site were definitely of the opinion that the area taken for the project contained the largest possible amount of non-productive land and a bare minimum of inhabited agricultural property. It would, of course, be impossible in a project of this size and with its technical requirements to secure a site which did not include some productive land.

As you know, I am keenly aware of the importance of food in the war effort and I am sure you will realize that this factor has not been overlooked by the War Department in the matter under consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

x 25
x 1
x 227
x 892
x 1414

C.F.
war

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON

REFER TO FILE NO. CE 601.1 - SPELD
(Gable Project, Washington)

April 8, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON

Subject: Gable Project, Washington.

1. Reference is had to my letter of March 19, 1943, regarding the War Department project at Hanford, Washington, in which I stated that upon receipt of additional information you would be further advised.

2. As a result of a thorough investigation of this project by representatives of the War Department and the Department of Agriculture, including meetings with owners and residents of the area, the following data has been compiled and is offered for your information:

a. The entire Gable Project comprises approximately 431,770 acres, of which 193,833 acres will be acquired in fee, and 237,939 acres will be leased.

b. There are included within the site 67,182 acres of federally-owned land, 36,010 acres of state-owned land, 327,808 acres of land in private ownership, and 770 acres included within various townsites, railroad rights-of-way, etc. The privately-owned property is made up of 296,545 acres of grazing land, 13,487 acres used in dry farming, and 18,000 acres within irrigation districts.

c. Of the total 18,000 acres of irrigable land within the project, not more than 6,000 are being irrigated at the present time. The Priest Rapids Irrigation District originally included over 15,000 acres in the vicinity of the towns of Hanford and White Bluffs. Nearly 7,000 acres are non-irrigable, and of the remaining 8,000 acres, only 1,100 acres received water in 1942. The Richland Irrigation District originally included 14,940 acres, but only 10,000 acres are irrigable, of which 4,705 are receiving water. Both districts have had considerable financial difficulties since their creation, largely due to the fact



that the soil is underlaid by gravel and absorbs a high percentage of the water, resulting in an unusually high farming cost. As a consequence, many farms reverted to District ownership and at the present time the Priest Rapids District owns 60% of the land within its boundaries. The Richland District owns 4,200 of the 10,000 irrigable acres within that District. Not more than twelve persons within the Priest Rapids Project drew water from the District last year. The balance of the other irrigated farms within this District obtained water by pumping their own supply.

d. Before the introduction of irrigation, in 1908, the area was utilized exclusively for grazing and this is still true with regard to all but 3% of the acreage being taken. The Department of Agriculture estimates that 120 acres of this land are required to support one animal unit (five sheep) per year. This is indicative of the inferior grazing character of the soil. The range land is used primarily for sheep in the spring and winter seasons. From 18,000 to 20,000 head of sheep may be found in the area from December to May. During this period the site supplies full feed for sheep for about two months' time, one and a half months' of partial feed and for the balance of the period feed is supplied from outside sources, since the two irrigation projects produce no feed for sheep or cattle. Approximately 10,000 sheep cross the area from April to May on the way to the summer range. Not more than three hundred head of cattle and a minimum of other stock may be found within the project.

e. With regard to crops, the irrigated farms in the area are devoted to production of various specialized items, such as cherries, apricots, peaches, prunes, grapes, asparagus, potatoes, corn, melons, and mint. A limited amount of grain and some alfalfa is produced. The total value of all crops presently being raised within the Richland District is estimated by qualified local representatives of the Federal Land Bank at approximately \$1,211,000. No figures are available as yet on the Priest Rapids District, but it is believed that the yield is less than a quarter of that derived from the Richland area. Wherever possible, orchards will be left in place under the control of the owners, and where control of the area renders it essential to acquire title to the orchards it is proposed to lease them to the original owners or nearby farmers in order that cultivation may be continued. Except in the construction area, where immediate evacuation of all residents is imperative, owners will be allowed to remain in possession until November 1 and harvesting of crops will result in a saving of more than

CE 601.1 - SPELD
(Gable Project, Washington)

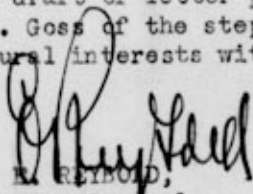
Memorandum for General Watson

three-fourths of the crops in the entire area. The details of this plan are being worked out by the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, and representatives of the State of Washington.

3. While it is true that the location of this installation has caused a number of irrigated tracts to be withdrawn from private ownership and productivity, it must be borne in mind that one of the requirements for the project was an adequate water supply, and wherever such a supply is found the adjacent lands are usually utilized for agricultural purposes. Under the circumstances, and taking into consideration the paramount fact that this site meets all of the military and technical requirements, it is the considered opinion of the War Department that the area taken for the project contains the largest possible amount of non-productive land and a bare minimum of inhabited agricultural property.

4. In view of the fact that the activities being carried on at this project are of an extremely secret nature, it is requested that all correspondence and data regarding the acquisition be treated as confidential and that no publicity whatsoever be given the installation.

5. There is inclosed for your use in case you desire to advise Mr. Goss any further, a draft of letter prepared for the President's signature, informing Mr. Goss of the steps taken by the War Department to protect agricultural interests within the area.


H. H. H. H.,
Major General,
Chief of Engineers.

x 2 J-11

1 Incl.
Draft of ltr. to Mr. Goss.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CE 601.1 (Gable Project, Washington) SPE March 25, 1943.

Honorable A. S. Goss, ^{x 3010}
The National Grange, ^{x PP7736}
1343 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Goss:

Reference is made to your letter of March 8, 1943, in connection with the proposed Army installation near Hanford, Washington, and the possible effect of this project from an agricultural standpoint. x

Before finally determining the location of this site an extensive survey was made in all parts of the country for an area meeting the necessary technical requirements. The matter of food production and population received primary attention, and in view of the large area involved, it is believed that no other suitable location would have involved less population and productive land. The project is extremely important and the technical plans and design are such that a change in the location of boundary lines is not feasible. Likewise, complete control of persons within the area is essential and a dislocation of residents cannot be avoided.

Representatives of the War Department and Agriculture Department have completed plans to meet at Pasco, Washington, with State and local representatives, and will investigate the problems arising in connection with the project. Both Departments, together with other Government Agencies, will assist in the relocation of the families now living within the area, and every effort will be made to avoid unnecessary hardship. The cooperation of the National and State Grange would aid materially in completing this project on schedule. x/

You are assured that this matter will continue to receive careful supervision, and everything possible will be done to lessen the hardship on the owners and residents affected.

Very sincerely yours,

(sgd) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM **WAR DEPARTMENT**

BUREAU

CHG. APPROPRIATION

March 25, 1943.

MR C F FLETCHER SECRETARY
RICHLAND OWNERS ASSOCIATION
RICHLAND WASHINGTON

REFERENCE YOUR TELEGRAM MARCH SEVEN NINETEEN FORTYTHREE WAR
DEPARTMENT PROJECT AT HANFORD WASHINGTON STOP REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
WAR AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENTS WILL ARRIVE IN RICHLAND WITHIN THE
NEXT FEW DAYS AND ARE INSTRUCTED TO CONFER WITH YOU AND OTHER
INTERESTED PARTIES END

EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President

fk

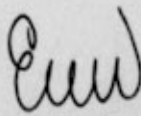
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-23-43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

In compliance with your instructions, I asked Reybold if another site could not be selected which did not throw out six thousand fertile acres of agricultural land.

Reybold's memorandum, attached hereto, indicates that a thorough study is being made to see if this could be accomplished and the report will be made in about ten days.


E.M.W.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON

CE 601.1 SPELL
REFER TO FILE NO.

(Gable Project, Washington)

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

March 19, 1943

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 10-19-66

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON

Subject: Gable Project, Washington

1. Further reference is had to certain correspondence and our telephone conversation in connection with the project at Hanford, Washington.
2. The project was approved on the 8th day of February, 1943, and acquisition is now well under way. The project consists of land located in parts of Grant, Franklin, Adams, Benton, and Yakima Counties, in the south central part of the State of Washington. Within the area are the towns of White Bluff, with a population of 200, Richland, with a population of 208, and Hanford, with a population of 100.
3. In determining the location of this site, an extensive survey was made for an area that would meet the technical requirements but that would affect a minimum of productive grazing or agricultural lands. Only 6,000 acres or about 3 per cent of the purchased area is considered productive from an agricultural standpoint. The percentage of valuable land at this location proved to be lower than other possible locations in the United States. An additional factor leading to the choice of this site was the sparseness of population.
4. The nature of the project necessitates complete control of the activities of persons within the area, and while it is recognized that the dislocation of families always results in a certain amount of hardship, plans have been formulated to afford to such families all possible assistance from various Government Departments.
5. In connection with the present complaints plans had heretofore been made to send representatives of this Department and of the Department of Agriculture to meet with State and local representatives at Pasco. All Government Agencies having facilities available will be asked to participate in alleviating the distress of owners and residents. The



SECRET

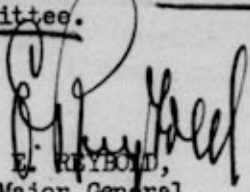
Memorandum for General Watson

March 19, 1943.

problems which have arisen, and particularly those to which your attention has been invited, will be thoroughly investigated, and every effort will be made to avoid unnecessary dislocation.

6. It is anticipated that the investigation and proposed arrangements will be completed within a week or ten days, and you will be advised as to further progress.

7. Attached are proposed replies to the letter received by the President from the Honorable A. S. Goss of the National Grange, and to the telegram received from C. F. Fletcher, Secretary of the Richland Landowners Committee.


E. R. RYBOLT,
Major General,
Chief of Engineers.

x 25-71

Two enclosures:

- 1 - Letter to Hon. A. S. Goss
- 2 - Telegram to C. F. Fletcher

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

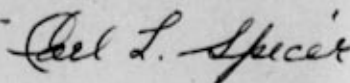
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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

SECRET

Date- 10-19-66

Signature-



March 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: GENERAL REYBOLD

Dear Reybold:

Here is a copy of the letter
from Mr. Goss of the National
Grange, about which I 'phoned
you yesterday.

EDWIN M. WATSON
Major General, U. S. Army,
Secretary to the President.

LD:rlk
Encl.

*Sent by
Spec. messenger
Rm 3126 - New W.D. Bldg.
21st & Va Ave*

Revised

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL WATSON:

Will you take this up with General Robins and find out whether it is necessary to take this particular place? Ask him if they could find land which is not as good as this. This really produces an awful lot of food.

F.D.R.

x227

x892

x1414

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SECRET

3-13-43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Attached is the letter referred to by Anna Rosenberg in her conversation with you yesterday. She phoned me today.

x4025

It had been sent to the War Department for information and the memorandum in reply is attached hereto. I have also added a secret P.S. given me by General Robins.

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

SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

* REFER TO FILE NO. CE 601.1 SPELL

March 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON

Subject: Hanford, Washington

1. Reference is had to your telephone conversation with General Robins relative to the attached letter dated March 8, 1943, from A. S. Goss, and a telegram dated March 7, 1943, from C. F. Fletcher, Secretary, Richland Landowners Committee, in connection with a project at Hanford, Washington.

2. Months of effort were directed to location of a suitable site for the subject project. In the investigation careful consideration was given to the avoidance of highly developed agricultural areas. Exact data as to agricultural production can be prepared and made available.

3. In any event, the area is laid out to meet specific requirements and cannot be revised. It would be impossible to have an uncontrolled population in the project area.

For the Chief of Engineers:

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 10-19-66

John J. O'Brien
JOHN J. O'BRIEN Signature *Carl L. Spicer*
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Chief, Real Estate Branch



P.S. This Robins phoned me that this project is very much more than an ammunition plant - He says it is the very secret project recommended by National Research Council and this SECRET checked after long study He says The President is familiar with project
EWL

x178

x330

March 10, 1943

Respectfully referred to the
Secretary of War for preparation
of reply.

x25

ly

EDWIN M. WATSON
Major General, U. S. Army
Secretary to the President

Letter to the President, 3/8/43, from

A. S. Goss,
Master, The National Grange,
1343 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Says one of the elements leading directly to present food shortage has been the number of acres of fertile land which have been taken out of production for military purposes. Cites an example, where, in the State of Washington at Hanford, the Army is condemning a large tract to build an ammunition plant. Has condemned 6,000 acres of highly productive, intensely cultivated irrigated land at Richland which is located many miles from the contemplated site of the ammunition plant. States that there are hundreds of thousands of acres of non-productive land in that area which could be used for military purposes. Believes that the case should be immediately reviewed.

NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS

ALBERT S. GOSS, MASTER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. FARMER, LECTURER
KEENE, N. H.

W. G. ARMSTRONG, TREASURER
NILES, MICH.

HARRY A. CATON, SEC-Y
COSHOCTON, OHIO

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

AMERICA'S OLDEST FARM ORGANIZATION

FRED BRECKMAN, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

1343 H STREET N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 8, 1943

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RAY W. GILL, CHAIRMAN
PORTLAND, ORE.

E. A. ECKERT, SECRETARY
MASCOUTAH, ILL.

KENZIE S. BAGSHAW
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

ALBERT S. GOSS, EX-OFFICIO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

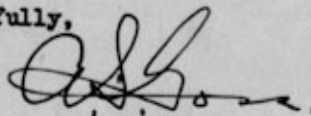
Dear Mr. President:

One of the elements leading directly to our present food shortage has been the number of acres of fertile land which have been taken out of production for military purposes. During the early days of the war little attention was paid to the productivity of the land, and some of our most fertile acres were taken for camp sites when less productive land could have served just as well. Of recent months this has been largely corrected.

However, one such situation has been brought to my attention, and the condemnation is so immediately imminent that I am taking it up with you direct to avoid delay. In the State of Washington at Hanford, the Army is condemning a large tract to build an ammunition plant. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of non-productive land in this area, but the Army has condemned 6,000 acres of highly productive, intensely cultivated irrigated land at Richland which is raising an enormous supply of vegetables, poultry products and dairy products, all close to consumptive centers. This land is located many miles from the contemplated site of the ammunition plant, and I am informed that there is a gap between this irrigated land and the ammunition plant which the Government is not taking. In the interest of production I believe the case should be immediately reviewed with the thought in mind of substituting the untitled land which is immediately adjacent to this irrigated tract, and closer to the ammunition plant.

The need for haste is due to the fact that the irrigation water is ordinarily turned in on March 15 to take full advantage of the growing season. The 300 families now farming this land have been given notice to prepare to vacate within thirty days.

Respectfully,



A. S. Goss

Master, The National Grange

ASG-as

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

MAR 13 1943

60011

Hanford Wash.

MAR 12 1943



3631

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1943.

MAR 10 '43 AM



Respectfully referred to the
War Department for consideration
and acknowledgment.

U. S. DEPT. OF WAR
COMPTROLLER IN CHARGE
PROPERTY DIVISION

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President



ADMINISTRATIVE

MAR - 9 1943

1 W.H. McINTYRE

3612

March 8, 1943

Respectfully referred to the
War Department for consideration
and acknowledgment.

EDWIN M. WATSON
Major General, U. S. Army
Secretary to the President

C. F. Fletcher, Sec'y,
Richland Land Owners,
Pasco, Wash.

Telegram to the President, dated 3/7/43.

Re - States that the War Department has notified farmers of the
Richland District that the land is to be taken over in the
near future. Maintains that if no crops can be raised there
it will be a great loss in production.

LBM

WB18 146 NL 3 EXTRA

The White House

PASCO WASH MAR 7 1943

HON FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WAR DEPARTMENT HAS NOTIFIED FARMERS OF THE RICHLAND DISTRICT THAT
GOVERNMENT HAS RIGHT OF POSSESSION. APPRAISAL NOW IN PROGRESS.
ARMY ENGINEERS ADVISE FARMERS NOT TO PLANT CROPS AND TO BE READY
TO MOVE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS. IRRIGATION OFFICIALS ADVISED NOT TO
TURN ON THE WATER WHICH MEANS NO FARM PRODUCTION. THIS DISTRICT
CONTAINS SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE LAND THREE
HUNDRED FARMS. THESE FARMERS ARE NOW PRODUCING CLOSE TO POINT OF
CONSUMPTION. BOTH FOR THE FRESH AND PROCESSING MARKETS VITAL

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

MAR 10 1943

6957 1st Lt

C. F. Smith

X 661.1 Pasco

Mar

ADMINISTRATIVE
MAR - 9 1943
WAR DEPT

RECEIVED
MAR 9 P.M.
O.C.E.
158

x227733

STRATEGIC FOODS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
MUCH VACANT WASTE LAND SURROUNDS THIS AND SHOULD BE JUST AS
SUITABLE FOR ARMY PURPOSES AND NOT DISRUPT A FARM COMMUNITY AND
WITHOUT LOSS OF FARM PRODUCE. FARMERS NOT OPPOSED TO NECESSARY WAR
EFFORT BUT IT SHOULD BE REARRANGED TO NOT ELIMINATE EXISTING
FARMS. IMMEDIATE ACTION IS REQUIRED WE ARE DEPENDING ON YOUR HELP

C F FLETCHER SECY RICHLAND LAND OWNERS COMM RICHLAND.

4-30-43

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERTA:

General Watson says he will give this to the President when he sees Mayor L. O. Chas. next week.

Mr. D.
Let it rest
Edw.

SECRET

**WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON**

*Filed by
Mr. Kammion
5-3-43
2. B.
ASF*
APR 24 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Status of 372d Infantry Regiment.

The 372d Infantry Regiment, a colored unit, was assigned to Second Corps Area on December 13, 1941 for specific employment in the New York Metropolitan Area in furnishing such protection to installations as was deemed necessary at the time. Instructions were given to communicate with Mayor LaGuardia regarding its employment.

A subsequent directive designated New York City as the permanent station of this unit and imposed a restriction against its movement from the immediate vicinity of New York except by War Department approval.

It is the understanding of the War Department that these directives were the result of conversations between the President and Mayor LaGuardia.

Permanent station in New York has greatly restricted the training opportunity of this regiment, and the static employment for protection of installations, plus local diversions, over this extended period is considered to be detrimental to its morale.

The presence of an Infantry Regiment in New York City is now considered to be unnecessary due to the presence of Military Police Battalions.

Accordingly, the War Department, unless instructed to the contrary, will issue orders to release this regiment for movement to a station at which adequate and proper training facilities exist.

x93
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DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl F. Spicer*

RL P Pte
Acting Secretary of War

SECRET

STIMSON, Hon. Henry L.,
Secretary of War
March 24, 1944

Writes to the President in re the 372nd Infantry, a colored unit, which was assigned to permanent station in New York City. Refers to an inquiry in April, 1943, with a view toward the release of this unit, made by the War Department to the President's office. Gives the opinion of the War Department at the present time re the retention of the 372nd Infantry Regiment in the vicinity of New York City. Makes recommendation concerning the agreement between the President and the Mayor of New York, Hon. F. L. LaGuardia, re this unit. -- Typed notation: "Handed to Major Devanport 3/30/44 with notation reading - 'The President approves.' E.M.W."--Attached is President's memo of 3/28/44 to Gen. Watson, and the latter's memo of 3/29/44 to the President explanatory of above.

SEE C.F. WAR

C.F.

War

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

file

May 3, 1943.

~~Confidential~~

My dear Mr. President:

Lt General Joseph W.

Towards the end of our talk this morning you asked me if I knew Stilwell. I told you of my acquaintance with him during the last war but I did not have time to tell you my full opinion of him because we were interrupted from further talk by your telephone call. My conscience now impels me to tell you without loss of further time.

x W.C.

I had a good deal to do with the selection of Stilwell to go to China because of my very high opinion of him. I thought then and am confirmed now in my belief that he is one of the very best officers we have got anywhere. For the job he holds in China I know of no other man who is anywhere near as good. We knowingly gave him the toughest task in this war and it proved even harder than we anticipated and he has had nothing but hard knocks out of it and has never uttered a complaint. My opinion of him was confirmed by his attitude in the long talk I had with him last Friday evening at my house. He is worn and tired and needs a rest but he has convinced me in these last few days that he is the only man I know who can carry that big job through.

His reports and comments on his experiences have been terse and trenchant but, so far as I can remember, he has never uttered a criticism of any man or situation which seemed unfair or not necessary for the information of his home office. I have had to deal with so many other men who sought after the good and easy things in life and war and were prompt to shuffle off responsibilities for evil fortune that Stilwell's readiness to acknowledge defeats and take the blame for situations that were not his fault has been most refreshing.

Very sincerely yours,

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

x25

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/59)

2/24/59

Date-

Carl L. Spicer

The President,
The White House.

Signature-

~~SECRET~~
WAR DEPARTMENT
CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I have talked to the Secretary of War on the matter of Memorial Services for General Andrews and we both feel that it would be desirable to have these services held for all persons who were on the plane, and as soon as possible. *Frank M.*

If this is agreeable, I propose to send the attached radio to General Ingles in London. Also attached is a proposed reply to Ambassador Winant.

s/ G. Marshall
Chief of Staff

x25-7

Attachments

O.K.
F.D.R.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

x25-

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Chief of Staff
Washington

May 5, 1943.

Deputy Commander,
European Theater of Operations,
London, England.

Ambassador Winant has suggested to the President a memorial service for General Andrews to be held in London and Washington. It was also suggested that it be held at some later date. The feeling here is that the service should be held as early as practicable and should be for all persons who were on the plane bearing in mind Bishop Leonard's distinguished position in the Protestant clergy of the United States. It is proposed that this service be held on Tuesday, May 11. If this is agreeable to the authorities in London please advise immediately making whatever arrangements are necessary in Lond. In Washington it will be sponsored by the War Department.

Marshall

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 7-24-59

Signature-

Paul T. Spicer

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

From: Amembassy London
To: The President of the United States

No Number May 5, 1943

Most secret to President

Assume funeral services for General Andrews will be held in Iceland. Suggest you might want to direct that memorial services be held at a later date in Washington and London because of absenteeism here. If you approve, General Marshall might cable Major General Ingles, Deputy Commander European Theater accordingly. General Ingles now aware of complications but have requested that he be informed by the British Military tomorrow morning.

Terribly sorry. Wired General Marshall message of sympathy.

Signed Winant.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

O.K.
F.D.R.

Draft of Radio to Ambassador Winant

14281

War Department feels that it is desirable
that memorial services for General Andrews,
Bishop Leonard and the other persons who were
in General Andrews' plane be held as soon as
practicable. General Marshall is radioing
General Ingles proposing Tuesday, May 11, as
the date for these services.

s/ ROOSEVELT

*Ref'd to State
for transmittal*

Ambassador Winant, written on letterhead of
The Chief of Staff, War Department, marked "Secret", reading
"that it is desirable that memorial
services for General Andrews, Bishop Leonard and the other persons
who were in General Andrews' plane be held as soon as practicable.
General Marshall is radioing General Ingles proposing Tuesday,
May 11, as the date for these services." President's notation
on this draft "O.K. FR" and signed "Roosevelt".

xPP721
x76-A
xPP76677
x4675

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

May 6, 1943

Respectfully referred to the ^{x20}
Department of State for transmittal.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

hm

Draft of Radio to Ambassador Winant, written on letterhead of The Chief of Staff, War Department, marked "Secret", reading "War Department feels that it is desirable that memorial services for General Andrews, Bishop Leonard and the other persons who were in General Andrews' plane be held as soon as practicable. General Marshall is radioing General Ingles proposing Tuesday, May 11, as the date for these services." President's notation on this draft "O.K. FDR" and signed "Roosevelt".

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

C. F.

Nav

May 21, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. T. V. SOONG *xpp72907*

x150

I think that in addition to your note to the Generalissimo, you should ask him to let us have, for immediate aviation supplies into China, as much of the CNAC tonnage capacity as possible during the next two months.

During the month of March the total of 746 short tons that went into China via CNAC was broken down as follows:

Arsenal supplies	159.59
Medical supplies	46.19
Aviation supplies	46.32
Ordnance supplies	2.99
Bank Notes	156.15
Signal Corps supplies	99.50
Unclassified	210.61
U.S. Air Force "	2.43
U.S. Navy "	5.98
C.N.A.C. supplies	16.48

TOTAL 746.24 short tons

x25
x4193

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

-2-

I think a large part of this
tonnage could be used for the
operation of Chennault's planes.

I think you will agree.

"F.D.R."

F. D. R.

No papers accompanied the original of
this memorandum to Dr. Soong.

x249 official

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: CNAC, Dr. Soong's Statement Before the Combined
Chiefs of Staff, and Tonnage Capacity. x4774

Dr. Soong's statement before the Combined Chiefs of Staff yesterday is not found to include any offer of the CNAC planes to meet the emergency requirements of the next three months. At the meeting Dr. Soong stated:

"The Generalissimo had therefore asked the President that for the next three months all supplies carried by the air route should be those for General Chennault's air force. * * * * * Air power and air power alone would be of any value in the present situation and it was for this reason that the Generalissimo asked that for three months supplies to Gen. Chennault's air forces should take priority over everything else so that these could be used in support of the Chinese Army."

The CNAC cargo capacity is approximately 720 tons per month.

The following is a breakdown of the March tonnage:

Arsenal supplies	159.59
Medical supplies	46.19
Aviation supplies	46.32
Ordnance supplies	2.99
Bank Notes	156.15
Signal Corps supplies	99.50
Unclassified	210.61
U.S. Air Force supplies	2.43
U. S. Navy supplies	5.98
C.N.A.C. supplies	<u>16.48</u>

TOTAL 746.24 short tons

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/59)

x.b. F. Lend Lease

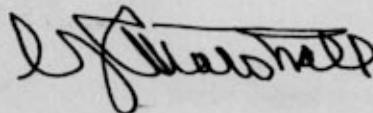
Date- 2-13-70

~~SECRET~~

Signature- *Jal*

~~SECRET~~

Under the terms of the contract, the Chinese Government is to give similar consideration to U. S. urgent requirements for tonnage on CNAC planes in the same measure as it accords its own. A request based on such urgent requirements has been made, but has not been acted upon.



