

● PSF: Subject File

Gen. Corres. - Ma. Mi

MEMORANDUM RE: AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD.

I became Chairman of the Board of Directors of this Company November 8, 1938.

I found that the Company had two services:

1. Trans-Pacific service, between San Francisco, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hong Kong, to Manila, and return.

This requires four ships. As of November 8, 1938 only one ship was operating on this route, viz., the SS "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE".

2. The service AROUND-THE-WORLD, covering the same route as the trans-Pacific service to Manila, thence proceeding via Singapore, Bombay, the Mediterranean, to New York, thence via Cuba, Panama Canal, to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

This service requires seven ships, as now operating. It had been completely abandoned so that the Company had but one ship operating between San Francisco and Manila, viz., the SS "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE", as already stated.

3. The Company's equipment was a maritime <sup>parlance</sup> ~~appalance~~, obsolete with the exception of the SS "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE". It was burdened overwhelmingly with debt; was held in contempt by shippers and the travelling public because of its inferior equipment and inability to give efficient and adequate service.

The progress of the Company since November 8, 1938 is evidenced by the following statement showing gross and net income for the period stated:

NET INCOME

	<u>10 Months to 11-1-38</u>	<u>November &amp; December, 1938</u>	<u>Year 1939</u>	<u>Year 1940</u>
Gross Revenue	\$7,264,459.63	\$ 480,204.93	\$15,685,177.57	\$22,437,881.82
Gross Expense	<u>9,582,112.32</u>	<u>1,009,402.22</u>	<u>15,930,885.11</u>	<u>17,734,916.34</u>
Net Profit(Loss)	(2,317,652.69) (loss)	(529,197.29) (loss)	(245,707.54) (loss)	4,702,965.48 <u>Profit</u>

This statement shows that the total loss for the 12 months of the year 1938 was----- \$ 2,846,849.98

and that for the year 1940 there was a profit of----- \$ 4,702,965.48

Page 2.

It is interesting to note that the gross revenue of the Company for the 12 months of 1938 was-----\$ 7,744,664.56

and that the gross income <sup>for</sup> of the year 1940 was-----\$22,437,881.82

in other words the gross income has more than trebled under the present management within the past two years.

During the past two years the Company's mortgage indebtedness to the United States has been largely reduced; two new ships have been bought and are now in actual service, viz., the SS"PRESIDENT JACKSON" and the SS"PRESIDENT MONROE", and the Company has paid out of its earnings twenty-five percent of the purchase price of these ships.

W. G. Mc Adoo  
Chairman of the  
Board of Directors

Washington, D. C.  
January, 1941.

*McA...*

ODE

*P.F.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. A.

*Jan 1 1937*

Man of destiny, Divinely sent,  
To save our country from ill intent,  
From the wiles of those who would destroy  
Inherent rights we should enjoy.

In suppliant prayer we do beseech  
That He above their wrongs impeach,  
And succor thee in times of stress,  
To guide our ship of human cares  
Above men's realms of earthly wares.

Unselfish Leader, tried and true,  
We stake our faith, our all in you.  
But now behold! Depression's past,  
And countless hearts rejoice at last,  
Now people smile and laugh again.

No longer youths in roaming bands,  
Half starved, go wandering through the land.  
No longer bread lines to the fore.  
Nor jobless legions as before.

But Hope eternal reigns instead.  
For America, Awake! no longer dead,  
Surges forward again in prosperous ascent,  
With a paean to God and our President.

F. B. McANERNEY

SHREWSBURY, N J., JANUARY 1, 1937

file  
personal

PSF



Gen. Cons

"M"

Hill

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA  
NEW YORK

August 20, 1935. P.M.

Mr. James Roosevelt,  
Hyde Park,  
Dutchess County, N.Y.

file  
Charles McCarthy  
25 W. 42nd St. - Drawer 2 36

Dear James:

I was in hopes of  
seeing you this morning, because  
I wanted to ask you to do what  
I have been unable to do, and  
that is this: I want to be honest  
with the President, as I have been  
ever the years, and tell him that,  
so far as I am concerned, our  
friendship is at an end and that

I do not now owe him loyalty, which, to me has always been the best thing I know of, and which others who should are not giving him,

Had I known in 1920 that he would permit to be done to me and my family what has been done I never would have gone back for the 1920 Campaign after having gotten away from Howe. It is simply unbelievable that such a condition should be tolerated. But now I am on my way back to my real friends, to do for myself and family what I could have done from 1920 to 1932 had I not allowed my admiration <sup>for</sup> and loyalty to a man I thought was the greatest human being on earth, take me away from my real friends. Being without money is no crime, particularly now days.

Every possible thing has been done to prevent my getting along, and business for which I have been recommended, I have been advised by a client, has been

taken by one who chooses, alone  
anybody else, have nothing to do  
with it.

Friendship and loyalty, ap-  
parently does not mean to some  
people what it means to me.  
It has cost me plenty, and my  
family, too. But I am going  
to correct my mistake, and I  
want the President to know in  
advance that I am getting away  
from what I consider enemies  
and going with my friends.

I told you June 23<sup>rd</sup> what was  
happening and the R. I. election, my  
home district, shows I was right. I  
Sincerely, Yrs. ~~Chas. H. H. H.~~ ~~Harold~~

P.S. I shall not come, I sincerely  
hope any more entertainment.

BSF "M"

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Y. H. C. 2*

June 25, 1940.

MISSY:

When I received your memorandum of 5/27/40, I immediately told Charles McCarthy what the President's situation was and offered to see him and to do anything I could. He has never replied. He cannot say, therefore, that he was long delayed and ignored.

I have read his letter to the President of June 13th and that he wrote you under the same date. If these communications give a true picture of McCarthy's attitude and general feelings -- and I am inclined to think they do because of other reports which have reached me -- I think it would be worse than futile to continue the correspondence with him.

I suggest, therefore, that these be filed.

S.T.F.

336 Alban Towers,  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 13, 1940.

STEP?

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

The only real chance I have had to get any business worth while in the past seven years was the matter I left with your kindly and highly efficient secretary, Miss LeHand, with the request that I be given five minutes of your time to ascertain if there were any objection to my accepting the offer I had and to tell you what the possibilities were outside of my own self. It meant a great deal to me and my family, and I am pretty certain it would have eventually resulted in much credit to you. Subsequent newspaper reports and articles by prominent writers show that I am my friend from the Far East who brought me for the business mission were right. I shall not go into lengthy details now, because it is too late, nor do I intend to give those details to anybody else. Part of the investigation which necessarily had to be made in such an important matter convinces me that this would be bad judgment. Action on my request was delayed five weeks and in the meantime somebody got busy and the place I was to have was given to another. I certainly feel that I was more than entitled to that very few minutes, especially if you have ever had any idea of giving me a chance to get back on my feet, and especially as it was not a matter of politics or votes. I do not know whether the man who got my place will be able to get the information I was assured of getting, but if he does it will be worth while hearing about it. It is a hell of a note if I cannot get five minutes with

the man I served when the serving was hard, and especially when it meant so much to me, as explained when I made the request. But I intend to find out what it is all about.

Now, there is a vacancy on the Maritime Commission, for which I am eminently fitted because of my years of service to the Government in the Navy Department, and particularly because of my duty during the last World War in the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Today, as you know, politics does not mean anything. Therefore, if it is the desire to put men in positions in the Government where they can be of real service this is an opportunity for you to do a little something worth while for me and at the same time for the service. I know I do not need to go into details regarding this, because you know this, and the written evidence I have among my papers speaks for itself. If this is not possible, then there are two vacancies in the Court of Claims which I am qualified to fill. The one created by Mr. Greene's resignation was brought to my attention by one of my superiors two months ago in the hope that I would seek the place. I would be happy in a position such as the Maritime Commission vacancy where I could be of real service to my country.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. McCarthy

336 Alban Towers,  
Washington, D.C.,  
June 13, 1940.

Miss Margurite A. LeHand,  
The White House.

Dear Miss LeHand:

I appreciate what you did in bringing the matter I spoke about to the President's attention. However, the long delay deprived me of the only chance that I have had in the seven years of the President's incumbency in the White House to get anything really worth while. It only meant his saying whether he had any objection after my explaining the details. After the rotten treatment I have received I would never have asked to see him, but the party who sought me for the place was so insistent that the President was his own State Department that I had to forego my own good judgment, namely, that the State Department was the proper place to take it up. I have learned all the facts in the matter, so far as I am concerned, and what was given me by inference is not very flattering to some from whom I am entitled to only the best.

When I was asked of my past and present I naturally told of my connections not only with the President but with the very fine men with whom I served prior to my meeting him and afterwards. Why in h-- I should be refused five minutes with the president is something beyond me, but I intend to bring out what the deal it is. I have always had a pretty good idea of who has been doing the dirty work and I intend to bring it out in the open.

I am enclosing a letter to the  
president

--2--

and I hope you will hand it to him. I am sure he would want to read my letter and I do hope it will not be handed to somebody else.

It may still be possible for me to receive something to which I am entitled; for which I am qualified, and which would serve, as I see it, as the best way to answer questions put to me over the past eight years.

Sincerely yours,

*Charles H. Curtis*

*Please excuse the blots*

**P.P.F.**  
30 22

*File*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

5/27/40

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Charlie McCarthy is very anxious to have five minutes with you. Do you want to give it to him?

MISSY

*→ STE  
Will you see him?*

NOTE: on June 1 called Mr. McCarthy but he was not at home. Told Mrs. McCarthy that the President was so busy, he had asked Mr. Early to see Mr. McCarthy, if this were satisfactory to Mr. McCarthy. She said she would tell him as soon as he got home and if he wished to see STE, he would call for an appt. Up to June 5 nothing further has been heard from the McCarthys.

P.L.S.

336 Alban Terrace,  
Washington, D.C.,  
May 12, 1940

Miss Marguerite A. Leland,  
Private Secretary to the President,  
The White House.

Dear Miss Leland:

Not having  
heard from you, I thought I  
had better drop you a line  
to say that I have to go to  
New York tonight to conduct  
hearings in two cases and  
will be there, at the Pennsyl-  
vania Hotel, until Thursday  
or Friday evening. If you

C  
H  
M

Sharon wants to reach me  
during that time you can  
do so by writing me at the  
Pennsylvania Hotel, or  
you can write me here at  
the apartment since I will  
get it that way.

Walla Conventions certainly  
are here during.

Sincerely yours  
Charlotte

*PSF* *You Come "Mc" file Personal 3-44*  
**THE WHITE HOUSE**  
**WASHINGTON**

January 3, 1944.

Dear Grace:

I hoped to see you this morning but my Boss called for me so I had to go back to the War Department. Since Bill Sexton is leaving us, I am going to be Secretary of the Staff and Maj. Davenport will be the regular White House man. However, I am always on the other end of the telephone and both eligible and available.

I will come over again soon to see you, but in the meantime if you consider that an appropriate moment has arrived, I wish you would mention to the Boss what a great privilege it has been for me to see him on several occasions and to work with the wonderful people who surround him.

Thanks and love.

Frank McCarthy

MYSTIFICATION  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Fort Myer, Virginia  
January 13, 1944

Dear Grace:

In spite of the little note I left on your desk the other day, I want to say more formally how much it has meant to me to be associated with you during the past eighteen months. I can't conceive of a situation in which you would ever be in need of a friend, but if you should be, I hope you know the first place to look.

Without being too sentimental, let me say that my admiration for you has grown to real affection and, although I shan't be coming to the White House every day, I hope to see you often enough to keep you from forgetting me.

Affectionately,

Frank McCarty



9-2 ✓  
CAPTAIN EDWARD MACAULEY, U. S. N., RET.  
1081 SAN RAYMUNDO ROAD  
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

*file  
Personal.*  
*PSF*  
*"M"*

Personal

November Eighth  
19 37

James Roosevelt, Esq.,  
White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

When I was in Washington last winter I saw the President in connection with a book I have been writing. He was good enough to offer to write a foreword for it. I am sending herewith a letter about it and should appreciate very much if you would see that it reaches him.

In the letter I have included a political matter which seems to me to be important to Democratic prestige in this State. We have a good chance to bring the State Administration into the Democratic Party in the next election.

I would be extremely grateful if you would let me know what the President says in reply.

Yours very sincerely,

*Edward Macauley*



CAPTAIN EDWARD MACAULEY, U. S. N., RET.  
1061 SAN RAYMUNDO ROAD  
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

Personal

November Eighth  
1937

Dear Franklin:

After reading some of the chapters of my biography last winter, you were good enough to consent to write a foreword to it. The book is now finished and if you still feel you can do me that honor, and will be kind enough to send it to me, the book can be submitted to a publisher who has expressed a desire to see it.

If it is not asking too much, I should like to have an autographed photograph of you. The only pictures Jean and I have is a Christmas card of you and Eleanor from the Albany days, and an enlargement of one of the kodak pictures of the trip we made in 1918.

There is a political situation in this State which I should like to bring to your attention. I have just taken the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee for Culbert Olson's Campaign for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. We will have a few hurdles to get over as there is certain to be open or secret opposition from some of our Democrats who are not so sincere as Olson in their professed support of your liberal policies. We are however already assured strong support from the progressives. Labor is for him right down the line. Most of the Railway Brotherhoods already have authority to come out for him without reservation and their State Legislative Representative is a member of our Central Executive Committee; so is the most intelligent A.F. of L. Leader, the man who has the greatest influence with the rank and file. The C.I.O. has not come out for him but he will have their support.

Senator McAdoo and George Creel will probably oppose him although I doubt if the former does so openly, as his interest lies entirely in his own election. George Creel's opposition will not be very effective unless he can give the impression he speaks for the Administration. Mr. Farley said publicly on his visit here that the Administration would take no sides in the pre-primary campaign, and in justice to all the candidates I hope he will abide by that decision. If no one is permitted to imply he alone has the Federal approval, and the question is



CAPTAIN EDWARD MACAULEY, U. S. N., RET.  
1061 SAN RAYMUNDO ROAD  
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

Page 2

settled on the merits of the candidates, I am confident Senator Olson will get the nomination. I want to see that for two reasons first, because I believe he will make an able governor and second, because defeating Merriam and the Republican machine is going to be a tough job. It is the opinion of the best political observers and reporters out here that Olson is the only man in the State who can do it.

With love to you and Eleanor from Jean and me.

Yours very sincerely,

*Edie*

d. 2 -  
Genl. M.

PSF  
"M"

From letter from Mrs. Edward Macauley, San Mateo, California,  
to Mrs. Roosevelt, August 2, 1938

...The President looked wonderfully well when he was here. It entertained me to see the number of economic royalists who struggled to have lunch with the central figure of their most frequent nightmare. Judging from the subsequent comments they were surprised smoke and brimstone did not issue from his lips instead of the utterly graceful and appropriate speech we heard. Will you tell him for me that Governor Merriam is now using the pictures taken at the Fair lunch for campaign material. Even he!

