

Adm. Asst's.: Isador Lubin

Subject File

PSG. Bx 

File
Copy

BF *Lubin* *241*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 24, 1941

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MR. LUBIN

I thought you might be interested in a report I received last evening from a member of the British Admiralty relative to the repair of British ships in U. S. shipyards.

He reported that repair work in our shipyards has exceeded all British expectations. He told me in confidence that British ships were being repaired much faster in our yards than in British yards. He was particularly enthusiastic about the spirit of the American shipyard workers and emphasized that the time lost in dry-dock in the U. S. was considerably less than in Great Britain.

BF Lubin 3-41

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File

MEMORANDUM

September 11, 1941

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MR. LUBIN *RL*

COAL SUPPLY FOR STEEL PLANTS

I have drafted the attached memorandum which is based upon a confidential study made by the Bureau of Mines. I thought you might be interested in it.

15F.
Lubin

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

November 11, 1941

TO: THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: COAL SUPPLY FOR COKE OVENS
OF STEEL PLANTS

A confidential study by the Bureau of Mines shows that many of the larger steel plants have sufficient stocks of coal on hand to meet requirements for a fairly long time in the event that the captive mines are shut down. The picture, based upon the daily rate of consumption in September, is as follows:

	Daily rate of total coal con- sumption in Septem- ber, 1941	Days supply October 1, 1941, based upon average daily consumption in September
United States Steel Corporation:		
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.		
Fairfield, Alabama	4,561	34
American Steel & Wire, Duluth, Minn.	1,304	187
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company		
South Chicago, Illinois	1,795	83
Indiana Harbor, Indiana	2,497	101
Wheeling Steel Company		
Portsmouth, Ohio	1,592	42
East Steubenville, W. Va.	2,695	29
Weirton Steel Company		
Weirton, W. Va.	2,673	39
Bethlehem Steel Company		
Sparrows Point, Maryland	6,565	26
Lackawanna, New York	5,256	80
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	5,476	35
Steelton, Pennsylvania	1,152	35
Republic Steel Corporation		
Warren, Ohio	1,501	30

November 11, 1941

The following plants would be seriously hit by a strike in the captive mines that lasted for more than a week or two:

	Daily rate of total coal con- sumption in Septem- ber, 1941	Days supply October 1, 1941 based upon average daily consumption in September
United States Steel Corporation		
Columbia Steel Company, Provo, Utah	1,084	14
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company		
Campbell, Ohio	5,294	16
Youngstown, Ohio	1,447	2
Bethlehem Steel Company		
Cambria, Pennsylvania	6,429	17
Republic Steel Corporation		
Gadsden, Alabama	707	12
Thomas, Alabama	1,448	9
Canton, Ohio	1,176	19
Cleveland, Ohio	4,205	18
Massillon, Ohio	1,158	13
Youngstown, Ohio	4,538	9

With the exception of the Carnegie-Illinois plants (U. S. Steel) at Joliet, Gary, and Clairton as well as the Bethlehem plants at Sparrows Point and Lackawanna and the Wheeling Steel plant at Portsmouth, Ohio, which appear to depend upon independent mines for most of their coal supply, all of the steel plants listed above are dependent upon captive tonnage for anywhere from two-thirds to 100 per cent of their coal supply.

*See
Confidential*

PSF Lubin
3-41

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

November 14, 1941

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: MR. LUBIN *as*
SUBJECT: BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES
FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 9

Figures received today show that 35,000 tons of British shipping were lost during the week ending November 9. All of these were cargo ships. Seven, aggregating 25,000 tons, were British ships; and two, aggregating 10,000 tons, were Allied and Neutral ships in the British service.

Three new cargo vessels, aggregating 20,000 tons, were put into commission during the week.