Chief of Staff.

x25-7

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DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/88)

Date- 2-13-70

Signature- JVL

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

The pres. kept
encl. 4-B.

C. F.
War

May 31, 1943.

Dear General Giles:-

I am delighted to have "Long
Distance Punch". That was a great operation.
Many thanks for sending it to me.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Major General Barney M. Giles, x
Acting Chief of Air Staff,
Headquarters of the Army Air Forces,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

x25-U
x4675
xPP76677

~~SECRET~~

XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX

May 27, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Bombing of Nauru Island. x

In General Arnold's absence, I am sending you herewith "Long Distance Punch", which is believed will be of interest to you.

BARNEY M. GILES,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Acting Chief of Air Staff.

Incl: "Long Distance Punch"
folder.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

x25

~~SECRET~~

May 27, 1943

Receipt is acknowledged of memorandum from General Giles to the President, 5/27/43.

Name

Please accomplish and return to
Major General B. M. Giles
Acting Chief of Air Staff
Room 3E1012
Pentagon Building

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

7

June 19, 1943

*C. F.
War*

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

I have read over the attached clippings.

Dating back to 1939, they seem to represent a vicious and abortive attempt on the part of Liberation and Social Justice to induce General Craig to attempt to court martial the President. x3206

x5153

* Certainly there is nothing in them to indicate that General Craig had any part in the stupid performances. On the other hand, I imagine he must have been very embarrassed by the appearance of these subversive articles. I do not think the clippings are even worthy of acknowledgment.

x PP76691
x Rev.

Wall
McCarthy x25-7

*File
Eman*

x101
x PP71
x25
x144-A

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DECLASSIFIED
DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 9-25-59

Signature- *Carl L. Speer*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

R
enclosure

11 EAST 73RD STREET

THE WHITE HOUSE

JUN 17 10 46 AM '43

RECEIVED

New York 21, N. Y.

June 15, 1943

The Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
President of the United States,
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I think it might be well for you to
know how some subversive elements regard General Malin
Craig.

Respectfully

P. Hal Sims

P. Hal Sims

PHS:ro

P.S. It looks as though the General had been running
with the hare and hunting with the hound.

xPP7200-A "L"
x76-6

Extracts from the Dies reports
Volume 5
Re: General Malin Craig

x 320 Dies Committee

The following is taken from the testimony of James E. Campbell of Business Engineering Associates in May, 1939: (Dies Reports, pgs. 3266-3267)

MR. WHITLEY....I have here, Mr. Campbell, an original letter, dated March 14, 1939, on the letterhead of the Atlanta Biltmore, Atlanta, Ga., addressed to you by Gen. George Van Horn Moseley. This letter, which was written by General Moseley to you approximately 2 weeks after the date of the report I just referred to, states in the next to the last paragraph:

"I was particularly interested in the report of March 1 that you sent me. It strikes me it would be well to let General Craig read that report, but if I send it to him I should like to be able to tell him briefly and confidentially something of the source and probable reliability of the information given. Would there be any objection to this?"

MR. CAMPBELL. Do you have my reply to that?

MR. WHITLEY. Your reply to that letter, which is dated March 16, 1939, page 2, reads as follows:

"No relative to General Craig. As discussed with you in Atlanta, I am leaving x this matter entirely to your discretion. You know the source of those G-2 reports. You know the personnel comprising the meetings, you know that subsequent events have proven every single report correct. If General Craig can be given this in the utmost confidence, so that it does not reach the administration, because I believe he should be so advised. Because a time may come when a demur will have to be taken by the Army. But in the event that this information gets beyond him, it means the life of the operative now situated within their center!

"My personal belief is that it would be much better to discuss it with the general personally upon your next visit to Washington, give him the contents, but do not give him a copy of the report."

The following is taken from the testimony of George Van Horn Moseley in May, 1939. The "Campbell" referred to is James E. Campbell. (Dies Reports, pgs. 3550-3551)

MR. WHITLEY. Did you send those reports to anyone or show them to anyone after you received them, General? (The reports referred to were Campbell's.)

GENERAL MOSELEY. Never. On one occasion I asked if I couldn't show one or two of those reports to General Craig, who I thought should know about it, and he said no, that I could give him the information that was in those reports, but could not show them to anybody. And so I never disobeyed those instructions. But I did take them up with General Craig that way on two or three occasions that I would like to explain to this committee, and I would like the American people to hear about it.

MR. HEALEY. You will have plenty of opportunity to do that, just answer the questions.

MR. WHITLEY. Did you tell anybody about the nature of these reports or the nature of the information contained in those reports?

GENERAL MOSELEY. I gave, as I stated a minute ago---I wrote General Craig on two occasions in reference to what I believed was important matter in those reports, that he should

know about. On one occasion, in passing through this city, I stopped at the information section, the G-2 section of the War Department, and told them of one or two things in those reports that were very disturbing, and they thought so too.

MR. WHITLEY. Did you ever furnish the information contained in those reports to any other official sources? In other words, if that information was correct, did it occur to you that it should be brought to the attention of some official agency of the Government that might be able to handle that situation?

GENERAL MOSELEY. That is just why I went to the War Department with them.

MR. WHITLEY. Did you caution General Craig or whoever you might have discussed those reports with, not to make that information public or not to identify the source of it?

GENERAL MOSELEY. Your question is involved---what are you asking?

MR. WHITLEY. In other words, did General Craig indicate that he intended to take any official action with reference to the information you gave him?

GENERAL MOSELEY. He did.

MR. WHITLEY. He did?

GENERAL MOSELEY. Yes.

The following is an extract from a speech given By General Moseley in Indianapolis on December 29, 1938. This extract was printed in the Dies reports, page 3630:

"Recently, my friend, General Malin Craig, submitted his annual report to his government, stating the needs of the Army and the additions that he wanted. All his recommendations were fine and reasonable. He asked for certain additions to the air force, which are needed; certain antiaircraft material; certain larger amounts of ammunition in reserve; a number of items of special equipment. And then he made the wise request for funds to be used in what we call educational orders.

"What does that mean? It means simply this: In event of mobilization tomorrow, there are a number of items of technical equipment, ammunition, and guns which cannot come into production until months after the declaration of war. Under the new educational-order bill, which we have advocated for many years, the Government can, by agreement with a manufacturer, give him a negotiated contract. Under that contract he will manufacture a few of those special items that he has agreed to manufacture in quantity in event of war. Thus, he has a rehearsal of his task, and then, in the event of mobilization, he can go into production promptly. Remember, the War Department has been working on that for years. This administration cannot take credit for it. It is an old, old story. But, in event of mobilization tomorrow, here is the most serious question."

How Much Longer Can Gen. Craig Delay Action?

GENTILES "in the know" around Washington, D. C. had small difficulty interpreting the fake radio message sent from "somewhere off the Azores" February 21st. The message read: "Torpedoed by unknown submarine. Holed below line. Sinking. Urgent." Translated, it meant: "We Jews in Spain have been betrayed by unidentified parties within the Loyalist lines. The cause of International Jewry is sinking. We are in danger (urgent)."

Within a week, the correctness of this translation was apparent. Negrin and Azana fled the country, deserting the Loyalist Cause. Casada and Maija turned on the Jew-led elements (Communists) within the Loyalist lines.

The fake radiogram, like others of its kind, together with false earthquake reports which have been transmitted to this country from Europe over the past two years, had all the appearance of being a crude but inexpensive way of telling all other Jews in the world what was happening to them.

The newspaper lead-line writers played it up in good kosher style. But behind the SOS lay a graver significance.

Jewish publicists for three years have been pushing forth the tremulous warning that if NRA failed in the American government, and the Loyalists lost their war in Spain, the reckoning for international Jewry would follow—inexorably and fatally!

Both those things have happened.

International Jewry—and particularly American Jewry—has one mad trick still left in the bag. That is the hysterical racial orgasm of using the United States military forces to stop Hitler.

A war must be precipitated in Europe, penalizing Hitler for closing the Czechoslovakian corridor for Communism into Europe. International fright at expanding Nazi strength must be frenziedly utilized to get this war started.

In the United States, there are two men whose stupendous political power could bring it to pass. One, of course, is our Sephardic Jewish President.

The other is Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate!

ON the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are eighteen other Senators. These have it within their power to keep us from repetition of the horrors of 1914-1918. Pay vigorous attention to these eighteen other men besides Chairman Pittman—

Pat Harrison	Mississippi
Walter George	Georgia
Tom Connally	Texas
Ham Lewis	Illinois
Frederick Van Nuys	Indiana
Lew Schwelienbach	Washington
Bill Borah	Idaho

Hiram Johnson	California
Wallace White	Maine
Arthur Vandenberg	Michigan
Henrik Shipstead	Minnesota
Styles Bridges	New Hampshire
Burton Wheeler	Montana
Ernest Lundeen	Minnesota
Ben Clark	Missouri
Josh Lee	Oklahoma
Ernest Gibson	Vermont
Bob Reynolds	North Carolina

If war comes—that is, if war is fannagled to salvage World Jewry—and any American parent reading these lines loses a son in that carnage, on the heads of these men above can be pin responsibility.

Of course, men like Styles Bridges, Hi Johnson, and our own "Bob" Reynolds of North Carolina, can be counted upon not to plunge the nation into such a cataclysmic insanity if they can help it.

But the way in which it may be worked—over the heads of these more responsible gentlemen—will be an acceding to the Presidential "request" for Neutrality Law revision.

SENATOR Key Pittman, endorsed by Senator King, has "gone into action" on the subject of "more emergency powers" than are embodied in present legislation giving authority to the President to make war, or allowing him to use his discretion in penalizing aggressor nations.

This identifies Pittman specifically and irrevocably as the mouthpiece of the White House and the frantic Jewish warmongers.

He has gone on record as saying that he plans the introduction of legislation which will, if enacted, "scrap the Neutrality Act and substitute one which observers believe would put teeth into the Administration's foreign policy."

The Administration's foreign policy is avenging the Nazi ejection of Germany's Jews.

Another choice announcement of Pittman's was that he "does not commit himself not to offer further legislation increasing the emergency powers of the President."

Justifying his insistence on further emergency powers for the President, Pittman has said that "it would be to this nation's advantage to employ all the economic methods at its command to block further movements of the Hitler Push eastward."

Hitler's Push Eastward from this point on, is a push toward the crushing and exterminating of Jewish Communism in Russia. And Pittman, a man in so grave and responsible a position as the Chairmanship of our Foreign Relations Committee, would lend himself utterly to saving the Stalin regime if he can. It amounts to that, and so we must consider it.

It is not generally known that Pittman's pet enemy is Japan, (Continued on Page Nine)

HOW LONG WILL CRAIG WAIT?

(Continued from page Six)

because Japan recently appeared as the aggressor—to Pittman's alleged loss—in stopping a few millions in silver from leaving Chinese waters, bound for the United States and the Chase Bank of New York. So Pittman raves against Japan, and rejoices in a possibility of reversing a hands-off policy in the undeclared war between Nippon and China.

PITTMAN'S acquiescence to White House strategy—doing the bucket work for Jews who have lost out to date in every country where they have operated since the World War's close—will be honestly opposed by young Bennett Champ Clark and Gerald P. Nye—as the Opposition's spokesmen. These two senators will be reinforced by several more senators who have not as yet cast all sanity and integrity to the winds in the matter of carrying the nation into a second World War, and who have expressed a willingness to carry on the fight. Bob Reynolds of North Carolina is suddenly awakening to what this scrap is all about, and is disclosing a stamina and initiative surpassing anything hitherto displayed in his career. No matter how the issue goes, when the contest is over, those engaged will know they have been in a fight.

But the nation—and the lives of millions of our growing youngsters of the present—are the pawns. And the issue at stake is whether or not international Jewry shall stand up and pay the price of its defeat.

This is the situation on Capitol Hill at the moment, and nothing which LIBERATION has printed in six years, surpasses its importance!

Despite all his fine phrases about "democracy," and "keeping the peace," Roosevelt's Gang wants war. It is sitting up nights conniving how to precipitate a war. And all that stand between that war and an utterly bankrupt and disorganized nation, are a dozen-and-a-half bewildered senators who must affront a war-making President—and the equally bellicose Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. And according to the newspapers, whoever protests against the whole of it is a Nazi or a Fascist!

In the face of such fearsome consequences—checkmated in the bud if these irresponsible war-makers for Judah could be ditched—how much longer can General Malin Craig delay to act in bringing Chief-of-Staff charges of treason against the President?

FROM Professor M. D. Steer of Purdue University we learn that Adolf Hitler hypnotizes his listeners to a submissive state by the vibrations of his voice. In a typical sentence he said there are 228 vibrations and displayed pictures of "Hitler sound waves" on a graph, with lines zig-zagging sharply and remaining almost constantly in the higher voice level. He said: "It is this high pitch and its accompanying emotion that puts the German people in a passive state." He made that explanation to the American Speech Teachers' convention held in Cleveland late December. No press report was given upon a similar discussion as to the vibratory frequency of the Beautiful Voice.

Liberation

Edited by William Dudley Pelley

Volume X

FEBRUARY 28, 1939

Number 12

Gen. Malin Craig Can Rid Us of Our Red-Jew President

LIBERATION is in a position to announce, from the most confidential and reliable Washington sources, that sentiment to dispense with the Presidential services of Franklin D. Roosevelt at an early date, is maturing definitely and swiftly at the Capital. Let the hinterland accredit it the sub rosa comment in Washington is not *should* such action be taken, but what is the best way in which to handle it. If it is once started, it must carry through successfully, or the Jewish advisers around the Executive will turn its failure to his political advantage—and he might stay on as President for another four years.

Opinion on Capitol Hill seems to be divided between impeachment—in which case the Senate and House would sit jointly as jury upon his fate—and a Court Martial of the man as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy for allegedly treasonable activities in disclosing military and aviation secrets to a foreign power.

The basis for the latter, in the event that the President's dismissal takes the form of a Court Martial, would be his recent behavior in going over the head of Chief-of-Staff Gen. Malin Craig, and not only sanctioning sales of America's military planes to France against the advice of the Army officials, but reputedly facilitating the transfer of aviation secrets and patents—held to be of prime importance to the United States in the event of war—to the "European democracies" along with the planes. Being Chief Executive of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, does not excuse or exempt the man in thus betraying the military resources of his country. It makes his culpability worse!

It is a nasty mess in which our leading Federal megalomaniac has let himself become involved, and which began to be exposed when a French military observer—known for his Red background—was killed aboard one of our latest model military planes on a test flight. The Senate immediately took up the question of what such an observer was doing there. It developed that he had been aboard by permission of President Roosevelt. The next question was: What right had President Roosevelt to accord such permission?

Secretary of War Woodring, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, General Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Service, and Captain Sydney Kraus, Naval Technician, all testified—as did Admiral William D. Leahy—"that President Roosevelt ordered Secretary of War Woodring, and Assist. Secretary Louis Johnson, to aid the French Mission in purchasing combat planes in this country, *despite their protestations that it would be contrary to War Department policy!*"

GENERAL Malin Craig, Chief-of-Staff, informed the Senate Military Affairs Committee that "a light bombing plane which has been sold to France was one of the United States Army's two valuable military secrets, if we were to lead in the air." General Craig's testimony was given under oath, and may be used in impeachment proceedings.

It has been whispered among the military-minded on the Hill till it has become common knowledge, that the next move might be made by General Craig—in the event he considers that military secrets really have been given to France at the instigation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

It would amount to a General Court Martial.

It is not so widely known throughout the nation that the head of the Army—that is, the Chief-of-Staff—is the one person who can, if he be willing, and at his discretion, instigate proceedings against the Commander-in-Chief. He is authorized to do this if he feels that the Chief of the Army is mentally or physically unfit or that he has wilfully and maliciously committed a treasonable act, or high offense, against the armed forces. *General Malin Craig could rid us of our pro-Communist Jewish President, were he minded to do so!*

Moreover, he is practically the only person in the whole United States with that arbitrary power. But will he exercise it? Roosevelt attempts to whitewash what has been found out about his sub rosa activities by claiming that he is preparing for an "invasion"; therefore we as a country are in the same position that we were as of March 4, 1917—an emergency exists. But by offering this alibi, he is only putting himself on still more sticky fly paper, because he is conceding that we are arming for the defense of our shores. To give away military

secrets and patterns to a foreign power during the period of an "emergency" violates some ugly Federal statutes indeed! It should by no means be overlooked that Gen. Malin Craig, like Gen. Moseley, is an Army officer of the old school. The effective defense of United States territory comes first with him, and "Communitistic politics" second.

Unless he takes action against Roosevelt, Gen. Craig would never be able to live down the humiliation of the President's going over his head. Appealing to the Senate Military Affairs Committee was his temporary "out," but it left the whole Senate confronted for the first time by the behavior of a President who has disregarded the nature of his authority, done as he pleased in contempt of military tradition and Constitutional law, and revealed that he had formed what amounts to military alliance with France without the "advice and consent of the Senate."

THE HOUSE Republicans and Democrats—Isolationists and Conservatives—as well as the Senators who have been treated so contemptuously by the Executive, are seething to do something drastic, that nips such dangerously irresponsible conduct before it exercises further. Their most grievous lack is a leader, but the exigency of the situation will eventually force him forward.

The report to **LIBERATION** on this vital matter was couched in veiled language, but it conveys much—

"On Monday a certain Senator will return to Washington. A confidential interview has been arranged for him concerning Roosevelt's impeachment. That 'certain Senator' has disclosed his willingness to cooperate. The proposal to and from him will be along financial lines. The question was asked in an earlier session how much it would cost to impeach Roosevelt—the printing, publicizing, legal work, etc. The nominal figure mentioned was \$50,000, but actually it could probably be done for less—about \$25,000. Your organization's action (Silver-shirt) in demanding Roosevelt's impeachment seems to be perfectly timed. A preliminary canvass of Senate and House shows 157 votes favorable to impeachment, or to put it in another way, there are at the present writing 157 senators and representatives whose votes could be counted upon to oust the Big Boy from office, and who are privately expressing themselves that it should be done. This number is bound to swell as the days run along and Roosevelt walks further and further onto the fly paper."

All of which boils down to the fact that Roosevelt has definitely committed himself to a policy of helping France against Germany and Italy, and he has gone too far to abandon it. "The man is hanging himself," is the way his conduct is described in Washington.

AT PRESENT there is a lull in the sensational features of the disclosures, due to the fact that a senatorial committee is investigating the sale of "universal directors" to Great Britain. These universal directors, popularly referred to as "detectors," have been considered the Army's greatest military secret, the other one of the "two" previously mentioned. Their importance lies in facilitating the accurate firing of anti-aircraft batteries. Yet Roosevelt, it is alleged, arrogantly and irresponsibly ordered the sale of this priceless military patent to Great Britain—which means, of course, the Sephardic Jews who control Great Britain—just as he directed the sale of

America's inimitable light bombing plane to France. "The sale," so the whitewash was worded, "was negotiated in line with the President's foreign policy of helping the European Democracies in rearming against totalitarian threats of war."

Yet no totalitarian nations abroad are making threats of war against us, or against any of the European "Democracies." It is the current American Administration and the pro-Communist or Jewish-dominated countries abroad that are making threats of war against the totalitarian States.

THE MOST atrocious feature of the passing of these American military secrets and patents along to the European nations, is that there is no way to guarantee that they shall keep them inviolate to themselves!

England, as is well-known, has a working agreement with France in the matter of defense against Germany and Italy. But France, in turn, has been "sewed up" with Bolshevik Russia ever since the beginning of the Jewish-Blum regime. The President of the United States orders the finest and latest type of secret light bombing planes to be sold to France, with no guarantees whatsoever that they will not be passed along in resole to Soviet Russia!

These disclosures of the sales of both light bombing planes and "detectors," serve to increase senatorial demand for a public inquiry into all phases of United States aid to the "Democracies." One high ranking senator—not a New Dealer, by the way—said that it was "high time that the American people were informed publicly just how far this government is going to the aid of Britain and France."

DAY BY DAY, and almost hour by hour, as these developments take place at the Capital, the pivotal importance of Gen. Malin Craig becomes indisputable. Roosevelt, in line with his megalomania, and in his determination to force the United States to fight the battle of the soviet-minded Jew against Hitler and Mussolini, has practically arrogated unto himself the powers of Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army. By the very essence of the discipline upon which the whole structure of the military rests, Gen. Craig cannot stand for that!

Meantime, definite sentiment for Roosevelt's impeachment is growing.

Remember what Gen. Hugh Johnson said: "With Roosevelt would go an exodus of crackpots out of Washington that could only compare with the rats that followed the Pied Piper out of Hamelin—and prosperity would return to this nation in a matter of three weeks."

Gen. Malin Craig is the key-man.

Will he act?

ARE YOU A VETERAN?

Then without delay you should read the booklet
"DUPES OF JUDAH"

This new 80-page booklet supplies you with the true inside story of the World War, and why the great Jews opposed paying the Bonus!

25c the Single Copy

Six for \$1.00

Liberation, March 7, 1959

Page 11

(I know you can't read the stuff under the "L"---this is what it says:)

that the boss, Cactus Jack Garner, was really going to run the show, and after Senator Bridges and others had started the fight, is now on the "anti" Band Wagon, and will be carried in the press as being "on the firing line," together with Senator Van Nuys of Indiana, whom Roosevelt tried to "purge" in '38. The trend has started "the other way" . . .

ADDITIONAL advices from Washington say that Liberation for February 28th, carrying the story of Gen. Malin Craig's prerogative in the matter of bringing treasonable charges against the President, hit Capitol Hill with a bang. "It's the best news since the Armistice!" declared one Congressman, on finishing the article. Opinion is really divided as to what to do to Roosevelt. Gen. Craig, by this time, has had full opportunity to read the article and realize the position he is in, if he fails to take action against the Chief Executive. Another gentleman "on the Hill" told Liberation's correspondent that he thought the Craig article in last week's Liberation was "well written, well meaning, and worthy of serious thought." Since the present Congress assembled, every Senator and Representative have received complimentary

MARCH 7, 1939

The Weekly
Liberation

It's a Long Lane without a Turn

IX years ago this week, Roosevelt took office as President of the United States, and Vice President Garner was about to "take over the Senate Chamber" as his job. The contrast between these two today is appalling. The President is most vigorously opposed by the very gentleman who stood with him on his inaugural platform and congratulated him. Garner, on the other hand, is better liked than ever, and has exhibited a type of leadership and fidelity to his oath of office unsurpassed in these difficult times. *Today he stands out as the Master Strategist in opposition to the New Deal program!* Senator Pat Harrison, after learning that the boss, Cactus Jack Garner, was ready to run the show, and after Senator Bridges and others had been in the fight, is now on the "anti" Band Wagon, and in the press as being "on the firing line," together with Van Nuys of Indiana, whom Roosevelt tried to impeach. The trend has started "the other way" . . .

ADDITIONAL advices from Washington say that the *Liberation* for February 28th, carrying the story of Craig's prerogative in the matter of bringing charges against the President, hit Capitol Hill. "It's the best news since the Armistice!" declared a Congressman, on finishing the article. Opinion is as to what to do to Roosevelt. Gen. Craig, by having full opportunity to read the article and realize what he is in, if he fails to take action against the Chief. Another gentleman "on the Hill" told *LIBERATION* that he thought the Craig article in *LIBERATION* was "well written, well meaning, and of serious thought." Since the present Congress, every Senator and every Representative have received complimentary copies of this journal every issue—at least those get it who do not have Jewish secretaries who make it a business to keep such fact-telling literature from the notice of their employers. "It is believed on the Hill," writes *LIBERATION*'s staff man in Washington, "that the policy of our publication must have undergone no little change. I was told today that such articles as the Gen. Craig story, as well as *Has Jew Sovietism Come to America?* are really constructive. 'Fuel has been added to the Capitol Hill fire by these two articles,' was the comment of one of my Hill friends, '—a fire that is already becoming too hot for comfort.' There is no telling what may occur within the next two weeks. Congress, frankly speaking, does not know what to do with Roosevelt. I am not sure of the plays, but I believe that the President will become so greatly discredited by his absurd course in trying to dictate the domestic policies of Germany that the Conservatives cannot afford *not* to impeach him. Craig may act, too. The next few days may tell a significant story."

THIS WEEK, *LIBERATION*'s mail began to be flooded with inquiries and business as the result of the pictures and captions of Chief Pelley and Silvershirt publications in *Life* magazine. The following letter is typical: "For several months I have heard of the Silvershirts but until the recent issue of *Life* magazine, I did not know who headed the organization or where its headquarters were located. As I am heartily in sympathy with your principles, and would possibly like to become an active member of the Silvershirts, I am writing for further information." Funny thing, nobody seems to notice the 'smear' that the Jews append to such publicity, about the one-time attempted frame-up of Chief Pelley for an alleged violation of the North Carolina Blue Sky Law. Anti-Semitic propaganda is becoming so bitter throughout the nation that all which inquirers note is, that a Movement is afoot throughout the whole United States to harness the offending Israelites—and immediately hundreds "want in." Some of the attempted 'smear' is as laughable as it is childish. The caption under the picture of Chief Pelley's one-time Vermont newspaper staff in *Ken*, made it appear that Pelley's *Evening Caledonian* newspaper had been closed out under the hammer by the sheriff for \$50 while he owned it. *The Caledonian* was closed out under the hammer by the sheriff, but *before Pelley acquired it and while it was under a former management!* No magazine like *Ken*, however, would tell the truth thus honestly. Anything to defame Pelley would, with just enough truth in it to escape the penalties of libel. In commenting on all the publicity that is suddenly being forth against Chief Pelley, the *Asheville Citizen-Times* in Pelley's home-town, dismissed its significance as "a Jew's wonder." By such childish methods of propaganda, Jew papers, heavily staffed by Jews, try to defame Chief Pelley. It seemed to "burn up" the local *Evening Bedquilt* that *Life* would print pictures of Chief Pelley and its pet local Senator, "Bob" Reynolds, on the same page and for identical reasons. The Day of Reckoning draws closer and closer for subversionists and their journalistic stooges, and all they can do about it is to laugh hysterically. One Senator in Washington—and it wasn't "Bob" Reynolds, either—was overheard to remark, when he noted the *Life* publicity about Pelley, that "it amounted to a million dollars' worth of good advertising, and if they"—meaning the Anti-Semitic organizations—"paid for it, no one was cheated!"

