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January 24, 1945
10:10 a.m.

BRETTON WOODS LEGISLATION
FEDERAL RESERVE LEGISLATION

Present: Mr. White
Mr. O'Connell
Mr. Blough
Mr. DuBois
Mr. Haas
Mr. Luxford
Mr. D. W. Bell
Mr. C. S. Bell
Mr. Coyne
Mr. Pehle
Mrs. Klotz

H.M.JR: Where do we stand on Bretton Woods?

MR. O'CONNELL: Right where we did yesterday, sir.

H.M.JR: Something better happen between now and noon!

MR. LUXFORD: Mr. Secretary, Joe and I talked about this, and I think that we are both agreed that the question is one of Congressional strategy in the final analysis, and under the circumstances--

H.M.JR: Who's this?

MR. LUXFORD: ...Mr. Secretary--

MR. WHITE: Well, now. (Laughter)

MR. LUXFORD: He is not on his good behavior any more.

MR. WHITE: This reminds me--

H.M.JR: He said, "I will be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during my working hours." He does it under oath, too.

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MR. WHITE: During the working hours, I am going to deserve the honor. I will be on my own after working hours.

MR. HAAS: Eight hours, Harry?

MR. WHITE: Eight or nine.

MR. LUXFORD: To continue on Bretton Woods, the question is one of Congressional strategy and it is the most appropriate form of question to submit to the group that will be here today, because no one is seeking to do anything more than anticipated, which is the preferable approach from the point of view of Congress, and to submit that to this group would be, in my mind, the appropriate thing to do.

MR. O'CONNELL: I think it is perfectly proper to submit it to this group as one of the problems, but thinking of what Mr. Wolcott said at Mr. Abram's office, he made it clear he didn't want any understanding other than that Congress was going to write this legislation and they would be happy to have our suggestions, but he did not want anyone to think the Executive Branch was responsible, either for the form or content of the legislation.

I think it could be mentioned to this group this noon. In the final analysis I think the decision as to the form of legislation with respect to the matter we have been discussing as to what kind of face you put on the legislation, it is best to avoid a long discussion over whether or not this should be a treaty. It's the same sort of problem--it shouldn't be so acute a problem--as in connection with the St. Lawrence waterways, because in that case they set it up as a treaty first, and when it was turned out they changed the form of the thing from a treaty to an agreement and sent it up again for legislation.

That made Dean Acheson very concerned about the sort of face we put on the legislation. Dean feels one way is better.

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MR. LUXFORD: And the men that have been working on it from our point of view for months feel that that will look a little bit devious, and the straightforward way to do it is to have Congress authorize the execution of the treaty. We cannot come to an agreement with Dean, and if we did, it would be subject to what the Congressional people would decide.

H.M.JR: Let's put it up to them.

MR. LUXFORD: That's appropriate.

MR. O'CONNELL: We can't get a decision that would be binding. I think it would be a mistake to expect the Delegates to make a decision with respect to a matter, which in the final analysis, is up to the Senate.

H.M.JR: Suppose you give me a memo I could read as to what the point is, because I haven't had time.

MR. O'CONNELL: I would be glad to.

MR. WHITE: Couldn't we meet that by getting an expression of their views, with an understanding among the group, that it's up to the Congressional people?

MR. O'CONNELL: I wouldn't want to go so far as to have it appear that this group is going to decide the form of legislation. It might be mentioned as one of the problems which go down to the Congressional people.

MR. WHITE: Do you plan to raise the question before Appropriations?

MR. BELL: I think it is all right to raise the question today, but you ought to keep in back of your minds that finances come first in all matters in the Treasury today, and if this discussion of the ratio and the extension of authority to pledge Government securities behind Federal Reserve notes, then, is going to extend into the next War Loan, I think you have a problem on your hands, and it ought to be considered from that standpoint right now.

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MR. O'CONNELL: You weren't thinking of that, were you, Harry?

MR. D.W. BELL: You were going to discuss which takes precedence.

H.M.JR: This is something between State as to the form of Bretton Woods legislation. When I was up there Monday, I mentioned the fact about Federal Reserve coming up.

MR. D.W. BELL: I thought it was a question of going to Congress.

MR. O'CONNELL: That's not going to come up this afternoon. I'll tell you about my meeting yesterday.

H.M.JR: Go ahead. I agree with what Bell said. My first job is revenue and borrowing.

MR. O'CONNELL: Well, it was pretty clear after the meeting that Mr. Eccles and I had yesterday with Spence and Wolcott that there is little to worry about with regard to any definite conflict between Reserve Ratio Legislation and Bretton Woods Legislation. We talked with the Congressmen for a couple of hours, and it was made perfectly clear to them that everything else being equal or not, the Secretary is very anxious that Bretton Woods be given as much a right of way as possible. Neither Spence nor Wolcott seemed to think, after we had discussed Federal Reserve legislation with them, that that legislation was going to take very much time. They were talking in terms of possibly one or two hearings in the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees. There are three or four items which may come up before Bretton Woods, and they seem to feel we could cross the bridge insofar as any conflict, for example, on Commodity Credit, is concerned.

(Mrs. Klotz leaves the conference.)

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MR. O'CONNELL: The committee hasn't been organized yet because the new Republican members have not been approved by the House, and they probably won't be approved until next week. The first thing they will take up is Commodity Credit legislation.

(Mrs. Klotz re-enters conference.)

MR. O'CONNELL: After Commodity Credit legislation, as of yesterday, it looked to them as though they could take up and get out of the way very quickly the Federal Reserve legislation. As of this morning, I find that Mr. Crawford's resolution, which is the counter-part of the George Resolution, separating the lending function from the Department of Commerce, has always been referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. I am merely mentioning this to illustrate that the Federal Reserve legislation isn't the only legislation. It may go into a half-dozen things more that will come up. They may be considered and got out of the way, and nothing that happened yesterday, it seemed to me, should cause us to be at all concerned about the Federal Reserve legislation putting any obstacle in our way with regard to Bretton Woods. The bill has not been introduced yet. Wolcott and Spence will not introduce the bill until we have talked to Wagner, because they would like to have an identical bill introduced in the Senate and House. It may be they will consider it in the Senate first, and if so, and it is our plan to handle Bretton Woods in the House first, there are so many different possibilities. It seems we are still in pretty good shape.

Neither Spence nor Wolcott seemed to have any doubt the Federal Reserve legislation would go through, as far as their committee is concerned, within a minimum of time with only such debate as would be involved by having Dr. Smith at one extreme making a couple of speeches and Wright Patman arguing at the other extreme on the general question.

MR. WHITE: They didn't think there was danger of a complete examination of our monetary system?

MR. O'CONNELL: They did not, other than as Wright Patman and Smith might do. Every year they make the same type of suggestions and proposals. I think if it should develop, and there absolutely is no way of guaranteeing it won't, if it should start to develop into something like that, it might be possible to cut the thing off, although Spence is not a very effective chairman in cutting off a debate or reducing the length of a hearing. But as of the moment they seem to be not at all concerned over difficulties involved in that legislation. They are non-controversial. The only suggestion Wolcott made was it might be that Eccles might think after discussing the bill that it might be good judgment to compromise on the provisions, making permanent the authority to pledge Government organization as collateral for Federal Reserve notes.

Now, if that is the biggest point Wolcott can think of, it seems to me we haven't anything to worry about now. That is all I have to report.

H.M.JR: Do you want to say anything? Are you satisfied?

MR. D.W. BELL: Yes, very.

H.M.JR: Are you satisfied?

MR. WHITE: Yes. I am not completely satisfied with the procedure, but that is--

MR. O'CONNELL: What do you mean?

MR. WHITE: I thought first we were going to discuss it with Federal Reserve, because there is some difference of opinion as to the urgency of the legislation among us, but that is over.

H.M.JR: I want to say in defense, not that it needs any defense, but O'Connell's hand was forced on it. He didn't have time.

MR. O'CONNELL: I didn't ever talk to Eccles except over the phone, and we couldn't get together at all, and he called me the night before and said he had an appointment at eleven with Mr. Spence.

H.M.JR: I wanted to give O'Connell enough leeway. If he calls me up every five minutes on the phone and says can I do this and can I do that--

MR. WHITE: I didn't realize that was the situation.

H.M.JR: He just had to move. I mean he had to go up.

MR. D.W. BELL: It seems to me you might get this legislation completely out of the House before you get Bretton Woods started.

MR. O'CONNELL: I think so. There was no way of suggesting that Mr. Eccles should not talk to them or the bill should not be introduced. The sole question is the order in which those things are considered in the Committee, and it seems to me we are in as good shape as we can expect to be in in that matter.

H.M.JR: May I say something in the room here--extra confidential--if you people know what is going on you may have some idea. I am walking down every morning with Wallace, so I know what is going on. He made up his mind--he evidently had a counting of noses. He said he couldn't get Commerce and RFC. They have had enough votes to put the George bill through.

MR. GASTON: Over a veto?

H.M.JR: I didn't ask him that, but he said he had a count made and he said it was hopeless.

MR. GASTON: Maybe he can't get a veto.

H.M.JR: No, he doesn't know. Nobody has been left by the President in charge to see this thing gets through. I am talking very frankly, and please don't anybody talk.

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I am telling you that you may hear things to tell me that I can help Wallace with. He has made up his mind he is going to take the attitude that it's a good thing to have RFC an independent agency, and the thing to do is clean it up and have an audit made, and he is going to give it a good send-off, so while they are doing it they might as well do a good job, see? So if anybody, particularly Dan, has any suggestions--he will be testifying tomorrow--I can get them to Wallace, see?

MR. GASTON: Doesn't he testify today at two-thirty?

H.M.JR: Tomorrow.

MR. D.W. BELL: It was set for today, wasn't it?

MR. WHITE: When has an independent audit been made of RFC?

MR. D.W. BELL: They have one made every year, generally.

H.M.JR: If there are any suggestions as to what you think, or anybody else, what ours should be under a good setup, if I can pass it on to Wallace--

MR. D.W. BELL: We have been asked by Senator Byrd to furnish him a number of statements on RFC. We have done that, you know, since about 1936.

H.M.JR: Statements?

MR. D.W. BELL: Statements on RFC. We get out certain financial statements on all of the Corporation organizations, and we have submitted them to the Byrd Committee right along, some of which have been published, and he has asked us for a number of statements or all of the statements we can get up in the course of last night and this morning, so he can have them for the two-thirty meeting this afternoon. I think most of the stuff we would give him is published data and is probably in a little different form, but published. Now, do you think we have to do that? I think we do, don't you?

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H.M.JR: Well, just keep it in mind. If there is anything we should get to Wallace to help him answer tomorrow, I wish you men would be thinking about it. I told him on any statistical stuff to call George Haas direct. He doesn't have anything. He doesn't even have a stenographer. I told him we would help in any way we could, so if you think of anything, anybody, during the day, which could be useful to me, if you just get it to me, I will stop what I am doing.

MR. D. W. BELL: In response to Resolution 150 of the Senate we sent up a voluminous report on all credit agencies in the Government, and the windup of that report contained a number of recommendations, one of which says they should be under the control of the Comptroller General. He should make an annual audit. There are a number of recommendations in there you might make. We get out those recommendations and--

H.M.JR: If there is something springing, if you wouldn't mind dropping up to see him to explain them yourself, Dannie--you will be glad to do it.

MR. D. W. BELL: I would be glad to.

H.M.JR: You might be thinking about what Wallace wants. He is going to dig himself out, but you might have something also to show how active he was in the lending business when all of those agricultural lending agencies were under Agriculture, Commodity Credit, and Farm Credit; and he was a big lender himself.

MR. D. W. BELL: I think they were pretty well out of Agriculture when he was there.

H.M.JR: I don't think so. Farm Credit wasn't.

MR. GASTON: He took over Farm Credit while he was Secretary of Agriculture.

H.M.JR: Commodity Credit. He took Commodity Credit over from RFC.

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MR. D.W. BELL: I thought it was under Wickard, but maybe it was Wallace.

MR. GASTON: It was Wallace. He had to fight to get Farm Credit.

H.M.JR: Have somebody look that up, and I want especially to get it to him this afternoon.

MR. D.W. BELL: I will do it right away.

H.M.JR: I would like to help him.

MR. HAAS: He had Rural Electrification and the Farm Security Organization. He had a big fight over it.

MR. O'CONNELL: If my time would permit, I would like to go down and listen to Mr. Jones this afternoon, because something in that might be helpful, and I think I can--

H.M.JR: When he gets to swinging you don't know, he may swing one at my jaw.

MR. O'CONNELL: I better bring a bludgeon with me.

H.M.JR: If, during the day, anybody wants to see me, let me know.

MR. WHITE: There is one thing. Did you speak to Stettinius about the French matter?

H.M.JR: It is on the machine, a memo to Mrs. Klotz to do it. She has a note on her desk on what to do about that. I had it very much in mind, and she has the procedure.

Meeting in Secretary's Office
January 24, 1945
11:00 a.m.

Present: Secretary Morgenthau
Mr. Monnet
Mr. Oscar Cox
Mr. White

Mr. Monnet called at his request. He said that he had asked to see the Secretary because he was planning to return to Paris the following Sunday. He said that he had no intentions of putting any pressure in one direction or another in the shaping of the final arrangements but wanted to emphasize how important it was that there should be no misunderstanding between the two governments. He said that his people would have a difficult time understanding why they should be treated differently than the British or the Russians in lend-lease arrangements and that he wanted to make certain that they fully appreciated our point of view and our difficulties. He was going to discuss the lend-lease negotiations with people in his government because he thought it was important that there should be no misunderstanding in Paris on the subject. He believed that the long-run relationship between the United States Government and France was more important than any of the immediate questions which were being considered under lend-lease and he wished to make certain that people back home had a clear understanding of our problems here in attempting to shape the lend-lease negotiations.

The Secretary expressed his regret that the negotiations hadn't been completed before but indicated that they could not have been completed prior to this date inasmuch as the policy was crystallized at the highest level within the week which would permit going ahead definitively with negotiations. He spoke of a meeting which had taken place the previous Saturday with Clayton, Cox and myself and said that he had high hopes that we would be able to give him a definitive statement of this Government's position to take with him to Paris. He thought it might be worthwhile for Monnet to wait over a day or two so that he could take such a document back with him.

Mr. Monnet expressed his pleasure that such action was being taken and said that he would, of course, wait over.

The Secretary was very pleasant and it appeared that Mr. Monnet got the impression from the Secretary's remark — an impression which was in part justified — that the document which he would take back with him to Paris was one that would be favorable.

H. D. White

Copies to: Mr. Glasser,
Mr. Aarons
Mr. DuBois

January 24, 1945
11:49 a.m.

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HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Mr. Grew.

HMJr: Hello.

J. C.
Grew: Hello, Mr. Secretary.

HMJr: How are you?

G: Fine, thank you.

HMJr: I want to compliment you on the promptness of answering my letter on the French Lend-Lease.

G: Well, was that satisfactory?

HMJr: Yes. I forgot to date it. Do you mind just dating it as of yesterday?

G: As of yesterday.

HMJr: Yes.

G: Your letter?

HMJr: If you don't mind.

G: I will do that.

HMJr: Because instead of going out through my regular office, I handed it to Yost and it wasn't dated.

G: All right, I'll have that done.

HMJr: Please. Now, the thing -- I spoke to Stettinius yesterday -- as you know, the President set up this committee on legislative matters.

G: Yes.

HMJr: Of State, Treasury, Budget and then he added Wallace's name. And Stettinius and I sort of thought that -- I talked to Stettinius yesterday -- and we didn't know whether the President wanted any publicity on it or not but we thought that we'd go ahead and act.

G: Yes.

HMJr: And Stettinius suggested that I call the first meeting and that he would have liked you and Acheson to come, and after that, well, people like Acheson and O'Connell for me, could go ahead and operate; then they could report to us whenever necessary. But there's an awful lot of legislative matters which are breaking very rapidly.

G: There are?

HMJr: Now, I wondered when would be a good time for you and I to start the ball to rolling.

G: Well, you think there ought to be a meeting pretty quickly, do you?

HMJr: I think there should be a meeting either Thursday or Friday.

G: Yes.

HMJr: To get this thing started.

G: Well, where do you think the meeting should take place?

HMJr: When?

G: Where?

HMJr: Well, Stettinius suggested that I call the first one. Hello?

G: Yes.

HMJr: So I would say the Treasury if that's agreeable.

G: To have it at the Treasury?

HMJr: The first one, yes.

G: Yeah.

HMJr: Is that all right with you?

G: It's all right with me.

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HMJr: That's what Stettinius suggested and I don't --
I don't care where it is.

G: That's all right.

HMJr: I don't care where it's held.

G: No. I see. Well, let me talk to Dean Acheson
because he's right in these things.

HMJr: Well, the trouble is I'm booking myself up and --
for the next two days

G: Yes.

HMJr: Are you free either Thursday or Friday afternoon?

G: Let me see -- either Thursday or Friday afternoon --
how long would we have to count on, about an hour?

HMJr: Oh, no, thirty minutes would be

G: Thirty minutes. Just a minute and I'll look. Will
you hold the line?

HMJr: Please.

G: My own program is pretty well dated up, too.

HMJr: Yes.

G: Have you -- (Talks aside) -- These appointments
come along pretty well

HMJr: I know.

G: at fifteen minute intervals.

HMJr: I know. That's why I'm

G: It's terrific right at present.

HMJr: Yes.

G: But I'll make a point of clearing the way. (Talks
aside) Would four o'clock on Friday be all right
for you?

HMJr: Four o'clock on Friday will be fine.

G: That's all right.

HMJr: Supposing I make this tentative, you see -- hello?

G: Yeah, make it tentative.

HMJr: Well, I'll -- I'll -- unless I hear from you again, I'll expect you and Acheson over here at four o'clock.

G: All right. We'll be there at four o'clock. If you want to change it, let me know.

HMJr: Thank you.

G: Is that all right?

HMJr: Fine.

G: All right, Mr. Morgenthau.

HMJr: I thank you.

G: Good bye.

January 24, 1945
12:02 p.m.

16

HMJr: Hello. Hello.

Operator: Mr. Grew will be right on.

State Dept.

Operator: Mr. Secretary, Mr. Grew.

HMJr: Right.

J. C.

Grew: Hello.

HMJr: Morgenthau.

G: Mr. Secretary, I have just talked to Dean Acheson and I find that he probably will not be here Friday afternoon. I wonder if it would be possible for you to arrange for the meeting tomorrow -- Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock. Will that be possible?

HMJr: Just a minute. Thursday at four. I'll make it possible. Thursday.

G: Yeah. Will that be convenient for you?

HMJr: Yeah, that will be all right. The only person -- I've got to check with Harold Smith and if it's not all right with him, my office will let you know.

G: All right. I'll leave it that way then.

HMJr: Right.

G: I have an engagement but I can put it off, and will, if that's agreeable to you.

HMJr: I'll have them call up Harold Smith right away and let you know.

G: All right. Thank you very much. Good bye.

LUNCHEON

Wednesday, January 24, 1945

Senator Tobey

Congressman Spence

Congressman Wolcott

Mr. Eccles

Mr. Crowley

Judge Vinson

Mr. Acheson

Mr. D. W. Bell

Mr. Gaston

Mr. White

Mr. O'Connell

Mr. Luxford

(13)

January 24, 1945
2:51 p.m.

18

HMJr: Hello.

Herbert
Schimmel: Hello.

HMJr: Mr. Schimmel.

S: Yes.

HMJr: I got word to the President of the United States that I thought it would be a good thing to make Senator Kilgore Secretary of Labor and that I knew if he offered it to him, he would consider it. Hello?

S: Yes. Yes, Mr. Secretary.

HMJr: The notice -- the time factor, if you get what I mean, was so short

S: Yes.

HMJr: that I have had no opportunity to get an answer and won't for some time.

S: I understand that.