(Jean Macauley)

RF: For the President's personal  
and confidential files

RB

G. Cones m  
d-2

PSF  
"M"

Bx  
157

RECEIVED  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
JUL 1 1938

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

6-28-38

Memo. for Mac:

Check with Jim Farley and  
Summer Welles and see if it still  
should be done, and if so to call up  
Stewart McDonald.

F.D.R.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten initials]*

*b4*  
Memo. for Filing - McDonald said he  
would take care of it right after  
July 4th.

MHM

*[Handwritten signature]*

4.00  
MEMO FOR REC:  
6-28-28  
STEWART M. DONALD

MEMORANDUM  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Box 157  
PSF  
"M"

Stewart M. Donald

Kent R. Mulkern  
put in as head of WHA.  
in Ratto.

This is vital

AdP.

of  
not done  
me - 91  
2/11 - 92  
27 Stewart M. Donald

Copy

PSF McDonald  
Glen - 2

November 21, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM ROWE

Will you ask Stewart McDonald to put James Townsend of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. back as field Executive Secretary of Federal Housing Administration for Hudson River Valley.

He resigned a few months ago under the Hatch Act as he is Democratic County Chairman in Dutchess County. The campaign is over and he is coluntarily retiring from the chairmanship and asks to be put back on F.H.A.

F.D.R.

PSF  
Mr. Conroy.  
M 3-41

October 9, 1941.

Dear Captain Macdonald:

The President has asked me to thank you very much for your letter of October sixth, which he was interested in reading.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully

Captain William Macdonald,  
420 Walnut Street,  
Philadelphia, Penn.

See Congress folder for let to John McCormack re above letter from Capt. Macdonald re religious discussion which has arisen over aid to Russia.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON

*A letter from the ...  
Re: ...  
...  
(T.C.) ...*

September 25, 1935.

Mr. J. E. McElroy  
Route #1  
Doraville, Georgia.

Dear Mr. McElroy:

Your recent letter to the President enclosing a newspaper clipping with reference to the coming Presidential Election has been referred to me for attention by reference from the White House.

Your frank comments in this connection have been carefully noted and you may be sure that your loyal support is greatly appreciated.

In regard to your inquiry concerning the address of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, please be advised that a letter addressed to her at the State Department, Washington, D. C., will be forwarded to her without delay.

Sincerely yours,

*Earl Hurja*

Earl Hurja  
Assistant to the Chairman

PSF "M"

Our fondness for former President (T R)  
Roosevelt was mainly supported by  
the fact that "Mittie" lived near us  
Roswell Ga and the further fact  
one Charles Pinckney Lively then  
fine physiqued young man of  
our Community attended some  
order of Roswell young peoples  
gathering possibly at the Bulloch  
home had the pleasure of meeting  
Miss Mittie and escorting her  
about the grounds which fact  
he related to me while we were  
both citizens of Norcross after  
The rough rider (was elected president  
he visited Atlanta (exposition) and  
was escorted to Roswell and  
into the old Bulloch home there  
to his great pleasure.

I hope when our beloved part  
time Georgia President visits Ga  
again I shall have the pleasure  
of meeting him and hear his  
address in Tech's fine ball  
Park - tell his mother for me  
that our mother lived to be  
101 years old and that our  
great grand father also lived  
100 years. came from Ireland  
fought in the Revolutionary War  
so that in our clan two Cente-  
narians lived - my brother died  
at 86 my sister (still living) is  
past 81 I am 78 so who knows  
but that she or I may play third  
in this Century game of life thus  
establishing a record so far as I  
know, without a parallel

J.E.M.B./T.O.Y

The portraits of Roosevelt wives and mothers reveal that Roosevelt men have had a genius for marrying women who strengthened the family heritage of sturdy intellect and character.



Drawing by Joseph Sinel

The "eternal feminine" in the Roosevelt family may explain the phenomenon of two Presidents bearing the name. Let us see what manner of women they were, these Roosevelt wives and mothers of the past 80 years. What were their backgrounds and private characters?

Photographs by  
Brown Bros.,  
Wide World, Acme,  
International News

**I**F AMERICA had a royal family today its name would probably be Roosevelt. Even the brilliant, intellectual Adamses of Massachusetts, and the aristocratic Lees of Virginia, must bow to the modern leadership of the Roosevelts. For the Adamses and the Lees, powerful though they once were, have passed from public life. The Roosevelts remain; if anything stronger than ever.

Wherein lies the genius of these descendants of those who plowed and planted the first Roosevelt acres in the New World? Nearly all the Roosevelt men evinced the same gift—a gift which has marked every family that has written itself indelibly into the history of a nation—they had a genius for marrying well. Not money or lands, though Roosevelt brides often brought these as part of their dowries; but for strengthening, generation after generation, the Roosevelt strain on the distaff side.

This is the story of five women who

changed their names to Roosevelt in the past eighty years—and of a sixth who did not have to change it because, even before she married, it was her name.

Three of them, as it happens, said: "I take thee, Theodore." One murmured, "I take thee, James," as the roll of the organ died away and the church became breathlessly still. Another said, "I take thee, Franklin."

They were, all six of them, gallant

young brides with charm and brains and social position, and they added richness to a blood already rich.

Tragedy touched them sometimes. Happiness was theirs, though, in large measure. They lived very much in the midst of things. Sometimes their husbands became men of importance in the affairs of the nation. Other times, as the years went by, they had sons or daughters who were, in their turn, to become famous. Always they presided over gracious homes. Always these women were a source of inspiration to the men they married or to the children they bore.

In due time scholars will ponder long over the blood that flows in the Roosevelt veins and will search for a clue to its peculiar distinction. Perhaps one clue may be found in the vigorous, independent and intelligent women who became Roosevelt wives and Roosevelt mothers. Here, then, are a few notes

by

**HENRY F.  
PRINGLE**

Author of "Theodore Roosevelt"



Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32nd President, and the First Lady, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

Below: Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President.



# The Women the Roosevelts Marry

for the consideration of those scholars.

I shall not examine the more remote branches of the Roosevelt family tree. The story of our six Roosevelt women begins on a spring day in 1850, and it concerns a dark-haired girl of fifteen who lived with her parents on a plantation near Roswell, Georgia. The War Between the States—the Civil War is still so described in the Deep South—was then an improbable far-off horror. Certainly the thought of war never occurred to Martha Bulloch on that spring day in 1850 when Theodore Roosevelt, a youthful Northerner, was brought to call. He had been traveling in the South with a relative who knew the Bullochs. He was but nineteen years old and the youngest son of Cornelius Van Shaack Roosevelt, a New York merchant.

Not much is known about that first

meeting between Martha Bulloch and Theodore Roosevelt save that it was brief. But he remembered her vividly. He returned a year later to the sand hills of Georgia and began a courtship of the lovely Martha. And three days before Christmas, 1853, a wedding party went forth from the big house at Roswell, and Martha Bulloch became Martha Roosevelt.

Slaves still did the work on the Bulloch plantation in 1853 and perhaps, on a night before her wedding, Martha asked some wrinkled crone to tell her fortune. But it is quite unlikely that the

cards predicted that her first son would, one day, be President of the United States.

Martha, usually called "Mitty," was to die young and suddenly. That same son was to write, in his grief, that she had kept "her freshness and beauty to the end." She had, remembered a daughter, an extremely white skin—"more moonlight-white than cream-white"—against which gleamed the russet-black of her fine hair.

Like the women of her day, Martha Roosevelt was very feminine and modest. Her children—there were four in all—called her by affectionate diminutives such as "Motherling" and "Mus." Their affection blinded them, I suspect, to other qualities in her. She had a vast store of inner force. She presided with distinction in the home of her husband, a man of prominence in New York.

The Roosevelt (Continued on page 96)

## The Women the Roosevelts Marry (Continued from page 55)

home was on East Twentieth Street, and a great deal of entertaining was done there. Theodore Roosevelt the First prospered as a merchant and then as a banker. He was active in charity circles and took part, although never as a candidate, in movements for the reform of New York's government. But he bowed to the gentle Marthas in many things: in the rearing of his children, to an extent, and quite completely in the management of his home.

A gentle exterior is sometimes misleading. Martha Bulloch's forbears were vigorous folk. Was it their vigor which she passed on to that son who was to sing the praises of the strenuous life, who was to be called "pure act," who was to engrave his name so deeply on the shining pages of history?

**T**HE SKREAMS of history twine and intertwine. In that same New York household was another son, Elliott, who would one day have a daughter. Up on the Hudson River, at this same time, lived a little girl, Sara Delano, who would be the mother of a son, Franklin D. Roosevelt. He, in turn, would wed the daughter of Elliott Roosevelt. But it is yet too soon to leave the Theodore Roosevelt home.

The elder son bore his father's name. At first sickly, he grew rugged as the grew older. He learned to ride and hunt and fish. In the fall of 1874, he entered Harvard College and began his formal education; until then, he had been largely in the hands of tutors. Two years later, Theodore Roosevelt the Second ran headlong into a feature of that education he had not anticipated. Specifically, he met Alice Lee of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. She was the second of the brides to whisper, "I take thee, Theodore."

Alice Lee was seventeen years old on the October day when they met; seventeen and slender, with blue eyes and light brown hair worn in curls on her forehead. Theodore, always impulsive, promptly told one or two intimates that he intended to marry the beautiful Alice. He called on her so constantly and so bombarded her with attentions that sometimes she shrank from him.

Like her future mother-in-law, Alice Lee had a mind of her own. She held out against the stormy Theodore for more than a year. Early in 1880 she capitulated, however, and they were married in October of that year. During 1881, they lived with his mother, now a widow. That fall Roosevelt entered politics through election to the New York State Legislature. Alice lived with him at Albany for several seasons, but she stayed at his mother's home, by now on West Fifty-seventh Street, during the winter of 1883-84 because a child was shortly to be born.

Late on Tuesday night, February 12, 1884, a daughter was born and reassuring word sped over the telegraph wires to the anxious Theodore at Albany. He was told that it was not necessary for him to leave that day's session, at which important laws were being debated. If only he had known the truth! For tragedy was moving upon the Fifty-seventh Street house with appalling speed. At half-past ten on that same night, Theodore's younger sister returned from a brief vacation and was greeted at the door by a haggard Elliott.

"There is a curse on this house!" he said. "Mother is dying and Alice is dying, too."

A train carrying Theodore thundered down the Hudson. An hour later he arrived at his mother's home. At three o'clock in the morning Martha Bulloch Roosevelt died; she had been ill of typhoid, but until a few hours before, the case had been diagnosed as light. Theodore stood by the bed and watched death add its pallor to the "moonlight-white" skin of Martha Bulloch.

"There is a curse on this house," he said, and climbed the stairs to the third floor, where Alice lay. This fragile girl from Chestnut Hill should never have risked the perils of motherhood. But her will was so strong that she insisted upon doing so. Bright's disease had weakened her. Throughout the slim balance of that night, through the weary hours of the next day, Theodore sat by her bedside. She died in his arms at two in the afternoon of February 14, 1884.

Somehow—he never remembered much about it—young Assemblyman Roosevelt managed to finish the year's session of the legislature. His infant daughter, who was to be the famous and glamorous Alice Roosevelt Longworth, was taken care of by his sister. Theodore escaped as soon as he could to the Bad Lands of the Dakotas and became a rancher, seeking to forget, by hard work on the range, the happiness which had been his and which now had vanished.

I do not know whether Edith Kermit Carow was wholly the influence which rescued Theodore Roosevelt from brooding. I do not even know when conviction came to him that a man of twenty-six, no matter how terribly hurt, must continue to fight and work, that life goes on. Edith Kermit Carow was to be the third of the women to say, "I take thee, Theodore."

They had been boy-and-girl companions. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carow, who lived not far from the Roosevelt home in lower Manhattan. When, at eleven, small Theodore (he was called "Teedie" then) was taken abroad by his parents, he remembered very clearly the little girl at home. One day he noted in his diary that he had been looking at "the portrait of Edith Carow and her face stirred up in me homesickness." On that same European journey he wrote Edith that she was his most faithful correspondent and signed himself, "Ever your loving friend, T. Roosevelt."

This early affection might have developed without interruption had not Roosevelt left home for Harvard College, there to meet the bewitching Alice Lee. Thereafter he had no eye and no thoughts for any other girl. But out on the lonely ranch in the Bad Lands, memory of Edith Carow returned, and on December 2, 1886, they were married in London. The couple traveled until March, and then returned to New York. Roosevelt was able to take up again the career in public life which had been halted by the death of Alice.

It would be superfluous to dwell at length on the talents of the woman who was First Lady in the reign of Roosevelt I. She was known in the White House as "the woman who never made a mistake." She brought up her five children and, in addition, won utterly the affections of the turbulent Alice.

It is not too much to say, I think, that Edith Carow made Theodore Roosevelt possible. For he was a mercurial soul. He soared with optimism or he floundered in the muddy waters of gloom. His wife was a balance wheel: she

buoyed his falling spirits, suppressed his wilder enthusiasms, mothered him and cherished him. She saw him clearly, as only an intelligent woman can see a man. She knew that he was part child and part man, and that adolescence never wholly left him.

And now the setting shifts to the wide lawns of an estate called Algonac on the outskirts of Newburgh, New York, on the Hudson River. The year is 1854, and this is the home of Warren Delano—New York merchant who, some time before, had married Catherine Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts. At Algonac on September 21, 1854, was born a daughter Sara, who was to be known, when she reached girlhood, as "one of those five lovely Delano sisters."

Let us look ahead a quarter of a century. On October 7, 1880, Sara became the wife of James Roosevelt whose home, Hyde Park, was across the river north of Poughkeepsie. Squire Roosevelt—for the title best describes his fondness for an affluent country life—was much older than his bride. He had been married before and was now fifty. Of his second marriage a son was born, their only child, on January 30, 1882. They named him Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

At this point it is wise to offer a brief note on the innumerable Roosevelts. Both Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt were descended from Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt, who settled at New Amsterdam in 1649. Johannes, a grandson, founded the line to which belonged Theodore. Jacobus, another grandson, was the direct ancestor of Franklin. So Theodore and Franklin were fifth cousins.

Sara Delano Roosevelt, like Martha Bulloch Roosevelt, had forbears who influenced her character. Her grandfather owned a fleet of sailing vessels, and she is sure that her son comes naturally by his love for the sea. Her father, Warren Delano, had been in the China tea trade as a young man, before he became a merchant in New York.

**I**N 1857, he lost most of his money and went back to the Far East. The youthful "Sallie" enjoyed every moment of the four-month journey around the Horn and across the Pacific. Mr. Delano recovered his fortune in short order, and the family returned to the banks of the Hudson. Thereafter, Sallie Delano lived a more or less conventional life. Her independence of mind was demonstrated, however, by her marriage to a man almost twice her age.

The career of Mrs. James Roosevelt of Hyde Park was to be her son. She gave to him other things besides love for the sea and for adventure. She gave him a realistic mind and a stubborn independence of thought. She taught him contempt for the mere acquisition of wealth. The rearing of Franklin Roosevelt was a full-time job because she made it so. She had far too much common sense to spoil him.

Although she is eighty now, Mrs. Roosevelt has kept youthful by the simple method of occupying her time to the fullest extent. In Dutchess County, where Hyde Park is located, she has always been a great lady of the country side. Today, she is constantly on the go between Washington and New York.