LIBERATION'S influence continues to grow on Capitol Hill in Washington. Senators and Congressmen in increasing numbers are following Chief Pelley's writings from week to week, and one Representative even requested that additional copies of the Weekly be supplied him each issue. Does it "burn the Israelites up?" It does! It's been a Long Lane, but apparently its *Turning is in sight!*

~~SECRET~~

C. F.
War

July 6, 1943.

July 7
file

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY:

Some time ago you asked me to arrange for the transportation of Sir William and Lady Beveridge to London on or after July 10, in order to arrive at their destination by July 15. x

I have just received a telephone call from the Air Transport Command to the effect that the plane, on which reservations have been made for the Beveridge party, is scheduled to leave on July 10. Of course, this departure date is contingent on weather conditions. Pan American is notifying the Beveridges directly and asking them to be ready to depart from New York on the above date. x2875

B. W. DAVENPORT,
Major, General Staff,
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

x25-7

x48-A
x48
x173
x249
x249 official

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DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 10-19-66

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

SECRET

ROOM 5500
49 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK

July 6 or 7

June 18, 1943

Miss Barron

My dear General Watson -

Thank you for your letter of June 16. We are most grateful for your assurance that Sir William and Lady Beveridge will have plane reservations to England between July tenth and sixteenth. We shall await advice from the Air Transport Command of the Army Air force as to exact date and time of the flight out of New York.

Sir William and Lady Beveridge are now on the Pacific Coast, but I shall inform them of the President's desire to see them on July 6 or 7 and of your most cordial suggestion that they telephone you upon their arrival for the arrangement of a convenient appointment.

With warm appreciation of your thoughtful assistance in these arrangements,

Yours sincerely,

Julius M. Carson
Mrs. William J. Carson
Secretary to
Sir William Beveridge

Major General Edwin M. Watson
U. S. Army
Secretary to The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

WJC:VvS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

OS/IC

When replying, please quote
reference No.:— Z 1/25/4/1

MONTREAL, CANADA
3480 UNIVERSITY STREET

June 18, 1943.

Dear General Watson,

Many thanks for your cable of June 15.
It was very kind of you to act so promptly in the matter of
reservations for Sir William and Lady Beveridge.

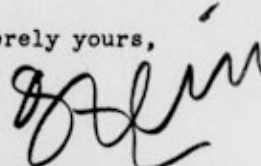
He is, I know, looking forward keenly to
attending the I. L. O. meeting at Montreal from 9 to 12 July,
and will be delighted to feel that he can do so now without
risk of missing his engagement for July 20 in London.

The meeting will bring together a group of
outstanding experts in the social security field and I hope to
be able to report significant results from their discussions.

Thanking you again for your generous help,

I remain,

Sincerely yours,



Oswald Stein
Assistant Director

Major-General Edwin M. Watson,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

July 6 or 7

June 16, 1943

My dear Mrs. Carson:

I have received a letter from Mr. O. Stein, Assistant Director, International Labor Office, Montreal, Canada, with reference to transportation to England for Sir William and Lady Beveridge. I have today wired him as follows:

"Reservation made on Pan American leaving between July tenth and sixteenth. All details will be furnished Sir William's secretary New York as soon as arrangements completed."

The request for priority has gone forward from this office today and we are asking the Air Transport Command of the Army Air Force to advise you of the exact date and time of the flight out of New York. I am sure you will hear from them before long.

Will you also be good enough to advise Sir William that the President will be delighted to see him and Lady Beveridge on July sixth or seventh. If Sir William will telephone me upon his arrival I shall be glad to arrange a convenient appointment.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

EDWIN M. WATSON
Major General, U.S. Army,
Secretary to the President.

Mrs. William Carson,
Room 5427,
49 West 49th Street,
New York, New York.

RB:rlk

5.

Sir William Beveridge writes he is leaving for middle west and west coast this week, returning through south, arriving in Washington for whole of July 6th and at least morning of July 7th (Tues. & Wed.). If at all possible he asks if he and his wife may call on the President. He goes from here to Montreal for meeting and then back to England.

July 6

THE WHITE HOUSE

JUN 5 9 02 AM '43

June 2, 1943

RECEIVED

My dear Mr. President -

When my wife and I saw you in Washington recently, you kindly suggested that we should come back and tell you our experience and impressions of this country at the end of our visit somewhere about July 6.

I am hoping to leave for the middle west and west coast next week and to return through the south, taking your advice to see as much as possible of that also.

I now hope to be in Washington for the whole of July 6 and at least the morning of July 7 and if it is at all possible for you to keep a time to see my wife and myself then, shall naturally be very glad.

My secretary here will be in touch with General Watson while I am away.

I hope after that to go to Montreal for an I.L.O. meeting to discuss social security for the world at large before flying back to England.

Yours respectfully,

W H Beveridge

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Gen Watson

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

Mr. O. Stein
Asst. Director,
International Labour Office
3480 University St.,
Montreal, Canada.

Reservation made on Pan American leaving between
July tenth and sixteenth. All details will be furnished
Sir William's secretary New York as soon as arrangements
completed.

FROM

The White House

Washington

June 15 1943

GPO

EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President

General Watson:

Check with Hare
This is the information you asked
Dewey Long to give you regarding transportation
for Sir Wm. Beveridge and Lady Beveridge.

ld

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JUNE 14, 1943

MEMO FOR GENERAL WATSON:

UPON INVESTIGATION WE FIND
THAT A HIGH RATING PRIORITY WILL
BE REQUIRED TO ASSURE PASSAGE
FOR SIR WILLIAM AND LADY BEVERIDGE
FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON VIA PAN
AMERICAN AIRWAYS.

AT THIS TIME THERE IS A FLIGHT
PLANNED BETWEEN JULY 10TH AND 16TH.,
CONTINGENT UPON WEATHER AND OTHER
ELEMENTS WHICH MAY EXIST AT THAT
PARTICULAR TIME.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT SIR WILLIAM
COULD ATTEND THE MONTREAL CONFERENCE
ALTHO HE MAY BE COMPELLED TO LEAVE
ON SHORT NOTICE IN ORDER TO CATCH
THE CLIPPER FROM NEW YORK, SHOULD
THE FLIGHT LEAVE ON JULY 10 OR 11.

IF YOU DESIRE THE PRIORITY FOR
SIR WILLIAM, IT COULD BE SET UP HERE
AND HIS SECRETARY COULD FOLLOW DEVELOP-
MENTS THROUGH P.A.A., IN NEW YORK
AND KEEP SIR WILLIAM ADVISED.

DEWEY LONG.

6-14-43

MEMORANDUM FOR DEWEY LONG:

General Watson asked you to please look this over and tell him what person he should contact regarding the possibilities of such an arrangement. Many thanks.

Telephone No. — PLATEAU 2507

Special delivery

Telegraphic Address: INTERLAB, MONTREAL

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

When replying, please quote
reference No.:— Z 1/25/4/1

MONTREAL, CANADA
3480 UNIVERSITY STREET

10 June 1943

Dear General Watson,

You will remember that the President received Sir William and Lady Beveridge just recently, when Sir William had an opportunity to outline his program.

The program is to terminate with Sir William's attendance at a small but highly significant conference of social security experts to be held in Montreal from 9 to 12 July.

From a letter to me, a copy of which I enclose, you will see that Sir William has an engagement to speak at "a very important public meeting" in London on 20 July, and that he has to make his attendance at the Montreal conference conditional upon the assurance of an air passage for himself and his wife, starting on 13 July at earliest and arriving in London on 19 July at latest. They could in fact reach New York in the morning of 13 July.

I have inquired from the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada whether he could arrange for the passage but he informs me that, while it could be managed for Sir William, no facilities exist for the travel of ladies from Canada.

In these circumstances, I am asking you, on the strength of the assurance to which Sir William refers in his letter, to be so good as to settle this matter. In doing so, you will not only be dispelling Sir William's evident anxiety, but also rendering a very great service to the I.L.O. and to the participants at the Conference, of which the President has been informed.

All details for the making of the formal applications for the passage are with Sir William's secretary, Mrs. William Carson, Room 5427, 49 West 49th Street, New York (tel: Circle 7-3520).

Sincerely yours,

O. Stein
O. Stein
Assistant Director. X

1499
Major-General Edwin M. WATSON
Secretary to the President,
The White House
WASHINGTON, D.C.

COPY

Room 5500
49 West 49th Street
NEW YORK

June 7, 1943.

My dear Dr. Stein,

I am leaving New York today on the way to the west and the south and shall not be back on the eastern seaboard until I return to New York on Tuesday, June 29. Before going I'd like to make clear my position in regard to the I.L.O. Conference at Montreal on July 9, 10, and 12 and my getting back to Britain with my wife.

I must be quite certain of being back in London by July 19 as I am engaged for a very important public meeting presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury on July 20. It will of course be easy to do that and also the I.L.O. Conference at Montreal by flying back with my wife around about July 15. But as I cannot take any risks about not getting back for the 20th, I could only stay for the Montreal Conference, if I am sure of getting onto a plane with my wife at about that time.

Unless therefore, by the time of my return on June 29 I can have a final assurance of air transportation for my wife and myself at the necessary time, I should be bound immediately on my return to take steps to get back to Britain by sea if necessary, at once.

If, as I hope you are able to get this assurance either from the Canadian Government or from the High Commissioner in Canada and if we can start from Canada, that is the simplest and best way.

If there is any doubt or difficulty about that I should be glad if you would get into communication with General Watson, President Roosevelt's secretary. When my wife and I saw The President recently at Washington, I mentioned this conference and asked him if he could make sure of our return transport. He said he could and would and wrote a note on his block to that effect, which has presumably gone on to General Watson.

My secretary here will see that any formal applications necessary are duly made but I must leave the getting of the effective decision for simultaneous return transport for my wife and myself in your hands as part of the arrangements for the I.L.O. Conference.

I am looking forward very greatly to attending the Conference.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Oswald Stein
International Labor Office
3480 University Street
Montreal.

(Signed) W.H. BEVERIDGE

SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McINTYRE:

Some time ago you referred the attached letter from Captain Arch MacDonald, concerning conditions among the Negro troops stationed in Alaska, to Colonel McCarthy.

Captain MacDonald stated in his letter that Negro troops were not allowed any leave from Excursion Inlet in order to visit Juneau since the people of Juneau did not want them. Actually, since our troops have been stationed at Excursion Inlet there has been a rule to the effect that no soldier could be granted a pass to visit Juneau unless prior arrangements had been made with friends in that city for the housing of the soldier. Since there is no colored population in Juneau it was not possible for colored men to make such arrangements.

Because the above described rule resulted in discrimination, the regulations governing the granting of furloughs to troops stationed at Excursion Inlet have been changed and at the present time no soldier stationed at Excursion Inlet, regardless of his race, may be granted a pass or furlough in order to visit Juneau. It is felt that the adoption of this rule is justified, since all facilities in Juneau are now overtaxed by troops assigned to the Alaska Defense Command and stationed there. In the future, all troops stationed at Excursion Inlet will be furloughed in the United States, as are troops in other isolated Alaskan stations.

B. W. Davenport
B. W. DAVENPORT

Major, General Staff,
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

x 93

x 400 Alaska

x 25-T

x 25

x 25-Misc.



SECRET

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

Juneau, Alaska
May 30, 1943

Marvin H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Friend Mac:

Your letter of April 5th came to me just as I was leaving for Alaska and since I have been at a full gallop, I haven't had a chance to answer it.

I was very sorry to hear about Ray Hall as he was a good scout and had always looked forward to renewing old times with him at some future date. Tell Kaney that I am going to have him court-martialled as the first order of business when I become Dictator, for misplacing that photograph. You, I have forgiven!

I am quite happy up here as this is my old stamping ground. As you perhaps remember, I always spoke with an Alaskan accent. Speaking of accents reminds me of a sore spot that has developed at our Port, Excursion Inlet. We are becoming overloaded with colored troops with heavy Louisiana accents, and I do wish that you could give the Boss an unofficial nudge on this subject.

These negro troops are only about 25% efficient on account of the climate and lack of recreational facilities. We cannot allow them leave as they are unwanted in the nearest town, Juneau. This is understandable because the town is already overcrowded and has no facilities for their entertainment or accomodation. This creates a serious situation as we cannot deny leave to the negro troops and grant leave to the white troops without causing dissension.

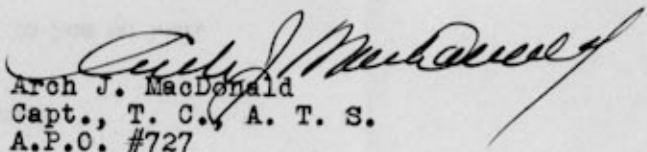
According to our regulations, there is not much we can do about it but it is my hope that you might be able to pull a string somewhere to relieve this situation as we are working under pressure to put in this big base and are severely handicapped by inefficient personnel. This is all off the record, Mac, but please do what you can. I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest opportunity although I presume you are still the busiest guy in the world.

Marvin H. McIntyre
May 30, 1943 - Page 2

Colonel Starling would appreciate this country up here as I have just been informed that several soldiers are hospitalized from being attacked by two foot trout while minding their own business. Tell him to hurry up here and relieve the situation.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,


Arch J. MacDonald
Capt., T. C., A. T. S.
A.P.O. #727
c/o Postmaster
Seattle, Washington

AJM: jy

April 5, 1943

My dear Captain:

Your letter just received and I was glad to know your whereabouts and that you are O. K.

Poor old Ray Hall died about a year ago. He was, however, in the War Department in a civilian capacity for about a year prior to his death.

Frankly, I haven't the remotest idea where that picture is and I guess, like lots of other things, it will have to go by the boards for the duration.

Here's the best of luck to you on your new assignment!

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Captain Arch J. MacDonald,
Transportation Corps,
Army Transport Service,
Seattle Port of Embarkation,
1519 South Alaskan Way,
Seattle, Washington.

MMH:J

11

In reply refer to:

SEATTLE PORT OF EMBARKATION

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE
ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

1519 South Alaskan Way

Seattle, Washington

April 1, 1943

Hon. Marvin H. McIntyre
White House
Washington, D.C.

Friend Mac:

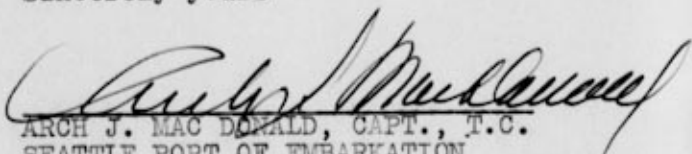
I haven't seen you for a long while and have lost track of our friend Ray Hall and thought you might know where he is and what he is up to. If you can furnish me with that information I would appreciate it very much.

Incidentally, did you ever find that autographed picture of the Boss that was supposed to be knocking around there? The last time I was there Kaney was going to run it down, but have never heard of it. It was a Harris and Ewing like the one you had over the fireplace. Don't you think the No. 1 B. C. Democrat is entitled to that service?

I am in the Army, now, Mac, as you can see, and like it fine. Expect to be leaving for Alaska soon and if you round up the autographed picture I will send you back an autographed Jap for the Boss.

With kindest regards to the Boss, yourself and your family I am,

Sincerely yours


ARCH J. MAC DONALD, CAPT., T.C.
SEATTLE PORT OF EMBARKATION

P.S. Say hello to George Tolan.

xm HMcI - m

6. F.
Ward
SPJCH
CM 234505

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9
10 JUL 1943

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

Subject: Trial by general court-martial of
Colonel Thomas B. Murphy (O-16974),
Medical Corps. x 5153

1. This officer was tried at Fort Douglas, Utah, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 February 1943, and was found guilty of being found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer of 34th General Hospital on eight separate occasions from 1 December to 16 December 1942, in violation of the 85th Article of War; of being drunk and disorderly while in uniform four times in public places, once in the presence of other persons at a private home, and twice in a Station Hospital, and of breaking the restriction of a lawful arrest on two occasions by going to the Station Hospital, Fort Douglas, Utah, in violation of the 95th Article of War; and of drinking intoxicating liquor to the extent that he rendered himself unfit for duty from 1 December to 16 December 1942, and of wrongfully, to the prejudice of military discipline and while under the influence of liquor, causing approximately 500 men of his command to be drilled at about 3:30 a.m. on 16 December 1942, in violation of the 96th Article of War.

2. He was sentenced to be dismissed "from service", to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due and to be confined at hard labor for five years. The reviewing authority approved only so much of the sentence as provides for "dismissal the service" and forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or to become due. I concurred in the opinion of the Board of Review that the record of trial is legally sufficient to support the findings of guilty except as to Specifications 1 and 2, Additional Charge, legally sufficient to support only so much of the findings of guilty of Specifications 1 and 2, Additional Charge, and the Charge as involves a finding of guilty in violation of the 96th Article of War, and legally sufficient to support the sentence.

3. The accused is 46 years of age. The Army Register, 1943, shows his service as follows: "Lt. Col. A.U.S. 1 Feb. 42; Col. A.U.S. 20 Oct. 42.—1 Lt. M.C. 17 Aug. 27; accepted 20 Aug. 27; Capt. 18 Aug. 30; Maj. 10 Aug. 39."

4. I recommended that the sentence be confirmed, that the forfeitures be remitted and that the sentence as thus modified be carried into execution. The Secretary of War concurs in that recommendation.

5. Further details may be found in the letter of the Secretary of War to the President, and in the opinion of the Board of Review.

Myron C. Cramer

Myron C. Cramer,
Major General,
The Judge Advocate General.

x 25-✓

Roosevelt Library

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~~DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)~~

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- Carl L. Spicer

The White House,

JUL 30 1959

Copy for the White House

SPJGH
CM 234505

In the foregoing case of Colonel Thomas
B. Murphy (O-16974), Medical Corps, the findings of
guilty are approved except that only so much of the
findings of guilty of Specifications 1 and 2, Addi-
tional Charge, and the Charge as involves a finding
of guilty in violation of the 96th Article of War is
approved. The sentence is confirmed, but all for-
feitures are remitted. As thus modified the sentence
will be carried into execution.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The White House,

JUL 30 1943 , 1943.

Copy for the White House

SPJCH
CM 234505

10 JUL 1943

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

Herewith transmitted are the record of trial, the opinion of the Board of Review, and the views and recommendation of The Judge Advocate General in the case of Colonel Thomas B. Murphy (C-16974), Medical Corps.

Upon trial by general court-martial this officer was found guilty of being found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer of 34th General Hospital on eight separate occasions from 1 December to 16 December 1942 (Specs. 1-8, Chg. I), in violation of the 85th Article of War; of being drunk and disorderly while in uniform four times in public places, once in the presence of other persons at a private home, and twice in a Station Hospital (Specs. 1, 3-6, Chg. II and Specs. 3 and 4, Add. Chg.), and of breaking the restriction of a lawful arrest on two occasions by going to the Station Hospital, Fort Douglas, Utah (Specs. 1 and 2, Add. Chg.), in violation of the 95th Article of War; and of drinking intoxicating liquor to the extent that he rendered himself unfit for duty from 1 December to 16 December 1942 (Spec. 1, Chg. III), and of wrongfully, to the prejudice of military discipline and while under the influence of liquor, causing approximately 500 men of his command to be drilled at about 3:30 a.m. on 16 December 1942 (Spec. 2, Chg. III), in violation of the 96th Article of War. He was found not guilty of Specification 2, Charge II. He was sentenced to be dismissed "from service", to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due and to be confined at hard labor for five years. The reviewing authority approved only so much of the sentence as provides for "dismissal the service" and forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or to become due, and forwarded the record of trial for action under the 48th Article of War.

A summary of the evidence may be found in the accompanying opinion of the Board of Review. The Board is of the opinion that the record of trial is legally sufficient to support the findings of guilty except as to Specifications 1 and 2, Additional Charge, legally sufficient to support only so much of the findings of guilty of Specifications 1 and 2, Additional Charge, and the Charge as involves a

finding of guilty in violation of the 96th Article of War, and legally sufficient to support the sentence, and to warrant confirmation thereof. The Judge Advocate General concurs in that opinion and recommends that the sentence be confirmed, that the forfeitures be remitted and that the sentence as thus modified be carried into execution.

I concur in the recommendation of The Judge Advocate General and inclose herewith a form of Executive action, carrying into effect that recommendation.

Respectfully yours,

Robert P. Patterson
acting Secretary of War. x25

3 Incls.

Incl.1- Record of trial.

Incl.2- Op. Bd. of Rev. w/JAG Incl.

Incl.3- Form of Executive action.

The enclosed report of the Board of Review, dated 10 April 1913, and the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, dated 11 April 1913, are herewith inclosed for your information. The Board of Review, in its report, states that the evidence in the case of the accused, Private John J. Smith, is sufficient to support the sentence of death, and that the sentence should be confirmed. The Judge Advocate General, in his opinion, concurs in the recommendation of the Board of Review, and recommends that the sentence be confirmed, that the forfeitures be remitted, and that the sentence as thus modified be carried into execution. I concur in the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General and inclose herewith a form of Executive action, carrying into effect that recommendation.

I enclose herewith a form of Executive action, carrying into effect that recommendation.

3 Incls.

Incl.1- Record of trial.

Incl.2- Op. Bd. of Rev. w/JAG Incl.

Incl.3- Form of Executive action.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Army Service Forces
In the Office of The Judge Advocate General
Washington, D.C.

23 JUN 1943

SPJCH
CE 234505

UNITED STATES

NINTH SERVICE COMMAND
ARMY SERVICE FORCES

Colonel THOMAS B. MURPHY
(O-16974), Medical Corps.

Trial by S.C.M., convened at
Fort Douglas, Utah, 17, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26 and 27 February
1943. Dismissal and total for-
feitures.

OPINION of the BOARD OF REVIEW
HILL, DRIVER and LOTTERHEIS, Judge Advocates

1. The Board of Review has examined the record of trial in the case of the officer named above, and submits this, its opinion, to The Judge Advocate General.

2. The accused was tried upon the following Charges and Specifications:

CHARGE 1: Violation of the 85th Article of War.

Specification 1: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was, at Brigham City, Utah, on or about December 1, 1942, found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer 34th General Hospital, Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah.

Specification 2: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was at Ogden, Utah, on or about December 5, 1942, found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer, 34th General Hospital, Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah.

Specification 3: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was at Logan Utah, on or about December 9, 1942, found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer, 34th General Hospital, Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah.

Specification 4: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was at Salt Lake City, Utah on or about December 12, 1942, found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer, 34th General Hospital, Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah.

Specification 5: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was at Salt Lake City, Utah, on or about December 13, 1942, found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer, 34th General Hospital, Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah.

Specification 6: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was at Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah, on or about December 14, 1942, found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer, 34th General Hospital, Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah.

Specification 7: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was at Ogden, Utah, on or about December 15, 1942, found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer, 34th General Hospital, Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah.

Specification 8: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was at Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah, on or about December 16, 1942, found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer, 34th General Hospital, Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah.

CHARGE II: Violation of the 95th Article of War.

Specification 1: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was, at Brigham City, Utah, on or about December 1, 1942, in a public place, to-wit: Idle Isle Restaurant, drunk and disorderly while in uniform.

Specification 2: (Finding of Not Guilty).

Specification 3: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was, at Logan, Utah, on or about December 6, 1942, drunk and disorderly while in uniform, at the home of Lieutenant H. W. Hatfield in the presence of other persons.

Specification 4: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was, at Salt Lake City, Utah, on or about December 13, 1942, in a public place, to-wit: Kwong Nam Low Restaurant, drunk and disorderly while in uniform.

Specification 5: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was, at Ogden, Utah, on or about December 15, 1942, in a public place, to-wit: Hotel Ben Leonard, drunk and disorderly while in uniform.

Specification 6: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, was, at Brigham City, Utah, on or about December 14, 1942, in a public place, to-wit: People's Drug Store, drunk and disorderly while in uniform.

CHARGE XII: Violation of the 96th Article of War.

Specification 1: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, did, at and near Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah, between about December 1, 1942 and December 16, 1942, drink intoxicating liquor to the extent that he rendered himself unfit for duty.

Specification 2: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, 34th General Hospital, did, at Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah, on or about December 16, 1942, at 0330 o'clock, while drinking and under the influence of intoxicating liquor, wrongfully and to the prejudice of military discipline, drill and cause to be drilled, the enlisted personnel of the 34th General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah.

ADDITIONAL CHARGE: Violation of the 95th Article of War.

Specification 1: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, Station Complement, Service Command Unit 1902, Fort Douglas, Utah, having been restricted to the limits of Fort Douglas, Utah exclusive of the Station Hospital did on or about February 3, 1943 break said restriction by going to said Station Hospital.

Specification 2: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, Station Complement, Service Command Unit 1902, Fort Douglas, Utah, having been restricted to the limits of Fort Douglas, Utah exclusive of the Station Hospital did on or about February 5, 1943 break said restriction by going to said Station Hospital.