HMJr: The message did get to him the same day you gave it to me.

S: And is it your understanding that there's a possibility still of a change there?

HMJr: I would put it as -- I'm not too familiar, but I would say that your language was good language.

S: (Laughs) That's why I chose it.

HMJr: Yes. I would put it that way.

S: Well

HMJr: But I explained about the A.F.of L., the C.I.O. -- I got the whole story over to him.

S: Oh, well, that's fine.

HMJr: And -- but I had to do it through a third party and the time factor being what it is, I couldn't get an answer.

S: I understand.

HMJr: You understand what I mean.

S: I understand.

HMJr: But he has the Senator -- he knows about it now.

S: Oh, well, that's fine.

HMJr: Yeah.

S: Well, thanks very much.

HMJr: Not at all. And I would be glad if you would tell the Senator what I've done.

S: Yes, I certainly will tell him that.

HMJr: All right.

S: If you learn anything new, Mr. Secretary, if Mrs. Klotz could let me know, it would be

HMJr: One of us will.

S: All right. Well, thanks very much.

HMJr: But you tell the Senator what I've done.

S: I certainly will.

HMJr: Thank you.

S: All right. Bye.

January 24, 1945
3:13 p.m.

20

HMJr: Hello.

Dean
Acheson: Henry.

HMJr: Speaking.

A: This is Dean.

HMJr: Yes.

A: About this meeting tomorrow.

HMJr: Yes.

A: Harold Smith is out of town. He won't be back until Friday.

HMJr: Yes.

A: Don Sheppard could come for him but I don't know that we'd get very far. After our luncheon today, Leo went off with me and just exploded all over the place.

HMJr: Yeah.

A: He's very angry at Ed, chiefly; he's pretty angry at you. I told him that I was probably chiefly responsible so then he turned his wrath on me for a while.

HMJr: What's he angry at me for?

A: Because he says you know better. You shouldn't have lent yourself to anything as precarious as this.

HMJr: Oh, nonsense.

A: If we want to run the legislation, all right; we can go up on the Hill and fight for it, but, God-damned if he's going to do it, he's going to tell the President and Stettinius and you and everybody.

HMJr: That's all right.

- 2 -

A: Now, I called -- he was going to call up Harold and gave him hell, too. Now, I spoke to Don Sheppard and I suggest that since Harold is away

HMJr: Yes.

A: we don't have a meeting tomorrow.

HMJr: Yes.

A: And let Harold Smith go to work on Leo and cool him off a bit, because really the first thing we've got to take up is this Export-Import Bank.

HMJr: Well, do you mind if I disagree with you?

A: (Laughs) Surely.

HMJr: What?

A: No, you go ahead.

HMJr: No, I think if we've done this thing, we've got this authority from the President and if you don't mind, I think we should go right ahead and I don't think that we should let Leo stop us from meeting.

A: Well, I just thought that we probably couldn't have very much to meet about.

HMJr: Well, if we just meet for -- if you don't mind, Dean, I'm not seeking trouble -- I'm not looking -- Leo is always blowing off. He blew off about my being the head of this Lend-Lease thing when the British were here.

A: Yeah.

HMJr: And I just can't help it but -- and the President has asked us to do this thing. If Leo doesn't like it, it's his business to blow off and he can tell Mr. Roosevelt about it.

A: Yes.

HMJr: But I -- I'm -- I would very much like to have a meeting, if for no other reason that we've told Leo we were going to meet and we told him he could submit his stuff here.

A: All right. Fine.

HMJr: I mean, I'm not looking -- I haven't sought Leo out. I told him quietly this was like a traffic cop to which things should come first and then it was up to each agency after they were told which was to come first, to present their legislation. And I was very quiet and I said, "What do you think, Leo?" And he said, "Well, that's all right, as long as I understand it that way." And that was his words.

A: I see.

HMJr: Now, no reasonable person can object to having what -- as I called it, an advisory committee to decide which thing comes first.

A: All right.

HMJr: Hello?

A: Yeah. All right.

HMJr: If you think -- if you feel very positive about it -- I feel positive that we should meet and we shouldn't let Leo scare us.

A: What have you got in mind that we take up tomorrow?

HMJr: Well, just get organized and just get the thing started, that's all; and take a look at the list. I'm going to bring up Export-Import. I don't know where we stand. I don't know where you people stand.

A: Well, don't you think we ought to -- under the arrangement, the President approved to have him there when we do that?

HMJr: Well, I think this: one of the things I want to do is to bring up the question to whom we should send these letters to.

A: Yeah.

HMJr: And then we can, maybe, get an order from the President by cable to send these letters out.

A: Yes.

HMJr: You see? You know, the attached letters?

A: Yes, I do. I know.

HMJr: And if we didn't do anything else, just to have an organizing meeting.

A: Yes.

HMJr: And get organized. I really think we ought to meet. But Leo went out of this thing and when I explained to him that it was just acting as traffic cop to say which should go first, he said, "That's all right. I understand."

A: Fine.

HMJr: So he's got no excuse to go around to you and beef.

A: Well

HMJr: Personally, I told him, as I told you, it was -- I said the idea originated over there and I said I thought it was a good one. And I still think it's a good one.

A: All right. Then we'll meet tomorrow. I suppose Joe knows where.

HMJr: My office.

A: Yeah.

HMJr: And it won't take more than fifteen minutes.

A: All right. Fine.

HMJr: I'm not going to let Leo hold a pistol to my head.

A: I have a meeting at three-thirty.

HMJr: Well, Grew set the time at four. He first had it Friday and then he said you'd be out of town.

A: Yeah.

HMJr: And he called me back and said, "Could we make it four o'clock tomorrow?"

A: Yeah. Well, if I'm not going out of town, would four o'clock Friday be just as good?

HMJr: I could swing it back to that and then maybe Smith will be there.

A: Uh

HMJr: If you'll work it out with Grew and I'll tell FitzGerald -- either day is all right as far as I'm concerned.

A: All right. Then I'll talk with Grew about it and I guess it will be better for you not to say anything to Leo about my telephoning you.

HMJr: Oh, I don't do that.

A: That'll just flare him up again.

HMJr: I don't -- I don't -- I'm a peace-loving fellow.

A: (Laughs)

HMJr: But when somebody jumps on me, I'm going to fight back.

A: (Laughs) All right. Fine.

HMJr: What?

A: Fine.

HMJr: Well, we know -- you know the rest of the story which Leo doesn't know yet.

A: Yes, I know. That's why I was laughing.

HMJr: You laughed in my face.

A: (Laughs)

HMJr: All right.

A: (Continues laughing) All right.

HMJr: Okay.

Meeting in the Secretary's Office
January 24, 1945
3:30 p.m.

Present: Secretary Morgenthau
Mr. James Reston of the New York Times
Mr. White

Mr. Reston called to say that he had a story that Russia was requesting a \$6 billion loan and that he would like to verify the story and get as much detail as possible from Treasury. He presumed that Treasury was in on it.

The Secretary complimented him on the fact that, unlike his colleague, Krock, he was attempting to check up on his story prior to publishing it. The Secretary said he could give him no information on the loan and suggested that if he had any inquiry on that subject to make the proper place to make it was the State Department. Mr. Reston urged him to give him some information since he was going to write a story on the subject for the next day's Times and since it was an important matter it was desirable to have the details correct. Mr. Morgenthau was, however, adamant in his refusal and repeated his suggestion that Mr. Reston inquire of State Department.

The Secretary, in bidding Mr. Reston goodbye, urged him to call again.

H. D. White

January 24, 1945
3:56 p.m.

24-B
✓

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Mr. Grew.

HMJr: Hello.

Joseph
Grew: Hello, Mr. Secretary.

HMJr: Morgenthau talking. I just want to tell you that James Reston of the New York Times said he had an urgent matter to see me -- I saw him; he said he had the story about the request from the Russians for a \$6 Billion loan, and he was going to write the story. I told him I was very sorry but I couldn't help him, and I referred him to the State Department.

G: Right.

HMJr: And he said, well, he wouldn't go over there because they would tell him not to write the story.

G: That's right.

HMJr: I said I thought he should go over there.

G: Yes.

HMJr: But I want you to know that he got absolutely nothing from me.

G: Right.

HMJr: Period.

G: Yeah.

HMJr: I don't know where he's got it, but darn it all

G: He's got the facts, has he?

HMJr: Pardon?

G: Has he got the facts?

HMJr: I don't know. I didn't want him to tell me anything because I didn't want him to try to start guessing, so I -- as soon as he told me what he wanted, I said,

HMJr:
Cont'd. "I'm very sorry; I can't help you. Please go over to the State Department."

G: I guess there's nothing we can do about that, but thank you very much for letting me know.

HMJr: Right.

G: And I'll be guided accordingly.

HMJr: Thank you.

G: Dean Acheson has fixed that meeting up all right with you, now?

HMJr: Well, you know he wanted to postpone it.

G: Yeah, I know, 'till Friday.

HMJr: Well, no, he wanted to call it off entirely.

G: Oh.

HMJr: And I told him that I thought that was a great mistake -- just because Crowley was angry that was no reason to postpone it.

G: Yeah. Well, I've talked with him since then and he tells me now that it is all fixed up for Friday afternoon.

HMJr: That's all right with me.

G: Is that all right?

HMJr: Yes, but I mean as to holding it or not holding it, I told him we -- I didn't see how we could just not hold a meeting because Mr. Crowley was angry.

G: Yeah. All right. We'll be there.

HMJr: Thank you.

G: Thank you. Good bye.

January 24, 1945
5:19 p.m.

HMJr: I'm not going to sign any order -- this General Order No. 3 -- without having it go through Charles Bell's office.

John
Pehle: All right, sir.

HMJr: And

P: I'll be glad to clear it.

HMJr: Well, you ought to do that of your own accord, John.

P: What -- what -- what phase of it was it that

HMJr: Any phase -- anything that's an administrative change has got to clear through Charles Bell.

P: Sure. I didn't -- I wasn't focusing on administrative change there.

HMJr: Well, it's got -- it says here, "....delegate John Pehle with such"

P: Yeah.

HMJr: ".... designate powers, functions, duties of the Secretary of the Treasury."

P: Yeah. All right, I'll clear it.

HMJr: Well, I'm going to give it to him myself, but you ought to know enough to do that.

P: Yeah. It -- I agree.

HMJr: Right.

P: I agree. I didn't think of it because it isn't a change in something; it's just

HMJr: Well

P: reducing something to writing that should have been originally in writing.

HMJr: You know I'm waiting on you fellows to give me suggestions for somebody to head up War Refugee Board.

- 2 -

P: I know you are and as soon as I get through with this appropriation hearing, I'm going to go after that. We were down there for three hours this afternoon.

HMJr: And you know I sent -- sent word over to Colonel Heller.

P: I'm delighted you did. I was very worried about that thing.

HMJr: All right.

P: All right. Good night.

January 24, 1945

Judge Rosenman called on me and gave me a copy (not attached) of a letter which the President wrote him as to his mission. Rosenman particularly drew my attention to the second paragraph. I asked him, "how come this whole thing?" and he said, Well, I had known that he had been considering taking Phil Reed's place in London, but the President said he could only stay there two months, which he said he did not want to do, so the outgrowth was this letter. I said I understood the State Department had not been consulted, and he said no, that they got a copy of the letter just the way I did. The President only signed it just before he left.

So I said, "Well, look, Sam. If this was anybody else, I would certainly fight this authority which the President has given to you, because it cuts directly across the Treasury and I would not give you anybody to go with you." So he said, "Well, if it was Jimmie Byrnes, he never would show you the letter. He would go and come back and make his report."

So I said, "Not only does it cut directly across what the Treasury is supposed to do, but," I said -- and I hesitated. I am glad I did hesitate. -- I said, "there are certain understandings which Stettinius and I have with the President as to how we should proceed in regard to financial and economic matters." (I am glad I did not say anything more because subsequently he said how close he was to Oscar Cox.)

So I said, "But I am going to help you because I am going to ask just one thing of you: that before you make your report to the President, I would like to see it because he's given you work to do which is my business. Now," I said, "if you don't mind my saying it, but I think before you had the President sign that

-2-

letter, Stettinius and I should have had a chance to go over it." So he said, "Well, if you give me a man like Taylor, I will let him write the report for me and I promise to show you whatever I do before it goes to the President."

So I said, "As far as England is concerned, we have just completed two months' negotiations. It's finished." So he said, "Does the President know that?" I said, "Of course he does." Well, he will just draw the President's attention to the fact that it is finished. I said, "As far as France is concerned, by the time you get going we will conclude with France." I said, "As far as the Netherlands is concerned, private banks have made them a loan and the President does not want a governmental loan." So I said, "The only thing it leaves is Belgium and," I said, "if you are going any place the place for you to go is Italy. That's where you should go." So I said, "The trouble is all of these countries have been badly handled." I said, "Ships have been assigned to the French. I don't think they are going to get them, because I don't think Stettinius will let them get them and if they do, Stettinius won't give them any trucks to unload the ships when they get there." I said, "We have gone from one extreme to another. We drive Charles Wilson out of town because he wants to manufacture munitions" and he said, "Yes, and we put Don Nelson in and give him this exalted position because he wants to make civilian goods." he said, "It was Harry Hopkins' job to get Don Nelson out of town and keep him out of town until after election and," he said, "he came back and they wanted him to make a political speech and he refused to make a political speech until the President signed that letter setting him up in his new job." So he said, "Do you think I ought to talk to Don Nelson because what I am really doing is Nelson's job." So I said, "Well, why not leave Nelson alone. He thinks the Far East is his field."

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I could not help but get this in: "I realize, Sam, you wanted to get out of the country. I suppose this is as good an excuse as any, but you are cutting directly across my territory." I said, "What are you going to do when you come back? Everybody is going to look to you to get help." He said, "Oh, yes. Jean Monnet is waiting over in the office now to see me."

Anyway, it's one of these kind of things which the President does where he goes off half-cocked and if it were anybody but Rosenman, believe me I would fight it.

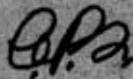
TO:

Secretary Morgenthau

1/24/45-

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Attached is a copy of
a proposed story by Tom Twitty,
of the New York Herald Tribune,
which is being held up pending
your approval.



Mr. Shaeffer

CONFIDENTIAL

Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, broke his long silence today to clarify his view that Germany should be so economically weakened after this war that she would be incapable of disturbing the world's peace for at least 50 years.

At the outset of an interview, Mr. Morgenthau made it plain that he was speaking as an individual rather than as a presidential advisor. Specific details of memoranda he has sent to the White House on the subject, at the President's request, are White House property, he explained.

Mr. Morgenthau, who has two sons in the services, said that it was his belief, as a private citizen, that merely to outlaw a few vital war industries in Germany -- without seriously crippling her broad economic power -- is not going far enough to insure the peace and stabilize international affairs.

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On the other hand, he added, his views do not -- as the popular conception and the Axis radio had it last Fall -- call for the complete destruction of all industry in Germany. Food processing industries and others necessary to meet minimum domestic essentials could be retained.

Mr. Morgenthau's basic contention is founded on the following three principal points of reasoning:

1. Germany, if allowed to keep her principal industrial strength and thereby her economic power, would continue to be a big factor in European power politics, even though denied such "key" war industries (of small weight in peace-time economy) as aluminum, aircraft and synthetic oil plants. Germany would also remain tempting bait as a collaborator with any other aggressively-minded power, which at the start of a new attempt at world domination, could make the war materials outlawed in Germany.

2. A weak Germany -- one so stripped economically and financially that she could not make a comeback for another 50 to 60 years -- is necessary to quiet Russian fears and halt the European competition for the acquisition of buffer states.

- 3 -

3. A strong Britain is the best insurance against America becoming involved in a third European war against Germany. Unless Germany is eliminated as a world economic competitor to Britain, it will take Britain many years to recover financially from this war. If Germany remains economically strong Britain may never recover.

"I believe that I am more familiar with Britain's financial position than anyone in the United States," Mr. Morgenthau said, "and I can tell you that she has scraped the bottom of the barrel to fight this war.

"I would like to see Britain strong once more and the Russians without fear. A weak Germany is the answer to both these problems. If these problems are solved, the remaining international issues are minor ones."

Removal of German industrial facilities to nations which have been the victims of Nazi aggression and destruction of those which cannot be moved, plus destruction of the German financial octopus, would have the same effect as Sherman's scorching march through the South during the American Civil War, he said.

- 4 -

"Perhaps in 50 or 60 years there would be some 'good Germans' in Germany," he observed, indicating that it is not his idea to permanently ban reconstruction of basic German industry which is not in the "key" war industry group.

Mr. Morgenthau's views, which include territorial amputations on the Reich, have apparently found favor with both the Russians, who would go further, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who heard them firsthand from Mr. Morgenthau at last summer's Quebec Conference.

Mr. Churchill recently indicated, during a Commons debate, that the British had no objections to the Soviet plan for annexation of Eastern Germany and parts of East Prussia to Poland, while Russia establishes her own boundaries on what has been part of East Poland and takes other territory in East Prussia.

Although the American government has issued no statement on the subject -- pending the forthcoming "Big Three" conference between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin -- informed administration sources have indicated that this

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Government likewise has no objections to plans like those of Mr. Morgenthau and the Russians.

The small nation victims of Germany such as Belgium, Holland, Norway and Luxembourg, as well as France, have already asked the "Big Three" for a share of transplanted German industry.

Mr. Morgenthau, in his interview, ridiculed critics who charged that the so-called "Morgenthau Plan" gave the Hitler war machine a psychological weapon which bolstered German resistance last Fall.

In the first place, he pointed out, he and other Treasury officials did not make the plan public and have had no comment on it prior to today. The story "leaked" from unknown sources in other departments and many versions were garbled.

"If there is blood on anyone's hands -- and that is ridiculous -- it is on those who made the plans public," he said.

"But even that is ridiculous," he continued, "since the Russians have officially and publicly announced more

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drastic views -- and of course Goebbels would not stop at making up any kind of tale which he thought might strengthen the German will to fight."

oOo

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE January 24, 1945

TO: The Secretary of the Treasury
FROM: James L. Houghteling

Attached is a report of the work of the Inter-Racial Section, War Finance Division, which summarizes the War Bond promotion work of the Treasury Department among Negroes. I believe it will interest you and will be worth a couple of minutes of your time to glance over. Pages 59 and 84 to 88 summarize the story.

House -
James L. Houghteling

REPORT OF INTERRACIAL SECTION - 1944

By Martha B. Goldman
Assisted by:
Geneva I. Hampton
Florence M. Ward

Interracial Section,
William Pickens, Chief
National Organizations Division
James L. Houghteling, Director

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FOREWORD

Besides the operation of the War Bond sales program, the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department is charged with the responsibility of conducting War Loan Drives, continuing to build Payroll Savings and planning the sale of extra Bonds to workers during drives.

One unit of the War Finance Division, which deals primarily with the Bond activities among colored Americans, is the Interracial Section. This Section is a part of the National Organizations Division and operates under the direct supervision and guidance of James L. Houghteling, Director.

Through contact with various types of organizations, representatives of the Section have been able to work among civic groups; schools; insurance companies; women's clubs and societies; labor, industrial, fraternal and religious organizations; farmers, and with numerous individuals. Section members have made hundreds of talks at Bond Rallies and other meetings and have done an outstanding selling job in all parts of the country; but as the records of the War Finance Division do not show a racial breakdown, there is no way of determining specifically the amount of War Bonds sold to colored Americans.

Quoting from a recent statement by Ted R. Gamble, National Director of the War Finance Division: "When the record of this war effort shall have been written, it will show that Negroes not only fought the enemy in the front lines of the battle overseas, but met him on the homefront on the assembly lines and the bond-purchasing lines."