Our next Roosevelt bride is a fragmentary figure; far more so than even Alice Lee. In October of 1883, a wedding was held in New York City and the bride was Anna Hall, the eldest

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine G. Hall. The groom was Elliott Roosevelt, Theodore's younger brother. Anna Hall—this theme in the story of our Roosevelt brides grows monotonous—came of distinguished family. One ancestor was the Livingston who signed the Declaration of Independence. Anna was one of the beauties of her day.

Elliott had not yet found himself or his place in life. He was never to do so. He was noted as a horseman and hunter. He was noted, too, for his good looks and gay nature. But he was not strong; a riding accident had further undermined his health. Anna Hall Roosevelt was twenty-three on her wedding day and less than a decade later, in December of 1892, she died. Elliott Roosevelt followed her to the grave a year later. They left two children, a boy and a girl.

"He was the one great love of my life as a child," wrote that daughter, of her father, when she grew to womanhood. "He never accomplished anything which could make him of any importance to the world at large, unless a personality which left a vivid mark on friends and associates may be considered important."

The daughter, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, was the one destined for high moments in life. It was she who was to unite, after all the years, the families of Brothers Johannes and Jacobus Roosevelt when she married her fifth cousin, once removed, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Anna Eleanor was born on October 11, 1884. A favorite family story is of the time when, aged two, she was taken to Hyde Park by her parents. Franklin, aged four, was required to do the honors as host to his younger cousin. So he crawled around on the nursery floor with Eleanor riding in triumph on his back.

Left an orphan when she was ten, Eleanor was brought up by her Grandmother Hall and in her early teens was sent abroad, to a school in England kept by a brilliant Frenchwoman, Mademoiselle Souvestre. This teacher played a profound part in shaping the young girl's character. Mademoiselle Souvestre did not agree with the belief, almost universal in that day, that the education of

a gentlewoman should be limited to languages, literature and the piano. She had a social conscience. She took care to see that her girls grew aware of the injustices inflicted by poverty upon the majority of the human race. She demanded that they know something about history and economics. And Anna Eleanor drank in eagerly all these ideas and discovered that she possessed an alert and intelligent mind.

I suspect that until then she had not been a very happy child. She was not pretty. She had a quaint, old-fashioned appearance which resulted in the nickname "Granny." But contact with Mademoiselle Souvestre gave her a purpose in life. She would "do good," and she has kept at it ever since.

On March 17, 1905, she was married to Franklin Roosevelt. It was an unusual wedding ceremony for the reason that Uncle Theodore, President of the United States, gave his niece away and immense crowds were on hand to get a glimpse of him and his daughter Alice. No one paid much attention to Eleanor and Franklin. Today, when she attends a wedding, Mrs. Roosevelt is scrupulously careful to efface herself.

At twenty-three, when he was married, Franklin Roosevelt was still studying law. Three years later he entered public life, as a Roosevelt should, and went to Albany as a member of the State Senate. Meanwhile, Mrs. Roosevelt embarked on the first phase of her own career—the rearing of her family. One by one the children grew old enough to be sent away to school and she had time for other things.

By 1916, she was resuming her activity in welfare work. A few years later she entered politics, and soon she was among those who were seeking to send Alfred E. Smith to the White House. But before this, tragedy had fallen on this Roosevelt household, too. In 1921, her husband was stricken with infantile paralysis. The doctors said he might never walk again. In any event, it was certain he could never hold public office.

Mrs. Roosevelt refused to believe it. He, too, resolutely turned his back on the

dread possibility that his useful life was over. Together, they began the fight which led him back to a point where he could astound the world by his endurance and vigor.

It cannot be doubted that, without his wife, Mr. Roosevelt would have found the struggle more difficult or even impossible. And it may be said as a historical fact that she gave support and encouragement to the proposal that he accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York in 1928. From the decision to accept grew, of course, Roosevelt's availability as a candidate for the Presidency four years later. Had he decided to hold back, he might never have thrown back his broad shoulders on March 4, 1933, and assured an anxious nation that "all we have to fear is fear itself." He had not known fear, nor had his wife.

It is not necessary, here, to tell very much about Mrs. Roosevelt, the First Lady. She is as busy, active and energetic as ever—if anything, more so. It would be inaccurate to say that she advises her husband on all matters of state or that administration policies are, to any appreciable extent, shaped by her. But she retains her interest in welfare problems. She is close to such projects as the program for old-age security. She still jumps into the political arena from time to time but she does so, it can be stated on excellent authority, with the encouragement of her husband.

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt is the first of the six Roosevelt brides to emerge fully and completely from the obscurity of private life or from the shadow of a distinguished husband and distinguished children. This is because it has been her good fortune to live in a modern world instead of one still dominated by good Queen Victoria.

The other five played their parts well. They were sources of inspiration. They were quiet reservoirs of comfort. But they lived in another day. It would seem improbable that any future Roosevelt wife or mother will be quite so content to work entirely behind the scenes, with silken threads.

PSF

Ken Corrie "Mc" 3-43

**PRIVATE**

*Mc*

MOGILL, CANTON & ELDON  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
WICHITA, KANSAS

September 7, 1943.

Dear George:-

I know you will want me to be frank with you. After Judge Hopkins died I heard that Guy really wanted the place -- and, as you know, he had done ten and a half years of yeoman service in a job which is not an easy nor an attractive one. Frankly, I feel that he should have it, even though he is well over the sixty year age.

I have you very definitely in mind, however, for another position and please be very certain that I have not forgotten you.

Always sincerely,

*George McGill*

George McGill, Esq.,  
503 Schweiter Building,  
Wichita 2,  
Kansas.

Bob Cooper

13  
GILLYE  
GEO. MCGILL  
HARRY C. CASTOR  
THOMAS E. ELCOCK  
J. PAUL JORGENSEN

LAW OFFICES OF  
MCGILL, CASTOR & ELCOCK  
503 SCHWEITER BUILDING  
WICHITA 2, KANSAS

September 2, 1943

Dear Mr. President:

I would deeply appreciate your giving consideration to my appointment as United States District Judge for the District of Kansas to fill the vacancy created by the death of Honorable Richard J. Hopkins if you feel that what you know of me and my record entitles me to be considered.

Very respectfully yours,

*Geo. McGill*  
George McGill

The President  
White House  
Washington, D. C.

Men Corner "M<sup>g</sup>"

2-43

GEO. MCGILL  
HARRY C. CASTOR  
THOMAS E. ELCOCK  
J. PAUL JORGENSEN

LAW OFFICES OF  
MCGILL, CASTOR & ELCOCK  
503 SCHWEITER BUILDING  
WICHITA 2, KANSAS

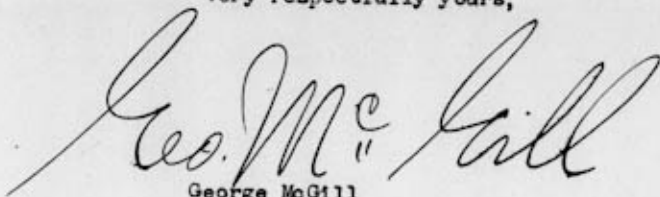
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September 15, 1943

Dear Mr. President:

I appreciate your letter of the 7th inst. and will  
be grateful for your further consideration.

Very respectfully yours,



George McGill

The President  
White House  
Washington, D. C.

J

San Carlos "max" 3-45  
REFER TO FILE No. CO-11,199



OFFICE OF SUPERVISING AGENT  
DISTRICT No. 5

STATES OF MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, WEST  
VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 5, 1945

Re: Dr. Constantine E. McGuire,  
PhD., Consulting Economist

file → [redacted]

Mr. Frank J. Wilson  
Chief, U. S. Secret Service  
Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As instructed, the following information was obtained regarding one Dr. Constantine Edward McGuire, PhD., consultant-economist, who uses his business address as the Cosmos Club located at the corner of Madison Place and H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and who resides at 3050 "P" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, Professor of Theology, Catholic University; Reverend Father Raymond McGowan, LL.D., Assistant Director, Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Council, and Dr. Herbert Wright, Professor of International Law at Catholic University were interviewed, and they stated that they have known Dr. McGuire for approximately 15 to 20 years; that subject was born in the State of Massachusetts in 1890 and is a graduate of Harvard University. He has been a member of the Cosmos Club since 1917 and is highly respected by all who know him. Subject is an author and writer and contributes to many Catholic magazines and periodicals. He is also past president of the American Catholic History Association and was for a time adviser on economics to the President of Nicaragua. All who were contacted regarding Dr. McGuire classed him as a brilliant writer, a man of good morals, and a loyal American citizen.

Dr. Constantine Edward McGuire was interviewed by Agent Montgomery at the Cosmos Club on February 5, 1944. He readily admitted writing three persons, whom he termed as close business acquaintances, regarding the President's present trip. He stated that these letters containing this information were written by him several days after the President left the United States and



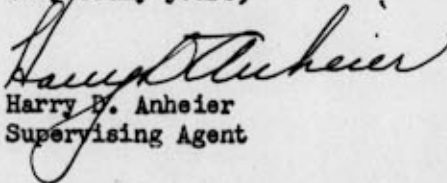
DECLASSIFIED  
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Treasury Dept letter, 2-12-73  
By RHP Date 4-11-74

he did not realize at the time he gave out this information that he was breaking a confidence which he promised to keep with a high government official and a newspaper correspondent, both of whom he termed as being very close friends. He also stated that he had been requested to treat the information in strict confidence and stated that he was dreadfully sorry that he had broken his promise. He further stated, however, that he felt that the three persons to whom he had written regarding this trip, such as the method of transportation, the date of departure, and the destination, would keep the information a secret.

Dr. McGuire did not realize at the time he made the disclosure how disastrous it might have been to the entire nation in the event the information had been acquired by the enemies of this country, and this was his first concern. Further, he realized that he had betrayed the confidence of persons who have been close friends for a number of years and if they knew he had betrayed his trust it would be a reflection on his character. He promised that he would refrain from writing or disclosing in any manner information received by him in the future regarding any movements of the President, and it is our opinion that he will fulfill his promise.

This investigation is considered closed unless otherwise instructed.

Very truly yours,

  
Harry D. Anheier  
Supervising Agent

January 21, 1936.

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file "Mc" - drawn 2-36  
1  
IN RE: O. R. McGUIRE

Mr. McGuire, at the present time, is Assistant General Counsel in the General Accounting Office. He has occupied a position in that Department for a good many years. During the period when Honorable William D. Mitchell was Solicitor General there was considerable contact between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. McGuire. The result was that Mr. Mitchell formed a dislike for Mr. McGuire and did not have much respect for his judgment. It appears that Mr. McGuire was insistent that Mr. Mitchell should pursue a course of conduct in regard to pending cases which Mr. Mitchell did not feel warranted in following, and which naturally produced friction.

~~Some~~ later, when Mr. Mitchell became Attorney General, he ascertained that Mr. McGuire had been appointed a Special Assistant to the Attorney General to take care of certain cases. As soon as he ascertained this, he had Mr. McGuire's name stricken from the rolls.

Mr. Rugg, a former Assistant Attorney General and a very excellent lawyer, now resident in Massachusetts, had much the same view of Mr. McGuire.

The general impression is that Mr. McGuire can be very agreeable when he desires to be, but when he is out of the mood his conduct is such that it is difficult to deal with him. He does not relish resistance or opposition to any of his views. There is a general impression in the Department of Justice that Mr. McGuire has very exalted ideas as to the duties of the Comptroller General. He would like to expand the jurisdiction of that office, have the power of subpoena, and the means of conducting hearings and generally develop a semi-judicial function. It is also assumed that much of the difficulties that have arisen with Comptroller General McCarl have had their origin in the attitude of Mr. McGuire. He is somewhat of Mr. McCarl's temperament, only worse, and does not have as much natural ability as Mr. Mc Carl has. Should he be given the opportunity to do so, he would no doubt perpetuate the present regime and accentuate many of the difficulties which have developed in the past.

PSF  
"M"

February 22, 1935.

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Triborough Bridge Authority

On September 1, 1933, within a month after the Authority's application was filed with PWA, the Government entered into a Loan Agreement with the Authority under which the Government agreed to lend to the Authority not exceeding \$35,000,000 to finance the completion of the Triborough Bridge and, in addition thereto, to make a grant in an amount equal to 30% of the cost of labor and materials employed upon that project. This was the second Loan Agreement entered into by the Government pursuant to Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the first such agreement (that with The Port of New York Authority) having been entered into earlier the same day.

On September 2, 1933, the day after the Loan Agreement was executed, the Authority presented its first requisition for an advance of funds, for preliminary operating expenses, working capital and incidental expenses. The advance was made on the same day. The facts with respect to the Authority's first four requisitions for advances are summarized below. No grant requisition has yet been presented.

Requisitions for Advances

<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Date of Requisition</u>	<u>Date Paid</u>
1	\$ 100,000	September 2, 1933	September 2, 1933
2	1,500,000	February 13, 1934	March 6, 1934
3	2,000,000	February 27, 1934	March 16, 1934
4	2,800,000	July 27, 1934	August 29, 1934
5	600,000	November 8, 1934	-----

At the time Requisitions No. 2 and 3 were pending, the Authority was apparently experiencing considerable difficulty in adjusting itself to PWA procedure. This was undoubtedly due in no small part to the fact that the Authority had only recently undergone a reorganization, Messrs. McLaughlin and Moses having been appointed to the board on January 16 and February 3, respectively, to fill vacancies created by resignation or removal. This difficulty and, more particularly, the stubborn opposition

Memorandum - Tisburyrough Bridge Authority

Page -2-

of the Authority to the setting up of a line budget (on the ground that it was "impractical") was responsible for the fact that Regulations No. 2 and 3 were not paid until seven days and two days, respectively, after the expiration of the customary fifteen day period. A line budget was subsequently established and in successful operation at the time Regulation No. 5 was presented. The apparent delay in payment of Regulation No. 4 will be referred to below.

In November, 1934 the Authority presented its 5th Regulation, dated November 8, 1934, for \$600,000, representing the amount by which the estimated expenditures of the Authority during the quarter ending January 31, 1935 would exceed its then cash balance. A short and conclusive reason for our failure to honor this Regulation is that these additional funds were not needed at the time the Authority filed this Regulation or on January 31, 1935, the date of expiration of the quarter. On the dates mentioned below, the Authority's cash balances were as follows:

October 31, 1934	\$4,888,885.59
November 30, 1934	4,429,151.38
January 31, 1935	3,161,620.54

The fact that the Authority's eyes have consistently been larger than its stomach, as far as the actual expenditure of PWA funds is concerned, is graphically demonstrated by the chart attached to this memorandum, which shows the approximate monthly cash balances of the Authority at various dates during the period from February 9, 1934 to January 31, 1935. Each regulation is accompanied by a certificate setting forth the purposes for which the Authority proposes to expend the proceeds of such regulation. In these certificates the Authority has repeatedly over-estimated its cash requirements for the periods covered thereby.