Specification 3: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, Station Complement, Service Command Unit 1902, Fort Douglas, Utah, was at Fort Douglas, Utah on or about February 3, 1943 drunk and disorderly in the Station Hospital while in uniform.

Specification 4: In that Colonel Thomas B. Murphy, Medical Corps, Station Complement, Service Command Unit 1902, Fort Douglas, Utah, was at Fort Douglas, Utah on or about February 5, 1943 drunk and disorderly in the Station Hospital while in uniform.

He pleaded not guilty to all Charges and Specifications, and was found guilty of all Charges and Specifications, except Specification 2, Charge II, of which he was found not guilty. He was sentenced to be dismissed the service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due, and to be confined at hard labor for five years. The reviewing authority approved only so much of the sentence as provides for dismissal and total forfeitures, and forwarded the record of trial for action under the 48th Article of War.

3. The evidence for the prosecution shows by stipulation (Ex. 1) that during the period involved the accused was in the military service and wore the uniform of an officer and that at all times between 1 December and 16 December 1942, inclusive, he was Commanding Officer of the 34th General Hospital, which was stationed at Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah.

a. Specification 1, Charge I, and Specification 1, Charge II: The accused reported to Headquarters, 34th General Hospital at Brigham City, Utah, on 1 December 1942. About midafternoon the accused, with Captain Joseph R. Rebillot, Captain Frederick A. Olsen, First Lieutenant Joseph T. Farrell, First Lieutenant E. F. Hatfield, Second Lieutenant Paul F. Koop, and Second Lieutenant Mansford A. Cole, went to Captain Rebillot's apartment and had some drinks, "several pretty fast drinks". The accused became "rather abusive" and made several indecent remarks to and in the presence of Mrs. Rebillot. Then the accused, Captain and Mrs. Rebillot, and Lieutenant Hatfield went to the downtown district of Brigham for dinner. They entered the Idle Isle restaurant and went to a back room where they were alone. The accused placed a nickel in the "juke" machine, but finding the music too soft went out into the restaurant. He returned in a few moments with a waiter, stating in a loud voice "the country couldn't be very good with all these Mormons in it". The accused was drunk at this time. He talked to either the manager or head waiter about making the music louder, but this person said it was loud enough. The accused became angry and said he "wouldn't stay in his God damn place, that he would get out". The accused left and the others, after trying to explain to the manager that "it was just one of those things that happened, and it would be all right",

followed the accused to the Paris Grill (or Grill Cafe) nearby. There they ordered food and sat in a booth. The accused obtained a bottle of whiskey from some soldiers nearby, poured two glasses of water on the floor and put whiskey in the glasses. He drank quite a bit there. The accused next went into two drug stores, asking if they had any "sulphobenzadine". He was drunk at this time. They then returned to Captain Rebillot's apartment for a poker game with some other officers. They had numerous highballs during the evening. At about 11:30 the poker game ended, and the accused and two other officers drove to downtown Brigham and went to the Hotel Howard and the Hotel Brigham. The accused was drunk, talked loudly, used profanity, pounded on the door at one hotel and demanded a room without bedbugs, and accosted strangers on the street. He wanted to go to Ogden, Utah, and the two other officers drove him there. At a coffee shop in Ogden the accused obtained a bottle of whiskey. The accused then went into two hotels while drunk. They then returned to Brigham about 3 or 3:30 a.m. When they returned the accused woke up two other officers, broke the alarm clock of one of them against a radiator and then gave the owner \$5.00 with which to purchase another clock (R. 47-54, 96-106, 119-122, 250-256).

b. Specification 2, Charge I: On the evening of 4 December 1942, the accused and several other officers, with three nurses, Mrs. Rebillot and Mrs. Dorothy Hadden, dietician at the hospital, had a party in the recreation room of officers' quarters at the hospital. There was drinking and dancing. At about 10:15 p.m., the accused was sober. Later, about 11 p.m., he was drunk, or entering a state of drunkenness, and shortly afterward was seen drunk, in the washroom. The party ended about midnight, or earlier. At this time the accused was drunk, became angry because he said the others had not told him good night or were leaving without his consent, and threw a glass at the nurses, breaking it against the wall. The accused then wanted to go to Ogden or Salt Lake City. After some difficulty, he started a car, and from about 12:30 to about 1:30 a.m. (5 December) tried to get someone to go with him. About 2:30 a.m., the accused, who was drunk, returned to officers' quarters, awakened several officers, and tried to get them to take a drink (R. 55-64, 122-126, 161-168, 188-189).

About 9 p.m., on 5 December, the accused came to the cabin or apartment of Lieutenant Farrell, in Brigham City, and they had a bridge game. In the course of the evening, the accused, who was drunk, made several indecent remarks to Mrs. Farrell and to her mother, Mrs. Finney. He wiped his hands on the children's clothes, hanging up to dry in the bathroom, rather than use towels, broke two glasses in the kitchen sink, and stepped on the card table, knocking it over. The accused was at Captain Rebillot's home from about 2 a.m. to 7 a.m. (6 December) and

then returned to officers' quarters, drunk, where he required several officers to take a drink in his room (R. 75-78, 84-87, 127, 168-169, 227-228, 256-258).

c. Specification 3, Charge II: About 8:30 on the evening of 6 December, the accused, with Captain and Mrs. Rebillot, came to the home of Lieutenant Hatfield in Logan, Utah, while two lieutenants were there for dinner. The accused was drunk, and demanded an apology because Lieutenant Hatfield had invited the two lieutenants to dinner, without inviting him. Later in the evening the accused returned to Lieutenant Hatfield's home and pounded on the door (R. 109, 115-117, 189-190, 227-230, 248, 259-261).

d. Specification 3, Charge I: About 6:30 p.m., on 9 December, the accused came to the home of Lieutenant Farrell and asked for a drink. As Lieutenant Farrell had no whiskey, the accused left, and returned shortly with a quart of whiskey. The accused had about four drinks. Lieutenant Farrell and his wife were going to Logan, looking for a house to rent. The accused, Captain Rebillot and Mrs. Rebillot went with them. Lieutenant Farrell could not say that the accused was either sober or "really drunk" at that time. On arriving at Logan, Lieutenant Farrell and his wife went in search of a house, and the others went to the Bluebird Cafeteria, where Lieutenant and Mrs. Farrell joined them later. The accused had more drinks there and was drunk. He required Captain Rebillot to stand at attention, salute the accused, and sit on the floor. After they left the Bluebird, the accused went to a tavern nearby and was found there sitting in a booth with three girls. He wanted the three girls to go with the party to Lieutenant Hatfield's home, and they, after being assured by Mrs. Rebillot that it was all right, consented to do so. At Lieutenant Hatfield's home in Logan, no one was at home but the two children and a "baby tender", a girl about fourteen or fifteen years old. The accused made improper remarks to this girl, pulled coats off the hangers, scattered the contents of a purse and two kitchen drawers, and was drunk (R. 65-74, 87-95, 110, 117-118, 263-268).

e. Specifications 4 and 5, Charge I, and Specification 4, Charge III: About two or three o'clock on the afternoon of 12 December, the accused was seen drunk in the lobby of the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, and he introduced several strangers to other officers. Later, about six o'clock, he went to the desk at this hotel, trying to get a room. The room clerk was of the opinion that he was drunk. The accused, two other officers, and Miss Norma Anderson had dinner at the hotel. At this time the accused was sober according to one witness and drunk according to

another. The accused, other officers, and some girls left the hotel about 11:30 p.m., or later. The accused was drunk. He and some of the others went to the Aviation Club and remained there until about one o'clock. They then went to the Seeloh Hotel, the Utah Hotel, and Kwong Nam Low's. At the place last named the accused engaged in an altercation with two waitresses, called them "whores and prostitutes", threatened two young men, friends of the waitresses, with a knife, tried to get a soldier to join in the difficulty, and was drunk. There were about seventy-five people in Kwong Nam Low's. The party left there about three o'clock a.m. (13 December). The accused then returned to the hotel, drunk, and awakened two officers who had gone to bed (R. 146-147, 169-175, 191-196, 200-216, 225; Exs. 2, 3, 4).

f. Specification 6, Charge I and Specification 6, Charge II: About four o'clock in the afternoon of 14 December, the accused went to the Rebillot's cabin in Brigham City and had several drinks. About seven o'clock the accused and Mrs. Rebillot went to town to buy a steak for dinner. He was drunk at this time. Mrs. Rebillot telephoned her husband to come get her, which he did, and the accused returned to their cabin in the staff car. Mrs. Rebillot had only two plates; the accused put a saucer in his pocket and went back to town to find another plate to match it. He was drunk. The accused went to Peoples Drug Store in Brigham City about 7:30 p.m., asked for a plate to match the saucer, engaged in an altercation with the wife of the manager, embarrassed a sales girl by putting his arm around her and trying to make a date with her, offered whiskey to three enlisted men, made insulting remarks to military policemen who tried to get him to leave, and was intoxicated. There were many people in the drug store. About ten o'clock that evening the accused was seen in the finance office at Rushnell General Hospital by Second Lieutenant Mansford A. Cole, Officer of the Day. Several enlisted men were there at work. The accused took off his coat and blouse and wanted to fight one of the men. The accused grabbed the man, a sergeant, by the shirt or coat collar, but the sergeant did not move. The accused then cursed the sergeant. The accused then made an inspection of the hospitals. He had a bottle of liquor with him and drank from it in the diet kitchen of the maternity ward. As the accused was leaving the hospital, he tried to give a drink to a young lady who was coming in. He then went to the nurses quarters, but the head nurse would not admit him. In the opinion of Lieutenant Cole, the accused was drunk (R. 268-270, 273-295).

g. Specification 7, Charge I, and Specification 5, Charge II: About five-thirty or six o'clock in the afternoon of 15 December, the accused went to the Rebillot's cabin. He had been drinking, and

drank all the time he was there. He remained about two hours. The accused became indignant that Captain Rebillot could not go out to dinner with him, and was drunk when he left. About 8:45 that evening, the accused with another officer and two ladies was seen near the dining room entrance at the Ben Leonard Hotel, Ogden, Utah. The dining room was closed and the accused requested the hotel manager to open it. When the manager stated that it could not be opened on account of the labor situation accused replied "If you were in the army you would God damn soon open it". The accused was observed talking and arguing with several hotel guests in the lobby. He had a quart bottle showing in the pocket of his overcoat. He offered drinks to some soldiers from the bottle. Later the accused engaged in an argument with the night clerk at the desk, called the clerk a "God damn liar", and the manager threatened to call the military police. There were many people present in the lobby. The accused left the hotel for a time, but returned to the lobby about 11:30 p.m., and the argument flared up again. Accused offered to fight the manager and asked the latter to come outside. Finally, Major John C. Haslett, Corps of Military Police, came to the hotel, and the accused left with him. The accused was drunk while in the hotel on 15 December 1942. He had been assigned room No. 1005, which was found in a condition of disorder after his departure, with various broken articles in it. Broken crockery and glass were in the street below the window. The accused admitted to Second Lieutenant Mansford A. Cole that he had engaged in a "bombing raid" from the tenth floor. He had gone into rooms near No. 1006 and annoyed other guests. Two military policemen left Ogden with the accused about 1:00 a.m. on 16 December, and took him to Bushnell General Hospital. He "acted drunk" at that time, and required the military policemen to go through red lights, pass cars on the road, and drive at about sixty-five miles an hour. They left the accused at Bushnell General Hospital about 1:30 or 2:00 a.m. (E. 220-223, 270-272, 290, 301-322; Exs. 6, 7).

h. Specification 5, Charge I, and Specification 2, Charge III: About 1:15 a.m. on 16 December, the accused awakened Private Thomas F. Barra, Charge of Quarters, 34th General Hospital, and asked for the Officer of the Day. Two military policemen were with the accused. About 2:30 a.m. the accused was seen by Captain Leo F. Marre, Administrative Officer of the Day, Bushnell General Hospital, and the accused was trying to call the Officer of the Day of the 34th General Hospital on the telephone. The accused was drunk at this time, not staggering but not steady. The accused wanted to "review his troops". He had the officers and enlisted men of his organization (about 500)

awakened and assembled, and about 3:30 a.m. they were marching and counting cadence. The troops were marched by some of the officers by order of the accused, who was drunk. Afterward the accused had the men assembled in the mess hall, fed and dismissed. While at the mess hall (for about an hour) the accused had two or three of the officers make talks and tell jokes to the men (R. 128-134, 137, 156-160, 176-179, 196-198, 217-218, 232-233, 295-300, 327-332).

1. Specification 1, Charge III: From 1 December to 16 December the accused was present at the office two or three hours a day—the first part of this period, three or four hours a day, the latter part, after 9 December, about two hours a day. During this period accused had been drinking heavily and as stated above, had been drunk on numerous occasions. On cross-examination Captain Joseph R. Rebillot testified that the accused took charge of the 34th General Hospital about 1 November 1942, while it was at Fitzsimons Hospital, and that prior to the time when the organization moved to Bushnell General Hospital (1 December), the accused acted in a normal way at the office, was very strict and very much a detail man, worked hard when he worked, was not patient, was offensive at times, was strict about neatness, and was seen to take a drink only on two social occasions. After coming to Bushnell General Hospital, Captain Rebillot did not note much change in the accused at the office. The accused was suffering from sinus trouble and laryngitis. At Fitzsimons, Captain Rebillot and accused had not associated socially as they did at Bushnell. Between 7 and 16 December, according to Captain Rebillot's observation, the accused knew the difference between right and wrong, but "he didn't care". Captain Rebillot expressed the opinion that when drinking the accused was mentally sick and that when not drinking he was a brilliant man. The accused was "egocentric" (R. 200, 236-248, 324-325).

1. Specifications 1 and 3, Additional Charge: By letter of 18 January 1943, Headquarters Ninth Service Command, the accused was placed in the status of arrest in quarters at Fort Douglas, Utah. The limits of arrest were fixed by a letter of 27 January, and then enlarged by a letter of 1 February. The Station Hospital was not within the limits. By a letter dated 1 February, the accused was advised that it was reported that he had twice visited the Station Hospital, and that this was a violation of the arrest limits. It was stipulated that the accused received the last three letters on their respective dates (R. 334-338; Exs. 8, 9, 10, 11).

On the night of 3-4 February, First Lieutenant Russell J. Lyons, Station Hospital, Fort Douglas, who was Post Officer of the day,

saw the accused at the main mess about 10:30 p.m., and considered him to be "more drunk than sober". About 1:00 a.m. and after, the accused was seen by two nurses, an officer and a sergeant at various parts of the Station Hospital. A nurse heard a "commotion" in Ward 2, and found the accused there talking to the "Ward boys" and giving them candy bars. At the Station Hospital mess hall, the accused asked a corporal if he had amnesia and told him he "had better have it tonight" and that he (the accused) would "bash his head in". He was staggering, unsteady on his feet, talking loudly, and was drunk (R. 339-351).

k. Specifications 2 and 4, Additional Charges: On the night of 5-6 February, about 12:30 a.m., and later, the accused was observed at the Station Hospital by Captain Lloyd W. Robinson, Officer of the Day, and others. Captain Robinson assumed from his conduct that the accused was drunk. Captain Robinson had gone to bed, and sat on the edge of his bed in his pajamas, while the accused engaged him in an "unusual" conversation about the personal history of the accused. The accused was taken into custody about 1:30 a.m. at the Station Hospital, removed to the guardhouse, and then taken back to the hospital and placed in the prison ward. During this time the accused was drunk. An attempt was made at the hospital to make a blood test, but the accused resisted and refused, offered to "whip" two officers, and stated that he would sign a certificate that he was drunk. On leaving the hospital for the guardhouse, the accused threw away a bottle or flask, which was afterwards recovered. The bottle (Ex. 12) contained alcohol. Mrs. Margaret Milton, histologist, Station Hospital, identified the bottle as one which she had filled with alcohol and left at the laboratory about 4:30 on 5 February. The bottle disappeared from the laboratory during that night (R. 342, 351-374).

4. By stipulation, the defense introduced all of the testimony which had been heard on 17 February in support of a defense motion with respect to the mental condition of the accused on that date, which was denied. This testimony was in substance as follows: Doctor David A. Young, a medical doctor, specializing in neurology and psychiatry, had made a mental survey of the accused, based on history, questioning and examination. He formed an opinion that the accused showed irritability, resentment and lack of consideration of the feelings of subordinates, and was egocentric, self-centered, of a suspicious nature and sensitive. Doctor Young had the opinion further that the accused was not so free from nervous derangement or disease as to be able consistently to distinguish right from wrong and adhere to the right. He stated that such a condition is a gradual development over a period of months or years. On cross-examination of

Doctor Young it was brought out that the accused knew that he was "under court-martial" and who his counsel were; understood the details of the trial and what was taking place; had mental capacity to conduct his defense, without regard to whether it was well conducted or not, and to cooperate in his defense to a limited degree; and had a good memory. Doctor Young stated that there was a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the accused, but would not testify that he was insane; and he thought that it would be inadvisable for the accused to practice medicine at that time and that he should be given treatment in a psychiatric hospital. Major Clin B. Chamberlain, Medical Corps, chief of the neuro-psychiatric special section of Bushnell General Hospital, testified that he had specialized in "nervousness" and mental diseases, and had made a mental survey of the accused, consisting of scrutiny of the chart of physical examination, his own examination, and interviews. He had not formed a "full and entire" opinion of the mental condition of the accused, and could not answer definitely as to insanity or mental irresponsibility, though there were elements which led him to believe that such a condition was developing. He thought, but could not state definitely, that the accused was not able to cooperate fully or conduct his defense as a normal person. He was not able to say definitely whether the accused could "determine right from wrong", and was in doubt as to the sanity of the accused. On 19 January, Major Chamberlain had expressed the view that the conduct of the accused was due to alcoholic excess "in a person of ego-centric personality". On the basis of a more recent examination, he stated that the accused was well oriented, had an excellent memory, was loquacious, and was able to "pursue a goal idea". Colonel Robert W. Hardaway, Medical Corps, Commanding Officer of Bushnell General Hospital, testified that his official observation of the accused was quite limited, as the accused reported for duty about 1 December 1942, Colonel Hardaway was absent from the post from 12 to 22 December, and on his return he found the accused in arrest at the hospital. Colonel Hardaway had received the complete report of Major Chamberlain, and felt that there was reasonable doubt of the sanity of the accused, his mental capacity to "recognize right from wrong", and his ability to conduct himself in connection with the proceedings. His doubts were not based on personal observations but on information from others. He subsequently testified that the conduct of the accused at Fort Douglas had raised a reasonable doubt as to the mental capacity of the accused to judge right from wrong, and that the accused did not have such capacity; that he did not doubt the capacity of the accused to conduct his defense and understand the nature of the proceedings; and that, though he had a reasonable doubt, he would not express an opinion as to whether the accused was sane or insane (R. 4-34, 40-41, 375-376).

Documentary evidence (Ex. A) was introduced by stipulation, showing that the accused was examined and treated on 7, 12, 19 and 29 December 1942 for naso-pharyngitis and similar ailments (R. 376).

Brigadier General Omar H. Quade, Medical Corps, Fitzsimons Hospital, Denver, Colorado, became acquainted with the accused when the accused reported at Fitzsimons in July 1941, and observed his conduct very closely. The accused was at first hospital inspector, and on 2 May 1942 became Executive officer when General Quade took command of Fitzsimons. The accused was promoted twice while at Fitzsimons. General Quade stated that the accused was always at the office before the required duty hour and left after General Quade did. From his observation, the accused was diffident, far from arrogant, patient, kindly, cooperative, modest, tolerant, careful of the conventions of society, absolutely reliable, of excellent military appearance, neat, careful in judgment, precise in speech, punctual and temperate, and performed his duties in a superior manner. General Quade did not have many social contacts with the accused. On cross-examination, he stated that he was usually in the office from a few minutes before eight to five-thirty or a quarter to six, and that the accused came in before he did and left after he did each day. The accused voluntarily affirmed to General Quade that he would not drink. Colonel George F. Aycock, Medical Corps, first knew the accused as a lieutenant in 1927 at Washington, D.C., and later from 1931 to 1933 in the Canal Zone. The accused was extremely fond of his wife, an attractive, charming and beautiful woman. They had three children. The accused was diffident, sober in his habits, reliable, trustworthy, cooperative, and free from misconduct. While in the Canal Zone, Mrs. Murphy died, after a very short illness. The accused was in a state of depression, there were reports of an alcoholic escapade, and within about a month the accused left the Canal Zone. Colonel Aycock next saw the accused at Fitzsimons General Hospital. The accused had remarried and was happily married, but stated that he would never get over the loss of his first wife. The accused had a very high regard for General Quade, whose influence brought out the best in him. During approximately a year and a half, prior to 30 November 1942, while Colonel Aycock and the accused were together at Fitzsimons, the former observed that the accused was kind and courteous, cooperative, modest, tolerant, reliable, neat in appearance, in conformity with the conventions, concise in conversation, punctual and temperate. Doctor David A. Young formed the opinion that on and after 1 December 1942, the accused was not able "in all things" to distinguish between right and wrong, nor always adhere to the right, and it was based upon "knowledge of personality developments, upon the

knowledge of the development of abnormal personalities, warped conditions approaching psychosis" (R. 377-404).

The accused elected to remain silent.

5. By stipulation, the rebuttal testimony heard on 17 February was introduced in evidence. Captain Lloyd W. Robinson, Medical Corps, who had seen and talked with the accused four times after the middle of January, 1943 believed that the accused had mental capacity to conduct his defense, to distinguish right from wrong, and to understand the details of the trial, and that the accused was not insane. Although Captain Robinson was not a trained psychiatrist, he had spent some time at the Colorado Psychopathic Hospital, two months in the department of psychology at Denver General Hospital, and six months in the department of neurology and psychiatry, and had observed mental cases with some frequency in his ordinary practice (R. 34-40, 375-376).

6. a. The evidence shows clearly as to the eight Specifications, Charge I, that the accused was found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer, 34th General Hospital, Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City, Utah, on the dates and at the places alleged, except that the offense under Specification 2 was committed in Brigham City, instead of Ogden, which is an immaterial variance.

In the Manual for Courts-Martial it is stated with reference to the 85th Article of War that the commanding officer of a post, or of a command, or detachment in the field in the actual exercise of command, is constantly on duty (RCM, 1928, par. 145).

b. As to Specifications 1, 4, 5 and 6, Charge II, the evidence shows that the accused was drunk and disorderly while in uniform on the dates and at the public places alleged, and as to Specification 3, that he was drunk and disorderly while in uniform in the presence of other persons at the time and place alleged. The conduct of the accused (including such acts as making loud and profane complaints in a public restaurant, demanding an unjustified apology from a junior officer in his home and pounding on the door, engaging in an altercation with waitresses in which he called them whores and prostitutes and making threats with a knife in a public restaurant, offering drinks to enlisted men from a bottle, and engaging in an altercation with the desk clerk and using profane, abusive and insulting language in a hotel lobby and engaging in an altercation, making improper advances to a sales girl, and offering whiskey to enlisted men in a crowded drug store) was

Examination Medical Association dated 17 April 1941 submitted to The Judge Advocate General, with reference to the accused.

conspicuously disorderly.

The Manual for Courts-Martial, in stating instances of violation of the 95th Article of War, includes being grossly drunk and conspicuously disorderly in a public place (MCM, 1928, par. 151). According to Winthrop, drunkenness of a gross character committed in the presence of military inferiors, or characterized by some peculiarly shameful conduct or disgraceful exhibition of himself by the accused, constitutes a violation of the 61st (95th) Article of War (Winthrop's Military Law and Precedents, Reprint, p. 717).

c. As to the Specifications, Charge III, the evidence shows that from 1 to 16 December 1942 the accused was in his office only three or four hours a day at the most, as a result of his drinking and drunkenness during that period of time, and that early in the morning of 16 December, while drunk, he caused his entire command of approximately 500 men to be called out and marched near the hospital at about 3:30 a.m.

d. The evidence shows as to Specifications 3 and 4, Additional Charge, that the accused was, on 3 and 5 February 1943, drunk and disorderly while in uniform in the Station Hospital, at Fort Douglas, Utah.

e. As to Specifications 1 and 2, Additional Charge, it was shown that on 3 and 5 February, the accused, being in arrest, did break the restriction by going to the Station Hospital at Fort Douglas, which was beyond the limits of his restriction.

The offense of exceeding limits of arrest is included by Winthrop as a violation of the 62nd (96th) Article of War, rather than the 61st (95th) Article of War (Winthrop's Military Law and Precedents, Reprint, p. 727).

f. On a motion by the defense with reference to the mental condition of the accused at the time of trial, and on the question of the sanity of the accused at the time the offenses were committed, the evidence clearly shows that the accused was not insane, nor unable to understand and cooperate in his defense.

7. Careful consideration has been given to a letter from Mrs. J. R. Rebillot dated 30 March 1943 addressed to The Adjutant General, a letter from Margaret Murphy, sister of the accused, dated 26 May 1943 addressed to the President, and a petition signed by 43 members of the Iowa State Medical Association dated 29 April 1943 addressed to The Judge Advocate General, with references to the accused.

8. The accused is 46 years of age. The Army Register, 1943, shows his service as follows: "Lt. Col. A.U.S. 1 Feb. 42; Col. A.U.S. 20 Oct. 42.—1 Lt. M.C. 17 Aug. 27; accepted 20 Aug. 27; Capt. 18 Aug. 30; Maj. 18 Aug. 39." During his service as an officer 34 efficiency reports upon him have been rendered. One report, covering about 11 months, shows a rating of superior. Seventeen reports, covering about eight years, show general ratings of excellent. Two reports, covering about 10 months, show ratings of very satisfactory. Four reports, covering about 7 months, show ratings of average. Ten reports, covering about 3 1/2 years, show general ratings of satisfactory. The efficiency reports contain numerous remarks attesting to accused's efficiency and loyalty. Three reports contain adverse remarks relative to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor by accused. He was reprimanded three times (in 1933, 1934 and 1941) and admonished once (in 1936) for disorderly conduct due to excessive use of intoxicating liquor. Attached to his 201 file are three letters containing statements to the effect that prior to the sudden death of accused's wife in February, 1933, he did not drink intoxicating liquor to excess.