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 - 5. Pearl D. King - Sept. 11

 - B. Outgoing - 4
 - 1. Willard W. Allen (part-time) - Detailed to Baltimore, Md., April 1
 - 2. Benjamin F. Seldon - Detailed to Newark, N.J., August 5
 - 3. Alsada M. Buford - Interior Department, September 2
 - 4. Nathalia L. Davis, Resigned September 28

- III. BIBLIOGRAPHY
 - A. Speeches Prepared
 - 1. To War Mothers of the American Race
 - 2. Unity of Americans in War and Peace
 - 3. War Savings and War Effort among American Negroes
 - 4. Americans Fight and Die in Defense of this Institution
(West Virginia State College)

 - B. Magazine Articles
 - 1. The Fifth War Loan
 - 2. The American Negro and His Country in World War
 - 3. Your Country, the United States of America
 - 4. What the Negro is Getting out of this War
 - 5. Uncle Sam Asked for 7 and We Gave Him 101
 - 6. The American Negro Participates in War Finance

 - C. Press Releases
 - 1. Dean Says Negro Has War Stake
 - 2. Record of One Negro School in War Finance
 - 3. High Mark for Negro Workers in War Effort
 - 4. War Posters by and About the American Negro
 - 5. War Bonds Held by Negro Companies and Concerns
 - 6. The Treasury Department's Interracial Section

D. Circular Letters

1. To the Leaders of American Negro Organizations
2. Do you Know that This is Our War?
3. A Photographic Story of Negro Participation in War Savings
4. Planned Spending and Saving
5. To Advertising Managers - Negro Press
6. To D. C. Churches - for church cooperation
7. Consolidated Holding of War Bonds by National Organizations
8. To War Finance Workers re Campaign Book Material
9. Negro Participation in War Finance
10. "SS Harriet Tubman" - solicitation
11. WBSC Pamphlet Announcement
12. "Farm Bond" Aids (by MLPredmore)
13. Sixth War Loan Cooperation - General
14. Women's Organizations - 6th War Loan Cooperation
15. National Negro Business League - Retailers' Program

E. Other

1. Work Load Table of the Interracial Section. (9/2)
2. Minutes of the WBSC Organizing Committee Meeting, Feb. 29
3. Annual Summary of Section Activities - 1943

IV. PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Newspaper Service

1. Edgar T. Rousseau (Loaned by Pittsburgh Courier) for 4th, 5th, and 6th War Loan Drive (Ernest E. Johnson)
2. Campaign Book, Minute Man
3. Office of War Information

B. Travel Data (National Staff)

1. *Number of cities visited - 258
2. Number of days spent in field - 705 3/4

C. Addresses Made - 174

D. Rallies, Conferences, Meetings Addressed or Attended - 702

E. Day-to-Day Sales, Booths, Etc. (Women's Organizations) - See pp. 40-41

F. Correspondence

1. See "Circular Letters", Sec. D above
2. Special Correspondence re:
 - (a) Aviator Poster
 - (b) Baby Poster
 - (c) Negro Participation in War Finance
 - (d) War Bond Saving Clubs - progress
3. General Correspondence

* Several cities visited many times.

G. Mailing Lists - Distribution

1. Agricultural Extension Workers - 57 * (AP List #374)
2. Athletic Associations, Intercollegiate - 16
3. Baptist Associations - 475
4. Baptist State Convention Presidents - 15 (AP List #376)
5. CIO Negro Workers - 9
6. Colleges, Negro - 108 (AP List #379)
7. Elks Lodges - 506
8. Elks Temples - 449
9. High Schools - 710
10. Knights of Peter Claver and Ladies' Auxiliary - 144 (AP List #317)
11. Masons, Grand Masters - 38 (AP List #377)
12. National Assn. Adv. Col. People - 700 branches
13. National Assn. Colored Women's Clubs - 73 (AP Lists # 293 & 293A)
14. National Council of Negro Women - 31
15. National Negro Business League - 91 (AP List #380)
16. National Negro Insurance Assn. & Underwriters - 55 (AP List #381)
17. National Organizations - 123 (AP List #341)
18. Newspapers - 223
19. Urban Leagues - 42 (AP List #378)
20. War Bond Committee Chairmen (Negro) - 33
21. WBSC State Representatives - 29 (AP List #375)
22. War Finance Committees (Negro Chairmen) - 480 (AP List #320)
23. War Finance Workers - 42
24. Women's Organizations, National - 21
25. YMCA - 48
26. YWCA - 70

H. Special Distributions

1. Negro Aviator Poster - 200,000
2. Negro Baby Poster - 175,000
3. War Bond Saving Club Pamphlets - 120,000

V. WAR BOND SAVING CLUBS (pp. 76-78) See also p. 60-H

- A. Organizing Committee Meeting, February 29, 1944.
- B. States Represented: Ala., Ark., Calif., Fla., Ga., Ill., Kans., Ky., La., Md., Mass., Mich., Miss., Mo., N.J., N.M., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Okla., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va., Wisc. (25)
- C. Number of WBSCs organized - 245; Memberships 9,021
- D. Value of War Bonds reported - \$1,552,803.30
- E. Outstanding State Reports: Miss. - 1941 Clubs; \$1,657,200 in Bonds

VI. SURVEYS

- A. Progress of War Bond Saving Clubs - in process
- B. Negro Participation in the War Finance Program - in process
- C. Publicity Survey (News Items), See pp. 63-83

VII. EXHIBITS

- A. "The Negro in American Life" (Loaned by the Council Against Intolerance in America)
- B. "A Photographic Story of Negro Participation in War Savings" (not completed)

* (AP) Addressograph Plates on file with Chicago Mailing Division.

VIII. INTRA-BUREAU COOPERATION

- A. National Organizations Division (Houghteling)
 - 1. Labor Section (Hyatt)
 - 2. Business & Trade Associations (Wuerdeman, Sangston)
 - 3. Fraternal and Service (FitzGibbon)
- B. Women's Division (Blake, Reynolds)
 - 1. Women's National Organizations (Negro)
 - 2. NACW Metropolitan Councils (AP List #293A)
 - 3. NACW Affiliated Organizations (AP List #293)
- C. Other Sections
 - 1. Agriculture (Predmore, Daly)
 - a. Agricultural Extension Workers (AP List #374)
 - b. Land Grant College Presidents
 - c. Agricultural Directors
 - d. Vocational Ag Teacher-Trainers
 - 2. Education (Melcher, Matheny, McClure, Erbe)
 - a. Jeanes Teachers (Ebert, Shapiro)
 - b. Negro Schools and Colleges (AP List #379)
 - 3. Retail Section (Poulte, Mitkowski)
 - a. Negro Business Leagues (AP List #380)
 - b. Negro Chambers of Commerce (AP List #380)
 - 4. Newspaper Section (Little, Phillips, Runkel)
 - a. Negro Newspapers
 - 5. Radio (Smith, Kafka, Molohon)
 - a. Music Committee - appointed to "choose the best patriotic song composed by Negroes and to devise adaptations of Negro spirituals" - 9/20/44
 - Dr. Harry Burleigh, General Chairman
 - Andy Razaf, popular music (See p.86)
 - *"That's Why I Buy Bonds" by Andy Razaf and J. Rosamond Johnson
 - *"War Bond Man", by Andy Razaf (Recording by Frank Sinatra)
 - *"Japan", by Andy Razaf and Chappie Willette
 - Langston Hughes, lyricist
 - Dr. Melville Charlton
 - J. C. Johnson
 - J. Rosamond Johnson
 - James P. Johnson
 - Dr. Hall Johnson
 - C. Luckyeth Roberts
 - W. C. Handy
 - William Grant Still (See p.83, Los Angeles)
 - Duke Ellington
 - Chappie Willette
 - b. Special Radio Show produced, adapted and broadcast by Duke Ellington and his organization for the 6th War Loan Drive.

- c. Dr. Hall Johnson submitted a song titled, "Buy a Bond Today," - subtitle: a message from a soldier in a foxhole to his family at home. Sung by Elijah Hodges (Negro).

This record came a little late for application to the 6th War Loan Drive but will be used along with a song titled "Japan" by Razaf & Willette for the interim period between drives.

6. Special Events (Shelton, Oulahan)

- a. Actors, Artists, Entertainers (through Negro State Deputies)
 Hattie McDaniel, Canada Lee, Duke Ellington, Erskine Hawkins, Cab Calloway, Hazel Scott, Marva Louis, Muriel Rahn, Clarence Muse, Fredi Washington, Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Dorothy Maynor, Lena Horne, Count Basie, The Charioteers, Eddie Anderson (Rochester), and others.

IX. CITATIONS - "For patriotic cooperation rendered in behalf of the War Finance Program" -

- A. Improved Order of Samaritans, Athens, Ga.
 B. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary, National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn.
 C. Bishop James A. Bray (posthumous), Chicago, Ill.
 D. Father Divine, New York City
 E. Dr. Joseph E. Walker, National Chairman, War Bond Saving Clubs Organizing Committee, Memphis, Tenn.
 F. Harlan W. Carter, Bureau of Engraving, Washington, D. C.

X. OUR INTERRACIAL SECTION won the "Treasury" Flag for 13% monthly payroll and 100% employee participation in the War Bond program. (10/9/44)

During the 6th War Loan Drive the Section won the distinction of being the first unit of the War Finance Division to submit a complete report showing 100% employee participation. The Section not only met its quota of Extra Bond purchases for the Drive, but exceeded its quota by 505 percent. (11/1/44)

National Office - 9

William Pickens, Chief, Inter-racial Section
Charles O. Graft, Executive Manager
Mrs. Martha B. Goldman, Executive Assistant
Mrs. Nell Hunter, Promotion Specialist
Willard V. Allen "
Charles A. McLean "
Miss Pearl D. King, Stenographer
Miss Geneva I. Hampton "
Mrs. Florence W. Ward "

Field Personnel - 13

Paul A. Austin, Deputy Manager, New York City
Robert P. Braddicks, Deputy Executive Manager, New York City
Curtis A. Crocker, Promotion Specialist, Richmond, Va.
James W. Freeman, Deputy Administrator, Jefferson City, Mo.
Benjamin Grant, Field Supervisor, Payroll Saving Div., Chicago, Ill.
R. A. Hester, Special Representative, Dallas, Texas
Jerome C. Lott, Promotion Specialist, Austin, Texas
John O. McLaughlin, Promotion Specialist, Greensboro, N. C.
I. P. Pogue, Deputy Manager, Western District, New York
Benjamin F. Seldon, Deputy Administrator, Newark, N. J.
Harry Sims, Promotion Specialist, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Major O. U. Turpin, Deputy Manager, Chicago, Ill.

Dollar-a-Year Consultants (serve on a national basis) - 15

F. D. Bluford, Greensboro, N. C.
Mrs. Rose Brown Bracy, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Rufus C. Childress, Little Rock, Ark.
H. O. Clacko, Cleveland, Ohio
John W. Davis, Institute, W. Va.
Miss Jane B. Hunter, Cleveland, Ohio
Eugene Keathley, Colp, Ill.
Dr. J. W. Sanford, Oklahoma City, Okla.
O. O. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.
O. C. V. Taylor, New Orleans, La.
Jesse O. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York City
O. L. Townes, Richmond, Va.
Dr. Joseph E. Walker, Memphis, Tenn.
J. Finley Wilson, Washington, D. C.

Special Services - 3

F. M. Campbell, Consultant, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
John W. Mitchell, Consultant, Hampton Institute, Va.

The above lists do not include the 29 State Representatives of the War Bond Saving Clubs Organizing Committee, under the leadership of Dr. J. E. Walker; they give excellent service on a volunteer basis.

Others not mentioned here are chairmen and members of the State War Finance Committees and subcommittees in the various States. There is also a large number of citizens who render valuable volunteer aid in the program during each Drive in every city and State in the country.

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
OF
WILLIAM PICKENS

Table 1. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

January, 1944

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
JANUARY			
1	BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS Mass Meeting of Churches, celebrating Emancipation Proclamation.	Speaker	War Bond Appeal
6	War Finance Staff meeting.	Conferences	Possibility of using Army Air Forces Band from Tuskegee to Baltimore for Bond Drive.
7	Conference with Dr. L. S. Terry, Pharmacist.	Conference	Sales - \$9,700
9	BALTIMORE, MARYLAND Celebration of Emancipation Proclamation.	Speaker - 3,000	War Bond Appeal
23	MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE Mass Meeting at Avery A.M.E. Church.	Speaker - 10,000	\$400,000- Sales
24	Bond Rally at Booker T. Washington High School	Speaker	Sales - \$2,600
30	ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI Fourth War Loan Program	Speaker	Interest of 4th War Loan
7		13,000	\$412,300

Table 2. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

February, 1944.			
Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
2	DETROIT, MICHIGAN Mass meetings with Ford River Rouge Plant employees.	13,000	Presentation of War Finance Campaign Sales - \$1,000,000
5	INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA Mass meeting at YWCA	500	Sales - \$20,000
6	SOUTH BEND, INDIANA Meeting in Catholic Church for Colored People	700	Sales - \$14,000
8	WASHINGTON, D.C. Bond rally at Garnette Patterson High School, American Legion units.	250	Sales - \$10,000
12	MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. USO meeting. Harry Simms attending.	Speaker	Sales - \$137,000
14	TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA War Finance Parade; Tuskegee Army Air Force Band; The Mayor and other local officials participating.	2,000	Sales \$100,000
15	JASPER, ALABAMA War Bond Meeting, officials of city and WFC participating.	2,000	Sales - \$100,000
20	YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO War Finance meetings. Clayton Powell participating.	Speaker	Stimulation of War Bond Sales.
27	HAMPTON, VIRGINIA Conferences with local official of Hampton Institute.	Conferences	To increase Bond and Stamp sales.
29	WASHINGTON, D.C. Meetings with Masons, addressed by Mr. Houghteling and others.	Conferences.	Planning War Bond Saving Clubs.
10		18,450	\$1,281,000

Table 3.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed, Attendance and Outcomes.
March, 1944

Date	Meetings	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
MARCH			
2	WASHINGTON, D. C. Meeting with members of Negro Chamber of Commerce, of Houston.	Conference	Possibility of future engagements for War Finance thru this Chamber.
9	HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT Members of Hopewell Baptist Church		To promote savings among their constit- uents and patrons
14	WASHINGTON, D. C. Station WINX	Radio Broadcast	Explanation of WBSC program
15	WASHINGTON, D. C. Meeting with Mr. John McGee and Mr. Schneider re War Bond play to be presented in Negro High Schools	Conference	Plans for presenta- tion of the War Bond play
16	Conference with Mr. Allen of War Finance Committee	Conference	Appointment of State Chairman of the WBSC movement in D. C.
24	Meeting with Mr. Olney and Mr. McGorkle, re general use of Negro Baby poster	Conference	Recommended general use of Negro Baby poster to stimulate interest among Negro citizens.
TOTALS	6		

Table 4.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes
April, 1944

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
APRIL			
12	LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY Kentucky Negro Education Assn.	Speaker - 450	War Savings stressed
14	WILMERDING, PENNSYLVANIA County Jr. High School	Speaker - 650	War Bond appeal
15	PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA Red Caps meeting	Conference	Presentation of War Bond Saving Club plan
19	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS War Finance Office - Negro Chamber of Commerce	Conference	Presentation of War Bond Saving Club plan.
23	Metropolitan Community Church	Speaker - 2,950	Patriotic program, War Bond appeal
27	EVANSTON, ILLINOIS Township High School	Speaker - 4,000	Sales - \$15,000
28	CAIRO, ILLINOIS Sumner High School	Speaker - 400	Sales - \$ 4,325
29	CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS Church group	Speaker - 200	Sales - \$ 1,200
TOTALS	8	8,450	\$20,525

Table B. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

May, 1944

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Attendance or Activity</u>	<u>Objective or Outcomes</u>
MAY			
1	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Chicago Defender officials	Conference	War Bond Saving Clubs publicity.
6-9	DETROIT, MICHIGAN A.M.E.Z. General Conference	Conference	Fifth War Loan plans
	WFO officials	"	" " " "
10-14	PHILADELPHIA, PA. A.M.E. General Conference	Speaker - 10,000	War Bond Appeal Patriotic meeting
15-16	NEW YORK, N. Y. WFO officials	Conference	Fifth War Loan plans
24-25	WFO officials	Conference	" " " "
28	WFO officials	Conference	" " " "
29	WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK New York Order of Elks	Bond Rally - 500	Sales - \$100,000
TOTALS	T	10,500	\$100,000

Table 6.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.
June 1944.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Attendance or Activity</u>	<u>Objective or Outcomes</u>
JUNE			
10-12	DETROIT, MICHIGAN WFC officials and volunteers	Conference	Fifth War Loan plans
	Ebenezer AME Church	Speaker	War Bond appeal
	Timken Axle Co.	Speaker - 2400	\$240,000*
13-15	GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN A.M.E. Church	Speaker - 150	War Bond appeal
	WFC officials	Conference	War Bond appeal
	MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN Lackey Foundry Co.	Speaker - 1400	\$140,000*
	Campbell, Wyant and Cannon	Speaker - 1250	\$125,000*
	John Wesley AMEZ Ch.	Speaker - 200	War Bond appeal
16	BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN WFC officials	Conference	War Bond appeal
	Central High School	Speaker - 1000	\$100,000*
20-21	BUFFALO, NEW YORK WFC officials	Conference	Bond program
	Urban League officials	Conference	Bond program
	Bond Rally	Speaker - 1500	Sales - \$50,000
TOTALS	13	7,900	\$655,000

* A minimum of \$100 for each worker

Table 7. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

July, 1944			
Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
7	BALTIMORE, MARYLAND WFC officials	Conference	Representation for Business League Convention
	Masonic Order	Bond Rally	Sales \$98,800
	Royal Theater	2500	Sales - \$37,000
8-9	NEW YORK, NEW YORK WFC officials	Conference	Negro participation
	Mr. Zion AME Church	Speaker	Sales stimulation
10	NEWARK, NEW JERSEY WFC officials	Conference	B.F. Seldon's progress in the field.
13	WASHINGTON, D.C. Griffith Stadium	Bond Rally	Sales \$1,000 (rained out)
	Ft. Dupont Park	Bond Rally 15,000	War Bond Appeal.
	Rev. J. E. Elliott	Conference	Loan of Bond Booth St. Luke's Church.
27	BALTIMORE, MARYLAND WFC officials	Conference	
	YMCA	Mass meeting	"Negro Soldier" film shown.
	United Ushers Assn.	1150	Introduced War Bond Saving Clubs plan.
12		18,650	\$136,800

Table 8. Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.
August, 1944

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Attendance or Activity</u>	<u>Objective or Outcomes</u>
AUGUST			
4	RICHMOND, VIRGINIA New Farmers of America, Virginia State College	Speaker - 700	War Bond Appeal Nation-wide represen- tation
21	BAITIMORE, MARYLAND Masonic Grand Lodge	Speaker - 1,000	War Bond Appeal
24	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Wlks Grand Lodge	Speaker - 1,200	\$75,000
29	BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA Messrs. FitzGibbon, Marc Ray Clement, and Harry Simms	Conference	Tri-city participation in War Bond program
	National Negro Business League, 16th Street Baptist Church	Speaker	War Bond Appeal
TOTALS	5	2,900	\$75,000

Table 9. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

September, 1944

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Attendance or Activity</u>	<u>Objective or Outcome</u>
SEPTEMBER			
8	BALTIMORE, MARYLAND Willard W. Allen and Prof. Ed. N. Wilson	Conference	Status of War Bond Saving Clubs
20	NEW YORK, N. Y. WFO officials and leading Negro musicians	Conference	Formulation of Negro Good Music Committee
25	WASHINGTON, D. C. National Alliance of Postal Employees, E. C. Frasier	Conference	Sales - \$1,000
TOTALS	3		\$1,000

Table 10. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

October, 1944

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Attendance or Activity</u>	<u>Objective or Outcomes</u>
OCTOBER			
1-2	INSTITUTE, WEST VIRGINIA West Virginia State College	1,250	War Bond Appeal
19-20	ENID, OKLAHOMA N.A.A.C.P. officials	Conference - 2,000	Sales stimulation
	Officials of Langston University	2,000	War Bond Appeal
21-23	OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA Langston University	800	" " "
25	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Associated Negro Press, Members of Congress	Conference	Plans for War Bond program - 6th War Loan
27	GARY, INDIANA Roosevelt High School officials	Conference	Plans for 6th War Loan
TOTALS	6	6,050	

Table 11. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

November, 1944

Date	Meetings	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcomes
NOVEMBER			
3	MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA Public High School	Meeting - 250	Sales - \$7,000
4	ROANOKE, VIRGINIA Officials of Methodist Episcopal Church	Conference	Plans for 6th War Loan
15	WASHINGTON, D. C. Officials of O.P.A., and Negro Insurance companies	35	Promotion of War Bond sales thru anti-inflation pro- gram.
18-19	HARRISBURG, PA. Young Mens Christian Assn.	75	War Bond Appeal
26	NEW YORK, N. Y. Officials of WFO	Conference	Reports for 6th War Loan Drive
28	BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS Zion Baptist Church, War Finance Committee	Conference	Promotion of 6th War Loan Drive " " "
TOTALS	6	360	\$7,000

Table 13.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance,
and Outcomes,
December 1944.