Regulation No. 2 was accompanied by a Certificate of Purposes dated February 13, 1934, signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Authority, stating that the \$1,500,000 therein requested was needed for the quarter ending April 30, 1934. Of this \$1,500,000, at least \$88,855.59 remained unexpended on October 31, 1934, six months after the expiration of the quarter covered by the certificate of purposes. In the meantime, the Authority had requested an additional \$2,300,000 for purposes other than land acquisition for the quarter ending October 31.

The same situation obtains with respect to Regulation No. 3. That regulation was accompanied by a Certificate of Purposes, dated February 27, 1934, signed by the Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the

Memorandum - Triborough Bridge Authority  
Page -5-

Authority, stating that the entire \$2,000,000 was to be used "at once", to make payments to land owners on account of prospective awards in condemnation proceedings. Of this \$2,000,000 advanced on March 12, 1934, only \$422.50 had been expended on August 31, 1934. Nevertheless, the Certificate of Purpose accompanying Requisition No. 4 contained an item of \$2,800,000 for land acquisition (including the \$2,000,000 advanced for that purpose in pursuance of Requisition No. 3). The State Engineer retained the Requisition until August 11 pending further investigation of this item, as the result of which he recommended to the Authority that the same be substantially reduced. Under date of August 13, 1934, the Director of the Authority advised us that Mr. Mess desired him to impress upon us the importance of leaving this item intact, and the additional \$800,000 for land acquisition was included in the \$2,800,000 advanced on August 29, 1934. Of the \$2,800,000 so advanced for land acquisition, \$2,224,088 remained unexpended on September 30, 1934, and \$1,519,615.17 remained unexpended on January 31, 1935, over ten months after the original \$2,000,000 was advanced for that purpose.

Except for a brief period in August, 1934, the Authority's cash balance never fell below \$2,000,000, from March 12, 1934 to January 31, 1935, and at one time reached the staggering total of \$2,625,699.22. The Authority is of course obligated to pay 4% interest on these huge and unnecessary cash reserves. Our Division of Accounts reports that during the period in question interest has accrued in the amount of approximately \$100,000 on funds requisitioned in excess of the Authority's disbursement requirements. This amount, since it represents interest during the period of construction, is payable out of funds advanced by us and must be repaid out of the revenues of the project when completed. Not only does this charge impose an unnecessary drain upon such revenues, but it reduces by \$100,000 the amount available for the completion of the project.

It must be remembered that Triborough Bridge Authority is a legal entity, which was created as a public benefit corporation, separate and distinct from the City of New York. In no legal sense is it a department or agency of the City of New York, and the statute specifically provides that the City shall not be liable upon the bonds or other obligations of the Authority. A not unnatural confusion seems at times to have resulted from the fact that the members of the Authority are appointed by the Mayor; that the Authority is authorized to use the Corporation Counsel as its legal adviser; that the Comptroller of the City is custodian of the Authority's funds; that title to real estate must be taken in the name of the City; and that upon the termination of the Authority's corporate existence all of its rights and properties automatically vest in the City. These elements emphasize the importance of keeping firmly in mind the fact that the Authority is a separate legal entity and that it will continue to be such until its liabilities have been discharged.

The discharge of the Authority's statutory duty to construct the bridge necessitates transactions between the Authority and the City involving many millions of dollars. The statute expressly confers upon the Authority discretion in respect of many of these transactions, notably the grading, surfacing or other improvement of roads, streets and avenues connecting with the approaches to the bridge, and the acquisition of lands therefor. The Authority is authorized "in its discretion" to pay the cost of such grading, surfacing or other improvements and to pay not exceeding 30% of the cost of acquisition by the City of lands necessary for such roads, streets and avenues.

In this situation it would seem desirable that the management of the affairs of the Authority be vested in a board which will be in a position to exercise a completely independent judgment and that the true character of the Authority as a separate legal entity be not further obscured by the presence on the board of members of the City Administration. This policy was enunciated in Administrative Order No. 129 and is of general application, particularly where, as here, the public body charged with the construction of a project within the confines of a municipality must enter into financial transactions with that municipality. The fact that Section 12 of the Loan Agreement requires that a portion of the Queens Connection be designed by the New York State Department of Public Works and the Long Island State Park Commission is not at all inconsistent with this principle. Paragraph 12 specifically provides that such plans be prepared without cost, and therefore this situation is clearly distinguishable from cases where financial transactions between the two bodies are necessary.

Order No. 129 involves no reflection upon the integrity of the individuals affected thereby. It has the same factual basis as the rules of corporate law relating to transactions between corporations which have interlocking directorates - - the risk that a man in that position, no matter how sincere or honest, may unconsciously favor one side or the other in transactions between the two.

Situations in which this psychological difficulty may well be operative have already arisen in the case of Triborough Bridge Authority and similar situations may arise in the future. Several instances are mentioned below.

In the negotiations preceding the elimination of the original Manhattan Connection and the substitution therefor of the so-called East River Drive, at an estimated net increased cost of approximately \$5,500,000, a very important item was the estimated cost of acquisition of lands. The Authority proposed to enter into an Agreement with the City providing for the payment by the Authority of 30% of the entire cost and expense of acquisition of such lands, estimated

Memorandum - Triborough Bridge Authority  
Page -5-

by the Authority at \$1,500,000. On that basis, the Authority's share would have been \$935,000. It was only at our earnest insistence that that figure was set as the maximum liability of the Authority, and subsequent developments seem to justify our insistence, for it now appears that the entire cost of acquisition of such lands will considerably exceed \$1,500,000.

A similar difficulty was encountered with regard to the legal expenses involved in the acquisition of lands for the easements. Such legal expenses obviously constitute a part of the entire cost of acquisition of such lands and under the statute the Authority is not authorized to pay more than 3% thereof. The Authority for a time paid 100% of the legal expenses of condemnation proceedings, and it proposed to absorb all of such legal expenses. Here again it was only at our insistence that legal expenses involved in the acquisition of lands for the easements were segregated, with a view to charging back to the City 6% thereof, and it was PMA rather than representatives of the Authority who procured the Corporation Council's approval of this arrangement.

A determination of the portion (if any) of the cost of relocation of sewers and water mains which is to be borne by the Authority, and numerous other transactions involving "trading" between the Authority and the City may present a similar problem.

Under the terms of the Loan Agreement the Authority is required to complete the project within two years after the first purchase of bonds, which took place on September 2, 1933. The Loan Agreement therefore requires that the project be completed by September 2, 1935, and failure to complete on that date will constitute a default under the Loan Agreement, unless the Government has waived this requirement prior to that time. As might be suspected from the discrepancy between expenditures and the Authority's advance estimates thereof, the Authority is running on work already begun, from two weeks to two months behind its own schedule of completion by July, 1936. As of February 6, 1935 report of the PMA Inspection Division revealed that concrete numbered 8, 26, 28, 17, 19, 22, 24, 29, 12, 13, 14 and 15 were behind schedule. Bids had not been opened for the Randall's Island and Little Neck Gate Piers and the Harlem River Piers. Last May the Bridge Authority said it expected to start this work December 1, 1934. Again in October it said this work would be started December 1, 1934. As of February 6, 1935 the latest advice was that this bids would be opened February 14. If work on the piers gets under way by March 1 the Authority will be starting three months behind its own schedule.

The Authority's bill for legal fees and expenses had run into six figures by the end of the year. A letter in PMA files from the President Project Inspector says:

"Summarizing the situation, it would appear that the legal expenses, for which vouchers have been

either approved by or submitted to this office  
up to December 31, 1934, are as follows:

*George H. Combs, Jr.	\$ 20,000.00
Hawkins, Dalafield & Longfellow	13,301.20
Edward G. Griffin	3,568.55
Bigene Brisach	5,668.08
Leonard M. Wallstein	18,000.00
Irving L. Levy	11,666.62
Other services and expenses	42,855.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 115,060.43*</b>

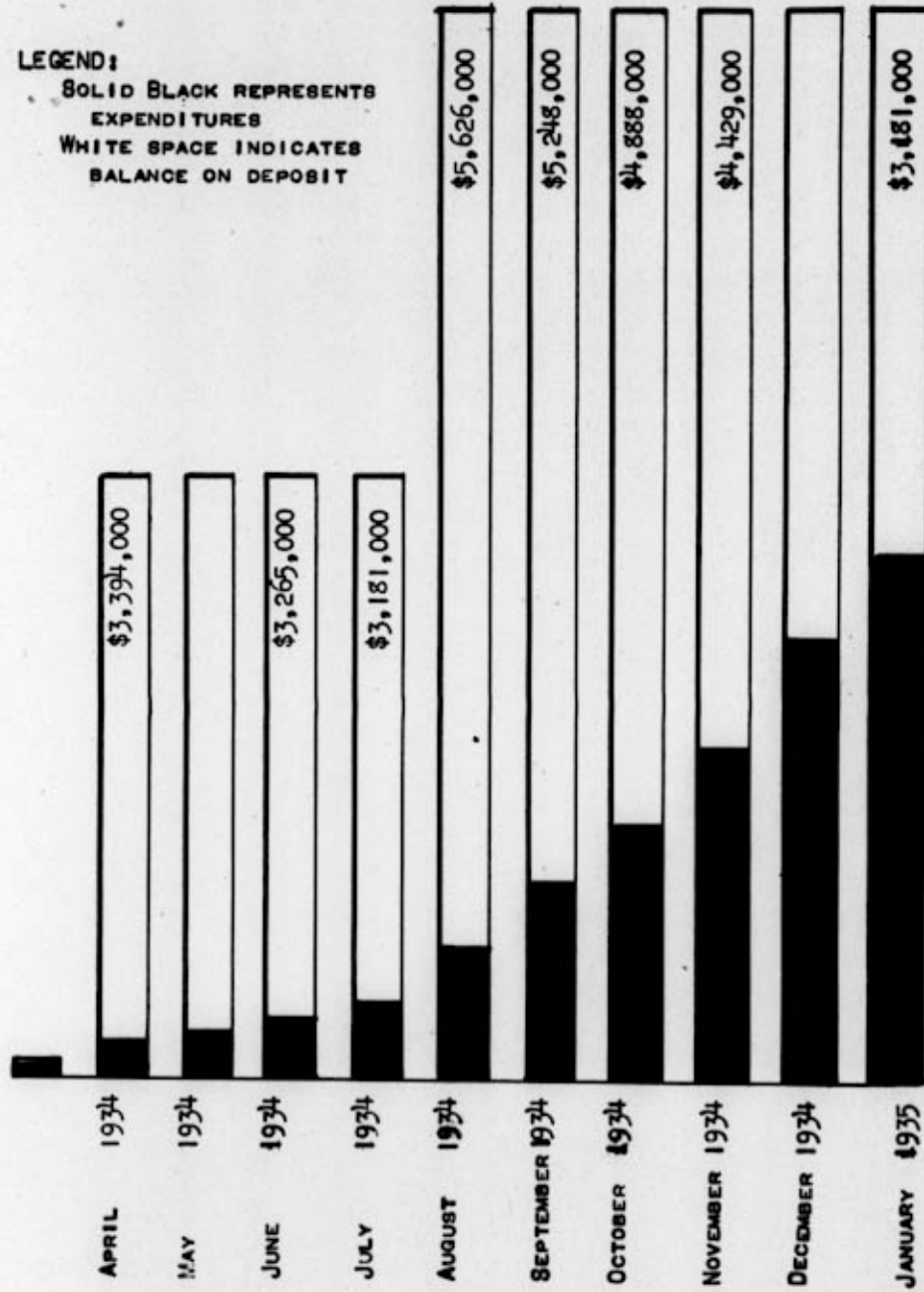
The list quoted from the Resident Project Engineer's letter covers the period to the close of the year. It is understood that Mr. Wallstein's rate of compensation was \$24,000 a year. Mr. Levy, one of the condemnation attorneys, was formerly an assistant in the office of the Corporation Counsel at a salary of approximately \$4,500 a year. Mr. Griffin, now working only part time as counsel for the Authority at a salary of \$7,500 a year, formerly was employed full time by FWA at a salary of \$6,000 a year. Mr. Combs, former counsel of the Authority who approved the agreement with the Government, received a fee of \$20,000 for his labors.

TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE AUTHORITY  
NEW YORK CITY

APPROXIMATE CASH BALANCES  
FEB. 9, 1934 TO JAN. 31, 1935

LEGEND:

SOLID BLACK REPRESENTS  
EXPENDITURES  
WHITE SPACE INDICATES  
BALANCE ON DEPOSIT



PSF  
"M"

From P. D. Roosevelt

Memo to Hon. Frank R. McNinch and Hon. Basil Manly  
In re-reappointment of Comm. Draper.

SEE--Gen-Corres-R-Drawer 2--1936

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

BF  
McNinch  
✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 28, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
CHAIRMAN McNINCH

Here is the memorandum  
from the State Department in  
regard to radio conventions.  
What should I do next?

F. D. R.

(Enclosure)

Memorandum from Under Secretary  
Welles - Radio Conventions, Habana  
Conference, 1937.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

PSF  
"M"

PERSONAL

June 16, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR

CHAIRMAN McWINE

I think it is vital to keep enough Telephone Investigation staff of high caliber until January to enable the Commission and me to understand some of the intricacies of telephone financing and valuations and rates. I take it that it is the duty of the Commission to make a report to the Congress -- probably a report with recommendations.

In view of this, don't you think the Commission should set aside enough money to last until say February first, to keep some of the experts available and to keep the information up to date?

F. D. R.

PSF: The Nutt Folder

*file  
personal*  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

May 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

PAUL McNUTT

I have been told, I do not know how accurately, that some consideration has been given to a New York lawyer named Green as General Counsel of the Man Power Mobilization Board. I understand he has the active backing of Lee Pressman, CIO General Counsel.

If this is true, and if you are considering his appointment, will you speak to me first?

F. D. R.

Grace:

Will you give this to the  
President?. It worries me a bit.

JHR

**Department of Justice**  
**Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General**  
**Washington**

[REDACTED]  
May 20, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

As I think you know, I have never been accused of being a "red baiter". However there is a situation developing which I think you should know about because of its serious implications.

McNutt, who is in charge of mobilization of man power, is about to select a General Counsel. There are a number of candidates, in none of whom I am personally interested. One of them, and the man who will very probably be selected, is a New York lawyer, at present in Governor Miller's firm, named Nathan Green. Green is a very able lawyer and experienced in labor matters. He once wrote a labor law case book with Felix Frankfurter. However, it is well known that he has followed the "party line" with complete consistency, particularly on foreign policy. That makes him at the present time a supporter of the Administration's foreign policy.

I can think of no more vital spot for the American communists to control than the chief legal job in an agency which must necessarily impinge on the life of every American. I am realistic enough to know how vitally necessary Russia is to the case of the United Nations and have, in fact, been outraged at the performance of our own military in their relations to Russia.

But this has nothing to do with American communists or to the candidate of Lee Pressman who has sold Phil Murray a "bill of goods" on Nathan Green.

If you agree, I have prepared a confidential memorandum to McNutt.

*JHR*

James Rowe, Jr.