9. The court was legally constituted. No errors injuriously affecting the substantial rights of the accused were committed during the trial. The Board of Review is of the opinion that the record of trial is legally sufficient to support the findings of guilty except as to Specifications 1 and 2, Additional Charge, legally sufficient to support only so much of the findings of guilty of Specifications 1 and 2, Additional Charge, and the Charge as involves a finding of guilty in violation of the 96th Article of War, and legally sufficient to support the sentence and to warrant confirmation of the sentence. Dismissal is authorized upon conviction of a violation of the 96th Article of War, and mandatory upon conviction of a violation of the 85th (in time of war) and 95th Articles of War.

On Leave

Judge Advocate

Samuel M. Dwyer

Judge Advocate

F. J. Lullington

Judge Advocate

1st Ind.

War Department, J.A.G.O.,

- To the Secretary of War.

28 JUN 1943

1. Herewith transmitted for the action of the President are the record of trial and the opinion of the Board of Review in the case of Colonel Thomas B. Murphy (O-16974), Medical Corps.

2. I concur in the opinion of the Board of Review that the record of trial is legally sufficient to support the findings of guilty except as to Specifications 1 and 2, Additional Charge, legally sufficient to support only so much of the findings of guilty of Specifications 1 and 2, Additional Charge, and the Charge as involves a finding of guilty in violation of the 96th Article of War, and legally sufficient to support the sentence, and to warrant confirmation of the sentence.

The accused was found drunk while on duty as Commanding Officer of 34th General Hospital on eight separate occasions from 1 December to 16 December 1942 (Specs. 1-8, Chg. I), in violation of the 95th Article of War. He was drunk and disorderly while in uniform four times in public places, once in the presence of other persons at a private home, and twice in a Station Hospital (Specs. 1, 3-6, Chg. II and Specs. 3 and 4, Add. Chg.), in violation of the 95th Article of War. From 1 December to 16 December 1942, he drank intoxicating liquor to the extent that he rendered himself unfit for duty (Spec. 1, Chg. III), and on 16 December 1942, while under the influence of liquor, wrongfully and to the prejudice of military discipline caused approximately 500 men of his command to be drilled at about 3:30 a.m. (Spec. 2, Chg. III), in violation of the 96th Article of War. He was found not guilty of Specification 2, Charge II. Having been lawfully placed in arrest and restricted to the limits of Fort Douglas, Utah, exclusive of the Station Hospital, he broke the restriction by going to the Station Hospital on two occasions (Specs. 1 and 2, Add. Chg.), which in the opinion of the Board of Review was a violation of the 96th (not 95th) Article of War. I recommend that the sentence be confirmed, that the forfeitures be remitted and that the sentence as thus modified be carried into execution. Careful consideration has been given to a letter from Mrs. J. R. Rehillot dated 30 March 1943, a letter from Margaret Murphy, sister of the accused, dated 26 May 1943, and a petition signed by 43 members of the Iowa State Medical Association dated 29 April 1943, with reference to the accused.

3. Inclosed are a draft of a letter for your signature, transmitting the record to the President for his action, and a form of Executive action designed to carry into effect the recommendation made above.

Myron C. Cramer

3 Incls.

Incl.1- Record of trial.

Myron C. Cramer,

Incl.2- Dft. ltr. for sig. S/W.

Major General,

Incl.3- Form of Exec. Action. The Judge Advocate General.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1943. *7*

6.7 War
MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. DENNISON:

Some time ago you asked me to look into the case of Joseph A. Bissell, who wrote the attached letter to General Watson and stated that a previous letter which he had written to the President had cost him a commission for which he had applied.

I looked into this matter and found that the people who turned down Mr. Bissell's application for a commission were not familiar with the fact that he had ever written to the President. However, Mr. Bissell's file included some good recommendations from people with whom he had worked, along with one adverse recommendation. Having discovered this, I concluded that there was a chance that Mr. Bissell had failed to receive a commission because some one officer might have had a personal dislike for him. In view of this fact, I had the Officer Procurement Service reprocess Mr. Bissell's application for a commission and had Mr. Bissell interviewed by some officer who knew nothing of what had gone on before. I regret to say that this new interview also resulted in an unfavorable recommendation, and for this reason the Army Air Forces does not contemplate requesting Mr. Bissell's being commissioned.

I wrote Mr. Bissell on July 9th and told him that his previous letter to the President had absolutely nothing to do with his commission's being rejected. I told him that the people concerned with processing his application were not even aware of the fact that he had written to the President and that, in any case, the letter which he wrote to the President could not be considered detrimental.



x25-

B. W. Davenport
B. W. DAVENPORT,
Major, General Staff,
Asst. Secretary, General Staff. *x25-7*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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100-100-5800-5 (7/27/89)

Date- 7-25-59

Signature- *Paul D. Spicer*

ARMY AIR FORCES
HEADQUARTERS, FIELD SERVICES
AIR SERVICE COMMAND

PATTERSON FIELD, FAIRFIELD, OHIO

June 30, 1943.

Memorandum For: Major General Edwin M. Watson,
Secretary to the President,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

Subject: Reference letter to the President dated 3/10/43 and
your reply dated 4/7/43. SUBJECT: "A memorandum for
those charged with the defense of the United States".

The abovementioned letter of mine, recently cost me
a Commission in the Army Air Corps. A cable had arrived at our
office from General Eisenhower, requesting the services of a man
thoroughly versed in VHF. With the permission of Col. R.E. Burns,
I went to Washington to see Col. Wetzel, A.C., who approved and
expedited my Commission.

I received a number of excellent letters of
recommendation, copies of which are enclosed. However Major
Wm. Backus, our new officer in charge, (who had since been
transferred to Warner Robins Air Depot), sent through a very
sarcastic letter, mentioning the letter to the President, and
recommending no Commission.

I wanted that Commission for only one purpose; to
be able to get over to Algiers to supervise the installation,
operation and maintenance of VHF. Due to the very limited number
of persons with a comprehensive knowledge of this subject, I know
I can be of real help.

Am about to be transferred to the Hawaiian Defense
Command in my present civilian capacity, Engineer (Radio) P-4.
No objection to this but --the Army is running the show-- and
a civilian does not have much chance to do any worthwhile work
or make any decisions.

My turned down papers are in the Munitions Bldg.,
Officer Procurement, A.C., If you care to reverse the decision,
I know I'll be able to do a better job for Uncle Sam.

UNTIL JULY 10, at home

Joseph A. Bissell
Joseph A. Bissell
424 Amsterdam Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

C.F.
War

March 24, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold
Commanding General,
Army Air Forces

Dear Fwt:

The attached letter to the President
has been referred to me with the suggestion
that it might be of interest to the Army.
I am therefore sending it on to you for
study and whatever action you think the
situation merits.

EDWIN M. WATSON
Major General, U.S. Army,
Secretary to the President.

LD:rlk
Encl.

letter of Mar. 10 from Joseph A. Bissell, ^xArmy Air Forces,
Patterson Field, Fairfield, O.-- re stratosphere planes --
possibility of Hitler building them and invading New Eng.

x25-
x25-U
x4675-
x198
x249 official

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

M arch 17, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL WATSON:

Do you think this should be
taken up with the Army or not? What
to do about it?

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Summary of attached letter

Suggests Hitler might be able to produce 1,000 sub-stratosphere bombers, each capable of towing 2 large cargo gliders; cruising range 9,000 miles, capacity 50,000 pounds.

In meantime, he could get the best of his Army together, leaving small groups holding our attention at various fronts. During this period he would give the impressions he was planning to bomb the U.S. -- Boston, New York, and Washington.

New England, our heaviest producing area, is poorly equipped for home defense; obsolete equipment, small air force, etc. Therefore, a Paratroop invasion of these 1,000 bombers, carrying 13 divisions, could take over this rich industrial region along Atlantic Coast from Maine to N.J. Hitler would have our best aircraft factories -- Winchester, Colt, and Remington Arms -- General Electric, Westinghouse -- and several Navy Yards.

These bombers could be immediately released to shuttle to Greenland loaded with arms and munitions from the U.S. They would not be concerned with Navy interference, as Japanese would take care of that. The source of supply being practically cut off, England would probably soon fall.

Mr. Bissell, writer of attached letter, seems to think this is a possibility.

April 7, 1943.

Dear Mr. Bissell:

At the direction of the President your letter was referred to the military authorities for their information.

You may be sure that everything possible within the limits of our resources is being done to protect American shores from assaults of any kind.

Thank you very much for your letter, and with all good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

EDWIN M. WATSON
Major General, U. S. Army
Secretary to the President.

John A. Bissell, Esq.,
Headquarters, Air Service Command,
Patterson Field,
Fairfield, Ohio.

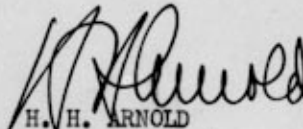
WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1943

Major General Edwin M. Watson,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington.

Dear Pa:

I have looked over the memorandum you recently sent me, setting out a scheme that Hitler might conceive for delivering a crushing blow to the United States. In my opinion German creative and military genius, formidable though it may be, is very much over-rated by the author. Nevertheless, as I know you will appreciate, we are doing and will continue to do everything possible, within the limits of our resources, to protect the American shores from assaults of this or any other kind.



H. H. ARNOLD
General, U. S. A.
Commanding General, Army Air Forces



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 24, 1943

Col. Smart

MEMORANDUM FOR: Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold
Commanding General,
Army Air Forces

Dear Pewt:

The attached letter to the President
has been referred to me with the suggestion
that it might be of interest to the Army.
I am therefore sending it on to you for
study and whatever action you think the
situation merits.

Edwin M. Watson

EDWIN M. WATSON
Major General, U.S. Army,
Secretary to the President.

2/30

ARMY AIR FORCES
HEADQUARTERS
AIR SERVICE COMMAND
PATTERSON FIELD, FAIRFIELD, OHIO

March 10, 1943

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

Sir:

The following letter conceived by the writer during a breakfast discussion on strategy with officers of Air Service Command was deemed sufficiently important to be brought to the attention of those charged with the defense of the United States. The transmittal is informal to insure its reaching the President.

SUBJECT: A Memorandum For Those Charged with the Defense of the United States.

TO: Office of the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The following memorandum is the result of the experience of one Government employee who has traveled extensively in the New England area and who has access to certain military documents which have proved the possibility as well as the probability of the statements to follow.

If I were Hitler, I would be scheming day and night, to find the most effective way to deliver a crushing blow to the United States. Why waste men and material on England if I can starve her by cutting off her supply. Actually my plan was formulated some six months ago, when I withdrew all but a token Air Force from the various theatres of War. Now conserving vital fuel, I started to produce sub-stratosphere bombers, each capable of towing two large cargo gliders, and with a freight capacity of 50,000 pounds; with a cruising range of 9,000 miles. These had No. 1 priority in all German war plants, and my goal was 1,000 of these monsters. Next I gathered the remnants of the best Army the world has ever seen, leaving the press crews from the occupied countries to hold out until I could train these remnants for the mission which will knock the United States out of the war. I have allowed the information about these bombers to be picked up by British Intelligence, and recently I promised

The United States, bombings of Boston, New York, and Washington. You see, I wish to impress upon the stupid American fools that it's bombs I'm sending over. They believe anything. My agents in America tell me that the entire production of war materials is being shipped, and flown out of the country as fast as it is produced.

The New England States comprise the heaviest productive areas. I know the disposition of the small, sleepy air and ground forces which occupy this area. I know of the erroneous strength figures which lull the Americans into a sense of false security. I know how poorly staffed and equipped the Air Force is on the home front, obsolete equipment, undertrained personnel.

Some fine morning the Northeastern United States will wake up to the most paralyzing Paratroop invasion I have yet conceived. One thousand of these transports, carrying thirteen air-borne divisions, will descend like avenging angels, and in a matter of a few hours, the richest industrial region in the world will be ours. Once in our hands, we have unlimited supplies of food and war materials so vital to the American war effort and, of course, we have many friends in America who will help us when the time comes. Within a few more hours these planes will be shuttling to Greenland loaded with arms and munitions. With the Atlantic coast from Maine to New Jersey in our hands, some of our surface ships might venture to augment the Air transports. We will immediately put into service all aircraft which we have taken from United Aircraft, Sikorsky, Grumman, Curtiss-Wright, Republic, and Brewster to name a few. The Gold mine of Winchester, Colt, and Remington Arms, plus General Electric and Westinghouse plants added and several Navy Yards and scores of other vital manufacturers are open to exploitation as only we know how to do it. We are not at all concerned with the possibility of the Navy interfering, for they have their hands full with our little Yellow allies. It will only be a matter of time until England falls.

Sounds fantastic, but, of course, the possibility of "Pearl Harbor" several days after Secretary Knox said "THE NAVY IS READY" sounded fantastic also. War is like a good game of chess ---- the long range, unseen, surprise moves are the deadliest.

JAB;PA

Joseph A. Bissell
Joseph A. Bissell
Technical Assistant to O.I.C.
V.H.F. Branch, Signal Section

G. F.
War

14 July 1943

Honorable Guy M. Gillette, X
United States Senate.

Dear Senator Gillette:

x133
x1143

The President referred to the Secretary of War your letter of May 11, 1942, concerning the status of Koreans resident within the United States Territory, and particularly concerning the case of Mr. Syung Woon Sohn. Before Mr. Stimson departed for his overseas trip he dispatched the attached letter to Mr. Syngman Rhee, Chairman of the Korean Commission in Washington. I believe Mr. Rhee's letter and the War Department reply will bring you up to date on the matter. X

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) J. J. McCloy

JOHN J. McCLOY,
Assistant Secretary of War.

JUL 7 1943

Mr. Syngman Rhee, Chairman,
The Korean Commission,
1766 Hobart Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rhee:

The War Department has given thorough consideration to your letters of 17 May 1943 and 14 June 1943 concerning the case of Mr. Syung Woon Sohn and the policy of the Hawaiian Department concerning Korean nationals, and a complete report has been received from the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department.

The Hawaiian Department notes that the relations between the military authorities and the members of the Korean community in Hawaii have been very satisfactory. As a consequence of the spirit of cooperation of the Korean nationals in Hawaii many privileges have been granted to them not generally granted to alien Japanese. For example, permission has been granted to alien Koreans to work on defense projects in restricted military areas and also to work on the waterfront, a privilege which is not accorded to alien Japanese nor to other enemy aliens. When the Office of the Military Governor controlled the issuance of permits authorizing liquor purchases, enemy aliens were denied the privilege of obtaining these permits; alien Koreans in Hawaii were granted these permits. In March, 1942, alien Koreans in Hawaii were exempted from the order freezing their funds. This was done upon local application with the approval of the Military Governor.

Koreans in Hawaii are granted virtually all of the privileges of friendly aliens, which is in accord with the statements made in my letter to you of 30 April 1942.

However, because of military necessity certain restrictions are deemed necessary in the interest of internal security. Among these restrictions is that for violation of which Mr. Sohn was arrested. You will note however that the sentence imposed on Mr. Sohn was suspended, which was done on the grounds that Koreans generally are not treated as enemy aliens.

I trust that you will understand the conditions which make necessary the few restrictions on Koreans still existing in Hawaii

Encl #2

and that their existence will in no way lead you to believe that the War Department ignores the admirable expressions of national integrity, hatred for the Japanese, and cooperation with the United States, which have been so evident on the part of your people.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War



file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Reference is made to your memorandum dated July 13, 1943 transmitting to this Department for appropriate action a letter to you dated July 12, 1943 from Dr. Syngman Rhee of the Korean Commission. *213*

This letter refers to a previous letter to you from Dr. Rhee, dated June 14, 1943, requesting you to take action on a case in Honolulu in which a Korean was tried as an enemy alien for a violation of the curfew regulations.

You may recall that you referred this previous letter to this Department in a memorandum dated June 15 and that the Department in reply submitted for your approval a draft letter to Dr. Rhee. You approved of this draft.

This draft letter was also approved by the War Department and a letter signed by an officer of this Department was finally dispatched to Dr. Rhee on July 12, 1943.

It would therefore appear that no reply need be made to Dr. Rhee's letter dated July 12, 1943, a copy of which has been made for the Department's files.



2.2.3.4

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

For appropriate action.

19 DR" F. D. R.

Ltr of 7/12/43 to the President from
Syngman Rhee, The Korean Commission,
Wash., D.C.; requesting reply to his
previous letter of June 14th.

The President will note from the attached correspondence that he asked Secretary Hull to acknowledge the previous letter from Mr. Rhee.

The Korean Commission
Washington, D. C.

July 12, 1943

THE WHITE HOUSE
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RECEIVED

His Excellency
Franklin Delano Roosevelt
President of the United States
The White House

Sir: *EB.*

On June 14, I wrote a letter (of which a copy is enclosed) to you, Your Excellency, asking you to issue an edict upholding the Justice Department's ruling that Koreans are friendly aliens.

In view of the fact that I have had no reply, I feel that I must once more write to Your Excellency on this matter. I do this only because, as the representative of 23 million Korean people, I know that the question of whether they are to be known as friendly or enemy aliens is one of such importance to them, that I feel compelled to humbly beseech you a second time to act on the behalf of these Hawaii and mainland Koreans who are suffering from the stigma of being classed with the Japanese as enemy aliens, when every indication points to the fact that they are friendly.

Yours very truly,

Syngman Rhee
SYNGMAN RHEE

Enclosure
SR/gbb

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June 14, 1943

The President
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As chairman of the Korean Commission and representative of more than twenty-three million Koreans, I humbly ask the privilege of calling Your Excellency's attention, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, to a decision of the Provost Court in Hawaii, which was approved by Lt. General Delos C. Emons, to the effect that the Koreans in the United States, including Hawaii, are enemy aliens, notwithstanding the Attorney General's decision, released on February 9, 1942, which was, in part as follows:

"Exempt from restrictions imposed upon alien enemies are: Austrians, Austro-Hungarians and Koreans who registered as such under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 and who have not since that time voluntarily become citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy or Japan."

We have repeatedly offered our services to the United States Government and we now repeat that offer; we ask for the privilege of joining the United Nations in their war against our common enemy, Japan.

Since December 7, 1941, the declaration of war between Japan and the United States automatically terminated all diplomatic relations between these two nations. It would seem that this should result in the continuation of the former treaty relations between the United States and Korea which had been interrupted by Japan's annexation of Korea.

We believe that Koreans in the United States and territories are entitled to the same privileges that American citizens enjoyed in Korea before the Japanese occupation. The treaty of 1882 between the United States and Korea was never abrogated.

Your Excellency, I beseech you, as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, to issue an edict upholding the Justice Department's ruling that Koreans are friendly aliens.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Syngman Rhee

SYNGMAN RHEE

Enclosures-2
SR/gbb

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

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7 July 1943

The President

The White House

Dear Mr. President:

Inclosed is a copy of a Memorandum for the Chief of Staff prepared by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, and a copy of a letter which I am sending to Mr. Syngman Rhee, Chairman of the Korean Commission. Also inclosed is a copy of the first indorsement, dated 12 June 1943, from the Hawaiian Department to the A. C. of S., G-2, which is referred to as Tab I in the Memorandum for the Chief of Staff.

These papers will indicate to you the present position of the War Department in regard to the matter brought up by Senator Gillette's letter to you dated 11 May 1943 which was transmitted to my office from you by letter of 25 May 1943.

Respectfully yours,

Henry L. Stimson

- 4 Incls: Secretary of War
- Incl 1. Memo for the Chief of Staff
dtd 6-29-43 (cpy)
 - Incl 2. Ltr to Mr. Syngman Rhee frm S/W (cpy)
 - Incl 3. 1st Ind to A.C. of S., G-2 dtd 6-12-43
frm Hawaiian Dept. (cpy)
 - Incl 4. Ltr to The President dtd 5/11/43
frm Senator Gillette
 - Incl.5. Ltr to Senator Gillette dtd 7/14/43
frm John J. McCloy

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OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Iolani Palace, Honolulu, T.H.,
12 June 1943. TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

1. For the most part the relations between the military authorities and the members of the Korean community in Hawaii have been very satisfactory. Generally, they have displayed a willingness to cooperate which has in many instances proved a distinct help to the Military Governor.

2. As a consequence of this spirit of cooperation, it has been possible to grant them privileges not generally granted to alien Japanese. For example, permission has been granted to alien Koreans to work on defense projects in restricted military areas and also to work on the waterfront, a privilege which is not accorded to alien Japanese nor to other enemy aliens. When the Office of the Military Governor controlled the issuance of permits authorizing liquor purchases, enemy aliens were denied the privilege of obtaining these permits; alien Koreans, however, were granted these permits. In March 1942, alien Koreans in Hawaii were exempted from the order freezing their funds. This was done upon local application with the approval of the Military Governor. These considerations were granted partly on the basis of the cooperative spirit with which Koreans have worked with the Military Governor and partly on the basis that the privileges accorded were not considered in any way detrimental to considerations of internal security.

3. On the other hand it has been the consistent policy of the Military Governor to classify alien Koreans as enemy aliens for the purpose of the curfew law, the possession of explosives, arms and ammunition and radio transmitting sets, etc., all of which have been considered by both Navy and Army Intelligence essential restrictions in the interest of internal security.

4. This classification is effected by definition of the term "enemy alien" contained in the General Orders of the Military Governor. This definition does not specifically mention Koreans as such. It is modeled on the wording set forth in Section 21, Title 50, U.S.C.A. and reads as follows:

"The term 'enemy alien' or 'alien enemy', as used in this General Orders or in any other General Orders of the Military Governor, unless the use thereof in such General Orders clearly indicates otherwise, shall include, and hereby is defined to mean, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Japan, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, or of any other nation or government hostile to the United States, who are within the Territory of Hawaii."

Signature - *AWF*
Date: JAN 21 1972
Hawaii State Archives
Incl # 3

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5. Available census figures indicate that in 1940 there were 6,851 Koreans in the Territory of Hawaii. Of this total, 4,462 were American citizens of Korean ancestry and 2,389 alien Koreans. As of January 31, 1942, the total Korean population in the Territory was 6,311. Presumably the 1940 ratio of the number of aliens compared to the number of citizens applied approximately. Of this total of 6,311 there were 3,636 men and 2,685 women. Approximately thirty-five percent of the male alien adults came to Hawaii via Japan, or have visited Japan from Hawaii.

6. In the particular Provost Court case which is the subject of both Senator Gillette's letter and that of Mr. Rhee, the defendant, Syung Woon Sohn, an alien Korean, was found guilty of violating the curfew law applicable to enemy aliens. A fine was imposed, payment of which was suspended.

7. Local Koreans presumably recognized the possibilities in this situation for a test case, and a local attorney, Willson C. Moore, was employed both to represent the defendant and assist publicity in the local press. Except for this, little publicity would have attended the conviction. For the most part the publicity played upon the emotional issue involved and none of the publicity was concerned with bringing out the many considerations accorded to alien Koreans which have been mentioned above. At the same time, some reliable Koreans verbally expressed their disturbance over the publicity given this case and the efforts to make an issue of it.

8. An appeal was taken from this decision to Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department and Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii. By letter dated 31 May 1943, Lieutenant General Emmons sustained the conviction. Except for an announcement in the local papers that the conviction had been sustained, there has been no further publicity.

9. At no time was there any excitement in the community. After the original conviction, the Office of the Military Governor received a total of four letters, all of which were from Koreans or representatives of Koreans, and all of them pertained to the consideration of the appeal. No letters have been received since the conviction was sustained.

10. In paragraph 2 of the basic communication, 27 May 1943, mention is made of the evident misimpression conveyed in the letters of 30 April 1942 from the Secretary of War to Mr. Rhee that the terms of the letters pertained not only to service personnel of Korean ancestry but also to civilians. This misimpression existed locally; one of the letters received by the Military Governor attached a copy of this letter from the Secretary of War to Mr. Rhee.

Date-

JAN 31 1972

Signature-

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11. The policy of considering alien Koreans as enemy aliens for those purposes deemed essential to the interests of internal security was formulated only after careful consideration by the Hawaiian Department Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, 14th Naval District, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. When the General Orders of the Military Governor were rescinded and a new series issued 10 March 1943 the matter was again considered and the restrictions were retained. After the conviction of Syung Woon Sohn and the filing of the appeal, the matter was referred on 9 May 1943 to the intelligence agencies once more. In view of the ruling of the Attorney General dated 19 February 1942 that Koreans would be regarded as friendly aliens, the Federal Bureau of Investigation declined to submit a recommendation. The Department Military Intelligence and the District Intelligence Office, 14th Naval District, reiterated the necessity of continuing the policy of considering alien Koreans as enemy aliens for the purpose of the curfew law. The Navy Intelligence office was particularly insistent that alien Koreans in Hawaii should retain their present status as enemy aliens and should not be regarded as friendly aliens.