Date	Meeting	Attendance Activity	Objective Outcome
DECEMBER			
1	DAYTONA BEACH, FLA. Bethune-Cookman College	Panel discussion - 480	re Improvement of race relations in war effort
	Bethune-Cookman College	Teachers' mtg. - 600	\$1,000
2	ST. AUGUSTINE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. College presidents	Conference	War Bond appeal
3-5	TALLAHASSEE, FLA. Fla. AAM College faculty, students & community people	Speaker 3,000	War Bond appeal
	O.C.D. officials	Conference	Plans for tour
13-14.	TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. Farm leaders Farmers, citizens, school personnel	Conference Speaker - 3200	\$20,000 mostly to farmers
15.	NORMAL, ALA. State school faculty & students Community people	Speaker - 800 Speaker - 800	Stressed War Savings \$18,500
20.	PHILADELPHIA, PA. B. F. Seldon	Conference	Plans for Camden mtg.
	CAMDEN, N. J. WFO officials	Meeting	Bond promotion
21-23.	NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, N.J. WFO officials Leading citizens	Conferences	Plans for Bond meetings
29.	NEW YORK CITY Golden Gate Rally	Speaker - 2,000	\$10,000
30.	NAACP officials WFO officials	Conference "	
31.	NEWARK, N. J. Metropolitan Bapt. Church	Speaker - 1500	
TOTALS	18	12,380	48,500

PICKENS - Totals

1944

Month	No. of Conferences or meetings	Number in Attendance	Objectives or Outcomes (Bond Sales)	Travel Data		
				Days in field	No. of Cities	Cost
January	7	13,000	\$ 412,300	11 1/2	4	80.65
February	10	18,450	1,281,000	23	9	167.75
March	6	—	—	5	2	38.10
April	8	8,650	20,525	24 3/4	6	169.28
May	7	10,500	100,000	17 3/4	5	135.55
June	13	7,900	555,000	23	8	158.05
July	12	18,650	136,800	5 1/2	5	41.34
August	5	2,900	75,000	11	4	79.74
September	3	—	1,000	6	2	43.80
October	6	6,050	—	17	5	112.58
November	6	380	7,000	12	4	73.05
December	18	13,350	49,500	25	11	179.54
TOTALS	101	98,810	\$2,738,125	181 1/2	65	\$1279.45

**ANNUAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
of
WILLARD V. ALLEN**

**Table 1.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance,
and Outcomes.**

January 1944

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
JANUARY			
3	BALTIMORE, MD. Faith Baptist Church	Speaker - 1800	War Bond Appeal
	Joint services of Eben and Shiloh Baptist Churches	Speaker - 2500	" " "
4	Goodwill Industries, Inc.	300	4th War Loan plans
5	WASHINGTON, D.C. Section conference with our agricultural staff members	-	Consider tying in farm population 4th War Loan Drive
9	BALTIMORE, MD. 81st anniversary celebration of Emancipation Proclamation	Presided - 3500	WBSC program endorsed
11	WFO and Harlem Theatre officials re Bond premiere	Conference	Plans for 4th War Loan Drive
16	Ebenezer AME Church Trinity Baptist Church Southern Baptist Church	500 350 600	WBSC program endorsed
19	WASHINGTON, D.C. Edgar T. Roussau of Pittsburgh Courier reported for duty		Furnish newspaper service for 4th V.L. Drive
26	BALTIMORE, MD. The Square Club (Masons)	Speaker - 2500	Presented "Southernaires" Sales - \$2,000
22	Coliseum - Joe Louis "refereeing tour"	5000	Influenced Joe to make War Bond appeal
23	NAACP Meeting	2800	Coop. pledged.
	Shiloh Baptist Church - Speaker	2000	" "
	AME Preachers Meeting - Speaker	450	" "
30	Eben Baptist Church - Mass meeting	1800	War
	Civil Liberties League	500	Bond
	Memorial Lodge of Elks	700	Appeals
TOTALS	17	24,800	\$2,000

Table 2.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

February, 1944.

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
FEBRUARY			
2.	WASHINGTON, D.C. Independent Order of St. Luke	Conference	Drive to purchase Airplane ambulance (\$58,000 on hand)
4.	ANNEAPOLIS, MD. School officials & students of Anne Arundel County	Speaker - 1,000	In interest of 4th War Loan Drive
9-10.	PHILADELPHIA, PA. Phila. Signal Depot	Speaker - 18,000 (70% Negroes)	95% employee participation, 12% of payroll
13.	PRINCESS ANNE, MD. Leading citizens of 4 counties	Bond Rally	\$30,700 Bond Sales
17.	BALTIMORE, MD. Bond premiere "Lifeboat"		\$30,000 Bond Sales
	Bishops and Con- nectional Councils Mass Meeting	Speaker - 2,000	\$10,000 Bond Sales
18.	BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Gaston Burial Assn. officials	Conference	Negro citizens of Alabama reported \$1,688,000
22.	WASHINGTON, D.C. Indep. Order of St. Luke	Bond Rally	\$35,475
25.	FREDERICK, MD. Lincoln School assembly	Speaker - 400	\$11,618.18
27.	BALTIMORE, MD. Payne Memorial AME Ch. Fellowship Services - Lutheran	Speaker - 1500	War Bond program endorsed
29.	WASHINGTON, D.C. Meeting of WBOC committee		Organ. effected. WBOC pamphlet adopted
TOTALS	11	22,900	\$228,793.18

Table 3.-Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance,
and Outcomes.
March, 1944.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Attendance or Activity</u>	<u>Objective or Outcome</u>
MARCH			
1.	WASHINGTON, D.C. Field personnel	Conference	WBSC program discussion
5.	BALTIMORE, MD. Anniv. of Metro. Method. Church Metro. Bapt. Church	1200 800	Support pledged 4th War Loan Drive
12.	ANNAPOLIS, MD. Men's Day Victory Rally	Speaker - 600	WBSC plan adopted
24.	WASHINGTON, D.C. Charles C. Craft reported for duty		
26.	BALTIMORE, MD. First Bapt. Church Knights of Pythias anniversary service	1000 1500	\$15,000 to date
TOTAL	5	4800	\$15,000

Table 4.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.
April, 1944.

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
APRIL			
1.	Post of duty transferred to Baltimore, Md.		
2.	BALTIMORE, MD. Emm Baptist Church Ames Meth. Church Payne Memorial Ch.	Speaker - 2000	WBSC program adopted
6.	PHILADELPHIA, PA. Provident Home Ind. Mut. Life Ins. Co. Amer. Woodman Frat- ernal Ins. Co. Scottish Rite Masons White Rock Bapt. Ch.	Conference " " Speaker	Full cooperation pledged in WBSC program " " "
9.	BALTIMORE, MD. Hiram Consistory Emm Baptist Church Southern Bapt. Ch. Ebenezer Bapt. Ch.	Speaker 500 2500 300 350	"
11.	Penna. Ave. AMEZ Ch.	Speaker	"
16.	Morning Star Bapt. Ch. E. Hoffman St. Meth. Ch. Provident Bapt. Ch.	2000 500 600	WBSC plan adopted
17.	40th anniversary of Mt. Sinai Bapt. Ch.	Speaker	"
19.	AME conference	3000	"
23.	AME conference	Speaker - 2500	"
	Bond Rally	Speaker - 2000	\$150,000
28.	MILWAUKEE, WISC. Leading citizens	Conference	Expl. WBSC program State Repr. appt'd
29.	Officials of Milw. Jnl. and the Tribune, YMCA and NAACP officials	Conference	Expl. WBSC program
30.	Calvary Bapt. Ch.	Speaker 600	"
	Bond Rally	Speaker	\$7,000
TOTAL	23	16,880	\$157,000

Allen

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Table 5.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

May 1944.

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
MAY			
7-10.	PHILADELPHIA, PA. General Conf. AME Church	Speaker 10000	Explain WBSC plan
18-21.	PITTSBURGH, PA.		
	Wash. annual Conf.	1000	Explain WBSC plan
	N.C. Mutual Life Ins. Co.	Conference	
	Women's Soc. of Chr. Service	"	
	Pittsburgh Courier	"	Prattis WBSC \$16000
	Young People's Service	"	Explain WBSC plan
	Allegheny High School	2800	
	East Calvary Meth. Church	3000	
TOTAL	8	16800	

Table 6.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

June - July 1944.

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
JUNE 8-10.	GREENSBORO, N. C. Central Jurisdictional Conf. N. C. Mutual Ins. Co. Negro Business League Winston Mutual Life Ins. Co. A & T College officials	Speaker 1,000 Conference " "	Explained War Bond Saving Clubs plan
JULY 1-3.	ST. LOUIS, MO. Chamber of Negro Business St. Paul AME Church War Bond Rally Masons, Grand Lodge of Mo.	Conference 900 Speaker "	WBSC plan adopted. Full support pledged.
TOTAL	9	1,900	

Table 7.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance,
and Outcomes.

(August, September, October - no report)

November 1944.

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
NOVEMBER 18	BALTIMORE, MD. American Garment Workers	Speaker - 400	To intensify the sale of War Bonds.
19	FREDERICK, MD. Quinn Methodist Church Order Eastern Star	Speaker - 800	"
20	WASHINGTON, D. C. WFD officials	Conference	Re 6th War Loan Drive.
22-29	BALTIMORE, MD. 5th Regiment, Armory	War Bond Show - Speaker	"
30	NORTH PHILADELPHIA, PA. Phila. Signal	Speaker -18,000	Stimulate greater War Bond partici- pation.
13		18,200	

ALLEN - Totals

1944

Month	No. of Conferences or meetings	Number in Attendance	Objectives or Outcomes	Travel Data		
				Days in field	No. of Cities	Cost
January	17	24,300	\$ 2,000	3 1/2	6	26.70
February	11	22,900	225,793.15	8 1/4	5	54.10
March	5	4,800	15,000	1/2	3	3.60
April	23	16,850	157,000	4 1/4	2	28.60
May	8	16,500	_____	10	2	64.50
June - July	9	1,900	_____	9 1/4	2	59.00
Aug - Oct - no report						
November	13	19,200	_____	1	2	8.19
December - no report						
TOTALS	86	106,450	\$399,793.15	36 3/4	22	\$244.69

**ANNUAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
of
NELL HUNTER**

**Table 1.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance,
and Outcomes.
January 1944**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Attendance or Activity</u>	<u>Objective or Outcome</u>
JANUARY			
14-15	ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs	Conference	Organized War Bond Drive
16	First Baptist Church	Speaker	Launched Campaign for Drive -
	Canvassed	-	\$20,000
17-23	CLARKWATER, FLA. State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs	Conference	Organized unit for Drive
	TAMPA, FLA.	Conference	\$55,000
	MIAMI, FLA. State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs	Conference	\$85,000
24-25	WEST PALM BEACH, FLA. City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs	Conference	Set up War Bond Organization
	School and Church Groups, and Individuals	Conferences	Sales-\$15,000 Pledges-\$55,000
26	DAYTONA BEACH, FLA. Bethune-Cookman College	Speaker	War Bond Appeal
	Mass Meeting	-	\$15,000
27-30	JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Negro WFO and Women's Federation	Conference	Coordinated activities for Drive
	Mass Meeting	-	\$1,500
	Negro War Finance Committee	Conference	\$200,000
TOTALS	12	-	\$557,000

Table 2.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

February 1944

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcomes
FEBRUARY			
4	ROANOKE, VA. Phyllis Wheatley Branch IWCA I.W.O.A.	Speaker Conference	\$1,000 Presented plan of participation
6	TUSKEGEE, ALA. WFO of Alabama	Conference	Planned itinerary
	MONTGOMERY, ALA. Mass meeting at USO Center	-	Program planning
7-14	TUSCALOOSA, SHEFFIELD, FLORENCE, AND BIRMINGHAM, ALA. War Finance Workers	Conference	Drive plans. Canvassing.
	Public Meetings - (Clubs, Churches, Schools)	-	Influenced Sales.
15-22	FLORENCE, SHEFFIELD, TUSCUMBIA, ALA. Bond Rallies	3,000	-
	BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Bond Rally sponsored by Women's Division, WFO	-	\$1,235,000
	TUSKEGEE, ALA. Air Race	Speaker	\$125,000
29	WASHINGTON, D.C. WFO Organizing Committee meeting	-	-
TOTALS	15	5,000	\$1,361,000

Table 3. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or addressed), Attendance and Outcomes

March, 1944

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
March 4.	Newark, N. J. Women's Division-WFC	Conference	Increasing Negro Women's participation in Essex County
9-10-	Women's Division-WFC	Conference	Reorganized Negro Women's Category
16-18	Women's Division-WFC	Conference	Introduced WBSC plan
23-28	Newark, N. J. Mt. Zion Bapt. Ch. Iota Phi Lambda Society Essex County Beauty Culturists Ministerial Alliance	Conference " " "	Explained War Bond Saving Clubs program
	Essex Temple #42 Greater Newark Temple #508 Victory Club Crispus Attucks Auxiliary American Legion Post		War Bond Saving Clubs organized
TOTALS	12	-	-

Table 4.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes
April, 1944

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
APRIL			
1-4	Newark, N.J. O.I.O. Leather Workers Crucible Steel Workers Worthington Steel Workers Prudential Construction Textile Workers A.F. of L. Building Service Employees International Red Carriers #699 Laundry Workers I.L.A. (Longshoremen) #1333	Conferences	WBSC plan presented and received
	Baxter Housing Officials	Conference	"
	Bethel Baptist Church officials	Conference	WBSC organized
7-11	Durham, N.C. Leading citizens	Conference	WBSC presented
12-24	Organization heads - 35	"	WBSC presented - 9 WBSCs pledged.
28	Raleigh, N.C. Regional meeting of Jeanes Teachers		Introduced WBSC plan
29-30	Rocky Mount, N.C. Leading citizens	Speaker	"
	Wilson, N.C. Leading citizens	Speaker	WBSC organized - 18 members
	Tarboro, N.C. Parent-Teachers Association	Speaker	WBSC presented and endorsed
TOTALS	17	-	-

Table 5.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or addressed), Attendance, and

Outcomes			
May, 1944			
Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
May 2-9	Wilmington, N.C. Parent-Teacher Assn. Ministerial Alliance Federal Housing Group Shipbuilding Workers' Union	Conferences	Commitments to organize WBSOs.
	Charlotte, N.C. American Legion Teachers' Credit Union A.K.A. Sorority	Conferences	"
	Asheville, N.C. Local Branch of NAACP Ministerial Alliance City Federation Col. Women	Conferences	"
10-16	Winston-Salem, N.C. Winston Mutual Life Insurance Co. Air Raid Wardens American Legion Post Elk Lodge	Conferences	"
	Greensboro, N.C. American Legion WBSO Elk Lodge WBSO Beauticians' Volunteer Corps WBSO Labor local WBSO	Conferences	Assisted existing WBSOs
	Durham, N.C. State Representative WBSO	Conference	Appointed "Chain" to follow-up WBSO work in city
21	Newark, N.J. Officials of labor unions Bamberger Dept. Store employees Langsherenon Fidelity Union Trust Co. Negro empl. Crucible Steel Workers Tidewater Air Race Workers	Conference	Presented WBSO plan - Commitments to organize WBSOs
28	Detroit, Mich Detroit Assn. of Negro Women	Speaker	Pledged 1000 salespersons for 5th War Loan Drive.
TOTALS		26	-

Table 6. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

June 1944

Date	Meetings	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
JUNE			
4-6.	ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI WFO and Metropolitan Council of NOW	Speaker	Completing organ. for 5th W. L.
17.	BUFFALO, NEW YORK War Finance Committee	Conference	Plan for "Negro Day" celebration
18.	Contacted prospective bond-purchasers	Conference	Assured of \$35,000 sales
19.	Leading club women	Conference	Orgd. Women's War Finance Committee
21.	NEW YORK CITY Metropolitan Unit, NOW	Conference	Plans for 38 Harriet Tubman Drive.
23.	2 State Rallies	Speaker	-
TOTALS	7	-	-

Table 7. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

July - August 1944

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
JULY 6.	PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA Allegheny County Women's WFO	Conference	Plans for War Bond Dinner program. Sales \$22,000
JULY 22- AUG. 1.	WASHINGTON OFFICE	Compiling reports	Tulman Drive to date \$1,800,000
TOTALS	13	-	\$1,822,000

Table 8.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), or Attendance, and Outcomes.

September, 1944.

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
SEPTEMBER 5-9	CLEVELAND, OHIO Contacted special organizations (8) Dunbar War Bond Saving Club	Conference	Commitment to organize WBSO
11	Organization leaders U.A.W. - A.F. of L. Outhwaite Housing Project St. James Methodist Church	Conferences	"
12-13	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Women's Army for National Defense	Speaker	Pledged service on local WFO. Org'd. workers for 6th War Loan
19	CLEVELAND, OHIO Credit Union of Carver Houses Brotherhood Club Thompson Aircraft workers Smelter's local (A.F.L.) Urban League Phyllis Wheatley Ass'n Steel Workers' local Auto Workers' local Social Workers' Council Ministers' Conference	Conferences	WBSO plan accepted
	Negro women's WFO	Conference	Plans for 6th W.L.B.
28	TOLEDO, OHIO WFO committee leading citizens	Conference	Introduced WBSO plan. Promise of organ. of 4 WBSOs

**Table 9. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.
October 1944.**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Attendance or Activity</u>	<u>Objective or Outcomes</u>
OCTOBER			
14-28	CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO, OHIO		
	Dunbar Mutual Society WBSG	Conferences	Organising
	Outhwaite Housing Credit Union		War
			Bond
			Saving
			Clubs
	Leading citizens	Conferences	Setting up
			machinery
			for 6th
			War Loan
			promotion
	First Baptist Church - Toledo	Speaker	War
		- 1200	Bond
	Cory Methodist Church - Cleveland	Speaker	appeal
		- 1500	
TOTALS	4	2700	

Table 10.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

November 1944.