PSF

file  
McNutt  
See - 2

May 21, 1938

Memo to Sec of State  
From the President

Encloses copy of the following:

Letter from Woodring--dated May 20, 1938.  
with attached Radiogram to him from McNutt,  
Commissioner of the Phillipines.

SEE--Woodring folder-Drawer 1--1938

May 31, 1938.

PSF  
McNutt  
Gen. Coun. - 2

Letter to President  
From Cordell Hull

Returns letter dated May 25, 1938 sent to Pres. by Woodring in which he enclosed copy of telegram from President Queson in reply to President Roosevelt's congratulatory message on the signing of the Report of the Joint Preparatory Comm. on Phillipine Affairs. Adds that he understands that copies of report are being printed for distribution when Pres. and Queson decide to release report to public.

Queson's telegram to Pres. is signed by McNutt--sent May 24, 1938.--attached  
Pres. telegram to Queson is signed by Burnett--attached.

SEE--Woodring folder-Drawer 1--1938

PSF "M"

September 23, 1938

CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Judge:

I have checked on that letter of yours and, frankly, do not see much chance of accelerating them at this time as you request.

Will talk to you about this when we get to Hyde Park.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE  
Secretary to the President

MHM/tmb/mma

Honorable John E. Mack,  
234 Main Street,  
Poughkeepsie,  
New York.

Miss Zully  
For the P.S.  
personal file  
d-v

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

9/21/38

MEMO FOR M. H. M.

This is the letter of August 29th that Judge Mack phoned you about the other day. The President had filed it in his private files. (It should be eventually returned to Grace to be put back in the private files.)

TOI

*2*

JOHN E. MACK  
234 MAIN STREET  
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.  
THIS OFFICE CLOSED THURSDAYS

JOHN E. MACK, JR.  
EDWARD J. MACK

August 29, 1938

Marvin McIntyre, Esq.,  
Secretary to President Roosevelt,  
Hyde Park, New York.

*sent  
9/23/38  
mm*

Dear Mac:

On Saturday the President asked me to write him with relation to certain P.W. A. applications, which we desire to have expedited. The applications which we are interested in are as follows:-

1. No. 2032 N. Y. This is a joint application of the State and Dutchess County for the purchase of the rights of way, rough grading and topping of the Dover Plains-Amenia and Billings-Poughkeepsie State Highways.
2. No. 1900 N. Y. This is the application of the Board of Public Works, Department of Highways, for the general improvement of state highways throughout the state.
3. No. 1971 N. Y. This is Dutchess County's application for the improvement of County Highways and Bridges
4. No. 1881 N. Y. This is the application of Union Free School District No. 7 of the Town of Poughkeepsie, which includes Arlington and also most of the Town of Pleasant Valley and including the Village of Washington Hollow, for additions to the two Arlington High Schools and the Pleasant Valley School. One of the objects of these additions is to accommodate the high school pupils who cannot get accommodations in the City of Poughkeepsie. It will include residents of Hyde Park who desire to come to Arlington ( where they formerly attended).

All these applications are in and have been approved in New York and have been sent to Washington for their final approval.

Marvin McIntyre, Esq.

August 29, 1938

- 2 -

If they can be accelerated, we will all appreciate it.

With best wishes, I am, as ever,

Yours,

*John E. Mack.*

JEM:EAM



STATE OF NEW YORK  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

FRED'K STUART GREENE  
SUPERINTENDENT

JAMES S. BIXBY, DIST. ENG.  
PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD  
P. O. BOX 333, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

COUNTIES  
IN 8TH DISTRICT

COLUMBIA  
DUTCHESS  
GRANDE  
PUTNAM  
ROCKLAND  
ULSTER  
WESTCHESTER

PERSONAL

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 22, 1938

Honorable John E. Maek,  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

*file under  
John Maek  
200* *Polmer Aug 23/38*

My dear John:-

Complying with your verbal request, I attach herewith Government map of Dutchess County on which is shown in black the present highway system, while in red is shown the proposed connection between Manchester Bridge and Dead Man's Curve on Violet Avenue, which was recommended to the Legislature last Winter by the Highway Commissioner in order to afford a connection between the north end of the Parkway and the roads north of Poughkeepsie, so that traffic following this route would not have to make the long traverse through the City.

This connection was recommended when it was found from traffic counts on the Parkway that 70% of the northbound traffic had an objective north of Poughkeepsie on the east side of the river, indicating that seven cars out of every ten going north on the Parkway passed through the City. At the time this recommendation was made, Highway Commissioner Brandt, while agreeing with the serviceability of this connection for present conditions, questioned its necessity after the Parkway is extended northward. He withdrew his objection when he found out that nearly all of this section would be a part of the proposed arterial highway which is planned eventually to parallel the Post Road on this side of the river. This is also shown in red on the map.

As I do not think that any consideration of traffic conditions in Poughkeepsie and vicinity is complete without it, I have also shown a possible elevated by-pass for Post Road traffic which may be located in the lower part of the City in order to persuade the increasing truck traffic to swing around the center of business and traffic at Main and Market Streets. This by-pass would also afford a direct and convenient access to the Poughkeepsie Bridge for all traffic.

Former City Engineer Lawlor and I were firmly convinced that this by-pass should be built and I still adhere to that opinion. Building the section between Manchester

Honorable John E. Mack  
Page #2  
August 22, 1938

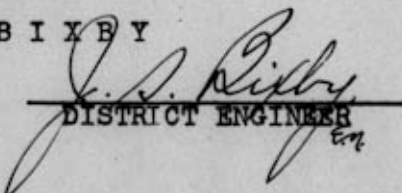
Bridge and Violet Avenue would not eliminate its necessity, as the former is a by-pass for Parkway traffic while the latter will serve primarily as a by-pass for commercial traffic, and it is extremely doubtful whether commercial traffic will diverge from the level straight route on the Post Road through Poughkeepsie even if a complete by-pass is afforded by connecting Southeast Avenue with Manchester Bridge.

Of course, when and if an arterial highway is furnished from lower Westchester County all the way through to Albany, then, most of the commercial traffic will abandon the Post Road, but with the relief afforded by the Taconic Parkway and with the limited appropriations being made in this State for highway construction, it seems that an arterial highway on this side of the river between the Post Road and the Parkway must remain as only a vision for many years to come.

The tremendous depreciation in property values in the City of Poughkeepsie west of the Post Road contributes to the practicability of this City by-pass but, of course, we all realize that the City is not going to be able to spend anything on it and that it can only be developed when and if the State is authorized both to construct highways in cities and underwrite the right-of-way acquisition.

Very truly yours,

J. S. B I X B Y

  
DISTRICT ENGINEER

JSB:EN  
Encl.

BF "M"

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1939

Memorandum For The President.

At your request I asked the Secretary of Labor her reaction about Chairman Madden's message to you about a judgeship for him.

She said Madden is the strong man of the Board and is the only one the Administration can deal with intelligently. She pointed out that your decision on this would vitally effect your plans for the Board since it would leave two vacancies rather than one, and that it is already extremely difficult to find one good man who is willing to go in and do a mopping up and organizational job on the Board. Her own instinct would be to leave Madden on the Board and hope that he could be given something more "permanent" later on. However, there would seem to be little possibility of judicial vacancies in the near future in either Pennsylvania or the District after the present vacancies are filled.

An altogether different situation would prevail, Miss Perkins said, if you could persuade Chairman Leiserson of the National Mediation Board to become a member. Leiserson feels strongly that it would be impossible for him to remain on the Board after he has gone through the unpleasantness of cleaning up and, therefore, wants to take a year's leave of absence from the Mediation Board. Miss Perkins talked to him again yesterday however and believes that if you talk to him he will obey orders, since you are the Boss, but will argue strenuously with you until he gets his orders.

She is also looking around for other acceptable candidates and says quite frankly she is not meeting much success.

JHR  
James Rowe, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1939

Memorandum For The President.

Chairman Madden of the Labor Board asked that you be given the following message:

About this time last year he was faced with the decision of returning to Pittsburg Law School, or resigning from the Law School since they could not grant him a further leave of absence.

He discussed this problem with James Roosevelt who took it up with you. At that time, Jimmy indicated to him that you would try to find something "more permanent" for him, by which he assumed you meant a judgeship. He has noted that the judgeships in Pennsylvania are all filled, and therefore the only ones he could be considered for are the Court of Appeals or the District Court vacancies in the District of Columbia.

He pointed out that he likes his job, (although he regards it as a continual headache) but that he must make some provision for his family. His term runs out in August 1940 and therefore, even if he were reappointed he would not come up for confirmation until 1941 and feels he could not be confirmed, even if he is not removed this year by amendment of the Wagner Act.

I checked James Roosevelt's recollection of the conversation. He said this is substantially correct, and that you told him that you would give every possible consideration to Madden.

Madden wants to see you about this but I told him he would have to handle that through Mr. McIntyre.

JHR  
James Rowe, Jr.

vak.

MEMORANDUM - May 6, 1938

Memo for Mr. Ingling from Miss Durand, 5/4/38 - transmitting:-

Memorandum for the President - 5/22/38 - signed "J.E." as follows:-

- "Chairman Madison of the Labor Relations Board asked me to bring to your attention the following:
1. He recommends that Charles Faby, General Counsel of the Labor Relations Board, be appointed to one of the two new District Judgeships in the District of Columbia, when they are created by Act of Congress.
  2. That he, Madison, be considered for an appointment to the Circuit Court of Appeals, either to a vacancy in the Third Circuit or to the new Judgeship on the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia which also is to be created by the bill pending in Congress."

Notation in ink, in President's handwriting as follows:-  
"Take up with me when and if bill passes PER."

NOTE:- The above memorandum was returned to Miss Durand - 5/5/38.

209-C

P. P. F.

5239

February 16, 1938

My dear Chancellor Bowman:

I hope much that you can find it possible to extend the leave of absence of Dr. Madden, which, as you know, expires very soon.

I am reluctant to ask this, and would not were it not so vitally important for him to continue for a time the work he is doing as Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

At present this Board is in the midst of problems of vital concern to the country, and the Chairman is rendering an invaluable service.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Chancellor John G. Bowman, <sup>cc</sup>  
University of Pittsburgh,  
Pittsburgh, #  
Pennsylvania.

MHM/RB/mdp

x 716  
x 1172219

February 16, 1938

My dear Dean Thompson:

I have just written Chancellor Bowman, urgently requesting an extension of leave for J. Warren Madden.

I realize how very directly this affects your department, and wanted you to know of my request to the Chancellor.

The Board is in the midst of some very important problems and it seems essential to keep the Chairman for a time, at least.

Very sincerely yours,

Dean A. Marshall Thompson, <sup>4/4</sup>  
University of Pittsburgh Law School,  
Pittsburgh,  
Pennsylvania.

MEM/RE/mdp

My dear ~~Dr.~~ Chancellor Bowerman)

I do hope you will find it possible to extend J. Warren Madden's leave of absence, which I understand expires soon. It is highly important just now that Mr. Madden remain in his post as Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. As you know, it is in the midst of problems ~~now~~ that are of primary concern to the country.

I realize, of course, what a loss this means to the University of Pittsburgh, and do not want to take him away from you. I do ask, however, that you lend him to us for a while longer.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

My dear Dean Thompson:

I am today writing a letter to Chancellor Bowerman, asking if he will be good enough to extend the leave of absence of J. Warren Madden.

I realize, of course, how vitally this request of mine affects your Department, and I wanted you to know of my action.

Chairman Madden is doing splendid work/and I as Chairman of the Natl LRB would not know how to replace him at this time. I do hope that you and ~~President~~ Chancellor Bowerman will feel that you can let Mr. Madden stay with us.

Very sincerely yours,

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF  
THE CHANCELLOR

February 21, 1938

Dear Mr. President:

Let me thank you for your kind note of February 16, concerning a further leave of absence for Dr. J. Warren Madden.

Dr. Madden has had a leave of absence from the faculty of the School of Law at the University since September, 1935. On February 1, 1938, he wrote Judge A. M. Thompson, Dean of the Law School, saying that he would not return. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University, believing that a still more extended leave of absence for Dr. Madden was not for the good of the School, accepted this resignation on February 17. The Secretary of the Committee wrote to Dr. Madden, telling him of this action. A copy of the Secretary's letter is here enclosed.

With all good will and good wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

*John S. Burman*

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt

COPY

February 17, 1938

Dear Dr. Madden:

Your letter of February 1, 1938, addressed to Dean Thompson, in which you resign as Professor of Law at the University of Pittsburgh, was read to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees at its last meeting. The Committee accepted your resignation. In doing this, the Committee asks me to express to you its appreciation of the good will in your letter. The Committee wishes also to record the high value of your services to the University; further, I have been asked to send you the best wishes of the members of the Committee and of the Chancellor for your happiness in your work in the larger field.

May I add my personal best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

(S) John Weber

Secretary

The Honorable J. Warren Madden

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, SCHOOL OF LAW  
PITTSBURGH LAW SCHOOL  
ESTABLISHED BY LEGISLATION  
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

February 24, 1938

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter received from Chancellor John G. Bowman, which I thought you might be interested in seeing.

With my best wishes to you,

Very sincerely,

James Roosevelt  
Secretary to the President

Honorable J. Warren Madden  
National Labor Relations Board  
Washington, D. C.

MAD:G

Very sincerely yours,

A. Marshall Thompson  
A. Marshall Thompson, LL.M.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH -- SCHOOL OF LAW  
PITTSBURGH LAW SCHOOL (ESTABLISHED 1826)  
CATHEDRAL OF LEARNING  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

THE WHITE HOUSE  
FEB 26 11 33 AM '38  
RECEIVED

February 25, 1938

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

My dear President Roosevelt:

Your letter of February 16, 1938, relating to an extension of leave of absence for J. Warren Madden, was forwarded immediately to Dr. Bowman, the Chancellor of the University. Mr. Madden's resignation on February 1, 1938 was sent directly to me and was also forwarded to Dr. Bowman. The Chancellor's reply to these two communications has just come into my hands.

I was elected to the Common Pleas Bench on November 2, 1937 and shortly afterward tendered my resignation as Dean of the Law School. This resignation is still in the hands of the Board of Trustees pending the appointment of my successor. In the meantime I am only able to give a small amount of time to the affairs of the law school.

Mr. Madden was a very valuable member of our Faculty, and in law school circles was regarded as one of the ablest experts in the branch of the law in which he specialized. The loss of his services during his long absence on the National Labor Relations Board has affected us more seriously than would have been the case in a law school having a larger faculty.

Very sincerely yours,

*A. Marshall Thompson*

A. Marshall Thompson, DEAN.

AMT:L

February 28, 1938

*file*

Dear Mr. Madden:

I thought you would be interested in having a copy of the letter the President received from Dean A. Marshall Thompson.

Very sincerely,

M. A. Durand  
Secretary to Mr. Roosevelt

Honorable J. Warren Madden  
National Labor Relations Board  
Washington, D. C.

KG

*Gen. Laws "M" PSF*

December 9, 1937.