12. In addition to the considerations already mentioned, both Army and Navy Intelligence considered certain other specific reasons prevented any change in the established policy of classifying alien Koreans as enemy aliens for purposes related to internal security. Some of the more significant reasons listed by them are as follows:

(a) Many Korean aliens in Hawaii have numerous ties with Japan including families or relatives in Korea or Japan itself, and many of them have made trips to Korea and Japan;

(b) Many of them have connections which might allow them to sell their services to the highest bidder. Kilsoo Haan, Washington representative of the Sino Korean Peoples League is known to have a private pipeline of information from Tokyo which could be assumed to work in both directions; and Navy Intelligence states that he has been employed as an informant by both the Japanese Consulate and the United States Intelligence Services;

(c) The leaders of the Korean nationalist movements appear to be opportunists who are more interested in personal aggrandizement than they are in organizing a movement representing a sincere expression of a people who desire to maintain their own national integrity;

(d) Language considerations would make counter intelligence and police coverage more difficult if alien Koreans were classified as friendly aliens. It is almost impossible to distinguish between Koreans and Japanese by sight alone, and Japanese who speak Korean might try to represent themselves as Koreans;

Franklin
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Date- JAN 31 1992

Signature- RHP

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(e) Recognition of the Koreans as friendly aliens might provide an opening wedge for the Formosans, Okinawans, and other colonists not of pure Japanese blood.

(f) Under the present policy the restrictions for purposes of internal security are not severe and it only affects approximately 2,500 alien Koreans in the community. On the other hand, to exempt these Koreans from these restrictions would put an unnecessary strain on the intelligence agencies. The limited restrictions presently imposed on alien Koreans have provided sufficient control without this necessity for processing through Alien Hearing Boards. To subject these Koreans, both citizen and alien, to hearing board processing as has been done with numerous Japanese would, we believe, invite further unrest and give their leaders a stronger platform for protest.

13. By radiogram dated 21 May 1943 the War Department concurred in the proposal of Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons to sustain the Provost Court conviction, after a factual statement of the policy had been directed to the Assistant Secretary of War by radiogram dated 17 May 1943.

14. For your information Alfred Tozzer, Director of the Honolulu branch of the Office of Strategic Services prepared and forwarded to Washington a memorandum dated May 13, 1943, stating that the present agitation is exaggerated and points out the various subversive activities as well as the purely opportunistic background of the Korean leaders.

ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR.
Lieutenant General, United States Army
Commanding General, Hawaiian Department
Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii

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DDO DIR. 5572.2 (2/27/68)

Date- JAN 31 1972

Signature- *RAH*

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MID 201.2 Koreans

SECRET

By Authority of the
A. C. of S., G-2 W. D. G. S.
Date 1943 6/26/43

29 June 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF: ⁴²⁵⁻¹¹

Subject: Korean People

I. Discussion.

1. A letter dated 30 April 1942 (Tab A) was dispatched over the signature of the Secretary of War to Mr. Syngman Rhee, Chairman of the Korean Commission, Washington, D. C., stating "the War Department has issued instructions to all field commanders to inform all concerned that Koreans who registered as such under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 and who have not since that time voluntarily become citizens or subjects of enemy nations shall be exempt from restrictions imposed upon enemy aliens". This letter was prepared in the Office of the Military Personnel Division, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, Washington, D. C., from which office it has been determined that the "instructions to all field commanders" refers to a letter dated 25 April 1942, Subject: Soldiers of Korean Parentage (Tab B), a copy of which was sent to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, by a letter dated 28 November 1942 (Tab C).

2. The 25 April letter (Tab B) states that soldiers of Korean parentage and Korean nationals who are enlisted or inducted into the Army of the United States are entitled to every consideration and right accorded soldiers whose parents are of nations friendly to the United States. The second paragraph of this letter notes that the Department of Justice has issued instructions that Koreans shall be exempt from restrictions imposed upon enemy aliens. Thus the matter quoted in the 30 April letter (Tab A) is not the substance of the instructions to all field commanders issued by the War Department but merely repeats the War Department statement that such is the policy of the Department of Justice, giving the impression, however, that the policy is that of the War Department itself. The substance of the War Department policy as set out in the 25 April letter (Tab B) is confined solely to Army personnel and does not concern Korean nationals who are not in the military service.

3. The Office of the A. C. of S., G-2, War Department had no notice of the letter of 30 April 1942 (Tab A) until May of 1943 at which time a letter from Mr. Rhee to the Secretary of War dated 17 May 1943 (Tab D) was referred to the A. C. of S., G-2 for preparation of reply. Mr. Rhee's letter of 17 May (Tab D) sets out the facts of the arrest of one Syung Woon Sohn, a prominent Korean leader in Hawaii, on 28 March 1943 for being on the streets during blackout without a pass, which pass is required to be possessed by any enemy alien.

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The Provost Court in Hawaii sustained the arrest and imposed a fine, payment of which was suspended. Mr. Rhee protested this treatment of Koreans as enemy aliens as being in direct conflict with the War Department policy as set out in the 30 April letter (Tab A). Reply was made to Mr. Rhee by letter of 31 May 1943 (Tab E) over the signature of the Secretary of War stating that information was being obtained from the Hawaiian Department as an aid to the preparation of an adequate reply to Mr. Rhee's letter. The 31 May 1943 letter (Tab E) was sent at the request of the A. C. of S., G-2.

4. By letter dated 25 May 1943 (Tab F) the President of the United States forwarded to the Secretary of War a letter dated 11 May 1943 (Tab G) from Senator Guy M. Gillette to the President which set out the facts of Mr. Sohn's arrest and asked that executive action be taken to correct the situation resulting in the treatment of Koreans as enemy aliens. The President's letter to the Secretary of War asked that the Secretary give consideration to the matter and take such action as the Secretary should deem appropriate.

5. By letter dated 27 May 1943 (Tab H) the A. C. of S., G-2, War Department, requested of the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department information concerning Sohn's case and the policy of the Hawaiian Department in regard to Korean nationals. The Commanding General, Hawaiian Department answered the A. C. of S., G-2 by first indorsement dated 12 June 1943 (Tab I) stating that although many restrictions imposed on enemy aliens have not been imposed on Koreans, nevertheless, considerations of internal security, which are set out at length in the indorsement, made it necessary to treat the Koreans as enemy aliens for the purposes of certain restrictions. The Hawaiian Department stated that this policy has been adopted after continuous and careful consideration by the Hawaiian Department Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

6. By letter dated 14 June 1943 (Tab J) to the Secretary of War, Mr. Rhee again asked for action to be taken concerning the War Department Korean policy, referring again to the 30 April 1942 letter (Tab A) and inclosing a letter from the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department to Mr. Sohn's attorney upholding the Provost Court's decision. (Tab K)

7. On 21 May 1943 a radiogram was sent from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War to the Hawaiian Department concurring in the Hawaiian Department's position in the Sohn case and in its policy regarding Koreans in Hawaii. On 27 May 1943 a letter was sent from Colonel William P. Scobey, Office of the Assistant Secretary of War to Mr. J. R. Farrington, House of Representatives delegate from Hawaii, stating that Koreans are classified as enemy aliens by the Hawaiian Department because of military necessity but that they are accorded virtually all of the privileges of friendly aliens and that Sohn's sentence was suspended on the ground that Koreans generally are not considered as enemy aliens.

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Date- JAN 31 1972

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8. The Office of Strategic Services has a file on the status of Koreans in Hawaii (See Tab L) which has been reviewed by this office and which indicates that the protests of Koreans in Hawaii have been few and that the strength of the protests in Washington is caused by the desire of Korean political leaders in Washington to further their own ends, although it is pointed out that the Sohn case could well be used as propaganda by the Japanese in the Far East.

II. Action recommended.

1. It is recommended that the policy regarding Koreans adopted by the Hawaiian Department be continued in force for the reasons set out in the first indorsement of 12 June 1943 (Tab I).

2. It is further recommended that a letter be sent to Mr. Rhee over the signature of the Secretary of War substantially such as that set forth in the attached draft (Tab M) and that copies of the letter and of this memorandum be sent to The President, to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War and to the Office of Strategic Services.

GEORGE V. STRONG,
Major General,
A. C. of S., G-2.

14 Incls:

Incl 1. Ltr to The President w/incls
Incl 2 - 14. Tabs A-M

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DDO DIR 13004.0 (8/27/58)

Date- JAN 31 1972
Signature- RHP

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CPH
OK you do it!
JDR
6-23-43

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June 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Reference is made to your memorandum of June 15, 1943 with which you sent the Department a letter addressed to you by Dr. Syngman Rhee of the Korean Commission.

After careful consideration the Department believes that you may wish to have an officer of this Department acknowledge Dr. Rhee's letter.

The incident to which Dr. Rhee refers was a violation of the curfew regulations in Honolulu by a Korean who is a supporter of a Korean faction led by Dr. Rhee. There would seem to be no question of the guilt of the party involved in this case. The incident was apparently seized upon by those Koreans as an opportunity to obtain publicity for political purposes. It is understood that certain Koreans hope to use this incident in an attempt to have all Koreans specifically exempted from all regulations applying to enemy aliens. It is further understood that the security agencies of the War, Navy and Justice Departments feel that it would be unwise at this time to exempt specifically all Koreans from the designation as enemy aliens.

According

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According to an Associated Press despatch of May 12, 1943, ^{Eugene M.} Senator Gillette has written to you in regard to this question. The Department has no record of any correspondence which you may have had with the Senator on this subject; but it seems that it would be desirable to have any reply made to Dr. Rhee conform fully with any remarks made to Senator Gillette.

The belief that certain Koreans are making an effort to use this case as a lever to further their political purposes is borne out by the tenor of Dr. Rhee's letter to you. It would seem desirable to avoid, if possible, the linking of a minor case, such as the one in question, involving merely an infraction of the curfew regulations, with important and complicated military and political questions such as the future government of Korea and the future relationship of this Government with Korea. These questions involve not only the several factions of Koreans but also groups of other aliens who seek recognition as political entities or as representatives of political entities. These questions also involve other interested governments.

It is believed that if you were to reply personally to Dr. Rhee's letter, Dr. Rhee might well attempt, either publicly or privately, to use your reply to further his political objectives. The Department has, therefore,

therefore, prepared for your consideration a draft reply to Dr. Rhee to be signed by an officer of the Department.

If you should approve the Department's suggestion for a reply to Dr. Rhee, we shall, of course, confer with the War Department to obtain that Department's approval of the letter to Dr. Rhee.

If, however, you would desire to reply personally to Dr. Rhee the Department will, of course, be glad to prepare a draft for your signature.

Dr. Rhee's letter is returned herewith, a copy having been made for the Department's files.

Enclosures:

1. To Dr. Syngman Rhee.
2. From Dr. Rhee, June 14, with enclosures. (Ret'd)

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In reply refer to
FE

My dear Dr. Rhee:

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 14, 1943, addressed to the President, in which you refer to a recent decision of a Provost Court in Honolulu which found Mr. Syng Woon Sohn guilty of violation of the curfew regulations in force in Honolulu.

You are no doubt aware that Koreans in Honolulu are given in many instances special privileges not given to enemy aliens. You will realize, of course, that the special conditions prevailing in Honolulu and nearby areas make it imperative that the Commanding General in the discharge of his high responsibilities be given full authority under the laws in force in those areas. There can be no doubt that the Commanding General has acted in complete conformity with the laws and regulations in force at this time. The extent to which aliens are exempted from certain regulations can best be determined in the light of each particular case and its attendant circumstances. The responsibilities of the commanders in war areas make it undesirable to attempt to limit their jurisdiction by blanket rulings which cannot in all instances and under all foreseeable circumstances be wisely applied to all areas.

In previous correspondence the Department has pointed out to you that the problem of Korea and the future of the Koreans is one which is receiving constant study, that numerous and generous concessions have been made by various agencies of this Government to Koreans not only in

continental

Dr. Syngman Rhee,
The Korean Commission,
1766 Hobart Street NW.,
Washington, D. C.

continental United States but also in the Hawaiian Islands that officers of this Government are always ready and will to give serious study to views relating to Korea presented by persons interested in the Korean situation, and that questions relating to Korea are of concern not only to this country but to others of the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,

Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE STATE DEPARTMENT:

R

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY
FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F.D.R.

Ltr of 6/14/43 to the President from Syngman Rhee, The Korean Commission, Washington, D. C.; (1766 Hobart St., N.W.); beseeching the President to issue an edict upholding the ruling by the Dept of Justice that Koreans are friendly aliens; enclosures: copy of ltr to Mr. Rhee from the Sec of War (undated), and copy of ltr of 5/31/43 from Lt. Gen Delos C. Emmons, Hawaii, to Mr. Willson C. Moore, Atty for Syung Woon Sohn, 313 McCandless Bldg., Honolulu, T.H., approving decision of the Provost Court in Hawaii that Koreans are enemy aliens. Mr. Stimson's ltr was reply re difficulties experienced by Korean nationals or soldiers of Korean parentage.

The Korean Commission
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
JUN 14 3 10 PM '43
RECEIVED
June 14, 1943

The President
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As chairman of the Korean Commission and representative of more than twenty-three million Koreans, I humbly ask the privilege of calling Your Excellency's attention, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, to a decision of the Provost Court in Hawaii, which was approved by Lt. General Delos C. Emmons, to the effect that the Koreans in the United States, including Hawaii, are enemy aliens, notwithstanding the Attorney General's decision, released on February 9, 1942, which was, in part, as follows:

"Exempt from restrictions imposed upon alien enemies are: Austrians, Austro-Hungarians and Koreans who registered as such under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 and who have not since that time voluntarily become citizens or subjects of Germany, Italy or Japan."

We have repeatedly offered our services to the United States Government and we now repeat that offer; we ask for the privilege of joining the United Nations in their war against our common enemy, Japan.

Since December 7, 1941, the declaration of war between Japan and the United States automatically terminated all diplomatic relations between these two nations. It would seem that this should result in the continuation of the former treaty relations between the United States and Korea which had been interrupted by Japan's annexation of Korea.

We believe that Koreans in the United States and territories are entitled to the same privileges that American citizens enjoyed in Korea before the Japanese occupation. The treaty of 1882 between the United States and Korea was never abrogated.

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Your Excellency, I beseech you, as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, to issue an edict upholding the Justice Department's ruling that Koreans are friendly aliens.

Yours very truly,

Symon Rhee
SYNGMAN RHEE

Enclosures - 2
SR/gbb

C O P Y

C O P Y

TERRITORY OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR
IOLANI PALACE
HONOLULU, T. H.

31 May 1943

Mr. Willson C. Moore ×
~~Attorney for Syung Woon Sohn~~
313 McCandless Building
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your appeal from the findings of the Provost Court of Honolulu in the case of The Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Syung Woon Sohn, Case #2138-43, involving a curfew violation.

The statement of facts together with the memorandum of authorities submitted by you as attorney for the defendant Syung Woon Sohn have been carefully considered. I desire to inform you that the findings and judgment of the Provost Court are sustained.

Sincerely yours,

~~Delos C. Emmons~~ × (signed)
Lieutenant General, United States Army
Commanding General, Hawaiian Department
Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

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C O P Y

Mr. Syngman Rhee, Chairman,
The Korean Commission,
1766 Hobart Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rhee:

I regret that necessary investigations have occasioned a delay in replying fully to your letter of March thirtieth, acknowledgement of which was made by The Adjutant on April sixth.

The War Department has issued instructions to all field commanders to inform all concerned that Koreans who registered as such under the Alien Registration Act of 1940, and who have not, since that time, voluntarily become citizens or subjects of enemy nations, shall be exempt from restrictions imposed upon enemy aliens. Field commanders have been directed to examine into the handling of the matters brought out in your communication and to take immediate action to correct any injustice done to your countrymen and their descendants.

I am fully appreciative of the feelings of the many loyal Koreans now resident in this country who have never been in sympathy with the government imposed upon their homeland by military conquest. I am convinced that, by and large, these people are sincere believers in democracy and are loyal to the United States.

I thank you for bringing this matter to my attention and I would appreciate knowing of any subsequent difficulties experienced by Korean nationals or soldiers of Korean parentage.

Very sincerely,

(Sgd.) HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

Confidential

July 30, 1943.

L. F.
War

Dear General George:

The President was much interested in the Air Manual which you forwarded with your letter of July twenty-sixth. He has asked that it be kept in his Map Room, which is under the supervision of his Naval Aide, Admiral Wilson Brown. Will you, therefore, be good enough to have any corrections or revisions sent directly to Admiral Brown.

With assurance of the President's appreciation, and with kind personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

EDWIN M. WATSON
Major General, U. S. Army
Secretary to the President.

~~Major General H. L. George, <~~
Commanding, Air Transport Command,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7-28-43

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMIRAL BROWN: x50-10

Dear Wilson:

I am turning over to you this secret manual and am asking General George if he will be good enough to send any changes or corrections to you directly, inasmuch as the book will be kept in the President's Map Room, under your supervision.

General George's letter is also attached hereto.

E.M.W.

FROM: APATO/PL/WHH		SUBJ. NAME	
DATE: 7-27-43		NO: 05 7/27/43	
TYPE: Memorandum		FILE DESIGNATION:	
SUBJECT: "INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION PLANNING MANUAL"			
TO: President Roosevelt			
DATE: 7/27/43	DATE:	DATE:	DATE:
ACTION: DIVISIONAL FILE COPY			

~~SECRET~~

July 26, 1943

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to present, with the approval of the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, a loose-leaf manual entitled, "International Air Transportation Planning Manual". This was prepared by the Plans Division, Air Transport Command, with the assistance of the State, Navy and Commerce Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Office of Strategic Services, the Office of Lend Lease Administration and the Government Printing Office.

The objective of the manual is to present in clear and simple terms and in one book, a large portion of the basic factual information, which must be known by those who have the responsibility for determining international aviation policy.

All sections of the manual will be revised from time to time, as necessary, to keep them current. Certain sections are still in preparation. These will be furnished to you as soon as they have been completed.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) H. L. GEORGE

H. L. GEORGE
Major General, U.S.A.
Commanding

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Case I. Specie*

*Manual To
Map Room 7/28/43*

*x249 Official
x25-D*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

August 10, 1943.

Roosevelt Library

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- Carl L. Spicer

Letter dated 7/16/43-
filed 5153.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

x
Some time ago Mr. Maury Maverick wrote you in behalf of Thomas W. Nicholson, who had been ordered by general court-martial to be discharged from the service. Mr. Maverick was of the opinion that Nicholson had received a very harsh sentence and he was anxious to have Mr. Nicholson reinstated. You referred Mr. Maverick to me and I have talked with him several times and have also talked with Mr. Nicholson. We decided on adopting the procedure of having Nicholson apply for appointment as a Flight Officer and started to take the necessary steps toward this end.

However, since Mr. Nicholson made his application it has been learned that this young man, on at least one occasion, has represented himself as an officer in the Army of the United States in order to obtain money under false pretenses. This matter has been called to the attention of both the War Department and Mr. Maverick, and, as a result, Mr. Maverick has told me over the 'phone that he would write me a letter rescinding his recommendation regarding Nicholson. I pass this information on to you for your files.

x5153
x25

B. W. Davenport

B. W. DAVENPORT,
Major, General Staff,
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

x25-7



DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

By

MAY 29 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Emm

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

16 August 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BARNES:

In looking into the matter of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph F. O'Brien's selection to head the National Service Life Insurance Division of the Adjutant General's Office I have talked with the highest War Department authorities who might be concerned with such a selection and have also reviewed all the records involved.

The facts briefly are these: Colonel O'Brien is considered highly unsuitable temperamentally, professionally, and by reputation, for the assignment in question. This officer began his service in the Insurance Section by displaying a markedly uncooperative attitude and he repeatedly attempted to deal directly with higher echelons without reference to his immediate superiors, despite instructions to the contrary. So far as can be determined, these actions were designed only to advance his personal aims and ambitions. On one occasion Colonel O'Brien appeared without authority before a Congressional Committee and presented testimony entirely contrary to that agreed upon by the Veterans' Administration, the War Department, and the Bureau of the Budget. This action considerably embarrassed the Secretary of War and prompted an official request by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to justify the presentation of testimony known to be contrary to the program of the President.

Just before Colonel O'Brien's relief from the Insurance Section his superiors were instructed to reduce the Section's officer strength from a total of eleven to a total of three. About the same date Colonel O'Brien completed action on an official matter without the knowledge or consent of his superiors and in utter disregard for their specific orders to the contrary. In view of this incident, the Colonel's disinclination or inability to conform to instructions, and the necessity for reducing the officer strength of the Insurance Section, Colonel O'Brien's relief from this section was recommended and effected on April 24th. Since his relief, relations between the War Department and the Veterans' Administration have shown a decided improvement. Although it is not known that the Veterans' Administration would have advocated this officer's relief, the improved relations with the Veterans' Administration since Colonel O'Brien's reassignment and the series of events leading up to reassignment would seem to indicate that the Veterans' Administration looked with approval on this officer's transfer.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972
BY *[Signature]* *[Stamp]* MAY 29 1975

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

While Mr. Patman has recommended Colonel O'Brien's retention in Washington on grounds that his wife is an invalid, I have been given to understand that the Colonel has applied for admission to the School of Military Government with a view to an extended overseas assignment. Of course, this has nothing to do with the subject of Colonel O'Brien's fitness for assignment as head of the Insurance Section, but his application for ultimate overseas service is difficult to reconcile with any desire on his part to remain with his family in Washington.

I am sending this information to you in memorandum form because it occurred to me that you might like to discuss this matter with Mr. Patman rather than to write to him.

B. W. Davenport

B. W. DAVENPORT,
Major, General Staff,
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

~~DOD DIR 5200.2 (2/27/52)~~

Date- 9-15-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1978

By *gs* NAES Date **MAY 29 1975**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ //

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

August 24, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

Several days ago you asked me to inquire confidentially about the circumstances surrounding the relief of Chaplain George W. Turner from military service and his return to civilian life. X

The Chief of Chaplains has advised me that Chaplain Turner was discharged as a result of his church's having withdrawn its ecclesiastical indorsement. Chaplain Turner's 201 file indicates that the church's action was instigated by a most immoral letter which had been written by Chaplain Turner and which had been picked up by the censors. I have not seen this letter because the Chief of Chaplains has expressed the opinion that it is of such a nature that it would not be to anyone's interest for it to be disseminated. However, the Chief of Chaplains has stated that he believes that the attached copy of excerpts from a letter written to Chaplain Turner will best express the attitude of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains in this case.

B. W. Davenport
B. W. DAVENPORT
Major, General Staff,
Asst. Secretary, General Staff. X 25-7

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

~~DECLASSIFIED~~

~~DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)~~

Date- 2-25-59

Signature-

Carl L. Spicer

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972
BY *[initials]* NARS Date *MAY 29 1975*

X 25-

C O P Y

"May I acknowledge your letter of May 26, 1943, and your telegram of June 6, 1943. It is regretted that a reply has not gone to you before now.

"It is with very great sorrow that I inform you it was believed necessary the Chief should recommend to The Adjutant General that you be relieved from active duty and discharged following the withdrawal of your ecclesiastical indorsement by the duly authorized representatives of your church. Further action now resides with The Adjutant General.

"The Chief of Chaplains feels that by such action you are receiving justice, tempered with mercy. Should your letter be turned over to the postal authorities or should the Army decide to try you by court-martial as a result of it being written, there is no question but what you would be discharged from the Army under conditions more unfavorable to you and possibly with confinement in addition. The Chief of Chaplains is keenly aware, not only of his obligation to you, but to all the chaplains as a corps and to the soldiers to whom they minister. In view of his obligation to the latter, he must take cognizance of what may be construed to be the product of either a sordid, not lonely, imagination or a vivid recollection coupled with bad judgment and an overt violation of the postal laws of the nation.

"I do not believe that you would contend that officers, including chaplains, should be excused from observing the Articles of War. Chaplains certainly are not to be excused either by their own conscience or by their superiors for those lapses from the moral law which, if known, will destroy their usefulness as chaplains."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-00 BY 60322

CONFIDENTIAL

August 24, 1943

X

MEMORANDUM FOR: MISS THOMPSON

Mrs. Roosevelt forwarded to the President the attached letter concerning Chaplain George W. Turner and the President referred it to me, asking that the matter be looked into confidentially.

Major Davenport has just furnished me a report from the Chief of Chaplains and I enclose it herewith for Mrs. Roosevelt's information.

E. M. W.

ld/mdp

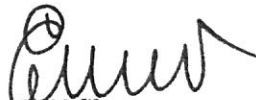
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 18, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAJOR DAVENPORT

The attached letter came to the President from Mrs. Roosevelt. Will you please look into the matter confidentially and get the lowdown so that we can let Mrs. Roosevelt know?

Many thanks.


E.M.W.

August 18, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAJOR DAVENPORT

The attached letter came to the President from Mrs. Roosevelt. Will you please look into the matter confidentially and get the lowdown so that we can let Mrs. Roosevelt know?

Many thanks.

E.M.W.

ld/mdp

Letter of 8-2-43 to Mrs. Roosevelt from Elizabeth S. Kinne, Woodbourne, N.Y., re Chaplain George W. Turner, who has been disqualified as unfit for duty as a Chaplain by his church, The Dutch Reformed and has been put on inactive duty. Enclosing copy of "Divisional Citation," dated 1-31-19, in which 2nd Lieut. Turner is commended for meritorious services. Typed slip on top: "FOR THE PRESIDENT - E.R."

xpp72

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

Get the lowdown, confidentially,
on this from Frank McCarthy and let Mrs.
Roosevelt know.

F.D.R.

file
M H M

August 24, 1943

Dear Wright:

I am enclosing herewith a memorandum I received from Major Davenport of the War Department when I returned this morning from home. The memorandum is self-explanatory.

I am also enclosing a copy of my speech which you said you would like to have.

Hope everything is coming along fine and you are getting a lot of fences built. Have a week's accumulation so am making this short.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

James M. Barnes,
Administrative Assistant
to the President

Honorable Wright Patman x
Grim Hotel
Texarkana, Texas

21 August 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BARNES:

Since I wrote my last memorandum to you regarding the case of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph F. O'Brien, who desired to be reinstated in the Insurance Section of the Adjutant General's Office, I have received a telephone call from Congressman Wright Patman and have had a long personal interview with Colonel O'Brien at the request of Congressman Patman.