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
NOVEMBER 12	PITTSBURGH, PA. Negro Women's WFO	Guest Soloist, Musical Tea - 500	\$485.00 Per Drive expenses.
	(BIRMINGHAM, ALA - R. Jackson Beauticians' Vol. Corps	Report	\$48,380)
14-15	BUFFALO, N. Y. WFO members Leading citizens	Conference "	Plans for Drive \$5,000 Enlisted saleswomen
16	ROCHESTER, N. Y. WFO members Leading citizens	Conference "	Plans for Drive.
17-18	ITHACA, N. Y. WFO members Leading citizens	Community mtg. - 500	Org'd. Campaign Committee. "An extra hand in every home."
	(PITTSBURGH, PA - A. Folk Women's Division	Report	)
20-22	BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.		
23-30	CHICAGO, ILL. WFO members Leading citizens Women's WFO & sub. beauticians groups churches Road Rally	Conferences " " 800 2500	Enlisted services for 6th War Loan Campaign. \$115,700
TOTALS	22	4300	\$129,585

Table 11.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

December, 1944

Date	Meetings	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
DECEMBER 1-24	CHICAGO, ILLINOIS (School rallies	4,000	\$ 20,000 plus
	(Community organs. and Clubs	600	
105	(Dinner meetings	800	
	(\$1,000-plate dinner (Harrison Hotel	Soloist- 575	(\$1,600,000 plus)
	DUQUOIN and MURFREESBORO, ILLINOIS Public Meetings	Speaker- 800	Plans for community coverage
	BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA - V.O. Marsh Women's Defense Corps	Report	\$ 56,899.25
	DENVER, COLORADO - L. Campbell Women's organizations	Report	\$ 220,000
	ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI Women's Division, WFO	Report	10,500
TOTALS	107	6,575	\$ 516,499.25

WOMEN'S WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

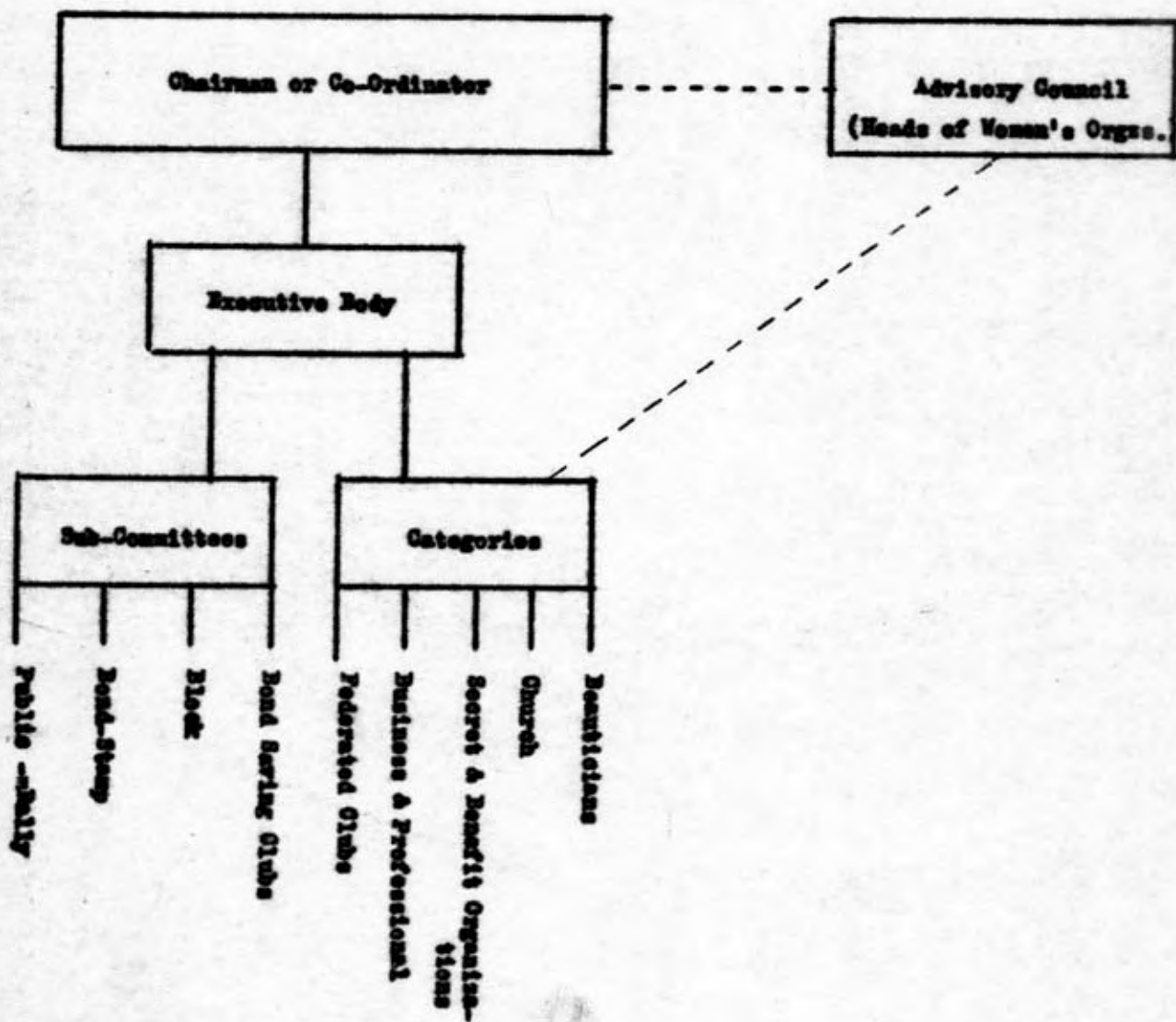
Organizational Structure

1. **Chairman - Vice Chairman - Advisory Council**
The advisory council is composed of heads of local women's organizations. From these groups the following services are asked:
 1. Bond buying from treasury funds
 2. Membership buying
 3. Membership selling
2. **Sub-committees:**
 - A. **Publicity - Speaker's Bureau**
This unit shall see that the community is kept informed of all committee activities through the following channels:
 1. Local newspapers and other periodicals.
 2. Radio
 3. Churches, clubs and public gatherings where speakers may be sent.
 - B. **Stamps and Bonds**
 1. The function of this unit is to designate sales stations
 2. Mail and supply stamps and bond applications for stations
 3. Make weekly or monthly reports to the chairman.
 - C. **Rally**
This unit shall organize public meetings for the purpose of selling bonds and acquainting the community with the merits of the War Bond program. These rallies may be sponsored by local organizations such as ministers wives associates, federated clubs, sororities or fraternal auxiliaries.
 - D. **Block**
The block sub-committee has as its function the door-to-door canvassing. It usually operates during special campaigns such as the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th War Loan Drive. (If possible, work with the local O.C.D. set-up.)
 - E. **Bond Savings**
If the committee so desires it may have as one of its projects, securing sponsorship for War Bond Saving Clubs among local organizations that exist in the community.

Categories

3. Some chairmen have found it simpler to break down the committees into the following:
 - a. Federated clubs
 - b. Business and professional groups
 - c. Fraternal auxiliaries
 - d. Church groups
 - e. Beauty shops

The heads of sub-committees and the heads of categories constitute the executive body.



HUNTER - Totals

1944

Month	No. of Conferences or meetings	Number in Attendance	Objectives or Outcomes	Travel Data		
				Days in field	No. of Cities	Cost
January	12	—	\$ 387,800	18 1/4	7	113.55
February	15	3,000	1,361,000	18 3/4	10	114.00
March	12	—	—	16	1	103.10
April	17	—	—	14 1/2	6	91.40
May	26	—	—	25 1/2	8	155.75
June	7	—	—	14 3/4	3	98.75
July - August	1	—	1,888,000	8 1/2	1	60.60
September	26	—	—	25 3/4	3	161.60
October	5	2,700	—	16 3/4	2	105.70
November	89	4,300	169,535	19 1/4	7	121.65
December	107	6,575	316,499	26	3	159.20
TOTALS	317	16,575	\$4,122,834	204	51	\$1285.20

**ANNUAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
of
CHARLES A. McLEAN**

**Table 1.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance,
And Outcomes.**

May - June, 1944

Date	Meetings	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
MAY			
26	WASHINGTON, D. C. Reported for duty with Interracial Section		
JUNE			
8	Shaw Jr. High School	Conference	
12	Shaw Jr. High School	Speaker 1,000	Started drive for Schools-at-War Flag - 90%
17	NEW YORK CITY Nat'l Negro Publishers' Assn.	Conference	Participation secured.
18	War Bond Rally sponsored by Negro Freedom Organization	2,000	
21-22	BUFFALO, NEW YORK War Loan Drive		\$809,480.25
25.	ROCHESTER, NEW YORK Presbyterian Church	Speaker 200	
28	SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK Lincoln Hts. Housing Project	Conference	War Bond Saving Club in process
29	Western New York Patriotic Session, AME Zion Conference	Speaker 200	
TOTALS	8	3,400	\$809,480.25

Table 2.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

July, 1944

Date	Meetings	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
JULY			
6	DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA AWVS Corps Bond Rally & Show	Speaker 1,000	\$105,475
8	GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA War Finance Committee officials	Conference	
15	WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA Winston Mutual Life Ins. Co.	Conference	\$ 73,000
26-28	BALTIMORE, MARYLAND Nat'l United Ushers' Assn.	Speaker 500 Notion Picture	War Bond Saving Club plan adopted
29	WASHINGTON, D. C. Calif. delegation of Nat'l United Ushers' Assn.	Conference	
TOTALS	5	1,500	\$178,475

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Table 3.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.

August, 1944

Date	Meetings	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
AUGUST			
1-5	BALTIMORE, MARYLAND Maryland Business Assn. Labor Union officials	Conference "	Introduced WBSG plan. Payroll Savings & WBSG plan
6	Fertilizer Workers of Baltimore	Speaker 200	"
6-21	RICHMOND, VIRGINIA War Finance Committee officials Labor Union officials: Richmond, Newport News, Norfolk, Buffell, Franklin, Danville, South Boston, Chase City, South Hill, Petersburg Farnville, Keyeville, Brookneal & Lynchburg	Conference Conference Conference	Payroll Savings Payroll Savings Pledged increased purchases & decrease of redemption Introduced Payroll Savings & WBSG
22-23	ROANOKE, VIRGINIA American Legion Convention Negro War Finance Committee officials	Speaker 300 Conference	Introduced WBSG plan Concluded plans to sponsor a plane for heroes of Roanoke
24	MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA Cooperative Pants Factory (1,000 Negro Women Wkrs.) Joint meeting of labor unions	Conference With director Conference	Explained WBSG plan " " "
25-31	NEW YORK Rochester, Ithaca, Binghamton Civic organization heads War Finance Committee officials	Conference "	(6th War Loan plans (Discourage Bond redemption
TOTALS	25	700	

**Table 4.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance,
And Outcomes.
September, 1944.**

Date	Meetings	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
SEPTEMBER			
1-6	BINGHAMTON, SYRACUSE, BUFFALO, UTICA, N.Y. WFO officials Women's committees leading citizens local union officials	Conferences	6th War Loan plans ("Bonds for Babies")
7-11	SCHENECTADY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, ALBANY, NEW YORK CITY WFO officials labor union officials	Conferences	"
14-17	GREENSBORO, REIDSVILLE, MADISON, MT. AIRY, WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. WFO committees school officials agric. representatives	Conferences	Interest of tobacco farmers Schools-at-war program
21-22	GRAHAM, DURHAM, RALEIGH, FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. WFO officials, farm agents, and others	Conferences	Stimulate interest in Bond sales among to- bacco farmers. 6th War Loan plans
23-27	SILER CITY, HIGH POINT, LEXINGTON, SALISBURY, CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, MOCKSVILLE, N. C. School officials WFO officials	Conferences	Interest of Schools- at-war program 6th War Loan plans Follow-up of WFO
28-30	MARTINSVILLE, CHATHAM, HALEFAX, SOUTH BOSTON, DANVILLE, VA. WFO officials farm agents Schools-at-war committees	Conferences	6th War Loan plans Bond sales among tobacco farmers Interest of Schools- at-war program
TOTALS	30		

**Table B. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance
And Outcomes.
October 1944.**

Date	Meetings	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
OCTOBER			
8	GREENSBORO, N.C. Commissioner of Agric. Negro farm agent WFO officials	Conference " "	Stimulate sales among tobacco farmers
9-16	NEW YORK CITY WFO officials Labor leaders: Laundry Workers Garment Workers Bldg. Service Empl. Hotel & Restaurant Transport Service Negro Labor Victory Committee rep. 60 local unions Dunbar Housing Manager Elks Lodge program	Conference " " " " " " " " " " " Dedication service	Work among organized labor groups re 6th War Loan Drive Stamp & Bond Booth
17-20	CLEVELAND, OHIO WFO officials Labor leaders Civic leaders	Conference " "	Reorganized Labor activities and 6th War Loan Drive
21	DETROIT, MICH. CIO locals	Meeting	6th War Loan plans
23-24	CLEVELAND, OHIO Progressive Bus. Men's Club	Speaker	Bond appeal
25-26	Phyllis Wheatley Assn.	Orgn. Mtg.	Cleveland committed chairmen elected
27-28	COLUMBUS, OHIO WFO officials	Conference	6th War Loan plans

Table 6.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcomes.
November 1944.

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
NOVEMBER			
1-4	COLUMBUS, OHIO WFO officials Leading citizens	Conference	To finance 6th War Loan publicity
5	DAYTON, OHIO Bethel Baptist Church	Speaker - 700	Committee organ.
8-9	School officials and students	Conference	Inaugurate "Schools at-War" program - to purchase army equipment and participate in poster contest.
10	West Side Dayton Comm.	Conference	Plans for house-to-house canvass.
15-21	CHARLESTON, MONTGOMERY, BLUMFIELD, W. VIRGINIA WFO officials and W. Va. State College Bond Unit Teachers Assn. officials Bus. & Prof. Men's Club Teacher assembly Student assembly Agricultural workers WSSC State Repr.	Conference " Speaker " - 500 " - 700 Conference "	Schools-at-War program. " " " Farmer participation WSSC progress.
23-28	ROANOKE, RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, SOUTH BOSTON, SOUTH HILL, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA WFO officials State Teachers Conv. School officials South Hill - farmers South Boston - farmers Danville - farmers	Conference Speaker - 500 Conference Conference Speaker - 200 " - 225	6th War Loan plans Display WFO material Schools-at-War prog. Sales stimulation " "
29	GREENSBORO, N. C. WFO officials	Conference	6th War loan plans
		20	2,825

**Table 7.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (Or Addressed), Attendance, and Outcome,
December, 1944**

Date	Meetings	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
2-3	BUFFALO, NEW YORK WFO Officials	Conference	Plans for "Negro-American Day"
	Churches (5)	Speaker	
	Shiloh Baptist Church	Rally	\$53,000
7	NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. Upstate War Finance Committee	Rally	
8	BUFFALO, N.Y. Labor & Fraternal officials	Conference	
	Women's division	Speaker	
10-12	ROCHESTER, N. Y. War Finance Committee officials	Conference	
	Churches (2)	Speaker	
15	SONNENSTADT, N.Y. Lincoln Housing Project	Meeting	Housewives participation - 75%
22-30	GREENSBORO, WINSTON-SALEM, KIDSVILLE, ROXBORO, N.C. WFO officials Farmers' meetings 4-H Club leaders	Conferences	To encourage greater investment in Bonds
31	OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA 4-H Club annual meeting	Speaker	"
TOTALS	19	-	\$53,000

McLEAN - Totals

1944

Month	No. of Conferences or meetings	Number in Attendance	Objectives or Outcomes	Travel Data		
				Days in field	No. of Cities	Cost
May - June	8	3,400	\$ 809,480.25	15 1/4	6	\$102.08
July	5	1,500	178,475.00	8 3/4	4	88.30
August	25	700	_____	28 3/4	22	300.69
September	30	_____	_____	25	29	303.11
October	19	_____	_____	25	5	164.80
November	20	2,825	_____	27 1/4	12	301.65
December	19	_____	53,000.00	19 1/2	10	143.80
TOTALS	126	8,425	\$ 1,040,955.25	142 1/2	88	\$1,073.80

**ANNUAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
of
BENJAMIN F. SHLON**

**Table 1.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance,
and Outcomes.
May - June 1944**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Attendance or Activity</u>	<u>Objective or Outcome</u>
MAY			
25	Sworn in		
JUNE			
1	NEWARK, NEW JERSEY War Finance Committee	Conference	
7	Nat'l Beauty Culturists League	200	Cooperation pledged
9	WASHINGTON, D.C. Pageant at Griffith Stadium	10,000	To observe speaker's technique
13	HILLSIDE, NEW JERSEY Cooper Alloy Foundry Co.	Rally	\$60,000
14	EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY Leading citizens	Conference	Explained WBSO plan
15-16	NEWARK, NEW JERSEY Ford Edgewater Plant	3,000	\$334,000
19-20	Leading Citizens	Conference	Org'd. Boy Scouts; Beautyicians for July 2 Rally
TOTALS	7	13,200	\$394,000

Table 2.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

July, 1944

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
JULY			
2	NEWARK, N. J. Baseball Game - Rally Day	15,000	\$20,200
8	CAMDEN, N. J. War Finance Chairman	Conference	Plans for creating greater int. in "W" Bond buying
12	JERSEY CITY, N. J. Leading citizens	Conference	To secure Roosevelt park for rally
15-17	CAMDEN, N. J. and EAST ORANGE Subcommittee meeting	Conference	Studied War Bond prob- lem of Daddy Grace, and Rally
	Mt. Olive Baptist Church officials	Conference	\$875
19	LAWNSIDE, N. J. Leading citizens	Conference	Planned parade and out- door meeting
25	Bond Drive - Baseball Park	550	\$8,025
30	PLAINFIELD, N. J. Mt. Olive Baptist Church	Conference	\$750
TOTALS	8	15,550	\$29,880

Table 3.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance and Outcomes.

August, 1944

Date	Meeting	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
AUGUST			
5	Post of duty transferred to Newark, N. J.		
9	SPRINGFIELD, MASS. 28th Convention of Labor Movement	Conference	Made contacts with Labor leaders
16	ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. War Finance Committee	Conference	Plans for Bond Rally in Atlantic City
19	Leading citizens	Conference	Pledged to support program. Aim to purchase \$80,000 Pursuit Aeroplanes.
22	FT. DIX, N.J. Chief of Public Relations (Major Geo. Paul)	Conference	Pledged cooperation. Promised a tank; speakers, wounded soldiers etc., for Atl. City parade.
26-29	ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. War Finance Committees Church groups Mr. Cain & his citizens committee at Am. Legion hqtrs.)	Conference	Future arrangements for Atl. City rally
31	Frontiers of America (Luncheon)	Speaker	Pledged aid in Bond selling
TOTALS	8		

Table 4. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance
And Outcomes.
September 1944.

Date	Meetings	Attendance or Activity	Objective or Outcome
SEPTEMBER 7-14	ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY WFO members	Conference	Plan for Drive
16	WASHINGTON, D. C. Washington staff	Conference	Arranged programs
18-19	BOSTON, MASS. WFO members Labor groups	Conference "	Arranged meetings
20-23	Labor leaders	Contacts	"
24	Meeting - St. Mark's Church	Speaker - 250	WFO plan adopted
25	United War Mothers of America	Speaker - 100	"
26	Labor leaders	Conference	Arranged meeting
27-30	Little Fellows Bank Progressive Credit Union WOPF Radio Broadcast	Speaker - 100 Conference Speaker - 300	<u>\$6,000</u>
TOTAL	11	750	<u>\$6,000</u>

Table 5. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance
And Outcomes.
October 1944

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Attendance or Activity</u>	<u>Objective or Outcome</u>
OCTOBER	BOSTON, MASS		
	Newspaper editors	Conference	News statement issued
	Urban League staff	Conference	Stimulate interest
	South End House staff	"	in the
	Progressive Credit Union	"	War Bond
	Labor officials	"	program
	Porters Union	"	
	Business Club	"	
	YWCA workers	"	
TOTAL	8		

**Table 6. - Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance
And Outcomes.
November 1944**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Attendance or Activity</u>	<u>Objective or Outcome</u>
NOVEMBER			
	NEWARK, N. J.		
	Ford Plant employees	3,270	\$322,000
	BOSTON, MASS.		
	Ministerial Alliance	Conference	Sales stimulation
	NEWARK, N. J.	Conference	
	Department heads	"	Plans for county-wide drive.
	WFO officials	"	
	City committees	"	
	Leading citizens	"	
	CANDLER, N. J.		
	Armstrong Corporation	Speaker	\$18,000
		-365	
	Ruberoid Company	Speaker	\$ 6,000
		-270	
	Himmelsin & Bailey Co.	Speaker	\$ 7,500
		- 97	
	LAWNSIDE, N. J.		
	School officials	Conference	Formed
	Leading citizens	"	War Bond
	Mayer Folk	"	Committee
	Postmaster	"	
TOTALS	15	4,002	\$335,500

Table 7.- Number and Nature of Meetings Attended (or Addressed), Attendance
And Outcomes.