*filed.  
Magill  
Gen. Counsel  
M*

Memo to Pres. from Sec. Morgenthau  
Conf. report prepared by Mr. Magill on tax hearings  
before the Ways and Means Sub-Committee.

SEE--Morgenthau folder-Drawer 1--1937

PSF Gen. Corcoran M. 3-44

January 4, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Mallory:

I am most grateful to you for that excellent copy of the old print of the Hudson River from Hyde Park. I am delighted to have it and I shall put it in a little new cottage which I have built at the top of the hill.

I knew that your boy is in the Southwest Pacific. My oldest boy, James, who is in the Marine Corps, has been there three times, and I suppose he will go again, as he has been working on commando training for the last two years.

Thank you again for thinking of me.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Clifford D. Mallory,  
The Coach House,  
1248 Thirtieth Street,  
Washington 7, D. C.

Library A.

The White House  
Washington

JUN 10 8 12 AM 1942

*file  
Rus mal*

*Ken Cross  
"m"  
342  
PSF*

WA19 45 NT

SEATTLE WASH JUN 9 1942

HONORABLE FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

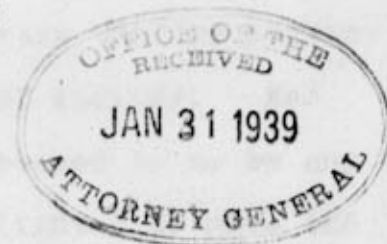
I AM ADVISED THAT J L MALONEY MANAGING EDITOR OF CHICAGO  
TRIBUNE, IS SEEKING AN INTERVIEW WITH YOU. I KNEW HIM  
INTIMATELY FOR TWELVE YEARS AND ALWAYS FOUND HIM HONEST. HE  
FLEW IN THE LAST WAR WITH RICKENBACKER. HE IS NOT OF THE  
TROHAN STRIPE

JOHN BOETTIGER.

*file  
personal*

CHAMBERS OF  
**MARTIN T. MANTON**  
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE  
NEW YORK CITY

**UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS**  
SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT



January 30, 1939.

Hon. Frank Murphy,  
Attorney General,  
Washington, D. C.

S i r :-

I herewith send to you for transmission to the President of the United States, my resignation as United States Circuit Judge to take effect at his pleasure and not later than March 1st next.

Respectfully,

*Martin Manton*

For some months I have been aware that my personal affairs were being made the subject of inquiry. Had these inquiries or any of them been addressed to me by any authorized person, I would have been delighted to give the fullest information, for there is nothing in any business transaction in which I have ever been engaged of which I am in any way ashamed or which to any candid mind could cast reflection upon my personal or my official conduct, whatever might be said of my success or lack of success as an investor. All of them were within the lawful right of any citizen or property owner in office or out of it and none of them bore the slightest relation to my conduct as a judge or to any litigation in my court. This for the present must serve as my reply to the letter addressed by the district attorney on yesterday to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, except to say that in so far as it deals with facts within my knowledge, it is strikingly inaccurate.

When I was appointed to the bench some 22 years ago, I was the owner of what I then considered to be a substantial amount of property, chiefly in stocks of corporations owning New York real estate. This property no law and no canon of judicial conduct called on me to surrender, sacrifice or neglect. In common with everyone else, the depression and the fall in real estate values, entailed heavy losses on me and such debts as I have incurred have been chiefly due to my efforts to meet the situation thus brought about.

If I were to consider myself alone, I would welcome the opportunity to meet any charges that might be brought against me, either as a man or as a judge, in any proper tribunal, confident as I am of my own integrity and of my ability to repel every accusation, insinuation or harmful inference.

But in spite of this assurance, it is intolerable to me that while still on the bench, I should be the central figure in a controversy, no matter what its outcome, that could be seized upon by malicious minds either to cast reflection upon the court of which I am a member or to weaken public confidence in the general administration of justice; my first duty lies there. By no voluntary act of mine will I contribute to such a situation. Rather than do so, I prefer to carry out an intention which I have entertained for some time to retire from the bench.

On Wednesday last I communicated my feelings in the matter to Attorney General Murphy in person, telling him that it had been for some time my desire to resign and that my only hesitation at the moment arose from a natural disinclination to even seem reluctant to face any investigation which any authority might institute. He was good enough to say that he thought no such inference would be justified.

Accordingly, I have today transmitted to the President my resignation as a Circuit Judge to take effect at his pleasure and not later than the first of next March, by which time I shall have concluded the unfinished business of the court now in my hands.

PSF

<sup>CHIVERTON</sup>  
February 1938.

"M"

File  
Personal

My dear Franklin

I was really hampered by not writing to you ever, though all your successive demanding stages of political division. It has been many years since I have seen you to talk to, and a letter from me meant just one more of your thousands received, to get through.

Your local mother whom I have always advised as well as advised would get a word instead. But now, partly from a selfish feeling of satisfaction on my part, I cannot let this best and greatest victory come to a "head" without a poem. It is waited as you see, until the 11<sup>th</sup> hour - on purpose - just to see what problems were to be crowded into your first days

as President of the United States. That you  
nearly have reached the acme of this supreme  
honour is a fact that makes me, along with  
millions of others, quite physically sick at  
the thought, then raging, then so sincerely and  
devotedly thankful that your life was spared.  
May it ever be so.

I speak of your greatest political victory. This  
is much much more than that. To the average  
layman the word "politics" does not always shine  
with the reflected glory of the arena that it  
should. Your career in this profession has  
mounted steadily, swiftly and above all, straightly.  
I as a non-partisan citizen have followed it  
pretty closely, and have been amazed at your  
courage and capacity. Courage of your convictions;  
Capacity to carry through — and beyond, despite  
"politics"!

And here, not to be an hypocrite to myself,  
I tell you quite frankly that I did not even  
vote for you. Non-partisan as I am, in America

I thought that Mr. Hoover had so conducted himself the last few months as to warrant his continuing in office. To me, his eyes had at last been unclouded, even though his spirit may have been willing for a long time, he was handicapped by many circumstances. But in the 11<sup>th</sup> desperate hour he had proved his worth - his pluck - his stubbornness, and I felt, actually unparliamentary Congress - as a leader; and the times were too dire to change. All this I thought I felt inside, & so voted for him. But - please believe me Frankly, when you swept the country from See to See I was never the less greatly exhilarated. Twenty-one million people had accomplished for me something I had not the foresight or the courage quite, to do for myself. Is that wish that statement, and ridiculous? I am sure in its inconsistency? I can't help it.

That the problems that lie ahead of you are

Hercules in their task, is not an original remark.  
But — that all men seem to feel that you  
are the inspired one, with a Golden Tare Key to  
their problems in your hand, you must realize  
as you may never have before owing to the en-  
tire world's reactions since the attempt was made  
to take your life. Whether this be so, only  
time can tell. May you be given it, and the  
strength — physical and I mean — and above all,  
the vision. Poor Lincoln had no such problem.  
Concerned with the welding together of this country  
you — and U.S. — must needs hold the world  
from disintegration, for a span of time at least.  
That you have the Spiritual strength I don't doubt.  
"2 A.M. Courage" it has been called. "2 P.M." in  
the hard cold brilliant light of day with the  
eyes of all men turned towards you, needs far  
greater "Courage" in my mind, than that of  
the seeing of the stars.  
That you have that courage, I do believe. Whether

its verge power is great enough does not so much matter. It is the unalloyed sincerity that counts. Who am I to say to you, I think thus and so, and this and that concerning your apparently amazing "boxed compass" knowledge and information concerning the day's problems.

The I do know, Franklin, is that I have always remembered and of late thought, of those first years of your illness, when Buddie and I used to come to see you from time to time. The expression in your eyes of calmness yet defiant victory (if one can be calm when defiant) and not accepted resignation to your difficulties, is an outstanding, potent and definite memory. At each step that has taken you upward, vividly has come into my mind one special day I saw you in your library, and the expression in your eyes, that ever since, has

from the choice of "experience" mind as it is,  
been 1 the more hot water, could not be  
transported or to current. There was a fight about  
it, which brought that seemed the more right  
and profitable because of the problem. Usually,  
I truly believe that it had not been the  
little from 1950. You could not write your phy-  
sical hand. cop. have back your your. It  
that his his same pay that will work  
out and find and give to you somewhat  
of the poor that all its work seems to be  
downside for you. (After that it downside, no  
Kuman can ocean-fish) You see, I am still William  
and you mental enough to believe in an "inner  
light".  
This letter has been long, for I meant  
it to be. I ask you not even to consider a  
friend or acquaintance thought a secretary. I am  
writing as I said, from a purely selfish reason!

The satisfaction to me in telling you how much I admire you, not as a politician, but as a very remarkable courageous man. That you will be spared to carry on the tasks that are set before you is my earnest wish. That you will be given the strength, both physical and spiritual, to do those tasks, would be my prayer if I could "un-scatteredly" believe in prayer. That your vast knowledge coupled with extreme common sense shall be the motor power in your ship, I know, but the Vision that shall be your pilot can only come from that Beacon within yourself. No man can give it, no man but yourself can take it away. May it never be dimmed - even for a moment - in the almost impenetrable fog into which you will be plunged.

Your great chance now Franklin, is not "Present History" (Verse that to the "other branch"!!!);

So prone (and so thin) American history, to be not  
from Washington, Lincoln or Wilson sided further  
than this side of the break-water!

All luck, and strength, and vision be given you.  
And the inner peace of a Free Spirit.

Very Sincerely —

Alice Huntington Marshall.

P.S.F.  
"M."

40 EAST 76TH STREET

File  
personal  
Jan - 2

December 3<sup>rd</sup>

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you ever so much  
for the book you sent me  
for Christmas; it greatly appreciates  
being remembered.

Harvard has been  
very busy this winter and I've  
got to return early to catch  
up on some work. Perhaps  
college is getting stopped as the

years go by.

I went up to Froben  
just before the occasion and  
heard the Rector read from  
Dickens' "Christmas Carol." All  
his charm and humor were  
well in evidence and he gave  
us a delightful evening.

I hope to see you  
and Mrs. Roosevelt when I  
come to Washington either in  
February or March.

With best wishes for the  
New Year, your godson,

Don Marvin Jr.

~~name~~: mac : PSF  
"M"

Write him "yes." Remind me  
to speak to Charley Michelson.

E.D.R.

Geo. Marvin has tentative appt for  
Friday.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
OF VIRGINIA

Charlottesville;  
March 26th, 1937

PSF  
"M"

Dear Mac;

Thanks for your wire received yesterday.

Unless I hear from you to the contrary---  
that those dates would be inconvenient---I shall  
plan to be in Washington from some time next Thursday  
until the afternoon of the following day, April  
2nd, and I'll try to contact you on the telephone  
soon after arrival.

If possible I <sup>do</sup> would like to see the President  
at some time when he is not crowded---if ever such  
a time comes in his busy days----say in the after-  
noon sometime between luncheon and tea.

Please arrange to have the cherry trees in Po-  
tomac Park in blossom----I was there when they were  
planted more years ago than I like to think--1909.

With my best to you,

Sincerely,

*George Marvins*  
George Marvins.

Marvin McIntyre Esq.  
Secretary to the President;  
The White House.

STANDARD FORM No. 14A  
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT  
MARCH 10, 1928

## TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

George Marvin, Esq.,  
302 East High street,  
Charlottesville, Va.

Will you get in touch with me after we arrive Washington.  
Will be glad arrange appointment.

M. H. MCINTYRE,  
Assistant Secretary,  
to the President.

FROM

The White House  
Washington

Warm Springs, Ga.,  
March 25, 1937.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 115008

~~6.7.77~~

Christina

~~6.7.77~~ 077  
- (1772) 7  
A.S.P.

in a pet in hand as we  
after we are to be glad  
to any

*Kannel*

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

#302 East High Street,  
March 16th, 1937.

Dear Mac;

In a letter from Washington dated the 11th Grace Tulley writes that "The President will be glad to see you after he returns from Warm Springs which will probably be around the 22nd of March."

Continuing, she suggests that I let you know in advance the day I expect to be in Washington and this I am now doing.

Would Thursday the 25th be O.K.? That is the day I am planning for now but I can easily change it if you think best. I am bringing with me Ray Fisher of this town, a sound Albemarle Democrat and staunch Roosevelt champion, and would like to have him meet the President. (I wrote Franklin about him)

Subject to your approval I should like to have ten minutes or so with F.D.R. and then introduce Fisher for a moment's conversation. Would morning or afternoon be the better bet? In any event I'll try to get you on the phone soon after arrival.

With best wishes and remembrances,

Sincerely yours,

*George Marvin*

Marvin McIntyre Esq.  
Secretary to the President:  
Warm Springs.

March 11, 1937.

Dear Mr. Marvin:

The President says he will be glad to see you after he returns from Warm Springs which will probably be around the 22nd of March. I suggest that you let Mac know the day you expect to be in Washington.

With best wishes to you,

Very sincerely yours,

George Marvin, Esq.,  
308 East High Street,  
Charlottesville,  
Virginia.

#302 East High Street;  
Charlottesville;  
March 1st, 1937.

*Pass to 6 1/2 - 1st  
2 - 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th  
2 - 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th  
Charley Michelson*

Dear Franklin;

Some time this month I am hoping to have a day in Washington and I want to plan it for a date after your return from Warm Springs. May I, as formerly, arrange with the resourceful Trafalgar to see you for a few minutes on that day?

I expect to bring with me a staunch Albe-marle Democrat, a loyal friend and a practicing Christian---not a minister of the gospel or a theologian---who seeks nothing beyond the honor and the satisfaction of shaking you by the hand and catching, as always I do myself, some of the Promethian fire that burns these days in the White House.

Enclosed herewith I venture to send a copy of a recent letter of mine to Charley Michelson because it outlines what I should like to hope might still be a humble sphere of usefulness in this crusade "for the duration of the war".

Su amigo para siempre,

*George Marwin.*

COPY.

# 302 East High Street;  
Charlottesville;  
February 6th, 1937.

*file*

Dear Charley Michelson;

Thanks for your cordial note.

The Stanley High episode impresses me as a typically malodorous example of the egoistic kind of publicity by which the President and the best interests of the New Deal administration are periodically let down. If I were not convinced that you felt the same way about it I would not write as now I do.

Your own conduct of Democratic publicity has, from the inception of your office, presented a perfect contrast--- and an amazingly successful one---of self obliteration for the sake of a big cause. By contrast you have made the Frank Kent, Walter Lippman (et al.) type of political commentary appear cheap and egoistic. Raymond Moley---maybe I'm stepping where angels fear to tread, but I don't think so---is another example of the same malodorous sort. Such men are mainly motivated, though they manage to conceal it during the early stages of their boost to "authoritative utterance", by the money urge and the craving for personal publicity.

Now, isn't there room in your line-up for an old timer who, whatever his faults may be, is completely innocent of any desire for personal kudos and for whom the money motive is negligible except in so far as a bare livelihood is concerned. In all my 40 years of editorial and journalistic experience I have never been afflicted with the "I" disease which is now epidemic in the profession. My firm conviction is that the times are more than ripe for square writing, well informed, and fumigated from the germs of self-exploitation. Am I right?