*file
confidential*

*BF Lubin Folder
1-41*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

November 22, 1941

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MR. LUBIN

SUBJECT: AMERICAN-CONTROLLED MERCHANT FLEET
October, 1941

Ten vessels, totaling 83,346 deadweight tons, were added to the American-controlled merchant fleet during October. Six represented new construction; three were ships requisitioned from immobilized foreign vessels in United States ports; and one vessel was returned to merchant service from the United States Navy.

During the month fourteen vessels were removed from the merchant marine, totaling 99,123 DWT. Eight of these (45,491 DWT) were turned over to the Army and Navy; five totaling 48,662 DWT were war losses; and one of 4,970 DWT was a marine loss.

The merchant fleet, therefore, was reduced by four ships, and by a total of 15,777 DWT.

The total ocean-going American controlled merchant fleet (American flag and foreign flag), as of October 30, consisted of 1,429 vessels aggregating 12,974,613 DWT.

CHANGES IN AMERICAN-CONTROLLED MERCHANT FLEET
October 1941

	Number	DWT
Vessels Added:		
New Construction	6	56,196
Other Vessels	<u>4</u>	<u>27,150</u>
Total Additions	10	83,346
Vessels Removed:		
To Military Service	8	45,491
War Losses	5	48,662
Marine Losses	<u>1</u>	<u>4,970</u>
Total Deductions	14	99,123
Net Additions or Deductions	-4	-15,777

*file
Confidential*

*BSF Lubin Folder
1-41*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

November 22, 1941

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: MR. LUBIN
SUBJECT: MILITARY AIRPLANE PRODUCTION
November 1-15, 1941

During the first 15 days of November, 1,009 planes were delivered.. This is about 44 per cent of the total October deliveries of 2,294 units.

4-Engine Bombers

During the first half of November, we produced 20 4-engine bombers as compared with 42 for the entire month of October.

2-Engine Bombers

Production during the first half of November aggregated 106 units as compared with 333 for the entire month of October.

1-Engine Pursuits

Output aggregated 228 units as compared with 566 during October.

Secret reports from the Army indicate that the total production for the entire month of November may aggregate about 2,400 units or approximately 100 more than in October.

THE PRESIDENT

- 2 -

November 22, 1941

Distribution of Military Planes Produced November 1-15

Of the 411 combat planes produced during the first half of November, 139 went to the Army and 197 to Britain, under old British contracts. Twenty-four went to the Navy, and 51 to various countries under Defense Aid.

MILITARY AIRPLANE DELIVERIES

	Production October	Production November 1-15	Scheduled for entire month of November
4-Engine Bomber	42	20	61
2-Engine Bomber	333	106	427
1-Engine Bomber	29	14	56
2-Engine Pursuit	3	43	123
1-Engine Pursuit	566	228	612
TOTAL COMBAT	973	411	1,279
ALL OTHERS	1,306	598	1,299
GRAND TOTAL	2,279	1,009	2,578

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personal*

BT Lubin Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

December 3, 1941

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: MR. LUBIN
SUBJECT: MILITARY AIRPLANE PRODUCTION IN NOVEMBER

Total Airplane Production

There was a decline in military airplane output in November. As compared with the Army Air Corps November schedule of 2,337, actual production was 2,130. November production was 149 planes or 6 1/2 per cent less than the output in October.

The declines occurred in 2-engine bombers and 1-engine pursuits and trainers.

4-Engine Bombers

In contrast with the decrease in output of 2-engine bombers and pursuits, there was an increase in the output of 4-engine bombers. Production in November aggregated 55 units as compared with 42 in October. The November schedule of the Army Air Corps called for 60.

2-Engine Bombers

There was a marked decrease in the output of 2-engine bombers. The output in November was 256 or 77 fewer than in October, and 93 less than in September. The November schedule called for 327.

December 3, 1941

2-Engine Pursuits

Production of 2-engine pursuits is just getting under way. Only three were produced in October. November output was 74. November production actually exceeded scheduled requirements by three planes.

1-Engine Pursuits

There were 45 fewer 1-engine pursuits produced in November than in October. Total production was 521. Production schedules called for 550.