December 1944.

Date	Meetings	Attendance Activity	Objective Outcomes
DECEMBER			
1-4	NEWARK, N. J. WFO officials Ministerial Alliance Social workers	Conference " "	To spur "E" Bond - buying.
5.	School principal	Conference	\$1,309.30 Bonds & Stamps
	MONTCLAIR, N. J. Leading citizens	Conference	Plans for door-to- door canvase.
6.	NEWARK, N. J. newspaper offices ministers	Conference "	For cooperation
7-12.	MORRISTOWN, ATLANTIC CITY, CAMDEN, NEWARK, N. J. WFO officials War Bond leaders Civic leaders	Conference " "	Re War Bond publicity material
13-16	ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. Leading citizens School officials	Conference "	Bond stimulation
	LAWNSIDE, N. J. Bond Rally & Show	500	\$8,000
17.	MONTCLAIR, N. J. First Methodist Church	Bond appeal - 350	
	NEWARK, N. J. Metropolitan Bapt. Church Leading citizens and county leaders	Speaker - 2700 Contacts "	"E" Bond stimulation
21-30.			
31.	PLAINFIELD, N. J. Methodist Church	Speaker	To sustain War Bond interest
TOTALS	13	4,002	\$353,500

SELDON - Totals

1944

Month	No. of Conferences or meetings	Number in Attendance	Objectives or Outcomes	Fiscal Data		
				Days in Field	No. of Cities	Cost
May - June	7	13,300	\$ 394,000	26 1/4	5	\$169.75
July	8	15,550	29,850	27 3/4	7	182.35
August	8	—	—	10 1/2	4	76.85
September	11	750	6,000	16 1/4	3	107.80
October	8	—	—	29 3/4	1	184.30
November	13	4,002	353,500	16 1/2	4	119.90
December	17	3,560	9,309	7	8	57.70
TOTALS	72	37,052	\$792,699	134	32	\$322.65

NATIONAL STAFF - GRAND TOTALS - 1944

Employee	(Out-of-town) Conferences and Meetings	Attendance	Objectives or Outcomes ^{1/}	Days in field	No. of Cities visited ^{2/}	Travel Cost ^{3/}
p.19 Pickens	101	98,810	\$ 2,738,125	181 1/2	65	\$1,279.43
p.28 Allen (part-time)	86	106,480	399,793	36 3/4	22	244.69
p.42 Hunter	317	16,575	4,122,834	204	51	1,285.20
p.50 McLean (June-Dec.)	126	8,425	1,040,955	149 1/2	88	1,075.80
p.58 Seldon (June-Dec.)	72	37,052	792,659	134	32	898.65
Grand Totals	702	287,312	\$ 2,024,366	705 3/4	258	\$4,783.47

1/ See also War Bond Sales, p.61.

2/ Several cities were visited many times.

3/ Per diem and other expenses, exclusive of salary and railroad fares.

GURDIS A. GROCKER

Promotion Specialist, WFO

Virginia

The War Finance set-up was established in Virginia in the Spring of 1943 - soon after Pearl Harbor. However, the Internal Section was not set in motion until the Fall of 1943. In October of that year Mr. Gurdis A. Grocker, a former High School Principal who was Field Secretary of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, Inc., was appointed Deputy Administrator of War Finance in Virginia. His job was one of education and promotion. At that time there were thousands of people in Virginia - as in other states - who did not realize the seriousness of the war. They had not been told the importance or the necessity of investing every extra dime and dollar in War Bonds. Having traveled the state in his previous position, Mr. Grocker knew Virginia pretty well. His first task was to set up a War Finance Committee in every city and county in the State. Then through conferences, visitations and material, committee members were not only sold on the idea themselves but were equipped and prepared to sell the idea to others. The committees were picked with care so as to include people from every section of a city or county as the case may be, as well as to include every occupation. Committees are not permitted to lose interest or lag in their important work. They are constantly supplied with the latest materials and other types of information so as to keep the program constantly before the public.

The various committees have worked effectively in every War Loan Drive. They have played a large part in helping their respective cities and counties make their monthly quotas. The exact figures in dollars and cents are of course difficult to determine, as the results of the committees' work are included in the over-all picture.

ISAIAH P. POGUE, JR.

Deputy Manager, W.F.C.

Upstate, New York

In February 1944 a full-time interracial worker was appointed to the War Finance Committee, in Upstate New York, an area comprising fifty-four counties and six Federal Reserve Districts. As a basis of organization, it was decided to concentrate in communities with a Negro population of 300 or more, for the purpose of integrating them fully into the War Finance program. No quotas are allocated but the slogan of "Complete Coverage and Extra Bonds" is used. It is estimated that at least three-fourths of the Negro population work in industry or on jobs with payroll savings. Volunteer workers are recruited with representation on the central committees. Both the Negro and white communities have accepted the program wholeheartedly.

With the assistance of national staff members, working committees or groups are located in the following cities, all of which were active in the Sixth War Loan:

Auburn
Binghamton
Buffalo
Ithaca
Lockswanna

Niagara Falls
Rochester
Schenectady
Syracuse
Utica

Buffalo is the focal point of this work due to the large Negro population, approximately 30,000 - more than the combined number of the rest of the area. The program is unique in that a day is set apart during the war loans for American Negroes. All sales from all issuing agencies are credited to that day. The Negro volunteer workers make their reports at a mass rally at which there have been such prominent Americans as: Brigadier General B. O. Davis, Dr. Marshall Shepard, Dr. William Pickens and others. Another feature of the day is a civic luncheon sponsored by the Mayor and County Chairman as a tribute to the Negro industrial workers who are doing such a magnificent job in making it possible for Buffalo to meet its tremendously heavy schedules for Army and Navy production. Moreover, the program has definite race relations objectives.

Future plans include the completion of the organizational work in the few remaining cities where the program can be of value, to the end that the entire upstate area can have an active, functioning War Finance organization.

HARRY SIMMS

Promotion Specialist, WFO

Alabama

A complete report on War Bond sales among Negroes in all counties is not at present available. This partial report gives a cross-section of Negro participation in the State during the 5th War Loan Drive and furnishes a basis for calculating the results in general being obtained throughout the Negro Division.

Amount of Sales \$2,322,638.

G. C. SPAULDING

Associate Administrator, WFO

North Carolina

As Associate Administrator for the War Finance Division for the State of North Carolina, it has been my privilege to make several talks in different parts of North Carolina, as well as in other states, in the interest of War Loan Campaigns. Aside from speaking in eight different towns and communities of the State during the year, wide distribution for posters and War Loan literature has been made.

In my various contacts, efforts have been made to awaken Negroes of the State to the fact that it is a privilege as well as their patriotic duty, to actively support the War Loan Campaigns. That efforts along this line have met with an encouraging measure of support, is evidenced by the fact that Negro drives throughout the State have not only received excellent support, but in many instances quotas assigned have been oversubscribed.

It has been my purpose to devote as much time to War Loan activities as other duties would permit. Results, I feel, have been encouraging, and will continue to react favorably as the American public becomes more fully awakened to the obligation they owe their Government.

The following represents copy of a letter I received as a result of a recent visit to one of our North Carolina communities:

"I have heard more good comments from both white and colored about the type of meeting that we had last Sunday. You cannot imagine just how it has helped in relations between the white and colored.

"For myself, I appreciate you and Mr. Wheeler taking the time to come down and make an address to the people of our county. I do not know of a man that has done so much for his people as you have done. I say this with the deepest respect and admiration for what you have done.

"Today we received a large new deposit from a Negro and have sold today about \$1,000.00 in War Bonds to Negroes. One was a woman that had been carrying \$300.00 in cash in her pocket-book and came in to buy bonds with it. She told me that she had been at the meeting Sunday."

N.B. - The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., of which G. C. Spaulding is President, has purchased \$4,575,400 in War Bonds during the year. Of this amount \$2,000,000 was purchased during the 6th War Loan Drive.

O. G. W. TAYLOR
State Coordinator, W.F.C.
Louisiana

We are pleased to report that in Louisiana the Negro division has been quite active. While we have not succeeded in having a recognized Negro division in every parish to function fully and to touch every Negro in the State, we have succeeded in a small way. Our State Administrator has cooperated with us in trying to get these organizations perfected, but we have not received the support of the parish chairmen and it was left up to them to decide whether or not they wanted Negro participation in the loan drives.

We have about ten Negro parish organizations out of sixty-four parishes in the State.

In all of the parishes where we have been able to effect Negro organizations we have done well. In New Orleans we were able to sell in the Fourth War Loan Drive a total of \$563,530.78. In the Fifth Drive we sold \$858,022.00, and in the Sixth Drive we have passed the million dollar mark.

Total Bond sales for the year - \$2,421,552.00.

JESSE O. THOMAS

Consultant

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C. - June 9, 1944 - Our Section is greatly benefited by the invaluable aid which it receives from its consultants, not only in their capacity as advisers but also as platform speakers and orators. Such is the case of Jesse O. Thomas, Consultant (and Assistant to the Administrator of the American Red Cross.)

One occasion on which he served us this year was his address to a gathering of 10,000 at Griffith Stadium urging support of the Treasury's 5th War Loan Campaign. He told the audience that the relationship of civilians at home to our soldiers on the fighting fronts is comparable with that of two parties to a contract.

"Our soldiers have agreed to fight for and preserve the institutions and the principles which we have learned to cherish," said Mr. Thomas. "It is now up to us to live up to our part of the agreement to provide them with the necessary sinews which will enable them to wage a successful war so we'll keep lending over here till it's over Over There."

The address by Mr. Thomas served to keynote the pageant, "America Yesterday and Today," which was staged at the stadium by the Order of the Eastern Star.

(Treasury Release H-1013)

MAJOR C. UDELL TURPIN

Deputy Manager, WFC

Illinois

In our Illinois organization, the work among colored citizens is directed from the office of the War Finance Chairman at Chicago, where I serve as Deputy Manager.

The organization is integrated into all programs of the War Finance Committees which are located in all cities outside of Chicago. These cities are divided into several regions, in which we have a Negro representative. On our own Chicago staff, we have a Payroll Savings representative as well as two additional representatives who assist me during the Drive periods.

In order to obtain the best possible results, we have an Executive Committee consisting of 30 prominent white and colored citizens, and 15 subcommittees with an active membership of from 20-300 citizens. These committees are: Churches, Corporations, Fraternal Organizations, Government Agencies, QCD, Payroll Savings, Publicity, Real Estate and Savings & Loan, Sales Outlets, Savings Clubs, Schools, Speakers Bureau, Social Agencies, Unions, and Women's Committee.

Special stress should be placed upon the committee sponsored by the South Central Community of Chicago, whose continuous production in each Drive shows sales between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 alone. During the 6th War Loan Drive the amount raised here was \$8,895,826.60. In all communities where Negroes reside in the city of Chicago and Cook County, the program is organized to fully integrate them into the overall community plan as set up by the Community Chairman. This makes it practically impossible to give a definite figure showing the amount of War Bonds sold among Negro citizens of the State.

In the Down State areas, the work is divided into seven regions consisting of 52 cities having Negro populations in excess of 300 people. In each we direct the activities of the Negro War Finance Committees, integrating such work directly into the affairs of the County War Finance Committee in which the particular city is located.

In order to get the greatest result out of the Statewide promotion, this Division has secured a trained Negro regional chairman who assists in the direction of activities among the Negro citizens.

In conclusion, we believe that in addition to selling War Bonds, the activities of this Division have been instrumental in making America a better place to live in, for through War Bond activities, white and colored people have learned to work together for the benefit of America, and as a result thereof have found in their association a mutual respect for each other.

JOSEPH E. WALKER
Consulting Expert, WFO
Tennessee

Dr. Joseph E. Walker, National Chairman of the War Bond Saving Clubs Organizing Committee, sends in the following report for the year. The report, however, is by no means complete:

WAR BOND SAVING CLUBS
as of December 1944

State of	Total Number of Clubs	Total Member- ship	Total Amount of Bonds	
			Bonds Deposited	Bonds Recorded
Louisiana	19	1362	\$ 57,575.00	_____
Maryland	1	34	1,925.00	_____
Michigan	8	76	350.00	775.00
Mississippi	190	7152	1,657,200.00	_____
Missouri	30	—	361,967.75	34,329.00
Pennsylvania	5	100	21,250.00	_____
Tennessee	12	397	78,700.90	80,730.65
Totals	265	9021	\$2,178,958.65	\$115,834.65
Grand Total (Maturity value of Bonds)			\$2,294,803.30	

Twenty-nine State Representatives, who serve on a volunteer basis, were appointed on the War Bond Saving Clubs Organizing Committee during the year.

See also pp.76-78

**WAR BOND SALES
(and Payroll Savings)**

No attempt is made in this report to determine the exact amount of War Bonds sold through the efforts of this office.

Treasury experts claim that 27,000,000 employees buy War Bonds regularly through the Payroll Savings Plan. Recent Census reports show that there are approximately 54,000,000 civilians employed during this war emergency, including 8,500,000 Negroes - slightly more than one tenth - although leading Negro business experts claim that the number of Negroes now employed is nearer 8,000,000. (While the Negro constitutes 10% of the total U. S. population, it is estimated that he is 14 2/7% of the total working force of the country.) To be conservative, we assume therefore that if at least one tenth of the total civilians employed are Negroes, then at least one tenth of the total Payroll Savings participants are Negroes - or 2,700,000.

On this basis 2,700,000 Negro purchasers of \$25 War Bonds (or the equivalent) would equal \$67,500,000 per month, or \$810,000,000 per year, to say nothing of the extra bonds purchased during drives. This does not take into account the other hundreds of millions invested in War Bonds by those in our armed services and by non-financial business concerns and other individuals, which would undoubtedly raise Negro participation well above ONE BILLION DOLLARS per year.

The above estimate is, even so, an understatement of the contribution by Negro Americans: it is based solely on the payroll allotments, and on a minimized share at that. The Interracial Section is by no means the sole agency that has influenced this outcome, however, for all types of Negro organizations have cooperated - religious, fraternal, business, etc., but this Section has been the central agency, which by stimulation and morale-building has influenced Negro activity in the entire country.

A cross-section of sales to Negro Americans throughout the Nation is given in the pages which follow.

1944

THE FOLLOWING IS A CROSS-SECTION
OF ITEMS ABSTRACTED FROM NEWSPAPER
STORIES, PRESS RELEASES
AND OTHER SOURCES

I. ARMED FORCES

Forward Area, South Pacific - The total monthly payroll for the 24th Infantry is approximately \$13,800 of which, the last report shows, \$1,139.50 goes for insurance, \$4,208 in allotments, and \$1,701.25 in War Bonds. (Jnl. & Guide, 2/11/44).

"For two consecutive Christmases we've bought the most seals: for all the War Bond rallies we've been far ahead and some of the white boys haven't been able to close their mouths since they saw one of our men purchase \$3,000 worth of Bonds at one time." (Excerpt of "letter from a soldier friend"- Pittsburgh Courier, 5/6/44).

Camp Rucker, Ala. - Pay-day was War Bond day for Camp Rucker's colored troops, who invested more than \$5,000 in War Bonds and Stamps. The mass purchase of Bonds and Stamps was made by the soldiers of Station Complement Supply Detachment No. 2 and men of four quartermaster service companies. The investments totaled \$5,399.60. (Jnl. & Guide, 2/19/44).

Washington, D. C. - Major George Spencer Roberts, commander of the famous 99th Pursuit Squadron, visited the Monument Grounds to take in the Army Air Forces War Bond Show, "Shot from the Sky."....The 99th Pursuit Squadron celebrated the downing of 12 Fockewulfs over the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead in Italy by buying \$12,000 worth of War Bonds during the 4th War Loan. "Everybody kicked in," said Major Roberts, "even those who were already making heavy allotments from their salaries for War Bonds." (Treas. Release).

Lonnie Simmons' orchestra entertained the Negro regiments at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. For a year prior to his induction, Simmons' quartet played from the stage of the Garrick Lounge in Chicago. During this time the band took part in numerous bond rallies and was cited by the Treasury Department for the part it played in a program which netted \$100,000 in War Bonds at the Aragon Ballroom. (OWI N-895).

Washington, D.C. - Sergt. Herschel Ward, of Bolling Field, speaking over Radio Station WDC last night in behalf of the drive by the Monorettes, Negro Government-girl organization, to finance the purchase of bomb lifts and bomb service trucks, was credited by officials of the drive with inspiring more than \$2,500 worth of bond sales. (Times-Herald, 10/4/44).

Modesto, Calif. - War Bond Champ of the provisional training group of the Sacramento Air Service Command is S/Sgt. Ernest Lankford of Dallas, Texas, who purchased 10 War Bonds during the month of August. After the war he plans to return to his old position as a refrigeration engineer with the General Motors or go into business for himself after his Bonds mature. (Informer, Houston, Tex., 9/30/44)

11. ACTORS, ARTISTS, ENTERTAINERS

Louie Simmons' orchestra entertained the Negro regiments at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. For a year prior to his induction, Simmons' quartet played from the stage of the Garrick Lounge in Chicago. During this time the band took part in numerous bond rallies and was cited by the Treasury Department for this part it played in a program which netted \$100,000 in War Bonds at the Aragon Ballroom. (OWI X-595)

New York, N. Y.- Marjui Babu, star of "Carmen Jones" purchases \$1,000 Bond "to help put over Harlem's quota" in the Fourth War Loan Drive. (Chicago Defender, 2/26/44)

At the special request of Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Gab Galloway has composed the first war bond song in jive, titled "Backin' 'em Back." Combining jive-talk lyrics with a contagious melody, "Backin' 'em Back" urges bondholders to "atche your bonds away" which means "hide your bonds for safekeeping." (Wash. Tribune 5/13/44)

New York City - "This is the week when we all should take a deep bow to a couple of Negro kids named Jack and Montgomery. They are the two who drew better than \$35,000,000 in War Bonds at the Madison Square Garden gate and drew nothing but blood from each other. They didn't get a dime for their services...." "If the Treasury is smart it will try to duplicate last week's show a thousandfold. Somehow, the Stars and Stripes and what we're fighting for runs in a solid pattern right through the whole thing. The Jew (Mike Jacobs) will put it on. The Irish (the managers) will say "Yes." The fighters (mostly Negro) will wait for the bell. And all of them will come out swinging. And together. I ain't that the whole idea?" -Joe Conzelkey. (Washington Post, 8/6/44).

Duke Ellington, during his stay in Chicago, played several War Bond shows for the Treasury Department. (Washington Tribune). Pittsburgh, Pa.- Todd Duncan, Washington baritone, thrilled 12,000 persons as guest-artist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Convention Hall, on a program to aid the 6th War Loan Drive, which netted more than \$1,500,000. Duncan was called upon to substitute for Dorothy Maynor, who was unable to appear because of illness. (Afro-American, 12/25/44)

Los Angeles, Calif.- "The Festive Overture," a new work by William Grant Still, won for him a \$1000 War Bond in nationwide competition. (Afro, 12/30/44).