Sincerely yours,

*George Marvin.*  
George Marvin.

Charles Michelson Esq.  
Democratic National Committee;  
Washington.

#302 East High Street;  
Charlottesville;  
March 1st, 1937.

Dear Trafalgar;

It has been a long time since last I called upon your kind intermediary offices and I hope your interest has not, in the meantime, grown cold.

If you can get the enclosed informal communication to the President at some interval when he will have a chance to read it I shall more than ever remain, with best wishes,

Your grateful friend,

*George Manolis.*

Miss Grace Tulley;  
The White House.

#302 East High Street;  
Charlottesville;  
April 6th, 1937.

*file  
personal*

*PSF  
Stan. Leland  
"M"*

Dear Franklin;

It was a breath of new life to see you again and get for a moment in step with what Washington has always meant for me. You are fine to give me this opportunity to demonstrate some usefulness to the Cause you lead and I am correspondingly grateful. Loyalty is the best of human traits because it necessarily involves the other fundamentals in human relationships.

I've already written and mailed my first assignment to Charley Michelson---had a good talk with him on Friday---and am hopeful of further services in the near future. May I make this one further suggestion which, doubtless, you have anticipated:

Why not call a caucus of the Democratic Party? The G.O.P. needs no caucus; what they need is a coroner. But, even though partially defunct, they are an integrated bunch, a unit. The greatest foes of Jeffersonian Democracy today are those of its own Household. With the fulminations of Elder Statesman Glass (bless his heart!), the Burlington-Union Pacific-Stockyards-owned Burke (I helped architect some of his campaign stuff when I was on the Omaha World-Herald), Doctor Copeland of the quack medical columns, and Walsh, the Massachusetts Tory---with these and other warriors of a similar desertion providing the Republicans every week with much better ammunition than they can manufacture for themselves, why isn't it about time to re-integrate the Party of Jefferson, Jackson and Roosevelt?

The G.O.P. propaganda has no market now except from the small minority already convinced or those who bow down to the Golden Calf of sky-limit Profits. But these "Democrats" (What is loyalty and of what does it consist?) have a very appreciable hearing. Verbum sapienti sat est!

Always faithfully yours,

*George Marwin.*

Marvin Kes.

Jan. 1941  
3-41

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Dear Miss Tully

Mr. George Marvins who  
is at the present time  
working in the Office of Public  
Relations, Navy Dept as a  
civilian script-writer, seems  
to have suffered again one of  
his periodic (so I am informed)  
attacks of abolitionism. Completely  
permeated at the moment &  
confined to his bed in  
the home of Jess' L. Crane 2807  
18 st - where he has  
bounced his several weeks -

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

it appears that he has become  
a hospital case. In light  
for any veterans hospital &  
completely on the change of  
Gen'l. Crane, who I am  
informed is in no position to  
continue this change. Mrs. Merris  
is in dire need of assistance  
from close friends. I understand  
that Mr. Pres. & Mrs. Roosevelt  
are among his dearest friends -  
& the only close acquaintances  
that the old gentleman has

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

in Wash. I happen to  
be a Reserve Officer in Public  
Relations of the Navy & <sup>have become</sup> a rather  
warm friend of Mr. Manning  
in the short time I have  
known him - & therefore  
am taking it upon myself  
to hint this to you. The  
situation appears to be desperate  
& I fear he will have to be  
moved to a ward in some  
charitable institution unless either  
Dr. Parshel or Mrs. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Came to his assistance:

If I can be of  
further help please let  
me know at the New Dept  
at 4725-

Sincerely  
Edw. H. Brown, Jr.  
Es. U.S.N.R.

*press*

LANGDON P. MARVIN  
48 WALL STREET  
NEW YORK

*Jan 21 1937*

21st January, 1937.

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

Dear Franklin:

Just a line to tell you what a thrilling day Don and I had at the inauguration yesterday, to congratulate you on your splendid inaugural address and to give you my most hearty and affectionate good wishes for the four years to come.

Your Godson was especially thrilled, and we were both so glad to have the opportunity of a few words with Eleanor and you. Perhaps you don't know it, but your Godson was the organizing spirit at Groton in your behalf during the last campaign, so we both qualified as ardent supporters. He was also especially interested in meeting some of your cabinet - Mr. Farley was especially kind and thoughtful, and we also had a few words with the Attorney General and Mr. Hull. Don is the President of the Debating Society at Groton, and has a debate next Wednesday, in which he is defending yours and Mr. Hull's reciprocal tariff agreements, and the Secretary of State promised Don to send him ammunition, which Don greatly appreciated.

It was a great day for him and for me and for all of your friends. Your latest photograph has been added to my gallery of previous photographs here in our new office and is much appreciated.

My blessings always.

As ever,

*Langdon P. Marvin*

Confidential

PSF. M.

29 March, 1937.

Monday

file  
passed



BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA

Gen

The President  
The White House

Dear Franklin:

Your letter from Warm Springs dated March 19<sup>th</sup> in regard to the speech of George Nathan at the town meeting in Milton, Connecticut, arrived last Saturday, the 27<sup>th</sup>, and was handed to me as soon as I were taking the train for a week at Jekyll Island (after seeing Mary and Diana off on the boat for Sicily and Italy, with your much appreciated credentials).

I read your letter on the train and I do not believe for a moment that George used the epithets mentioned by Mr. Flegg with reference to you, if indeed he used them at all. George is a Democrat who

has consistently voted for you and has recently expressed to me his high regard for you. From what I know of him and what he has said to me, I fully suspect that Mr. Pegg misunderstood his rapid-fire talk.

However, I should like to take this up with him personally and, as I am here and he is in Bermuda this week, I cannot do so until next Monday, April 5<sup>th</sup>, when we shall both be at the office again. If you have no objection, I shall then show him these letters and ask him for a frank reply, after which I shall write to you again and return your enclosures. If I do not hear from you further - either here by next Saturday or at 48 Hall Street next Monday - I shall assume that you have no objection to this course.

Thank you for writing to me so promptly.  
Don joins me in most affectionate greetings.  
As ever yours,  
Lugdon P. Martin

GRENVILLE T. EMMET  
LANGDON R. MARVIN  
GEORGE W. MARTIN  
RICHARD S. EMMET

JOSEPH K. SAVAGE  
JOHN F. CURRAN  
ERNEST W. TYLER  
ROBERT N. ERRINGTON  
THOMAS B. FENLON  
ELIZABETH M. GRAHAM  
JOHN L. MERRILL, JR.

EMMET, MARVIN & MARTIN  
COUNSELLORS AT LAW  
48 WALL STREET  
NEW YORK

PSF  
Gen "M"  
TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-2974  
CABLE ADDRESS: EMMARRO

CONFIDENTIAL

22d April, 1937.

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

Dear Franklin:

I have your letter of April 21st, and I am returning the letter to you from Mr. Beck. As you say that you think it best not to show your letter or his to George, I am not doing so, and, of course, shall respect your wish that the episode shall be regarded as entirely closed so far as he is concerned.

I do, however, want to reiterate that I am perfectly certain that George never made any of those remarks about you. He spoke to me soon after the meeting and described it, and I asked him then what he had said and he told me that his remarks had been based entirely on the ground that the information which had been given to you as to the need of new Judges was, obviously, incorrect, and his remarks were directed at those who had furnished this information and not at all at you. On the contrary, he has a very high regard as well as affection for you, and I know that he never would or could speak about you as these men have indicated. I think that the obvious explanation is that they did not follow his remarks. He talks very fast and is not always easily followed or perhaps understood by slower minds. That, I think, is the explanation, and I am certain that you can accept George's letter to you as stating the real facts in the case.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

22d April, 1937.

-2-

Of course, I am distressed at the whole incident,  
which we can now regard, I trust, as closed.

With my affectionate regards,

As ever,

*Langdon P. Marmon*

LPM:LG

GRENVILLE T. EMMET  
LANGDON R. MARTIN  
GEORGE W. MARTIN  
RICHARD S. EMMET

JOSEPH A. SAVAGE  
JOHN F. CURRAN  
ERNEST W. TYLER  
ROBERT N. ERRINGTON  
THOMAS B. FENLON  
ELIZABETH M. GRAHAM  
JOHN L. MERRILL, JR.

EMMET, MARVIN & MARTIN  
COUNSELLORS AT LAW  
48 WALL STREET  
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-2974  
CABLE ADDRESS: EMMARRO

*file personal* *PSF "M"*  
*See 2*  
29th September, 1937.

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

Dear Franklin:

I know that you must have been as surprised and stunned as I was at the news of Grenville's sudden illness and death. I had arrived only a few days before at Quebec and was still at Hallowell, Maine, with my Father-in-law, Mr. Vaughan, when Dick Emmet telephoned me last Sunday morning that Gren was seriously ill with pneumonia, and just before I left that evening, the radio had reported his death. I scarcely yet believe it. Last July, when I was staying with him at The Hague, I wrote to you and at that time certainly both Gren and Pauline were in the best of spirits, and Gren was in good health, excepting that he had put on too much weight and had a rheumatic knee. He was looking forward to the change to Vienna with great interest and he thought that the climate of Austria would be much better for him than the damp climate of Holland. It is ironical, in view of this, that he should have died of pneumonia so soon after getting to Vienna.

I am sure that Pauline is going to be completely lost, she was so dependent on him. She and the two girls had already gone to Paris, where he was to join them to sail September 30th to this country for Grenville's wedding to Anne Eustis, but I understand that Pauline flew back to Vienna the day before Grenville died. He and I had been classmates and close friends ever since College days and, of course, your friendship with him was almost as long and deep.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

29th September, 1937.

-2-

Grenville, Jr. and Mrs. William Emmet sailed last night to join Pauline and the girls in Paris, and I believe that they will be bringing the body back early in October and that the funeral will probably be held in the Old Church at Bedford, Westchester County, and Gren buried there.

I should add that, from what I saw in Holland, he was extremely popular with everyone there. He had a farewell luncheon to the Diplomatic Corps while I was there and it was obvious that they all had a real affection for him. He made a delightful little speech, ending up by inviting them all to a "Reunion in Vienna", which they all accepted. I was glad to read your message to President Miklas, which shows that Gren had done really useful service for the country.

I was glad to get your reply to my letter, and I shall hope soon to see you, but let me repeat that it was a joy to cross on the steamer with your Mother and John last summer. *The father has written to me of his engagement & of course I am deeply interested.*  
Incidentally, your postscript to the letter from the State Department to the Diplomatic and Consular Officers was of very real help in many ways and was much appreciated. Don and I had a most interesting hour with Ambassador Bullitt in Paris and the other Embassies and Legations were of considerable help at times. Many thanks to you.

With my blessings and good wishes,

As ever,

*Langdon P. Howland*

LPM:LG

PSF  
"M"

*cy* *How*

LANDDON R. MARVIN  
GEORGE W. MARTIN  
RICHARD S. EMMET  
JOSEPH K. SAVAGE  
JOHN F. CURRAN

EMMET, MARVIN & MARTIN  
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ERNEST W. TYLER  
ROBERT N. ERRINGTON  
THOMAS B. FENLON  
ELIZABETH M. GRAHAM  
JOHN L. MERRILL, JR.  
GRENVILLE T. EMMET, JR.

10th July, 1939.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,  
Secretary to  
President Roosevelt,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss LeHand:

Mr. Donald C. Stone, of the Bureau of the Budget, has said that he could give Don an informal job during the summer, and I think that he will come to Washington on Monday, July 17th, with a somewhat ancient Ford car, and I may come down with him.

Will the President and you be there at that time?

If so, I hope that we may be able to see you both at least for a few minutes.

With kind regards and, again, many thanks for arranging this job for Don,

Very sincerely yours,

*George F. Marvin*

LPM:LG

*file  
Personal*

*PSF "M"  
Nov. 3*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
THE PRESIDENT

L. M. doesn't know what you have in mind to talk with Hinckley, Smith and Reynolds but he said ~~x~~ very serious questions have been raised about how they are going about the airport project -- and this comes from people in whom L. M. has great confidence and who have always been for Gravelly Point. However, they are scared by the expense, which is twice the cost it should be, and wholly unnecessary. They are making it a lot bigger than they will ever have any use for. For instance, they are building a 7,000 foot runway -- and there are no planes that need that. This is the view of both the pilots and manufacturers. They are building it several feet higher than there is any necessity for because of possible floods, but if the water rises that high the roads to the airport would be flooded so that they would be impassable.

*This is very confidential & please  
don't mention the source of the  
information - It is just  
for your information*

— PSF "M"

40 EAST 76TH STREET

file  
personal  
(w)

January 2<sup>nd</sup>

Dear Uncle Franklin,

Many thanks for the  
Christmas present you and  
Mrs. Roosevelt sent me. It  
was very thoughtful of you  
to remember me, and I  
shall always prize this gift.

I'm now a freshman  
at Harvard, where I

occasionally see Johnny.  
Every so often ~~to~~, I find  
attributes to your prowess at  
American History while at  
college, and I may follow,  
in lesser degree, your own  
steps in this field.

Anyway, Harvard is a grand  
place and I've enjoyed  
its freedom and stimulating  
atmosphere more than

40 EAST 76TH STREET

anything else.

Again let me thank  
you. I consider this  
gift an example of your's  
and Mrs. Roosevelt's unflinching  
memories.

Wishing you a Happy Birthday,  
Sincerely yours,

your godson  
Langdon Marvin Jr.

PSF  
New 2  
"M"

file

PERSONAL

Hyde Park, N. Y.,  
July 22, 1939.

Dear Miss Mason:-

I, too, had heard the story about the Atlanta Georgian. The usual difficulty confronts us -- as to how a liberal group could be got together with a million dollars!

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Lucy R. Mason,  
Textile Workers Union of America,  
421 Atlanta National Building,  
Atlanta,  
Georgia.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA  
SUCCESSOR TO  
TEXTILE WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
~~COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION~~  
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

LUCY RANDOLPH MARSON  
PUBLIC RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE

July 18, 1939.

421 ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
President of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

It has come to me from a reliable person whose name I cannot give, that the Atlanta Georgian is "being developed as a marketable property" and the owner is open to an offer.

The weekly paper has a circulation of 80,000 and the Sunday edition of 120,000. The paper is said to be breaking even and in a position to make money if it were not involved in the overhead expenses of a national chain which constitutes a drain on its income. As you know, it is part of the Hearst chain.

It is rumored here and has been stated in The News Week that James M. Cox of Ohio is considering buying the Atlanta Journal and Georgia and combining the two papers. If this happens the one faintly progressive note struck by the Journal will be destroyed. I hear that two radio stations connected with the two papers would be included in this transaction.

The Georgian's physical properties here are said to be worth more than half a million and it is presumed that it could be bought for something like \$1,000,000.

For what they are worth I want to pass on these pieces of information because if ever a city needed one progressive paper, not dominated by the most reactionary interests in the state, it is Atlanta. If the feeble liberal voice of the Journal is silenced, the situation here will be worse than ever.