Observation and Transport Planes

The output of observation and transport planes in November was 231 as compared with 182 in October.

Trainers

November production aggregated 927 trainers as compared with 1124 in October. This was a decrease of 149 planes.

Distribution of Military Airplanes

The total of 2,130 military planes produced in November were distributed as follows:

Army	1,180
Navy	266
British Order	548
Defense Aid	119
Account of Foreign Countries	<u>17</u>
TOTAL	2,130

- o -

The decline in airplane production in November was due to shortages of certain raw materials and finished parts such as

landing gears, engines, and particularly hydraulic equipment.

It should also be noted that the number of working days in November was four less than in October. Not only was November a 30-day month but it had two holidays as well as five Sundays.

MILITARY AIRPLANE DELIVERIES
September - November, 1941

	ACTUAL PRODUCTION			ARMY SCHEDULE
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	for November
4-Engine Bomber	32	42	55	60
2-Engine Bomber	349	333	256	327
1-Engine Bomber	27	29	18	30
2-Engine Pursuit	12	3	74	71
1-Engine Pursuit	462	566	521	550
Observation	127	118	183	146
Transport	35	64	48	66
Advanced Trainer	279	407	644	620
P & B Trainer	<u>581</u>	<u>717</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>437</u>
	1,904	2,279	2,130	2,307

THE PRESIDENT

- 4 -

December 3, 1941

The estimated and actual deliveries of the more important large producers for November are shown below:

<u>MANUFACTURER</u>	<u>ARMY SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION</u>	<u>ACTUAL PRODUCTION</u>	<u>AHEAD OR BEHIND SCHEDULE</u>
Bell	137	128	-9
Boeing (Seattle)	75	75	0
Brewster	29	16	-13
Consolidated	63	45	-18
Curtiss-Wright (Buffalo)	323	309	-14
Douglas (El Segundo)	25	18	-7
Douglas (Santa Monica)	72	59	-13
Lockheed	159	165	+6
Martin	77	40	-37
North American (Inglewood)	145	78	-67
Vultee (Downey)	225	254	+29

PSF
Sub File

file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 6, 1943

MEMORANDUM

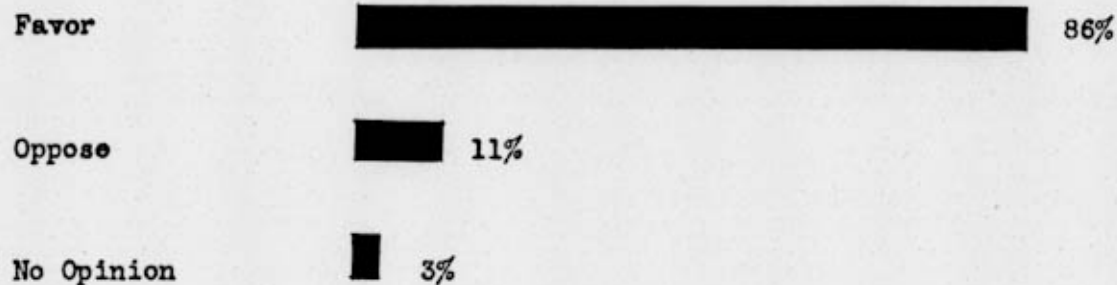
TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MR. LUBIN

In view of the recent outcry of Mr. Spangler on your speech, I thought you might be interested in the attached charts which summarize a recent secret poll. You will note that the charts show a very large majority of Republicans favor some of the things that you recommended for returning soldiers.

Incidentally, I thought you might also be interested in the result of a poll on the attitude of various people on the recent Allied bombing of Rome. In this instance the astounding fact is the large number of Catholics who approved the bombing.

It has been suggested that returning soldiers be given a chance to go back to school at the Government's expense if they want to after the war is over. Would you favor or oppose a law which provided schooling for soldiers after the war is over?