Colonel O'Brien believes that he has been unjustly treated by the authorities in the Adjutant General's Office and Congressman Patman concurs in that opinion. In view of this fact, I have suggested to Colonel O'Brien that he write a letter to the Chief of Staff for my attention requesting that an Inspector General's report be made regarding the circumstances surrounding his relief from the Insurance Section. As yet no letter has been received from Colonel O'Brien, and until such a letter is received it is not contemplated taking any further action in this case.

B. W. DAVENPORT,
Major, General Staff,
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

Date August 16, 1943

From the desk of

WRIGHT PATMAN, M. C.

1035 House Office Building

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

To: Hon. James Barnes

Jim:

The attached is self-explanatory.

I hope Colonel O'Brien will get the place.

Best wishes.

Wright Patman, M. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1943

Mr. Barnes:

Mr. Patman's office called today and asked where you could be reached by phone.

As the attached memo came in today, I thought it was possible that was the matter Mr. Patman wanted to talk to you about so am enclosing the carbon copy. Since it was marked "Confidential" so conspicuously, I thought it would be best to keep the original signed memo here.

It is evident from the last paragraph of Major Davenport's memo that he thinks a talk with Mr. Patman about this would be better than letting him have the memorandum itself.

Let me know if there is anything I should do on this.

Lynn Olsen

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

James F. Byrnes
Director

August 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES M. BARNES

FROM: JAMES F. BYRNES

The President talked to me about your memorandum of July 31 as to Congressman Patman's request.

I just do not know anyone in the War Department to whom I could talk about appointing a man who is friendly to the Democratic administration.

I think you should try to find out if there is anyone in the Department with whom you could talk about such appointments, and of course it would be agreeable to the President if you could have appointed someone of the character suggested by Patman.

J.F.B.

15330



February 26, 1943.

Mr. Robert T. Merrill, Commander-in-Chief,
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S.
Tower Building, K & 14th Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Commander Merrill:

It was a pleasure to get your letter of February 24th, and it is gratifying to this office to receive sentiments such as those you express.

I quite agree with you that Colonel Harrell and Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien are to be commended for the splendid job they have done and are doing. Under their able leadership, and with the co-operation of commanders concerned, a travelling "team" has pretty well covered the United States and shortly will visit our overseas commands. Where their efforts have had time to become apparent, numbers of enlisted men insured in various commands have jumped from fifty or sixty percent to better than ninety percent and in some places to ninety-nine plus percent. There also has been a substantial increase in the average amount of insurance held by individual soldiers.

With appreciation for your letter and for the interest of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I am,

Sincerely,

/s/

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

Copies for : Colonel Harrell and
Lt. Col. O'Brien, 2D941 Pentagon

(C O P Y)

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington

Robert T. Merrill
Commander-in-Chief

Veterans of Foreign Wars
National Headquarters

February 24, 1943

Major General J. A. Ulio
The Adjutant General
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Ulio:

As Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States I have been deeply interested in seeing that every effort was being made on the part of the War Department to not only encourage, but to make available, the necessary facilities in order that all members of our Armed Forces might avail themselves of insurance protection under the National Service Life Insurance Act.

Investigation by the Rehabilitation Division of our organization immediately following Pearl Harbor disclosed that very little effort had been expended by the War Department to have members of our Armed Forces apply for this insurance protection. In order, therefore, to give members of our Armed Forces proper protection the Veterans of Foreign Wars initiated and introduced an amendment to the National Service Life Insurance Act which among other things extended the time for 120 days from the date of its passage on December 20, 1941, in which members of our Armed Forces may apply for insurance without physical examination. The proposed amendment was duly passed and as you know is identified as Public No. 360, 77th Congress.

After the passage of this amendatory legislation, we as an organization, kept closely in touch with the insurance situation offering our suggestions and services in making it effective as quickly as possible. While our adverse criticism in the past has been rather severe in nature, I, as Commander-in-Chief, at this time want to commend Colonel William F. Harrell and his Assistant Lieutenant Colonel Joseph F. O'Brien for the efficient manner in which they have carried on in surmounting the many obstacles in order to bring to the individual soldier the importance of this protection and making available the facilities for applying for insurance.

(C O P Y)

[7-10-170]
24-21-8-77A

It is quite evident from some of the instructions issued that not only every effort is now being made to make this insurance available to all members of our Armed Forces, but that the individual applying for the insurance is being furnished with evidence of his insurance contract. This phase of the work was covered by W. D. Circular No. 387, dated November 28, 1942, and will no doubt protect many men whose applications for insurance will have been lost in action, and it will also eliminate many headaches that would otherwise arise in the adjudication of insurance claims by the Veterans Administration.

Sincerely yours in comradeship,

/s/ Robert T. Merrill

Robert T. Merrill
Commander-in-Chief

(1583)
hm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4828

August 9, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. JAMES BARNES: *x5276*

Will you speak to me about
this tomorrow?

F.D.R.

Note from Maryan Yaden, Secretary to James M. Barnes, 7/31/43, to Mr. Latta, with attached letter and personal memorandum for the President from Cong. Wright Patman, 7/31/43, recommending that Lt. Col. Joseph F. ~~De~~ O'Brien be selected by the President as head of the National Service Life Insurance Division. The personal memorandum refers to James Roosevelt and his service in the Marines.

x PP73

x4828

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 9, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. JAMES BARNES:

Will you speak to me about
this tomorrow?

F.D.R.

*Wg
Barnes*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1943

Mr. Latta:

Congressman Patman brought the attached letter to our office and requested that Mr. Barnes transmit it to the President. Mr. Patman marked the envelope "Personal" and therefore, Mr. Barnes requested that I transfer it to you, for action as you see fit.

Maryan Yadon
Secretary to
James M. Barnes

WRIGHT PATMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
STATE OF TEXAS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
1035 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

COMMITTEE ON
BANKING AND CURRENCY

SECRETARY:
MRS. LUCILLE SPAIN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

July 31, 1943

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

My dear Mr. President:

In view of the fact that you were unable to see me yesterday, I conferred with the Honorable James Barnes, in compliance with your suggestion. It is my understanding that he has written you a memorandum on the object of my visit.

It is my recommendation that Lieutenant Colonel Joseph F. O'Brien be selected by you as head of the National Service Life Insurance Division, a place now occupied by Colonel William F. Harrell, but who is resigning effective August 10th.

Colonel O'Brien was done a great injustice. He was relieved of the insurance assignment and put into a pool where he is not fitted and today I am informed that he is being transferred to Camp Benning, California, another pool. He has an invalid wife here in Washington and four small children, ages five to thirteen. I sincerely trust, Mr. President, that you can see your way clear to act upon this favorably and at your very earliest convenience, in order to make it unnecessary for him to go to California.

Colonel O'Brien has been known by me for a long time and I personally vouch for his qualifications

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
July 31, 1943
Page #2

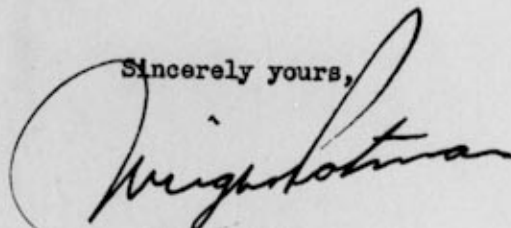
for the place. He is a friend of the Administration. If he is not selected, I am apprehensive that someone not a friend of the Administration will be selected, which will be very harmful, in view of the fact that this office will contact every serviceman and servicewoman in the entire world during the year 1944.

This appointment, I assure you, Mr. President, will be in the public interest and I sincerely trust that you will have it done.

Hoping that you enjoy your much needed rest, and with kindest regards, I am

WP:s

Sincerely yours,



Wright Patman.

*Please see personal
memo attached*

O'Brien

July 31, 1943

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM JAMES M. BARNES

Congressman Wright Patman of the First District of Texas was in to see me concerning the commanding officer in charge of National Service Life Insurance.

He represents that there are three officers in charge of that Department now who are very unsympathetic to the Administration. Further, it is the duty of these officers to contact all of the men in the service concerning insurance problems and the taking out of insurance. Colonel Harrell, now in charge of that office, is being retired for age as of August tenth. Congressman Patman would like to see a friendly individual placed to succeed him.

He recommends Lieutenant Colonel Joseph F. O'Brien who is forty-seven years of age, married, ~~and has four~~ children. He was a Reserve Officer for many years and was called to active duty in August 1940. He has had an excellent record since he has been in service. For nine months he was head of this Section and is thoroughly familiar with its duties. Prior to his being called to active duty he was with the Department of Justice and the Veterans Administration.

Congressman Patman thinks this is tremendously important and that action should be taken prior to August seventh or Colonel Harrell will try to name his own successor.

7-30-43

To be called to the President's attention when he returns.

Wright Patman was in and said Lieut. Colonel O'Brien has been eased out as director of the insurance program. He was an ardent Roosevelt supporter always. The three men who are in now are anti-administration. It is the duty of these men to contact all members of the armed forces in regard to insurance; therefore, somebody friendly should be in that position. Colonel Howell is 62 years and will probably be retiring soon. It was suggested that Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien be put back in.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Cal Hanoll - 62
will probably be
retired soon -

On retirement
Put O'Brien In -

MEMO

SUBJECT: Having proper and effective head of campaign to sell
National Service Life Insurance to servicemen and
servicewomen--

1. Under this law, each serviceman and servicewoman is being persuaded to buy \$10,000 insurance, known as Government insurance. The rate is very reasonable, in fact, low.
2. This campaign will go on not only this year, but into 1944 as well, and the officer in charge of this work will have many contacts with each serviceman and servicewoman in all parts of the world.
3. The present people in charge, Colonel W. F. Harrell, Officer in Charge, Life Insurance Section, is a Republican from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The others assisting him are: Major Wilson, of the Equitable, and Major Grayson, of the Travelers, and they are all rabid anti-New Dealers and Roosevelt haters and should not be allowed to stay in these positions at all.
4. Lt. Col. Joseph F. O'Brien worked in this Division sixteen months and built it up. He is thoroughly familiar with the job. As evidence of his qualifications, notice a letter from his Superior, General

F. H. Osborn, of May 6, 1942, and a letter from Colonel Harrell of December 15, 1942, attached hereto.

5. Colonel O'Brien has been a Roosevelt man from the beginning and was given lots of credit for the defeat of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania in 1934. As evidence of this, notice the letter from Chairman John B. Kelly, of Philadelphia, with notation on it by Attorney General Homer Cummings; also the letter from Speaker Sam Rayburn, Chairman of the Speaker's Bureau in 1936, and Paul C. Aiken, Director, for Colonel O'Brien's help in the 1936 campaign.
6. No mistake could be made in selecting Colonel O'Brien for this place. He will see that the Administration, and especially President Roosevelt, gets a square deal.

It is highly important that a fair person have charge of this important Division, which can, if not properly directed, be of great harm to President Roosevelt, the Democratic Party and the country.

WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY

Office of the Chief of Special Service
Washington, D.C.

FHO

In reply
refer to

SS 201

O'Brien, Joseph Felix
(5-6-42) EX

May 6, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

Subject: Promotion of Officer.

1. Under the provisions of War Department Circular 111, 1942, it is recommended that Joseph Felix O'Brien, O-202717, Major, J.L.C., Date of Present Rank:- July 24, 1940, be promoted to the temporary grade of Lieutenant Colonel, Army of the United States.
2. Position vacancy occupied: Lieutenant Colonel, Officer in Charge of Welfare Section, Welfare and Recreation Division, Special Service.
3. This officer entered upon his present tour of extended active duty upon completion of a special course of instruction at the Army Industrial College on August 7, 1940, and was assigned to duty as a member of the faculty thereof. He was transferred to this service on January 7, 1942, at my urgent request for the specific purpose of taking charge of all matters pertaining to Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940, dependents, allotments and allowances, National Service Life Insurance matters and liaison with the American Red Cross, Veterans Administration, National Civilian Welfare Agencies and Governmental Welfare Agencies. His present assignment involves all of these duties. This assignment involves work and responsibilities commensurate with the grade of Lieutenant Colonel and has been established as a position for that grade. His general efficiency rating during his period of service with this Service is superior. In comparing this officer with all officers of his present grade and component known to me, I would place him in the middle third. In view of the fact that this officer performed duties as an instructor in the Army Industrial College, and the further fact that his duties with this Service have in every respect been commensurate with the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, it is my opinion that the provisions of Paragraph 6, Circular No. 111, War Department, 1942, are fully met in this case.

13 201

O'Brien, Joseph Felix
(5-6-42) EX

4. Twenty one (21) officers in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel are authorized for the Special Service. Eleven (11) position vacancies exist in the allotment at this time, of which eight (8) may be filled by promotion.

5. The filling of one (1) of the above vacancies by the promotion of this officer will not exceed the allotted percentage of position vacancies which may be filled by promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, nor will it conflict with the promotion of other officers previously recommended on which final action has not been reported by the War Department.

1637-6

1637-6
1637-6

F. H. O'Sullivan
F. H. O'SULLIVAN,
Brigadier General,
Chief of Special Service.

GUFFEY - EARLE

Democratic Campaign
KENNEDY-LOGUE-RHODES

JOHN B. KELLY, Chairman
1417-1419 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

December 17th, 1934

Stanley
*Please see that this
gets to Mr. O'Brien
with compliments -
JFK*

Honorable Homer F. Cummings
U. S. Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Cummings:

I want to take this opportunity to call to your notice the splendid service rendered the Party here in Philadelphia by Mr. Joseph F. O'Brien, who came to us at a time when we most needed him, and made the principal address at the Democratic rally of the combined 42nd, 49th, and 50th Wards in the closing week of the campaign.

I have no doubt but that Mr. O'Brien's stirring and convincing speech did much to swell the Democratic total in these particular wards, and I am, consequently, most appreciative of his aid.

With all good wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,



John B. Kelly,
Chairman.

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY
REFER TO

December 15, 1944.

MEMORANDUM TO: The Adjutant General.

SUBJECT: Promotion of Lt. Colonel Joseph Felix O'Brien,
O-202717, A.G.O.

1. Under the provisions of Circulars 161 and 290, and existing War Department policies where unusual and particularly meritorious service has been rendered, it is recommended that the officer named above be promoted to the grade of Colonel, for continued duty as my assistant in the Life Insurance Section, Office of The Adjutant General.

2. For 18 years this officer was in the Officer Reserve Corps. He was first appointed as a 1st Lieutenant July 26, 1924. He holds 4 degrees in law, and office administration and organization. He came on active as a Major over 30 months ago (August 7, 1940). For a year, prior to being called on General Osborn's urgent request to take charge of the Life Insurance Section, he was Instructor at the Army Industrial College. The Commandant rated him "Superior" in efficiency. He was last promoted effective February 1, 1940, over 10½ months ago. At that time General Osborn rated him "Superior" in efficiency. He participated in the early organization and operation of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in World War I and has continuously been engaged on work involving organization, policy and procedure, the adjudication of claims, and the defense of suits against the Government on the War Risk Insurance contracts of the World War I period. He has qualified under 7 Civil Service examinations, including Senior Adjudicator of Claims at the Veterans' Administration; Senior Attorney, Department of Justice; and Executive, War Production Board.

3. Since I have been in charge of the Life Insurance Section, I have had occasion to review this officer's work of the past year. He has clearly demonstrated his fitness and capacity to carry the responsibilities of the rank of Colonel. The responsibilities of this Section have been greatly augmented under my supervision during the past two months. There is need for an officer of this rank as my assistant. His duties and responsibilities of the past year have been commensurate with the grade of Colonel. I rate this officer as superior, and in my opinion all requirements for promotion have been fully met in this case.



[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
W. F. HADGELL

Colonel, A. G. O.,
Officer in Charge, Life Insurance Section,
Miscellaneous Division.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

December 18, 1936.

Honorable Joseph F. O'Brien,
Special Assistant Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. O'Brien:

We come to the task that we are
pleased to do--congratulate you upon your part
in the speaking activity of the campaign. It is
with regret that we have seen our recent close
association come to an end.

Your splendid cooperation con-
tributed in no small measure to the glorious
victory in which we are now rejoicing. The Com-
mittee feels a deep debt to you, and it will
rely upon you to keep the torch of Democracy
burning as brightly in the next few years as it
does today.

Sincerely yours,



Sam Rayburn
Chairman, Speakers Bureau



Paul C. Aiken
Director

MEMO

TO: Honorable James M. Barnes
The White House

FROM: Wright Patman, M. C.
First District of Texas

SUBJECT: Other pertinent data regarding Lt. Col. Joseph F. O'Brien, who is recommended for the place now occupied by Col. Wm. F. Harrell, who is resigning, effective August 10th.

1. He was the first employee of the Department of Justice holding a Reserve Officers commission to go to active duty and so remain to date. He went to duty, August 7, 1940.
2. He is 47 years of age; married and has 4 children, all young.
3. He has in writing offered to go to North Africa to assist General Eisenhower in insuring our military personnel now there and not carrying maximum protection of Government Insurance for the benefit of their dependents.
4. He was first a student and then Instructor at the Army Industrial College, Office of the Under Secretary of War, from August of 1940, through December of 1941. He was rated by each succeeding Commandant as "Superior" in efficiency. He was rated as "Superior" by General Osborn, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He was rated as "Superior" by Colonel Harrell when the latter recommended to the Adjutant General that Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien be promoted to Colonel. (See Memorandum of December 15, 1942.)
5. Attached is a copy of an Officers Efficiency Rating Sheet with entries of Colonel Harrell as of February 3, 1943, concurred in by Brigadier General H. B. Lewis, as of February 15, 1943.
6. It was but a few days after General Lewis was transferred from the position of Director of the Miscellaneous Division that Colonel Harrell summarily relieved Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien.
7. Colonel Harrell is being relieved from duty because of age, as of August 10th. It is highly desirable that Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien, who carried the job for nine months before Colonel Harrell came to the Life Insurance Section, and served as the latter's principal assistant through April 23, and who has devoted nearly twenty-five years' service to the Government Insurance of World War I as a federal employee, be now placed again at the helm of this important work.
8. The Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars officially commended Colonel Harrell and Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien for the most efficient administration of the Life Insurance Section. (See the letter attached, dated February 24, 1943, to which the War Department replied February 26, 1943.)

(USE TYPEWRITER IF POSSIBLE,
IF NOT, PRINT PROPER NAMES)

EFFICIENCY REPORT

(SEE AR 600-185)

A. OFFICER REPORTED UPON O'Brien, Joseph F. 202 717 It. Col. OMC
(Name typed) (Serial No.) (Grade) (Organization)

A's official status with respect to you

B. PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT months, from Nov 1st 1942 to December 31 1942

C. STATIONS AT WHICH HE SERVED Life Insurance Section, Adj. Gen'l's Dept Wash D. C.

D. CONSIDER CAREFULLY THESE DEFINITIONS, KEEP THEM IN MIND WHEN RATING, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION HIS LENGTH OF SERVICE AND THE OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED HIM, WHICH MIGHT HAVE A BEARING UPON HIS PERFORMANCE OF DUTY, PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, OR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

UNSATISFACTORY: Performance of the particular duty reported upon or personal characteristics or professional qualifications below minimum standard—inefficient.

SATISFACTORY: Performance of the particular duty reported upon or personal characteristics or professional qualifications up to minimum standard—passably efficient.

VERY SATISFACTORY: Performance of the particular duty reported upon in an efficient manner. Personal characteristics, professional qualifications, or efficiency above that acceptable as SATISFACTORY.

EXCELLENT: Performance of the particular duty reported upon in a very efficient manner. Personal characteristics, professional qualifications, or efficiency above VERY SATISFACTORY but below SUPERIOR.

SUPERIOR: Outstanding and exceptional performance of the particular duty reported upon. Personal characteristics, professional qualifications, or efficiency above that considered EXCELLENT.

UNKNOWN: To be used in all cases in which the reporting officer has had insufficient opportunity during the period covered by this report to observe the officer reported upon to permit a rating as to the performance of the particular duty, his personal characteristics, or professional qualifications.

E. DUTIES HE PERFORMED: (State separately. Where possible show duration of each in months. Example: Co. Comdr. ordinary garrison training, 8 mos. Summary court, 6 mos. Brig. Adj. prepared training schedules, Supply Officer.) In describing the manner of performance of duty, use one of six classifications as given under D, and consider carefully the obstacles encountered by the individual in the performance of each duty listed. **THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED UNDER "MANNER OF PERFORMANCE" ARE BASED ON—**

**INTIMATE DAILY CONTACT,
FREQUENT OR INFREQUENT OBSERVATION OF THE RESULTS OF HIS WORK,
ACADEMIC RATINGS.**

(Line out inappropriate words or amplify under par. F according to circumstances)

Duty	Months	Manner of performance
Ass't Chief, Life Insurance Section		Excellent

F. What degree of success has he attained under the following headings: **ENTRIES BASED ON PERSONAL OBSERVATION OR OFFICIAL REPORTS DURING PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT.** (See par. D above.)

	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Very satisfactory	Excellent	Superior	Unknown
1. Handling officers and men				X		
2. Performance of field duties				X		
3. Administrative and executive duties				X		
4. As an instructor				X		
5. Training troops				X		
6. Tactical handling of troops (units appropriate to officer's grade)				X		

G. Enter on lines below any outstanding specialties of value in the military service. **MAKE NO ENTRIES EXCEPT WHERE STATEMENT IS BASED ON PERSONAL OBSERVATION OR OFFICIAL REPORTS DURING PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT.** Show pilot and/or observer ratings of Air Corps officers here.

He is dependable, morally of high standards and loyal to those under whom he has served.
Officer of fine ability, good initiative alert and loyal to his work and to his C.O.

H. To what degree has he exhibited the following qualifications? Consider him in comparison with others of his grade and indicate your estimate by marking X in the appropriate rectangle. (See par. D above.)

	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Very satisfactory	Excellent	Superior	Unknown
1. Physical activity (agility; ability to work rapidly)					X	
2. Physical endurance (capacity for prolonged exertion)					X	
3. Military bearing and neatness (dignity of demeanor; neat and smart appearance)				X		
4. Attention to duty (the trait of working thoroughly and conscientiously)					X	
5. Cooperation (acting jointly and effectively with another or others, military or civilian, to attain a designated objective)					X	
6. Initiative (the trait of beginning needed work or taking appropriate action on his own responsibility in absence of orders)				X		
7. Intelligence (the ability to understand readily new ideas or instructions)				X		
8. Force (the faculty of carrying out with energy and resolution that which on examination is believed reasonable, right, or duty)				X		
9. Judgment and common sense (the ability to think clearly and arrive at logical conclusions)				X		
10. Leadership (capacity to direct, control, and influence others in definite lines of action or movement and still maintain high morale)				X		

RESERVE

Name of officer reported on _____ Name of reporting officer _____

- I. During the period covered by this report has he taken advantage of the opportunities afforded him to improve his professional knowledge? _____
- J. Has he exhibited any weaknesses—temperamental, moral, physical, etc.—which adversely affect his efficiency? _____ If yes, describe them. (FACT or OPINION. Line out one.) _____
- K. Proper authority having decided on the methods and procedure to accomplish a certain end, did he render willing and generous support regardless of his personal views in the matter? _____
- L. Since last report has he been mentioned favorably or unfavorably in official communications? _____ (See par. 1b, AR 600-185.)
- M. During the period covered by this report was he the subject of any disciplinary measure that should be included on his record? _____ If yes, enclose separate statement of nature and attendant circumstances.
- N. Write a brief general estimate of this officer in your own words _____

O. How well do you know him? _____

P. Remarks (including entry required by par. 11a, AR 600-185) _____

Q. In case any unfavorable entries have been made by you on this report, were the deficiencies indicated hereon brought to the attention of the officer concerned while under your command and *prior* to the rendition of this report? _____ If yes, what improvement, if any, was noted? _____

If no improvement was noted, what period of time elapsed between your notification to him of his deficiencies and the rendition of this report? _____

R. Based on your observation during the period covered by this report, give in your own words your estimate of his **GENERAL VALUE TO THE SERVICE** _____

S. I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief all entries made hereon are true and impartial and are in accordance with AR 600-185.

(Signed) _____ W. F. Harrell

(Name typed) Officer in Charge Life Insurance Section

(Grade and Org.) Colonel, AGC

(Comdg. what?) _____

(Place) War Dept., Wash. D. C.

(Date) Feb 3rd 1943

Incls. _____

1st INDORSEMENT

Concurred in

H. B. Lewis

Brigadier General

Director, Miscellaneous Division

m Feb 15 1943

Write nothing below this line.

Colonel Joseph F. O'Brien was the Officer in Charge of the Welfare Section, Special Service Division, in the early months of 1942. General Osborn was in charge. In memorandum of May 6, 1942, General Osborn stated that Colonel O'Brien was responsible for all matters pertaining to the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 and for many other matters enumerated.

Congressman Sparkman's Committee was considering revising the Act of 1940, which had been passed by Congress prior to Pearl Harbor and was grossly deficient for the needs of the greatly expanding Army in 1942. In the performance of Colonel O'Brien's responsibilities as the Officer responsible to General Osborn for morale matters, including administration of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, he, in the performance of his routine duties, informally and formally, passed on to Major Partlow, in the Office of the Judge Advocate General, suggestions that would make the new Civil Relief Act a more practical instrument. Colonel O'Brien suggested to Major Partlow such important matters as:

1. Allowing a third party to sign the application to have the Government guarantee the premiums on commercial policies. This would allow our troops in the hands of the enemy or missing to have their insurance policies continued in force, through an application that could be signed by the boy's father, mother or wife.
2. To have the new legislation allow the Government to guarantee the premiums on a maximum of \$10,000 commercial insurance. The old Act of 1940 allowed the Government to guarantee the premiums on a maximum of \$5,000. The Act in force in World War I allowed a maximum of \$5,000. There was great demand for an increase in that maximum from professional groups, such as the Engineers, Doctors and Dentists, who were coming into the Army in the tremendous expansion of 1942. Enlarging the amount would not cost the Government anything, as the boy would, under the law, pay not only the deferred premium but pay a most handsome interest rate to the insurance company after his discharge.
3. Allow the boy to have this protection at a four per cent interest rate rather than six per cent and upward.