At present Atlanta's one fearless and intelligent and consistent newspaper writer is Tarleton Collier, columnist for the Georgian, and perpetually under fire from conservatives and reactionaries. Under new reactionary management probably even that column will be closed.

Respectfully yours

*Lucy R. Marson*

Behind the Headlines

WPA on the Griddle

By Tarleton Collier

BARTOW COUNTY  
ACTION DRAMATIZES  
CURRENT DISCONTENT

THESE are tough days for the WPA, about which people are talking more generally at the week's end than any other topic besides the weather.

More than ever the critics of this institution in Georgia seem bent on embarrassing it, one way or another. This determination has been strong for four years or more, but under the placid and firm administration of Miss Shepperson, who knows her way around, there have been no untoward acts to give the critics an opening into which to bore to destruction.

Now, however, the trend of the times is helping them. The average citizen can't understand the reason or justification for WPA strikes, and he becomes a bit impatient about everything.

And, almost as if they were inspired to strike while the iron is hot, the discontented element of the public are pouring it into the breach.

POOR MR. GREENE

If they have done nothing else, those citizens of Bartow County who want to get their hands on the WPA lists have succeeded in dramatizing their flight.

Unfortunately, they have picked out a subordinate official who, after all, has no discretion in the matter of acceding to their demands for the county lists. You can't help feeling a bit sorry for Mr. Greene, the area engineer whom they are threatening to put in jail if he doesn't come through.

If he did so, he'd probably lose his job. If he doesn't comply he'll probably be harried and hauled around, perhaps actually be set behind the bars for a brief time in the end.

To be sure, if he is that kind of



Tarleton Collier

a fellow, you could imagine his enjoying the situation to a certain extent. It is a sure thing that they won't be able to keep him locked up long, and the experience may give him the kick which this column supposes is lacking generally from the existence of a WPA administrator.

WHAT'S IT ABOUT?

THE QUESTION arises, as to what the resolute petitioners want with the lists. To win a point and thus to embarrass the administration of work relief, which is unpopular with the majority of all except relief workers?

This is hardly a worthy objective, although perhaps a natural one in view of the current general state of mind. Landlords and employers in rural Georgia have shut their eyes to the roads, the school houses, the public structures of one sort or another which have been created by the WPA program, and have stormed from the very beginning because they said WPA was ruining labor.

You may imagine that rural la-

bor itself was quite willing to be ruined in this way, when you look at the wage scale, the casualness and the insecurity of the traditional private jobs by which so much of it subsisted. There's something about a steady job that has its attractions, particularly at pay that goes over \$20 a month.

HOW ABOUT INCOME TAX?

WOULD the people who are after putting Mr. Greene in jail be wanting the lists to publish?

Neither could this purpose be regarded as particularly laudable, on the theory that the people on the lists are generally there, despite any view to the contrary, because they are unfortunate. There are certain stigmas against which even the humblest of man should be protected.

Nor could anybody say that it is desirable to make public the lists if they are wanted for the purpose of singling out the WPA workers and persuading them, by one means or another, more or less pleasant, to get back to the fields.

You may conclude that the lists are wanted because of a suspicion that all is not right with the selection of workers with the administration of the projects—that there are irregularities and unsavory patronage.

In that case, a demand for investigation, backed by evidence to support it, probably would get results. Nothing short of it should suffice to drag the records into the open.

Heaven knows, there was enough outcry when the government made public the lists of all the income taxpayers. They pretty soon stopped that.

*From the desk of*  
LUCY RANDOLPH MASON

Dear Miss Le Hand:

When I address such letters more directly, answers come from official secretaries and I wonder if the President ever saw them. Not that what I have to say is so important - but at least Mrs. Roosevelt has helped me many times to bring my letters to his attention.

I hesitate to trouble her by sending everything that way, kind as she has always been about my communications.

Sincerely yours,

*Lucy R. Mason*

PSF M-3-41  
Gen. Cross

March 5, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM ROWE

Will you do this, please?

Thanks.

M. A. LeHAND  
Private Secretary

**Enclosure**

Let to the President from Madeline Mason-Manheim, 77 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 3/2/41 re her father Jacob Manheim, 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y. asks if the President can find a place for him - in the Anti-Trust division of the A. G.'s office or in the housing division of the Govt. in New York or some other capacity. His work as special assistant to the A. G. in the prosecution of the Govt's cases against the Title Companies terminated last April.

MEMO FOR THE P. S. - Will you take up with the Attorney General and write to Madeline?" FDR.

47 E. 65<sup>th</sup> Street  
Sunday afternoon

Dear Missy

Madeira came to  
tea & asked me to read  
you enclosed -  
I truly believe Mr.  
Manheim is worthy  
of anything we can do.  
My folks Carie &  
W. H. are in

Leaf 8, 1881

FROM MISS FOR MEMORANDUM

Handwritten notes on the left margin, partially obscured.

a bad way, I do  
not know how to help  
them.

Affectionately yours  
Theodore Roosevelt

PSF "M" Hen. comes.  
3-41

May 1, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM ROWE

Will you do this for me please.

Thanks.

M. A. LeHAND  
Private Secretary

Enclosures

FOR MR. ROOSEVELT  
FROM MISS  
MAY 10 1941

MAY 10 1941

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 23, 1941.

**MEMORANDUM FOR MISSY:**

Take up with the Attorney  
General and get a reply we can use.

F. D. R.

Let to FDR - no date - from Madeline  
Mason-Menheim, 77 Park Avenue, NYC  
re placing her Father with the Govt.  
Says few weeks ago received a very formal  
and routine note saying "it was not  
possible 'to fit Mr. Menheim in'" etc.

Department of Justice  
Washington

December 29, 1936

MEMORANDUM RE OFFER OF A. W. M.

This offer at this time has two purposes: First, to influence the decision of the pending tax case, and Second, to rehabilitate A.W.M. in public esteem. Sources close to him have admitted great concern over his loss of public standing as a result of the disclosures of the trial. As to influence on the decision of the case the offer may be successful. It would be very apt to relieve him of the fraud penalty and might influence several votes and possibly be decisive on other questions in the case. This influence would follow from the offer irrespective of its acceptance and the extent of the influence would probably depend on the public reaction to the offer and such action thereon as the Administration may take.

Public sentiment may not be influenced in the manner A.W.M. intended. The offer seems very badly timed from his point of view.

The public, it seems to me, will be convinced that the offer made now is intended to influence the decision. Timing the offer just in advance of when a decision may be expected is likely to take the edge off any victory he wins and to add to the sting of any defeat he receives.

Had he awaited the decision and then made his offer it would have been a generous gesture upon victory which would have added to our embarrassment and a grand gesture of sportsmanship in case he were defeated.

It is the balance of my judgment that immediate publication and prompt acceptance and prompt steps to hog-tie

Emellon

K.F.

Mellon papers

PSF

See Cons.

"M"

the offer so it cannot get away and then silence are the steps indicated for the Administration. Let the public draw its own conclusions.

Is the offer made by A.W.M. or by the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust? This is important in the publicity. This Trust was founded in December, 1930, and between then and 1933 Mr. Mellon claimed tax credits for large gifts of pictures and money to it. The trustees were Mr. Mellon himself, his son and his tax attorney and inasmuch as many of the pictures were still on Mr. Mellon's walls and the trust was never proved to have been in possession of them, we denied the gifts.

If A. W. Mellon is now proposing to make a gift it confirms our theory that the trust had no separate identity.

If the trust is now offering the present, it would tend to confirm Hogan's theory (see his speech, Brief, p. E-14).

In any event prompt acceptance is entirely consistent with the position taken by the Government.

In the argument I used the following language:

"There is no question that Mr. Mellon ultimately, and whenever he gives these works of art to the public or to an institution that is functioning for public purposes, will be entitled to a tax credit. It is a worthy thing. It is a commendable thing to bring from Russia to America these great works of art. \* \* \*

However, the worthiness of this ultimate purpose is not for a moment under attack. \* \* \* It is conceded that these pictures held by this trust fall into one of two classes: either pictures that are locked up in storage in the Corcoran Art Gallery, unavailable to the public and unavailable even to the Corcoran officials, or they fall

*also* E-15  
E-16

into the class of pictures that hang upon Mr. Mellon's walls and the walls of some other members of his family.

\* \* \*

It is also in evidence that there are many Americans anxious to view these pictures, and that they used to go to the Hermitage for the purpose of seeing these pictures, these works of art. They saw them more freely in Russia than they have ever seen them in the United States.

\* \* \*

The significance is this, that this amount has been charged off for charitable and educational purposes, and that the entire educational benefit from an exhibition to anyone, so far as is shown, has been to Mr. Mellon and his friends."

I am handing you copies of the brief which contains our discussion of this entire issue for the background will be very important in connection with the handling of the details of the gift and whoever handles the publicity on it should be familiar with our position so we may not be misrepresented.

*Robert Jackson*

*see*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*PSF  
"M"*

May 27, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FORSTER

If the State Department recommends the appointment of O. C. Merrill to go to Europe to a World Power Conference - I do not want to send him and remind me to ask Mr. McNinch's opinion.

F. D. R.

*file  
Rasmel*

*PSF Nov 3*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
November 16, 1939.  
NOV 24 9 28 AM '39

Dear Mr. President: RECEIVED

We are deeply appreciative of your sympathetic, understanding message.

Maude had sailed the Seven Seas, making a home for her sailor husband in various ports of the Far East, in Cuba, and had just finished a happy two-year tour of duty in Washington. She was filled with the joy of life and loved it all.

She died very suddenly of bronchial asthma, not uncommon in the Islands and not necessarily serious. Her death was hastened by complications, which, had she lived, would have meant long, tedious treatment and, possibly, invalidism, which is to us unthinkable, so we are happy for her that she sailed away, on her last voyage, from suffering and unhappiness.

Mrs. Merriman joins me in thanking you and Mrs. Roosevelt for your thought of us.

Yours faithfully,

*Winston Merriman*  
*Mrs. Merriman*

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

Miss [unclear] ✓

2230 S STREET

My dear Mr. President  
Your kind words of  
sympathy were deeply  
appreciated.

Adolph's sudden disappearance  
was a trial not a mystery  
to me until the telegram  
to you made it all clear.

After all these years  
Adolph has become a  
"habit" which it would

he had to give up but if  
anything could reconcile  
me, it would be the  
thought of the splendid  
work he is doing in  
that hard-boiled Republican  
stronghold!

Tearfully and gratefully yours  
Mary Miller

December 11<sup>th</sup>

[Miller]

P. P. F.

December 9, 1933.

My dear Mary:

Because I am such an old friend I know you will not mind my sending you my deep sympathy. Until this telegram came I did not know that Adolph had left you. After all these years I cannot help but feel that his conduct has been cruel in the extreme.

I have always felt that Adolph would plunge into politics and the only consolation is that he has been so eminently successful.

Affectionately yours,

Mrs. Adolph C. Miller,  
2230 "S" Street,  
Washington, D. C.

PSF  
"M"

Y

[Miller]

(2)

January 23, 1936.

My dear Adolph:-

This is, I need not tell you, a very difficult personal letter for me to write because of our own long friendship. It is because of that and that only that I have hesitated thus long in coming to a decision. Four of the members of the Federal Reserve Board are sixty-seven years old or more and the two oldest happen to be very old friends. Naturally I would want to reappoint you and Charlie Hamlin to the new Board.

However, the Board is a new one from the ground up and on any active body of this kind I have tried very hard for the last three years to apply the usual rule relating to Judges of Federal Courts, i.e., the age limit of sixty. Even in the case of other Federal Commissions, etc., I have rarely exceeded that age limit by more than one or two years. That is why I am constrained to follow the rule.

I do not need to tell you how much this hurts me personally but, frankly, I do not see how I can be consistent and do otherwise than put on the new Board people who are under sixty years old.

Needless to say I appreciate and the whole country appreciates your many years of splendid service and if this were the only problem, of course, my decision would be entirely different.

I do hope that you and Mary will come in  
and see us very soon because a thing like this ought  
not and must not make any difference in our old  
friendship.

As ever yours,

Honorable Adolph C. Miller,  
2230 S Street,  
Washington, D. C.

—

PSF Miller Douglas  
(Gen' Curran 3-41)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL WATSON:

The President said some time he would like to have a talk with Douglas Miller, who is the author of "You Can't Do Business With Hitler".

Grace Tully

WASHINGTON  
AUG 1945 110000

**THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON**

October 17, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Have you ever seen Douglas Miller, who wrote "You Can't Do Business With Hitler"? They tell me he is a very interesting talker and analyzes the situation much better than most of the lecturers who <sup>have</sup> return<sup>d</sup> from Germany. He was Commercial Attache in Germany for twelve or fifteen years.

This just in case some time you would like to have a talk with him. No one requested it.

G.G.T.

*Top*

*file Personal  
PSF 342*

3, February 1942 *"M"*

Present coastal defense at Ft. Pickens,  
Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola Fla.

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Calibre</u>	<u>Personal criticism</u>
16	.30	Beach work OK. anti-aircraft-nil.
2	3" Anti-aircraft.	OK. insufficient in quantity.
2	12" long range. 29,000 yd. max. 1902 A.D.	best they have, but should be casemated
4	12" Mortars 1898 AD	should be replaced with sub and anti- aircraft weapons. suggest they go on on a good will tour of S. A. and find themselves a home. (based on recent try-outs
4	155 M.M. 17,000 yds. Max. bought from French after world war #1 mobile tractor	I was informed by Exec. Officer that these were to be replaced with modern 6" gun for gun.
4	3" 12,000 yds. Max. rapid fire, originally set up for protection of mine field.	Being modernized.

*Sent by Paul Miller*

October 14, 1939

BSE  
"M"  
Minnigerode  
Gen - 3

Dear Mr. Minnigerode:

Ever so many thanks for all the trouble you have taken in regard to that old portrait. I take it that without some identifying data it will be impossible for any of us to go much further; and that that being the case, the portrait itself is not of much value.

I am trying for one more clue. Mrs. Roosevelt's aunt, Mrs. Mortimer, will be back very soon from Scotland and it is just possible that she may know something more about it. Meanwhile, would you be good enough to keep it for me for a short time?

Very sincerely yours,

Honorable C. Powell Minnigerode,  
Director and Secretary,  
The Corcoran Gallery of Art,  
Washington, D. C.

fdr/tmb

Let. to the President from Mr. Minnigerode 10/13/39 re three-quarter portrait of man sent by the President to the Gallery with the request that the subject and painter be identified. Reports on same enclosing copies of letter from John Walker, Chief Curator of New National Gallery of Art; from Dr. W. R. Valentiner reporting on same: Sent to Mrs. R. with accompanying memo. The President wrote a letter to Mrs. David Gray on Nov 15, 1939 telling her that Mr. Minnigerode had several experts look at the portrait and no one knows who "the old boy is". Suggests "Tissie" buy it from her or sell it for whatever she can get for it.

See: Mrs. David Gray--Gen corres-Drawer 3-1939

PSF

Mar 3

"M"

Belongs to the President  
Claude Lorrain Painting rec'd from World's  
Fair and sent to Mr. Minnegerode on November  
14, 1939.