III. BUSINESS

Ft. Jackson, S. C. - In launching the 5th War Loan Drive within the Post Laundries at Fort Jackson recently, the Post Laundry Officer called together the 780 employees of the two laundries, the bulk of whom are Negro unclassified workers, and asked their cooperation in backing the invasion, setting forth many good reasons for buying bonds. Total subscription ran to \$10,600. (Palmetto Leader, 6/24/44).

Philadelphia, Pa. - Major R. R. Wright, Sr., President of the Citizens and Southern Bank & Trust Company, announced last week that since the Japanese "sneak" attack on Pearl Harbor, the bank has purchased a total of \$1,500,000 worth of War Bonds and has sold through its private channels more than \$100,000 worth of Bonds to depositors and Negro and white citizens throughout the city. (Norfolk Jnl. & Guide, 3/11/44).

Washington, D. C. - The Industrial Savings Bank of Washington has sold more than \$2,000,000 in War Bonds prior to the 5th War Loan Drive. (Treasury Release, 11/28/44).

IV. CHILDREN

Washington, D. C. - A total of \$2,059.90 was raised in the Bond Sale effort of the pupils Visiting Teacher Corps when they dedicated an Army Ambulance in the Freedmen's Hospital Annex Auditorium June 21. (Washington Tribune 7/1/44).

Washington, D.C. - Gloria Brown, 15, a messenger in the Midcity Area, Air Raid Warden Service, sold \$106,250 in War Bonds to lead the messengers all over the city during the 4th War Loan. (Washington Tribune, 7/8/44).

Juanita N. Waddell, Pittsburgh, Pa., 17 months old, bought two of the first bonds sold in the 5th War Loan Drive. She purchased them in honor of her father, Sgt. W. E. Waddell, who is stationed in Hawaii. (Pittsburgh Courier, 6/24/44).

Washington, D. C. - Newspaper boys of the Afro-American papers have sold 6,708,221 War Stamps of the ten cent denomination, totaling \$670,822.10, in the 140 weeks which they have devoted to this task,

V. COMMUNITY

Norfolk, Va.- Leaders of the colored War Bond Committee highly commended the cooperative efforts on behalf of workers and purchasers. More than \$130,000 in War Bonds were sold, \$20,000 above the goal. (Jnl. & Guide, 2/26/44).

Marshall, Texas.- The Negro division of the Harrison County War Finance Committee recently exceeded its goal of \$125,000 by \$25,000, with reports incomplete. (Chicago Defender, 2/26/44).

New Orleans, La.- Bonds and Stamps amounting to \$558,530.78 were purchased through the Negro division, 4th War Loan Drive. (Chicago Defender, 3/11/44).

Columbia, S. C. - Richmond County in a last ditch went over the top before the deadline was reached. Total sales of War Bonds amounted to \$6,850,000, with the quota set at \$6,703,800. Reports still coming in. (Palmetto Leader, 2/19/44).

Baltimore, Md.- The final tabulation of the War Bond Drive for the Negro Participation Division yielded \$102,075 in Bonds, while the Women's Division sold \$13,384 in Bonds and \$1,352.10 in Stamps. (7/14/44).

Chicago, Ill.- More than a million dollars in War Bonds were sold at a dinner sponsored by the South Central Assn. of Chicago, at the LaSalle Hotel, according to a report from the Illinois WPC to the Treasury Department. Admission to the dinner was a bond of \$1,000 denomination or more. Bond sales at the dinner totaled \$1,046,037.50, with E Bonds accounting for 60% of the total. (OWI N-1034).

Marion County, Indiana.- Inasmuch as our drive in Marion County was made at the place of employment, it is impossible to know the exact amount of bonds that were bought by the colored people. At the conclusion of the drive the colored committee reported a total of \$49,192. (4/11/44).

Buffalo, N.Y.- "American Negro Day" goes over in big way. Parade and rally terminate successful drive among Negro citizens of Buffalo. Total War Bond sales \$809,480.25. (Buffalo Star 6/23/44).

Birmingham, Ala.- Negro citizens here gave a turkey dinner which netted War Bond sales in the amount of \$112,250. (Chicago Bee, 12/17/44).

Chicago, Illinois - At a dinner given in the Morrison Hotel 375 guests vied with each other in bidding for precious cigarets and equally precious Scotch whiskey. The surprise of the evening came when pre-war golf shoes took precedence over popular brands of the almost non-existent cigarets. A pair was auctioned off to an eager bidder for \$25,000 worth of Bonds.

VI. FRATERNAL

Washington, D.C.- A total of \$10,000 worth of War Bonds were sold during a Bond Sales Rally on Washington's birthday by the Independent Order of St. Lukes. - Washington Tribune, 3/4/44). Total purchases to date \$85,000.

Chicago, Ill.- War Bonds sold at Elks' Convention, August 19-21, 1944, \$52,975. (8/30/44).

Selma, Ala.- "The National Baptist Convention as an organization holds in separate units more than \$10,000,000 worth of War Bonds and Stamps." (Section files 8/29/44 - DVJemison)

VII. INDIVIDUALS

Louisiana- A 7-year-old colored boy, Charles Edward Brown, lugged a molasses basket literally filled with money to the County Chairman and asked to buy a \$25 War Bond. After laboriously counting the money, the chairman, Wirt Carpenter, found that Brown, a farm boy, had saved 665 pennies and \$12.10 in nickels and dimes. He got the bond. (H.O. Informer 3/4/44)

Denver, Colo.- In an all-out effort for the War Bond drive, Pvt. Cleveland Green, a patient in the Fitzsimmons General Hospital, recently purchased \$5000 worth of War Bonds. (Chicago Defender 3/11/44)

San Bernardino, Calif.- Henry Taylor, 70-year-old civilian worker at the Army Air Field, walked into the office of Maj. Herman Wieland and purchased a \$1000 War Bond. Asked why he bought a \$1000 Bond, he replied: "Well, sir, I love my country. I can't go out and fight for it, but if money will help to keep it free, that's where it will go." (Journal & Guide, 5/13/44)

Fert Dix, N.J.- Pvt. Mary E. Mason, Chicago, thought she wasn't doing enough for her country, so when the 5th War Loan Drive opened at Fort Dix, she went into Wrightstown, N. J. and received pledges for \$3,400 in War Bonds. Pvt. Mason, who says she has no special technique for selling bonds, has purchased over \$16,000 worth of bonds and has an Army Class B allotment for a \$25 War Bond each month. (Pittsburgh Courier 6/24/44)

Atlanta, Ga.- Mrs. Minnie Lee King purchased a \$1000 Bond to help her son, a sailor, at San Francisco and all others that are in the service "on to victory." (Atlanta Daily World 4/7/44)

Milwaukee, Wisc.- Price Collins, well-known citizen and veteran railroad man, has earned the distinction of being the first purchaser of a War Bond here. Following the opening of the 4th War Loan Drive he bought a \$1000 bond, thus duplicating his performance when the third drive started last fall. Says Collins: "May we all back the attack with all our strength, might and power, may the United Nations win the war this year, and may Almighty God who holds the destiny of man, direct and guide the minds of those who shall sit in the valley of decision around the peace table."

New York, N.Y.- Mrs. Mattie W. Stewart, a waitress in the officers' dining room of the Bowery Savings Bank, opened the 4th War Loan bond sales to banks with a sale of a quarter million dollars worth of bonds. Mrs. Stewart said to the officers of the bank that her son, Richard, was an army sergeant and for his sake she was working hard to promote bond sales.

VII. INDIVIDUALS

Camp Swift, Texas - Sterling Williams of Smithville, Texas, has purchased over \$1,900 worth of War Bonds since the beginning of this employment period at the camp. A civilian worker in one of the war-houses, he also helped to build the camp, and now helps to maintain it as well as the war effort with his bond buying, averaging a bond a month. (Journal & Guide 4/15/44)

Mary Williams, a Negro war worker in Chicago, planked down \$2,000 at a War Bond sales window the other day and told the salesman: "Don't bother about the change. Just give me bonds." Miss Williams was awarded \$3,201 by the Illinois Industrial Commission for the loss of a hand while saving the life of another woman worker in a war plant accident. She deposited \$1,100 toward the purchase of a house and then went to get her bonds. (OVI K-1022)

Los Angeles, Calif.- An elderly colored widow bought over \$15,000 in War Bonds. She has no sons and daughters to fight or to join the armed services, but she sold her home and used the entire proceeds in purchasing War Bonds. ("She is a great American and loves her country. She has been all over the world three times; in her declining days spent here she sits and tells of her travels.")

Washington, D.C.- "Victory Bows" have been placed in the lobbies of the Lincoln, Howard and Republic Theatres. Patrons in any of these theatres purchasing bonds will be allowed chances to go into the victory bowl equal to the units of \$25 in Bonds they buy. \$100 prize Bonds were donated by local business concerns.

Milwaukee, Wis.- Price Collins, 55, Negro janitor, officially opened the 6th War Loan in Milwaukee by purchasing the first Bond sold at campaign headquarters - a \$1000 Bond. Collins is proud of his record of having bought the first bond in the last four campaigns. He bought his first bond soon after Pearl Harbor. When he arrived at headquarters, Collins brought along a sheaf of bonds - 63 of them aggregating \$13,000 - just to prove to War Bond officials that "I'm not only buying 'em, but I'm hanging onto them."

Rock Island, Ill.- A veteran of World War I, Florida Anderson, is putting 80 percent of his income into War Bonds. When the 6th War Loan campaign opened on November 20, Anderson went to his bank and planked down his money for the purchase of three \$1,000 Bonds.

"It takes money to run a war," Anderson said. "The way we're doing things today convinces me that it is requiring more ammunition and supplies than ever before. I want to do my bit."

(Treasury Release 00)

INDIVIDUALS

VII.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 12, 1944 - During the 6th War Loan Drive J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, bought \$10,000 worth of War Bonds and says "I will probably buy more before the drive is over."

Baton Rouge, La. - Though confined to bed for more than a year, Pompey Squires, 80, retired farmer and grocer, signed on the dotted line twice at \$10,000 each time in War Bonds. "I am merely sick in bed," he said, "but our fighting men are worse off than I and certainly not as safe."

Squires sold his farm to Standard Oil of Louisiana to erect upon it the largest oil refinery in the world. (Section files, 8/9/44 - OCWTaylor).

VIII. INSURANCE

Representatives of the Treasury's War Finance Division were tendered two checks for \$200,000 each, covering purchases of War Bonds by the Atlanta Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., and the Universal Life Insurance Company, of Nashville, Tenn. (Pittsburgh Courier, 2/12/44)

North Carolina Mutual has been a heavy purchaser of War Bonds in every campaign staged by the Treasury Department. In the first campaign the company purchased \$100,000; second, \$235,000; third, \$300,000; fourth, \$500,000; fifth \$500,000.....Amount of Bonds purchased during 1944 - \$1,134,100, with total holdings in Government Bonds to date of \$2,920,400 (par value). (Palmetto Leader, 7/1/44).

The following insurance companies have invested a minimum of one million dollars in War Bonds: Supreme Camp, American Woodmen, \$1,200,172.51; North Carolina Mutual \$2,575,400; Atlanta Life \$2,862,500.

Insurance companies holding a minimum of \$500,000: Universal Life \$700,000; Supreme Liberty Life \$605,000; Metropolitan Funeral Association \$541,729; Domestic Life and Accident \$517,600.

Washington, D.C. (July 1944.) Negro banks and insurance companies have invested upwards of \$20,000,000 in War Bonds since the fall of 1941. (OWI W-1053)

IX. PROJECTS

Washington, D.C.-Students at Randall Junior High School, have subscribed \$2,000 of a self-made quota of \$4,000 which they hope will be their contribution to the \$2,000,000 bond drive being staged by the National Council of Negro Women to defray the cost of the SS Harriet Tubman, the first Liberty Ship to be named after a distinguished Negro woman. The SS Harriet Tubman was launched in South Portland, Maine, on June 3. (Wash. Tribune, 7/1/44).

Washington, D.C.- Surpassing their \$2,000,000 goal by \$1,452,000 the National Council of Negro Women announced last week that the SS Harriet Tubman has been liberated. ...A total of \$3,452,361.75 Bond purchases were credited to the drive. The National Negro Insurance Association subscribed to \$1,000,000 of this amount; North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. purchased \$500,000, etc. (Afro 9/9/44).

Chicago, Ill.- Victory Tea and War Bond party presented by the Women's Army for National Defense assisted in financing the building of a \$2,000,000 Liberty Ship in honor of the late Robert S. Abbot, editor and founder of the Chicago Defender.

Washington, D.C.- The Treasury Department sent a letter of Thanks to Bishop R. E. Wright, Jr., of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, on the outstanding success of a patriotic mass meeting and bond rally in Memphis, Tenn., under the auspices of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America. (Pittsburgh Courier, 2/12/44)

Prince Anne, Md.- The Princess Anne Training School, with 63 students in the armed services, put their War Bond and Stamp Drive over the top in their effort to raise \$1,200 for the purchase of an Army jeep. (Jnl. & Guide, 3,11,44)

Philadelphia, Pa.- Several Negro groups in Philadelphia worked in cooperation with the Philadelphia War Finance Committee in selling \$275,000 in War Bonds to finance the cost of a \$125,000 ambulance plane, and two \$75,000 Thunderbolt fighter-bombers, according to a report to the Treasury Department. (Palmetto Leader, 7/15/44).

New York, N.Y.- An outdoor War Bond show was held at Lewisohn Stadium July 4. It was sponsored by the Harlem-Riverside War Finance Committee, with a goal of \$2,000,000 in War Bond sales to defray the cost of the fourteenth Liberty Ship to be named in honor of a Negro (Bert Williams). (Afro, 7/8/44)

Washington, D.C.- The Army was presented with a brand new field ambulance, the gift of 76 Negro children who had to receive their school instruction at home or in district hospitals because of physical handicaps. They saved \$2,022 in War Bonds and Stamps, and earmarked this total for the purchase of the Ambulance. (OWI M-1018)

Washington D.C. - Cardoso High School pays homage to one of its graduates, a war hero. A jeep purchased by students with War Bonds and Stamps was christened by one of the school's prize Bond salesgirls, Jacqueline Jackson, in honor of Lt. Paul Graham Mitchell, who was graduated from Cardoso in 1937. (Trans. Release)

X. SCHOOLS

Washington, D.C.- Mary Lewis, a 15-year-old junior high school student, has put aside \$2,086 in War Bonds toward her twin objectives of becoming a school teacher and paying her way through college. Mary is a 7A grade student of Shaw Junior High School. Students, 1400 of them, marked Pearl Harbor Day with purchase of \$6,000 in Stamps. Another purchase of \$5,000 reported on June 5. (Pittsburgh Courier, 6/24/44)

Washington, D.C.- Gloria Brown, 15-year-old student at Garnett Patterson Junior High School, sold \$106,250 worth of War Bonds and Stamps during the 4th W.L. Drive.Gloria received a letter of commendation from the Treasury...A radio announcer gave her mention in one of his broadcasts, and the same was true of the capital's leading newspapers.

Monroe, N.C.- "Monroe Bond Day" was observed on February 8 at Winchester Avenue High School with a report of \$4,638.05 in War Savings Bonds and Stamps. (Jnl. & Guide, 2/19/44)

Washington, D.C.- Section 7A of Francis Junior High School won the Minute Man Flag for 90% participation in the War Savings Program. Also prepared an excellent scrapbook showing their activities in the Bond program.

Washington, D.C.- A total of \$2,059.90 was raised in the Bond Sale effort of the pupils Visiting Teacher Corps when they dedicated an Army Ambulance in the Freedmen's Hospital Annex Auditorium June 21. (Washington Tribune 7/1/44)

New Orleans, La.- Schools of New Orleans submitting their final report on the sale of bonds and stamps for the recent 4th War Loan, show that they have increased their sales by nearly 50%. Total sales reported \$64,560.70. (New Orleans Informer, 3/4/44)

Jacksonville, Fla.- A purchase of \$10,000 worth of War Bonds has been made for the Edward Waters College. The \$10,000 War Bond purchase represents a part of the accumulated surplus educational funds. (Jnl. & Guide, 2/19/44)

Baltimore, Md.-The 5B class of Elliott School, No. 104 initiated its 4th W.L. Drive with the sale of \$1,367 worth of Bonds and Stamps. (Balto. Afro, 2/5/44)

Washington, D.C. - Colored school children have invested close to a quarter million dollars in War Bonds and Stamps, according to a report from the office of A. Kiger Sovey, asst. supt., to the Treasury Department this week. Elementary schools \$164,268.40; Junior and Senior Highs and Vocational \$49,665.95 as of June 30, 1944. ...Combined total of \$213,934.35 is enough money to pay the cost of a medium bomber, a light tank, forty jeeps, and about a dozen "blockbuster" bombs. (Wash. Afro 7/15/44)

D-Day reaction at Shaw Junior High School in Washington, D.C. - Students purchased extra war saving stamps as a tribute to the Allied Forces. The students purchased \$11,000 worth of stamps since the start of the school year. (Treasury Release)

Knoxville, Tenn.- To date we (Knoxville College) have purchased \$2,000 in War Bonds and Stamps. (3/2/44)

X. SCHOOLS

Rock Castle, Va.- The Cadet Corps of the St. Emma Military Academy has just presented the Government with 11 jeeps in the Schools-at-War Program. The students at this boarding high school, representing 28 States of the Union, purchased Bonds and War Stamps regularly - to win the award of the "Minute Man" Flag. (Palmetto Leader, 2/26/44)

Monroe, M. C. - Winchester Avenue High School has been awarded two citations certificates by the U. S. Treasury Department for services rendered in the "Schools at War" program in buying War Bonds and Stamps. Sales enabled the purchase of one motorcycle and one triple threat. (Jnl. & Guide 1/29/44)

Washington, D.C.- Thrift clubs are being organized in the elementary schools of the city to encourage thrift among the children. The purpose of the clubs is to have the children buy War Stamps and Bonds to aid in the early victory of the war. Each member of the clubs pledge to buy a certain number of Stamps each week. To the club that buys the largest number of Stamps each week will go the "Tribune Award."

Clubs have been organized in the following schools: Burrville, Smothers, Lovejoy, Logan, Garfield, Van Ness, Giddings, Anthony Bowen, George Bell, Twining, Cook, Morse, Crumwell, Garfield, and Stevens. Phillips-Wormley, Briggs-Montgomery, Sumner-McGruder, Morgan-Wilson, Mott, Bruce, and Monroe are to get started this week...

This project has been hailed as one of the most worthy that have been put forth to encourage thrift among children of the city. (Wash. Trib., 10/28/44)

Chicago, Illinois - Single-handed, Bernice Anthony, student at the Oakland High School, sold \$24,925 worth of War Bonds during the 6th War Loan Campaign. (Treasury Release, 12/5/44)

New Orleans, La. - St. Mark rural school, East Baton Rouge parish, with an enrollment of 51 Negro children, sold \$18,350 in War Bonds during the Sixth War Loan Drive. (Times-Picayune, 12/19/44).

Concord, N.C.- "The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes has purchased to date \$9,000 worth of War Bonds." (Section files, 8/29/44 - LSCenart).

New Orleans, La.- During the 6th War Loan Drive the Negro public, private and parochial schools purchased War Bonds and Stamps in the amount of \$101,541.20. (OGWTaylor) 12/22/44

XI. WAR BOND SAVING CLUBS

Chicago, Ill.- Officials of the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce and State Treasury officials have set in motion plans to establish War Bond Saving Clubs in a gigantic citywide effort to stimulate War Bond sales. The immediate objective of the club is the promotion of the purchase and holding of War Bonds by as many persons as possible. (Chicago Bee, 12/17/44).

Washington, D.C.- Thrift clubs are being organized in the elementary schools of the city to encourage thrift among the children. The purpose of the clubs is to have the children buy War Stamps and Bonds to aid in the early victory of the war. Each member of the clubs pledge to buy a certain number of Stamps each week. To the club that buys the largest number of Stamps each week will go the "Tribune Award."