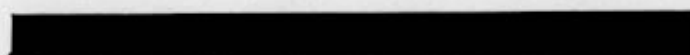


By Politics -- Favor



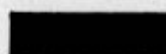
It has been proposed that soldiers who are discharged after the war is over be kept on Army payrolls for a time until they can find jobs. Do you approve or disapprove of this plan?

Approve



79%

Disapprove



18%

No Opinion



3%

By Politics -- Approve

Democrats



81%

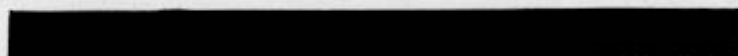
Republicans



70%

In Canada the government has provided that any soldier who wants to can borrow money at very low interest from the government to buy a house, or a farm, or a business. Would you approve or disapprove of a law of this kind in the United States?

Approve



81%

Disapprove



13%

No Opinion



6%

By Politics -- Approve

Democrats



85%

Republicans



76%

Do you approve or disapprove of the recent Allied bombing of Rome?

Approve	82%
Disapprove	10
No Opinion	8

By Religion

<u>Approve</u>	
Catholics	72%
Protestants	87

<u>Disapprove</u>	
Catholics	17
Protestants	8

<u>No Opinion</u>	
Catholics	11
Protestants	5

PSF
STC
2-1-44
Submitted

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 6, 1944

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: THE PRESIDENT

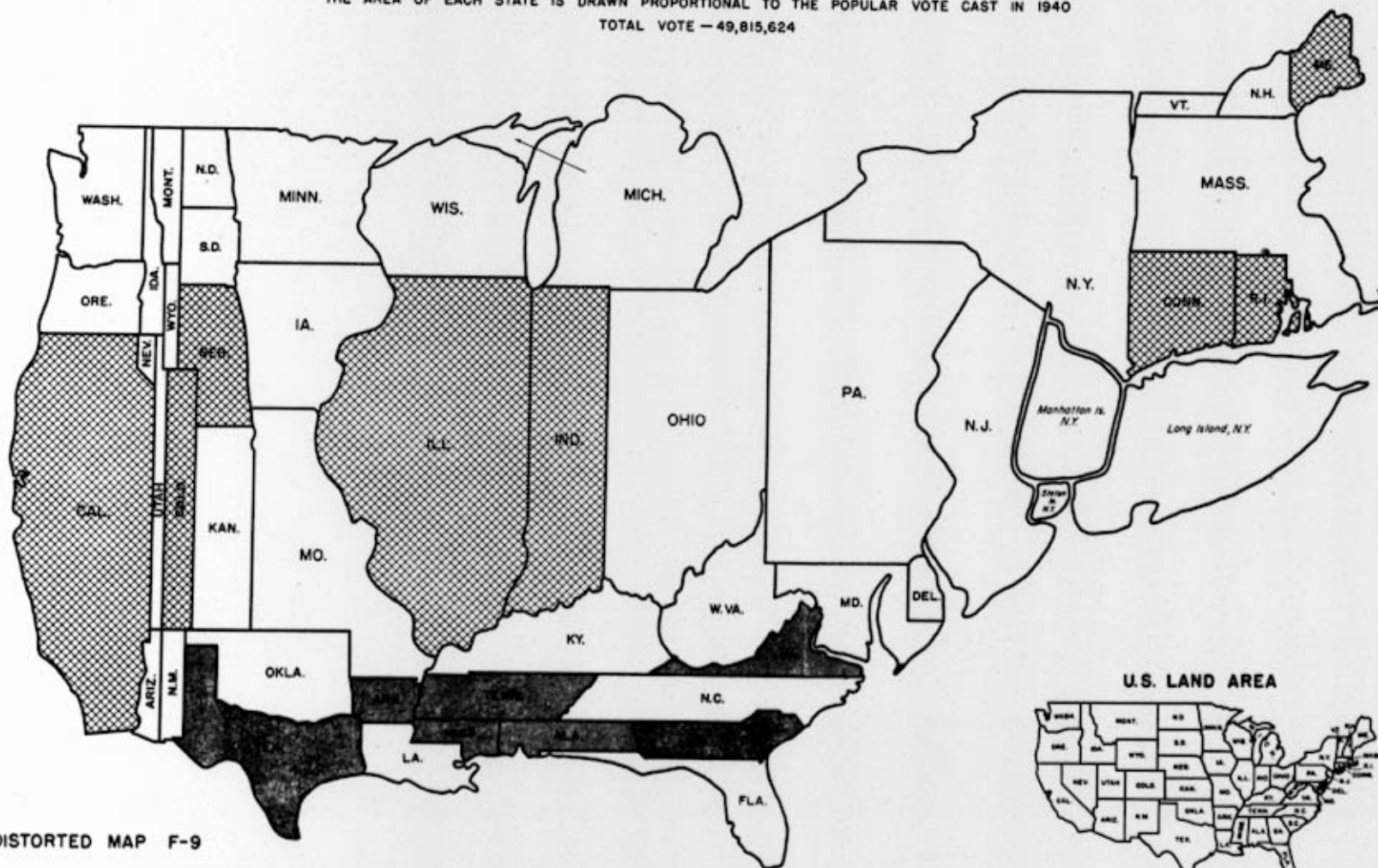
FROM: MR. LUBIN *n*

I thought you might be interested in the attached map which gives a comparison of the number of people who voted in the poll tax states to elect 78 Congressmen in 1940 with the number who voted to elect 79 Congressmen in the non-poll tax states. You will note that in the eight poll tax states 2,749,100 people voted to elect 78 representatives. In eight non-poll tax states, 10,984,000 people voted to elect 79 representatives.

STC
has seen
for

COMPARISON OF REPRESENTATION IN POLL TAX AND FREE-VOTING STATES

THE AREA OF EACH STATE IS DRAWN PROPORTIONAL TO THE POPULAR VOTE CAST IN 1940
TOTAL VOTE — 49,815,624



DISTORTED MAP F-9



22% of eligible voters in 8 poll tax states elected 18% of United States congressmen in 1940.
(2,749,100 people voted to elect 78 representatives.)



73% of eligible voters in 8 free-voting states elected 18% of United States congressmen in 1940.