Major Partlow, as Legislative Counsel to Mr. Sparkman's Committee, repeatedly asked Colonel O'Brien to come over to the Committee, but Colonel O'Brien always begged off because of the pressure of his work. At the final session of Mr. Sparkman's Committee, Major Partlow insisted that Colonel O'Brien come over and let the Committee at least see him. Colonel O'Brien talked to his superior, Colonel Waltrous, and outlined to Colonel

Waltrous the several things he had advocated to Major Partlow, and Colonel Waltrous tried to get hold of Colonel Brennan in the Office of the Chief of Staff, and failing to do so said to Colonel O'Brien to work it out jointly with Major Partlow. Colonel O'Brien went over to Congressman Sparkman's office and was there only a few minutes. He did not testify. Major Partlow introduced Colonel O'Brien as the session broke up and Mr. Sparkman said Major Partlow had brought over to the Committee several very valuable suggestions from administering Article 4 of the Civil Relief Act, which pertained to insurance, and that he, Mr. Sparkman, was very appreciative. He then asked Colonel O'Brien to briefly relate several of the items that he felt should be written into the bill. This was done in about two minutes.

A Major Longfellow was in Mr. Sparkman's Committee Room and it is understood that he left the room and reported the matter to the Veterans Administrator Hines. The Veterans Administration opposed the legislation all the way through. They reported the matter to the Secretary of War, May 29, 1942. The Secretary of War wrote to the Administrator on June 8, 1942, that Colonel O'Brien did not appear before the Sub-Committee as a representative of the War Department, nor did he hold himself out as such representative. It is understood that he was there at the insistence of the Sub-Committee, which had obtained from him at different times data relating to the effect of the original Act on military personnel, which information had come to his notice in performance of his routine duties.

On June 4, 1942, the Budget Bureau, at the insistence of the Veterans Administration wrote the Secretary of War also. Therein the Budget Bureau expressed the view that the thoughts that had originated with Colonel O'Brien and which were passed on to Mr. Sparkman's Committee would increase the costs of the legislation to the Government. This letter got to the Inspector General and Colonel O'Brien was reprimanded. It appears that Colonel O'Brien in good faith and having in mind solely the welfare of our troops made suggestions through channels, which subsequently reached Mr. Sparkman's Committee, were well thought of and written into the law. These things that he advocated distinctly aid the morale of our troops. It is understood that when Mr. Sparkman heard of Colonel O'Brien's being censured, he was indignant.

(I presided when the House acted on the bill and I was so impressed with the improvements in the law that I phoned Colonel O'Brien to let him know the House had approved of Mr. Sparkman's Committee work.)

(1636)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL MARSHALL: *x25-71*

I know nothing about this subject but the quotations are from a letter from a personal friend of mine relating to Army and Navy ground activities in Alaska and Northwest Canada.

If you think well of it you might have the Joint Staffs make a survey.

x5014

F.D.R.

Enclosure.

Transmitting excerpt of letter which the President received from Hon. J. Van Ness Philip, 708 Hill Bldg., Washington, D. C. Copy of the excerpt retained for our files.

x Ken
x 117667

x25

x18

x400 Alaska

x48-B

x173
x99
x114

Admiral Johnson was struck with the magnitude of the undertakings going on near Juno, Anchorage, etc. and particularly the great projected oil supply from Norman Wells to White Horse. Also transportation by barge to the inland waterway to Skagway and there trans-shipped to Anchorage, involving delay and expense.

It would seem, that in view of the greatly changed conditions that have taken place in our warfare from the defensive to the offensive, that many of these projects might be put in abeyance and the money used to more advantage on one of the two active fronts, or else laid off entirely for the duration. To accomplish this, a re-survey, made under conditions so different from a year ago, by a capable man entirely unconnected with any of the projects, might prove very advantageous to the country at this time.



Confidential

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

708 Hill Building
17th & Eye Sts., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

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

My dear Franklin:

In a recent conversation with Admiral Johnson, ^{A.W.} ~~Chairman of the Mexican Defense Committee~~, ^x and who has just returned from a trip by air to Alaska with Mayor La Guardia, he expressed to me certain observations that he made that I think might be well to pass on to you. Even though provision has been made to carry out his suggestions, it might do no harm. ^{x4/8/}

⁺⁵⁶ Admiral Johnson was struck with the magnitude of the undertakings going on near Juneau and particularly the great projected oil supply from Norman Wells to White Horse. Also transportation by barge to the inland waterway to Skagway and there transhipped to Anchorage, involving delay and expense. *anchorage etc*

It would seem, that in view of the greatly changed conditions that have taken place in our warfare from the defensive to the offensive, that many of these projects might be put in abeyance and the money used to more advantage on one of the two active fronts, or else laid off entirely for the duration. To accomplish this, a re-survey, made under conditions so different from a year ago, by a capable man entirely unconnected with any of the projects, might prove very advantageous to the country at this time.

I am leaving tomorrow for Talavera where I will be a week or so; and, if by chance you are at Hyde Park, I hope I may be able to see you some time.

Yours as always,

J. Van Ness Philip
J. Van Ness Philip

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

^{x4675}

(1658)

①

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 30, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET:

x79

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

x25-7
Letter from General George C. Marshall, The
Chief of Staff, War Dept., 8/25/43, to the President, enclosing a map of Alaska. This x773
letter is in reply to the President's memorandum
of 8/16, enclosing an extract of a letter deal-
ing with Army and Navy activities in Alaska
and Northwestern Canada and suggesting a resurvey
of the project being carried out there at the
present time.

x400 Alaska
x25

hms
C. F. War
September 8, 1943

*x Sen.
x PP78323*
Hon. Chan Gurney
United States Senate
Yankton, South Dakota

My dear Senator Gurney:

In reply to your telegram of September 1 concerning the retention of Colonel Lewis A. Pick as Division Engineer of the Missouri River Division, I regret the necessity for his transfer to an important assignment in an overseas theater.

I am sure that the Chief of Engineers will select a highly qualified officer to carry on the important improvement work in the Missouri River Valley.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

x25-71

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 8, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Miss Tully.

I told the President about this last night and I understood him to say he would sign the enclosed letter.

W. B.
WILSON BROWN.

x50-76

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 11

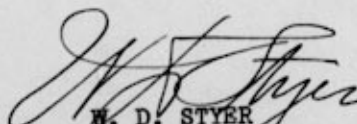
WAR DEPARTMENT
ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY
REFER TO

7 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

On the eve of his departure General Somervell requested that I prepare a reply to the attached telegram for your signature. Colonel Pick is being transferred to take charge of important construction projects in connection with the line of communications for the China-Burma-India Theater. In view of the magnitude, urgency, and difficult character of this work the most capable officers who can be made available must be assigned to it.


W. D. STYER
Major General, U. S. A.
Chief of Staff

Attach.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 1-25-59

Signature- Carl L. Spicer



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(1714).

hms

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

G

September 7, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL SOMERVELL

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY
FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F. D. R.

Telegram from Sen. Chan Gurney, Yankton,
South Dakota, 9/1/43, to the President,
urging retention of Colonel Lewis A. Pick
as the Engineer in Charge of the project
for the improvement of the Missouri River
Valley, covering flood control, navigation,
irrigation and use of supplemental electrical
energy.

~~Handled again in "P" also.~~

X132

X402

X25-

*acked
9/8/47*

The White House
Washington

SEP 11 13 38 PM 1943

WB19 160 GOVT

YANKTON SDAK SEP 1 1943 1155A

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

IN LINE WITH OUR CONVERSATION ARMY ENGINEERS OFFICE OMAHA HAS
MADE READY COMPLETE PLAN FOR ALL PURPOSE IMPROVEMENT MISSOURI
RIVER VALLEY COVERING FLOOD CONTROL, NAVIGATION, IRRIGATION,
AND USE OF SUPPLEMENTAL ELECTRICAL ENERGY. THE RETENTION OF
THE ENGINEER IN CHARGE, COLONEL LEWIS A PICK EXTREMELY
IMPORTANT FOR HE HAS THE COMPLETE CONFIDENCE OF THOSE FAVORING
MISSOURI RIVER DEVELOPMENT LIVING IN THE EIGHT STATES VITALLY
AFFECTED. I UNDERSTAND MAJOR GENERAL REYBOLD DOES NOT FAVOR

HIS TRANSFER. HOWEVER, GENERAL SOMERVELLS OFFICE HAS ISSUED
ORDER TRANSFERRING HIM TO FOREIGN DUTY. THE STATE OF
SOUTHDAKOTA THROUGH ITS GOVERNOR AND THE ENTIRE CONGRESSIONAL
DELEGATION URGENTLY REQUEST YOUR HELP IN RETAINING COLONEL
LEWIS A PICK FOR CERTAINLY WE FEEL A NEW MAN CANNOT GRASP THE
SITUATION INSIDE OF AT LEAST ONE YEAR NOR CAN HE BUILD UP THE
CONFIDENCE NOW SO STRONGLY FELT IN COLONEL PICK WHO HAS BEEN
IN THE FOREFRONT IN CREATING ENTHUSIASM FOR THIS PROJECT. I
PERSONALLY ASK THIS FAVOR OF YOU. KINDEST REGARDS

CHAN GURNEY USS.

hms

0

L. F.
War

September 13, 1943

Dear George:

In reply to your letter of September ninth concerning the retention of Colonel Lewis A. Pick as Division Engineer of the Missouri River Division, I regret the necessity for his transfer to an important assignment in an overseas theater. x

I am sure that the Chief of Engineers will select a highly qualified officer to carry on the important improvement work in the Missouri River Valley. x25-7

Very sincerely yours, x

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Honorable George W. Norris,
McCook,
Nebraska.

x292
xpp7880

x25-

GEORGE W. NORRIS
NEBRASKA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

McCook, Nebraska
September 9, 1943

THE WHITE HOUSE
SEP 13 8 50 AM '43
RECEIVED

*ackd
9/13/43
hmc*

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

Dear Mr. President:

Colonel Pick, of the Division of Army Engineers located at Omaha, Nebraska, has been engaged upon a rather comprehensive survey of the Missouri River and its tributaries with the view of locating flood control dams that will control the floods of the Missouri valley. I had a conference lasting several hours with Colonel Pick after he had completed his studies but before he had made a report to his superior officers in the Army Engineers Corp at Washington. It struck me he had done a magnificent job. He had located reservoirs where vast amounts of water could be stored by the building of a series of dams. To carry out the work would require several years. But the plan ought to be adopted by Congress and become part of the work of the Army Engineers to construct these dams as appropriations are made therefor by Congress. The rapidity of the work will depend upon the appropriations that are made from year to year. These were multipurpose dams. The main object, of course, was to control the floods, but the storage of the water would assist in making the Mississippi and the Missouri navigable. Many of the dams would produce considerable amounts of electric power. After I had seen him, he gave publicity to the report and it has been discussed at several meetings in Nebraska and Kansas where flood control was the principal object of discussion. Of course, in this country one of the purposes would be to use these stored waters for irrigation. The peculiarity of many of the streams are that they go dry in July and August and irrigation from stream flow is impossible at critical times. If the water is stored during seasons of the year when there is a surplus of water, it can be drawn upon during the dry season for various purposes, among them irrigation and power.

I am informed, however, that recently an order has been issued some place in the War Department by which Colonel Pick has been detailed to foreign service. This will put an end to further discussion of the plan he has devised for the control

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

-2-

of the entire Missouri valley. I can see how private interests would oppose this development because electric power developed on many of these dams would come in competition with private power interests; and we have the same outfit, known ordinarily as a power trust, fighting this great improvement and doing it indirectly by their influential control which they have in some way of picking out a man like Colonel Pick, who has made this kind of a survey and is ready to make his report--if he has not already done so--to the Chief of the Army Engineers in Washington. It is not the first time that such a thing has happened. Somewhere in the Department there are persons with sufficient influence by which men like Colonel Pick, who have done something of real value--or at least got it started--are transferred and taken away from their work and thus the entire proposition is killed. I think this is a very serious matter. Everybody wants to control the floods that do great damage every year in the spring or during the summer and then, within a very short time, the streams are dry, the water is all gone, and its beneficial effects have been dissipated. I know, of course, that this is not your idea of conservation. I know it is the method used by those who, for financial reasons, have opposed all the time during your administration the conservation of natural resources for the benefit of the people who live in the semi-arid west particularly, and for the people of the United States in general. If it is true that Colonel Pick has been detailed for foreign service and that his valuable work must stop at this critical time, I think the order sending him into foreign service ought to be suspended and reversed. He certainly ought not be taken away from the work above described and there is, as I see it, no necessity, whatever, for this being done. Someone will take his place and it will probably be someone who does not have the progressive ideas that Colonel Pick has. And all this work that is started and is ready for action by Congress as soon as it is approved by the Chief Engineer will be frustrated and absolutely defeated. I plead with you, Mr. President, that you do not permit this to be done and that not only should Colonel Pick be continued in his present work, but it seems to me you should see to it that when this work is proposed to the Chief Engineer that it is not idly cast aside and held for naught.

I ought to add, I think, that I am writing this letter upon my own volition. Colonel Pick knows nothing about it. In fact, I am in some doubt as to the truth of the statement that he has been detailed to foreign service. But I know the tricks of this

MEMORANDUM:

This letter is the same as that sent to Senator Gurney on this subject. The draft was originally submitted by the War Department.

WJH

GEORGE W. NORRIS

NEBRASKA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

-3-

outfit so well that I can trace their tracks in the sand when they are scarcely visible to the naked eye.

Yours truly,

G. W. Norris

gwn/mfk

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

The War Department has looked into Major Greer's request that additional money allowances be provided for enlisted men in the signal detachment while traveling with the President.

Executive Order Number 9206 prescribes that enlisted men on a travel status be paid according to Tables I and II, AR 35-4520, and that enlisted men on a non-travel status be paid monetary allowances authorized by paragraph C (a) (b), Table I, AR 35-4520.

Since these men are clearly on a travel status when accompanying the President, I am informed that it would be illegal to pay them more than they are now receiving. However, the matter of proper monetary allowances for enlisted men is now under consideration by the Budget Officer for the War Department and it is most probable that provision will soon be made for special rates for enlisted men engaged in such duties as those under consideration.

Until the present study is completed, the War Department is not able to find a way to increase allowances without violating the law.

I suggest that Major Greer keep in close touch with Colonel Pritchett, Chief of Staff, Military District of Washington. The Colonel is eager to do anything he can.

McCarthy

TO MAJOR GREER FOR HIS INFORMATION.

E. M. W.

Enclosures:

Memorandum, "Confidential," to Gen. Watson from Major DeWitt Greer, Signal Corps, Commanding Detachment, (White House Signal Detachment), 94 Treasury Bldg., Wash., DC, dated 9-3-43, subject: Increase in Monetary Allowance for Subsistence and Quarters for Enlisted Men of the White House Signal Detachment while Travelling with the President, with 2 carbon copies attached; Confidential memo, 2nd Ind., from Col. S.B. Elkins to Chief Signal Officer re same subject; Confidential memo of 7-6-43 to Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Wash., DC, from Col. Elkins, same subject; (over)

Copy of 1st Ind., dated 7-30-43 from Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, Chief, Army Communications Service; copy of memo of 6-24-43 to Com. Gen. Army Service Forces, attention, Director, Mil. Personnel Div., ~~xxxxxxx~~ from Col. Ira H. Treest, Director Army Communications Div., Exhibit "B"; column of figures, totalling \$25.50, with tickets Nos. ~~117988xxxx399x~~ R 39922 to 117988, "Guest Receipts"; Exhibit "A," with tickets Nos. R 39873 to 117767, Guest Receipts. From Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

The War Department has looked into Major Greer's request that additional money allowances be provided for enlisted men in the signal detachment while traveling with the President.

Executive Order Number 9206 prescribes that enlisted men on a travel status be paid according to Tables I and II, AR 32-4250, and that enlisted men on a non-travel status be paid monetary allowances authorized by paragraph C (a) (5), Table I, AR 32-4250.

Since these men are clearly on a travel status when accompanying the President, I am informed that it would be illegal to pay them more than they are now receiving. However, the matter of proper monetary allowances for enlisted men is now under consideration by the Budget Officer for the War Department and it is most probable that provision will soon be made for special rates for enlisted men engaged in such duties as those under consideration.

Until the present study is completed, the War Department is not able to find a way to increase allowances without violating the law.

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McCarthy x22

TO MAJOR GREER FOR HIS INFORMATION.

F. M. W.

Enclosures: Memorandum, "Confidential," to Gen. Watson from Major Dewitt Greer, Signal Corps, Commanding Detachment, (White House Signal Detachment), 9A Treasury Bldg., Wash., DC, dated 9-3-43, subject: Increase in Monetary Allowance for Subsistence and Quarters for Enlisted Men of the White House Signal Detachment while traveling with the President, with 2 carbon copies attached; Confidential memo, 2nd Ind., from Col. S.B. Ekins to Chief Signal Officer re same subject; Confidential memo of 7-6-43 to Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Wash., DC, from Col. Ekins, same subject; (over)

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 10-19-66

Signature-

Carl L. Spicer

CONFIDENTIAL

DG/GMY

3 September 1943.

SUBJECT: Increase in Monetary Allowance for Subsistence and Quarters for Enlisted Men of the White House Signal Detachment while Travelling with the President.

TO: Major General Edwin M. Watson,
Military Aide to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

1. In compliance with your verbal instructions this date, I have attached copies of all correspondence between the Headquarters, Army Service Forces, and the Office of the Chief Signal Officer on the above subject and which are self-explanatory.

2. Also inclosed is one statement from the Nelson House in Poughkeepsie, New York, to Master Sergeant Horace K. Caldwell, of this Detachment, for three days lodging at a cost of \$9.00. Under the travel allowance prescribed in Table II, AR 35-4520, Sergeant Caldwell will be reimbursed at the rate of \$2.25 per day for meals and \$1.50 per day for quarters, totaling \$3.75 per day. After paying his room rent, the soldier in question has only 75¢ per day for his meals which necessitates a conservative outlay of \$1.50 per day for meals from personal funds.

3. Further attention is invited to the attached twenty-one receipt stubs for meals purchased by Technical Sergeant Charles W. Clemens during a recent seven day period of detention at Birch Island, Ontario, Canada. These receipts represent an outlay of \$25.50. Again referring to Paragraphs B.(b)(c), Table II, AR 35-4520, it will be found that Sergeant Clemens will be reimbursed in the amount of \$13.15.

4. In this connection, it is suggested that this matter be referred to the proper authority, best known by you, for final action in order to relieve a morale problem in this Detachment. It is further suggested that an effort be made to obtain special authority for the payment of the subsistence

CONFIDENTIAL

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SUBJECT: Increase in Monetary Allowance for Subsistence and
Quarters for Enlisted Men of the White House Signal
Detachment while Travelling with the President.
(Continued) (3 September 1943)

and quarters allowance as prescribed in Paragraph C.(a)(b),
Table I, AR 35-4520, while on travel status regardless
of whether they are actually travelling or on any period
of detention.

DEWITT GREER,
Major, Signal Corps,
Commanding Detachment.

4 Incls:

- 1- Cy ltr OCSigo to CG, ASF, dtd 6/24/43
- 2- Cy ltr Hq., ASF to OCSigo, dtd 7/6/43 w/2 Inds. thereon
- 3- Exhibit A- Hotel bill
- 4- Exhibit B- Receipt stubs for meals

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 10-19-66

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

7 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

X
I have referred Major Greer's memorandum regarding the increase in allowances for enlisted men of the White House Signal Detachment to Colonel Pritchard, Chief of Staff, Military District of Washington.

I suggest that Major Greer get in touch with Colonel Pritchard, and I hope he will let me know if everything does not go along smoothly.

X
rue. x 25
McCarthy

Wms 20 - 7 Sept
Maj. Greer has been told thru
Hammont today to get in
touch with Pritchard
Edwin

(note: Gen. Watson handed to Col. McCarthy 9/6/43
Maj. Greer's letter & enclosures re per diem
pay for enlisted men in his command)

7 September 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

I have referred Major Greer's memorandum regarding the increase in allowances for enlisted men of the White House Signal Detachment to Colonel Pritchard, Chief of Staff, Military District of Washington.

I suggest that Major Greer get in touch with Colonel Pritchard, and I hope he will let me know if everything does not go along smoothly.

McCarthy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

13 November 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. DENNISON:

You will recall our conversation concerning the possibility of promotion for Brigadier General John T. Kennedy, whose present job is that of post commander at Fort Bragg. X

General Kennedy is one of the few post commanders in the country with the rank of a general officer - most post commanders are colonels. In no instance is there a major general with the job of post commander. Informal inquiry indicates that General Kennedy is not being considered for promotion in his present job, and that he has not been recommended for some other job which would carry with it a promotion.

B. W. Davenport

B. W. DAVENPORT
Major, General Staff,
Asst. Secretary, General Staff. x25-T

x25-

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature-

Carl L. Spicer

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 11, 1943

James F. Byrnes
Director

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL WATSON:

Here is a copy of the letter from Senator Bailey about
which I talked to you. I do not know General Kennedy but
I know that Senator Bailey so seldom makes a request of this
kind that I am sure the case merits serious consideration.

If General Kennedy's record justifies promotion, I hope
it can be granted.

J. F. B.

5330



UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on Commerce

October 28, 1943

Honorable James F. Byrnes
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Personal

My dear Senator Byrnes:

I am very much interested in the promotion of Brigadier General John T. Kennedy, Commandant at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to the grade of Major General. He is a South Carolinian and for this reason I am soliciting your interest.

General Kennedy has a very remarkable record as a fearless and most capable soldier. In addition his career at Fort Bragg has been admirable in every aspect and successful in the highest degree. It is as you know the greatest Artillery Post on earth. I have visited the post twice and have been tremendously impressed with the order and the system. Each of my boys was there for a short time.

Needless to say General Kennedy has not mentioned this matter to me and I am acting on my own judgment. I am satisfied we could do no better thing than to recognize the long and distinguished service and the importance of the present post held by him by urging the President to make him a Major General. Since he is a South Carolinian I take it you know him and know of his remarkable record. He wears the Congressional Medal of Honor, having won it on the field of battle. I heard the officers say of him one day that John T. Kennedy just did not know what fear was, that he conducted himself in action as coolly as he did in a parlor. At some seasonable opportunity will you not mention this matter to the President, and you should feel free to use this letter in any way you see fit.

With all good wishes,

Very truly yours,

/s/ J. W. Bailey

JWB:p

COPY

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

10 December 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL EDWIN M. WATSON:

Subject: Award of Legion of Merit.

Submitted herewith for the approval of the President is award of the Legion of Merit to a Canadian Army officer.

Also inclosed is Certificate of Award for the signature of the President.

The State Department has been consulted and has no objection to the award.

I recommend that the President give approval to this award.

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War..

Inclosures.



REPORT OF DECORATIONS BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 47, S. O. 167-O, War Department, 1921,
and paragraph 1, S. O. 64, War Department, 1942.

W. D., Washington, D. C.,
(date) 13 October 1943.

1. The board having been properly convened and organized, has
considered the record in the case of

<u>Foster,</u>	<u>H.</u>	<u>W.</u>
surname	first name	middle name

2. By decision of a majority of the board, the above-named individual
is recommended for the award of the **LEGION OF MERIT**, degree of Officer, with
citation substantially as follows:

Brigadier H. W. Foster^x, 13th Infantry Brigade, Canadian Army. For
exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service.
Attached with his brigade to a Task Force whose mission was the reduction
and occupation of Kiska Island in the Aleutians, Brigadier Foster in an
incredibly short time, reorganized his unit in conformity with United States
Army standards and procedure, trained it for amphibious warfare re-equipped
it for Alaskan service and led it to the objectives in the island occupation.
His leadership and unselfish devotion to the success of the project were out-
standing and set a high mark for unreserved cooperation between two Allied
Powers.

Copy for: The White House.

*Certificate signed 12-20-43
ret'd to War 12-21-43*

Recommendation of the Board APPROVED
By order of the Secretary of War:

Major General, U.S.A.,
President.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

J. G. Talbot
Colonel, A.G.D., Recorder

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 10-19-66

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

27 December 1943

B.F. War
file
MEMORANDUM TO THE BRITISH JOINT STAFF MISSION:

x48
In connection with approved changes in command in the Mediterranean and European Theaters of Operations, it is understood that the Prime Minister agreed to the following changes in assignments in his message of December 19th to the President: Lieutenant General ^{Jacob L.} Devers to become commander of American forces in the Mediterranean Theater and also be Deputy Supreme Commander to General Wilson. Lieutenant General ^{Dr. C.} Eaker to become Allied Air Commander, Mediterranean Theater. This memorandum is submitted in order that these changes may be a matter of official record. Proper instructions to the American officers concerned will be issued by American authorities.

You are also informed that Major General ^{James H.} Doolittle will be assigned to command the Eighth Air Force and Major General Twining will be assigned to command the Fifteenth Air Force. In order that there may be a sufficient overlap for turning over of command, the following schedule of movements is contemplated:

Twining to leave the United States for North Africa immediately,
Doolittle to proceed to the U.K., about January 5,
Eaker to proceed to the Mediterranean Theater about January 12,
to relieve Tedder.

x4675
x25
The President may wish to announce these changes in his press conference today W.H.L.

x36