(10,984,122 people voted to elect 79 representatives.)

U.S. LAND AREA



3360

hms

*Carbon of letter returned to Mr. Crowley
1/5/45.*

PSF Lubin folder 2-45

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

"LTC
OK
FDR"

JAN 4 8 31 AM '45
RECEIVED
JAN 3 1945

My dear Mr. President:

I understand that Isador Lubin expects to go to London in the near future for the ILO governing body meeting.

While he is in Europe, I should greatly appreciate it if you could find it possible to allow him to do a special job for me for about two weeks. I should like to send him to France and Belgium to check up for me on certain important phases of the supply situation there in connection with the work of the Foreign Economic Administration. I feel that he is peculiarly well fitted for this assignment, and I know that I need say nothing about the importance and the urgency of the work to be done.

I venture to make this request only because I believe that Lube can do a very important piece of work for us in a relatively short time. I hope that you may find it possible to let him go.

Sincerely yours,

Leo T. Crowley
Leo T. Crowley
Administrator

The President

The White House

RF *Butler for me* *2-45*

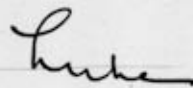
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1945

Grace dear,

I am attaching the note
you suggested last night.

If any question arises,
you can tell the boss that Ed
Stettinius has approved in writing
my assignment to obtain certain
first-hand information in the
liberated areas in Western Europe.
Similar approval has been given
in writing by Jack McCloy of the
War Department.



Lube

COPY

(Original of this sent to Mr. Lubin, 1-18-45)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1945

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The bearer, Mr. Isador Lubin is on the official business of the United States Government. His assignment has been made with the approval and support of the State Department.

Subject to the requirements of military necessity, he should receive all the cooperation necessary to enable him to carry out his assignment.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

PSF Lubin folder
2-45

March 16, 1946.

Dear Lube:

"It" is going to Warm Springs and I am made very happy by "it". "It" will be doled out with extreme care and will not be interred in the library.

Incidentally, the guns are a real addition to my artillery at Hyde Park and I am thinking of calling the library the "Franklin D. Roosevelt Arsenal".

Ever so many thanks for thinking of me.

As ever yours,

F. D. R.

Dr. Isadore Lubin,
2737 Devonshire Place, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

*Lubin given to Charlie Funderburk 2/14/45 to
take to Warm Springs on trip.
2) Guns & all been sent to library.
Rest of cons. in file room.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1945

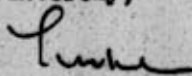
My dear Mr. President:

While sipping at a "gin and vermouth" one evening, I commented to Bob Murphy that I would like to get some real English gin to bring back to you. The next day he dug up a case which I am now delivering to Grace. You will find it in her office.

I can assure you that the package is kosher. It has been blessed by the Collector of Customs as well as the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board for the District of Columbia.

If, by mistake, this package is sent to the Library with the guns and the cane, please let me know. I think that it would be very helpful for me to spend three or four days back in the stacks preparing myself for the vodka that I'll probably have to drink in Moscow.

Sincerely,



PSF Lubin folder 2-45

March 21, 1945

4222

MEMORANDUM

TO: MR. LUBIN

If an arrangement can be made, without interfering with the military effort, I fully approve the idea of having a special plane take you and your staff to Moscow.

I suggest that you talk to Colonel Clark and Bob Lovett about this.

"F. D. R." F. D. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: MR. LUBIN *KL*
SUBJECT: REPARATIONS MISSION TO MOSCOW

I have a cable from Harriman telling me that it will be necessary for the United States Reparations group to bring with it to Moscow all of the equipment that is necessary for establishing an office. This means everything from typewriters and calculating machines to stencils and erasers.

The State Department insists that I should take with me a staff sufficiently large to go to work immediately. They recommend at least ten experts, as well as the necessary clerical staff.

Harriman further wires that the Russians are getting impatient and want to know when we will be ready to start work.

In view of the size of my group and the amount of freight and baggage that it will be necessary to take with us, I should like to ask the Air Transport Command to make a plane available to take us right through to Moscow. Would you approve my making such a request on the condition that this would not interfere with military operations?

If your reply is in the affirmative, I should be grateful if you would initial the attached memorandum to me.

PSF Lubin folder 2-45-

Carbon initialed "E.R.S. Jr. OK F.D.R." and returned to the Secretary of State 4/5/45, elb.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Expenses of Mission to Formulate
German Reparations Program.

Reference is made to the forthcoming mission to Moscow, headed by Dr. Isador Lubin, to formulate the German reparations program. Expenses to be incurred in connection with this mission are considered to be within the purview of the appropriation "International Conferences (Emergency)", contained in the State Department Appropriation Act for 1945, under which your specific approval is required for meeting expenses of participation by the United States in any international activity.

It is therefore my recommendation that the expenses in connection with the above-mentioned Mission to Formulate German Reparations Program be paid from this appropriation. May we have an indication of your wishes?



4348

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Lubin folder 2-45-

BF

April 6, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. LUBIN

Send me your instructions when
you get them.

I will let you know if there
is anything else before you get
off.

Be sure to keep your rubbers
on!

F. D. R.

No accompanying papers.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 5, 1945

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: MR. LUBIN *SL*
SUBJECT: REPARATIONS COMMISSION

Unless I am advised to the contrary by Averell Harriman, I am planning to leave here for Moscow around the fourteenth of this month. I am working with the State Department people on my instructions and when they are approved by Ed Stettinius, I'll forward them to you for your initialling.

I have three things on my mind:

1. Is there anything that you want to send to Marshal Stalin?
2. Is there any message that you want me to convey to him?
3. Are there any special things that you want to tell me or warn me about other than to wear my rubbers when it's wet?