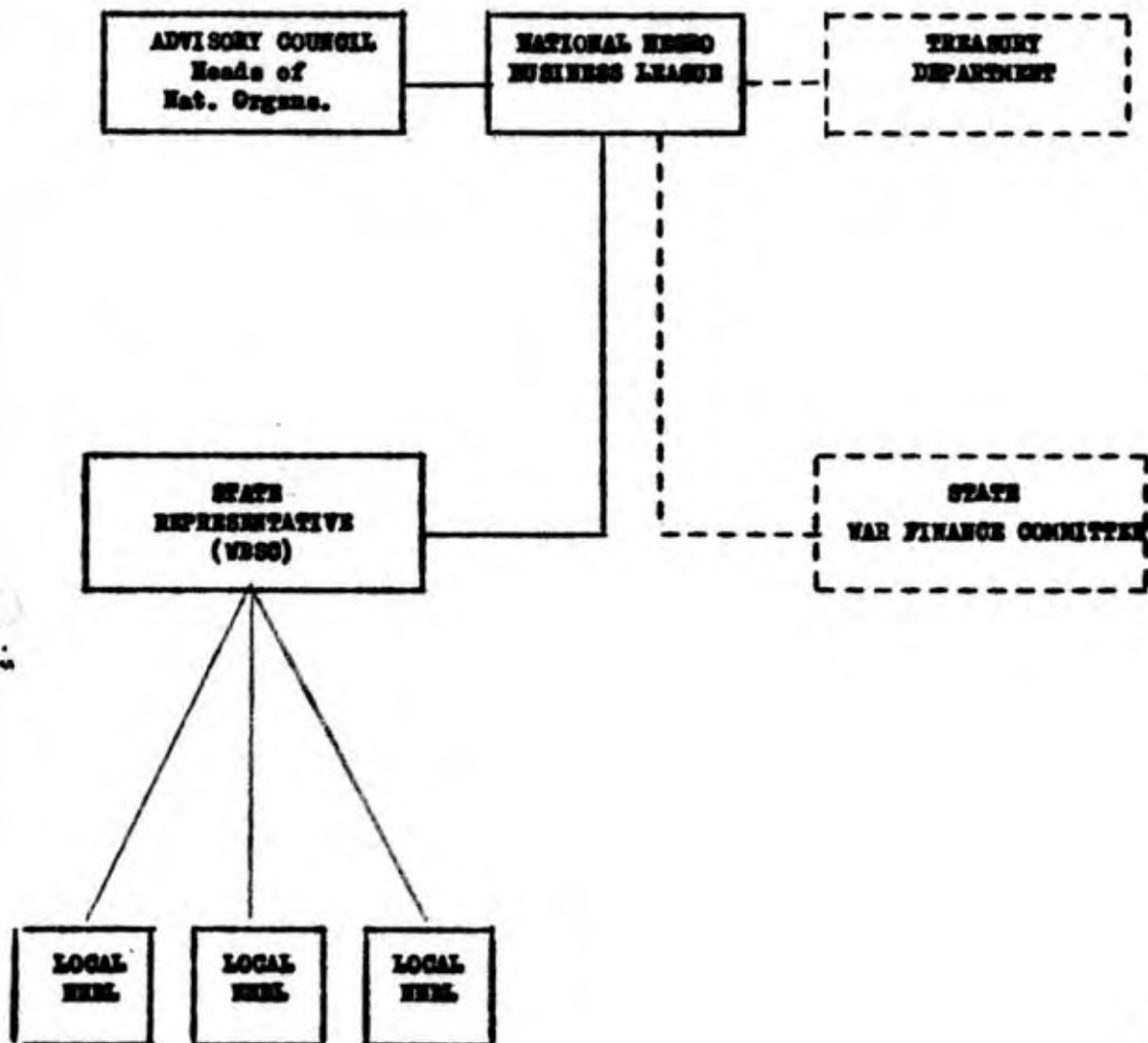
Clubs have been organized in the following schools: Burrville, Mothers, Lovejoy, Logan, Garfield, Van Ness, Giddings, Anthony Bowen, George Bell, Twining, Cook, Morse, Grummell, Garfield, and Stevens. Phillips-Worley, Briggs-Montgomery, Sumner-McGruder, Morgan-Wilson, Kott, Bruce, and Monroe are to get started this week.

This project has been hailed as one of the most worthy that have been put forth to encourage thrift among children of the city. (Washington Tribune, 10/28/44.)

Memphis, Tenn.- An incomplete report from the National Chairman of the War Bond Saving Clubs Organizing Committee shows that during the year 265 Clubs have been organized, with a total membership of 9,021, and a total of \$2,292,808.50 in War Bonds deposited and recorded. Representatives have been appointed in 25 States to aid in this program.

The most outstanding job was done in Mississippi, where 190 WBSOs were organized, with a total of 7,152 members and War Bond deposits totaling \$1,657,200. (p. 60-M)

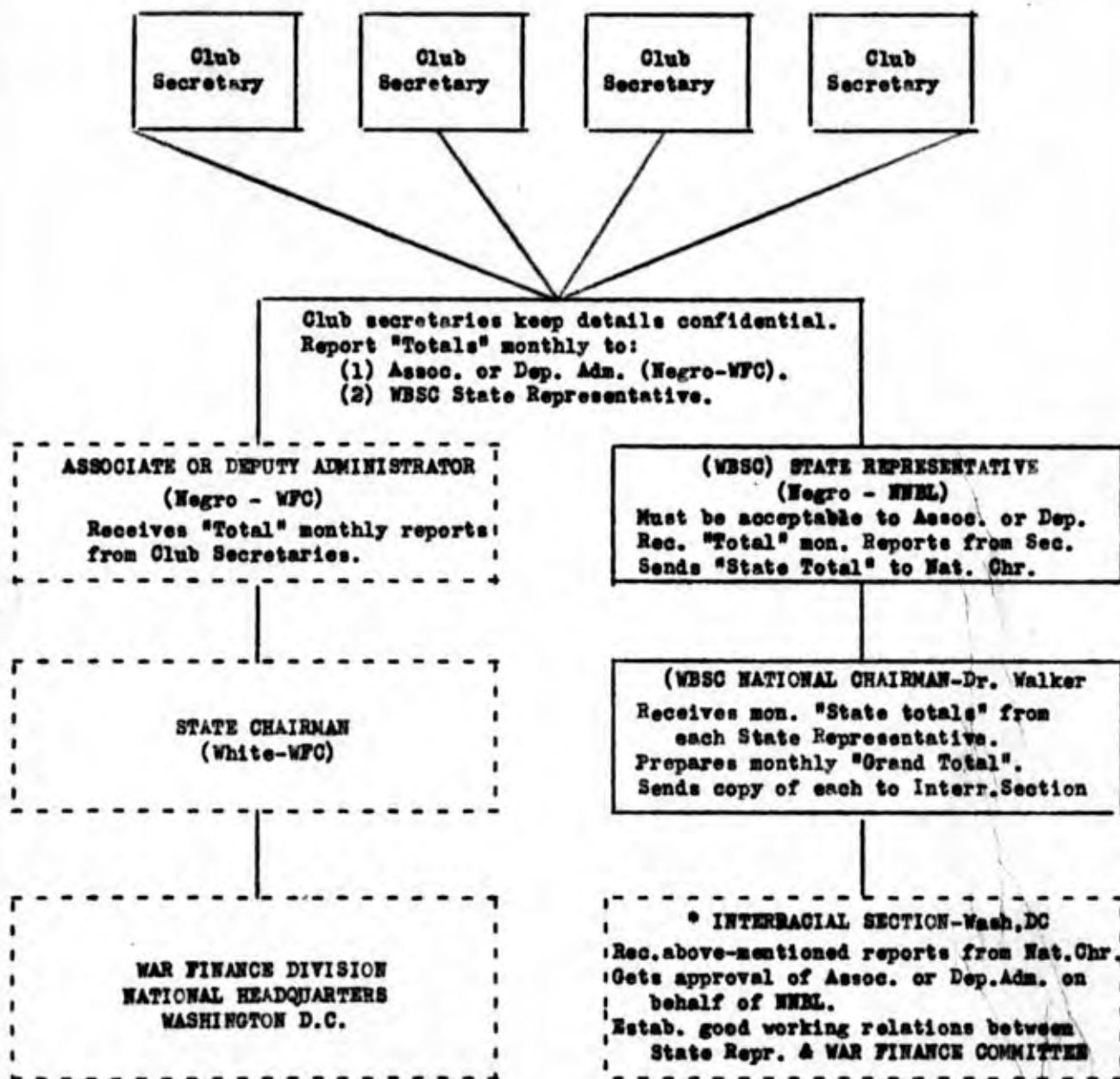
WAR BOND SAVING CLUBS PLAN
Of Organization



WAR BOND SAVING CLUBS
REPORT ROUTING
OFFICE FUNCTIONS

78.

117



* Members of the Interracial Section should not attend or address meetings on any War Bond activities without the prior consent of the State Chairman or Executive Manager.

XII. WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

The Florida State Federation of Negro Women took an active part in the 4th War Loan Drive...The Federation itself made an investment of \$1,000; total sales traceable to the activities of these women amounted to \$385,000.

The Colored Women's Division of the 4th W.L.D. in Memphis, Tenn., sold over \$52,000 worth of Bonds.

Mrs. Julia C. Calloway, representing the Grand United Order of Tents of the Southern District, purchases a \$10,000 War Bond to help boost the 5th W.L.D. (Wash. Afro 7/15/44)

Chicago, Ill.- Victory Tea and War Bond party presented by the Women's Army for National Defense assisted in financing the building of a \$2,000,000 Liberty ship in honor of the late Robert S. Abbot, editor and founder of the Chicago Defender.

Washington, D. C. - Surpassing their \$2,000,000 goal by \$1,452,000 the National Council of Negro Women announced the liberation of the SS Harriet Tubman. A total of \$3,452,361.75 Bond purchases were credited to the drive. The National Negro Insurance Assn. subscribed to \$1,000,000 of this amount; North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. purchases \$500,000, etc. (Afro 9/9/44)

Chicago, Ill.- Plans for a Christmas War Bond Party by the Chicago Beauticians will include a beautiful hair style show with stars of stage, screen and radio participating in the program. Volunteer workers of the Service Men's Center No. 3 will act as hostesses on this occasion and beauticians will exchange Christmas gifts of War Bonds and stamps from a beautiful Christmas tree erected especially for this purpose. (Treasury Release 12/11/44).

Berkeley, Calif.- Between the months of January and October, 1944, the Women's Ambulance and Defense Corps of Berkeley sold War Bonds in the amount of \$56,899.25. (Report Nov. 27, 1944).

Birmingham, Ala.- The Beautician's Volunteer Corps of Birmingham are buying and selling War Bonds in order to pay tribute to the memory of the late Madame C. J. Walker. The unit raised \$48,350 in a special drive that ended November 15 and plans to intensify its efforts during the Sixth War Loan Drive. Among the sales made was one of \$10,000, one of \$5,000, and 27 of \$1,000 denomination. (OWI Release N-1247).

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

The Washington branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees sold over \$10,000 worth of War Bonds at a "free" War Bond dance held at Turner's Arena. Guests were not required to buy either bonds or stamps for admission but rather they were put on the honor system to purchase them. (Washington Post, 4/8/44)

NFA (New Farmers of America) chapters and individuals bought \$279,545 in War Bonds and Stamps. The organization has 26,200 members and 840 chapters.

Baltimore, Md.- Immanuel Christian Church purchased \$15,000 in Bonds during the 5th W. L. Drive.

Baltimore, Md.- The Afro-American has sold \$29,915 in Bonds and Stamps, according to a statement from George B. Murphy, editor of that journal.

Washington, D. C. - Primes Prude of Everson, W. Va., has been named the country's champion coal miner, having just rounded out 60 years in the mines. He plans to retire with his War Bonds when the Third American war is over. He possesses more than \$2,000 in War Bonds. "While the war lasts I work to buy bonds; today I loaded 13 tons of coal. When the war is over I sets me down an rests", he told his employers. (Palmetto Leader, 7/15/44)

The Nehi corporation of Columbus, Ga., and the Royal Crown Cola bottlers are making available to the United States Treasury the full-time services of S.J. Phillips. Mr. Phillips has made a study of facts on Negro patriotism; pictures of Negroes in the war and war activities. He will help local war loan committees secure more Negro purchasers of the 5th W. L. bonds. During the 4th W. L. drive, Mr. Phillips organized Negro newspapers and business organizations to sell more bonds. (Ohio State News, 7/8/44)

Patriotic Baltimoreans turned out en masse for the War Bond Rally at the Royal Theatre, contributing \$25,000 to the 5th W.L. Drive. The war bond rally management showed good sense in selecting "There's something about a soldier" as the picture to be shown. Just the glimpse of the colored officer candidate made the bond buyers feel justified in the bond purchases and inspired them to buy more. (Balto. Afro 7/15/44)

Columbia, S.C.- Jim Kearse, Negro convict, a life-terminer for murder, was presented with nine war bonds bought by him during the various War Bond campaigns. (Palmetto Leader, 2/19/44)

...The Board of Directors of the NAACP on June 12 invested \$40,000 additional of trust funds in War Bonds. "We urge all Negro organizations and individuals to invest to the limit in democracy while they work to make that democracy real for all, irrespective of race, creed, color or national origin." (OWI - N 1028)

Chicago, Ill.- Dining car employees purchased out of their back pay. The Women's Committee called at the homes of each waiter who received back pay and sold \$525 worth of Bonds. The union is making an all-out effort. Total sales by union \$24,000. (4/24/44)

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

Personal endorsements of the Fifth War Loan Drive were received by the Treasury Department from distinguished Negro leaders - Walter White, NAACP; Justice Francis B. Rivers of the New York City Court; Bishop James A. Bray of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior Secretary for Colored Work for the National YMCA Council; Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University; C.C. Spaulding, chairman of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co., and Robert R. Taylor, member of the Chicago Housing Authority. (Treasury Release H-1028)

The following ad appeared in a New York newspaper: "Colored girl, war bond worker, will cook and serve dinner any Sunday for anyone who will buy or pledge \$1,000 up in War Bonds, Box 2424, Times-Union."

Washington, D.C.- "Victory Bowls" have been placed in the lobbies of the Lincoln, Howard and Republic Theatres. Patrons in any of these theatres purchasing Bonds will be allowed chances to go into the Victory Bowl equal to the units of \$25 Bonds they buy. \$100 prize Bonds were donated by local business concerns. Drawing to take place at the close of the drive. (Treasury Release "G", 11/29/44)

Washington, D.C.- The New Farmers of America, with a membership of 26,200 Negro boys, sold during the year \$279,545 in War Bonds and Stamps. (FSA Report).

XIV. AWARDS AND PRIZES

Section 7A of Francis Junior High School, Washington, D.C., won the Minute Man Schools-at-War Flag for 90% participation in the War Savings program.

A Doll Show was featured at School No. 136 (Baltimore) in which War Stamps served as prizes. (Balto Afro 2/5/44)

Washington, D.C.- Seven of the mothers who gave birth to 1,975 babies, one set of triplets, during 1943 in Freedmen's Hospital, drew lucky numbers on National Hospital Day and won War Bonds and Stamps totaling \$75, as well as made plans for a second "Annual Alumni Reunion" on Hospital Day in 1945.

Birmingham, Ala.- A \$25 War Bond was given as first prize in the typewriting contest; War Stamps were given for the second prize. (News-Age Herald, 4/16/44)

Washington, D.C.- Leo Marshall Bryant, Jr., 6-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bryant, proved to be the most popular baby in a recent baby contest sponsored by the Washington Business & Professional Women's League. The infant received a \$25 War Bond as first prize winner.

Washington, D.C.- Little Miss Vernetta O. Williams, 5, won the \$25 War Bond raffled off by Club Thirty. (Wash. Tribune, 2/23/44)

Newport News, Va.- A local laundry owner and operator, Charles F. Garner, revealed a unique plan whereby absenteeism is being kept at a minimum by weekly awards of War Bonds to employees for reporting to work on time. Each week the names of every employee who has worked the full week previously and who has signed in on time for all six days, are placed in capsules and a drawing is held. The winning name receives a \$25 War Bond. So far some \$675 in War Bonds has been distributed among the employees.

Pittsburgh, Pa.- As part of its campaign to raise funds for the work of the Citizens' Coordinating Committee, the finance committee of that group held a drawing for three War Bonds. (Pittsburgh Courier 6/24/44)

Washington, D.C.- Mrs. Anna Lamont presented her daughter, Florence, a recent graduate of Brown Junior High School, \$1,000 in War Bonds. (Wash. Afro 7/15/44)

The Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches will present the Edward L. Bernay's award (in 1945) to the person whose work toward the removal of racial tensions and conflicts has been most outstanding. The achievement must be of national significance and a distinct contribution to better race relations. \$1,000 War Bond is the award. (Ohio State News 7/15/44)

Washington, D.C.- A \$50 War Bond was given to the person holding the lucky number at a dance given at the Lincoln Colonnade by the Willing Workers of the Sympathetic Union. (Wash. Tribune 6/24/44)

Washington, D.C.- Silas Goodall, who works in the reproduction branch of the AGO, came in for a cash award of \$100. He showed AGO how to save \$5000 worth of their employees' time by simply having War Bonds delivered to their desks without taking workers away from their tasks. (Wash. Tribune 7/1/44)

XIV. AWARDS AND PRIZES

Capt. James T. Wiley of the 99th Pursuit Squadron was welcomed home by residents of Pittsburgh. The celebration was a feature of the 5th W.L. Drive in the Smoky City, and was sponsored jointly by the Pittsburgh Courier and the Citizens War Bond Committee. Many bonds were sold. Capt. Wiley received from Mrs. Jessie Vann, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Courier, a \$500 Bond as a gift of the Citizens Committee. (OWI - M-1033)

For a year prior to his induction, Lonnie Simmons' orchestra played from the stage of the Garrick Lounge in Chicago. During this time the band took part in numerous bond rallies and was cited by the Treasury Department for the part it played in a program which netted \$100,000 in War Bonds at the Aragon Ballroom. (OWI M-895)

Rock Castle, Va.- The Cadet Corps of the St. Emma Military Academy has just presented the Government with 11 jeeps in the Schools-at-War Program. The students at this boarding high school, representing 28 States of the Union, purchased Bonds and War Stamps regularly - to win the award of the "Minute Man" Flag. (Palmetto Leader, 2/26/44)

Monroe, N.C.- Winchester Avenue High School has been awarded two citations certificates by the U. S. Treasury Department for services rendered in the "Schools-at-War" program in buying War Bonds and Stamps. Sales enabled the purchase of one motorcycle and one triple threat. (Jnl & Guide 1/29/44)

Washington, D.C.- The Treasury Department sent a letter of thanks to Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, on the outstanding success of a patriotic mass meeting and bond rally in Memphis, Tenn., under the auspices of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America. (Pittsburgh Courier, 2/12/44)

"For patriotic cooperation - citations have also been awarded to the following:

- A. Improved Order of Samaritans, Athens, Ga.
- B. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary, National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn.
- C. Bishop James A. Bray (posthumous), Chicago, Ill.
- D. Father Divine, New York City
- E. Dr. Joseph E. Walker, National Chairman, War Bond Saving Clubs Organizing Committee, Memphis, Tenn.
- F. Harlan W. Carter, Bureau of Engraving, Washington, D. C.

Los Angeles, Calif.- "The Festive Overture," a new work by William Grant Still, won for him a \$1000 War Bond in nationwide competition, for writing a jubilee overture celebrating the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra's 50th anniversary. The three judges voted unanimously for his composition which was among the 38 entered. (Afro, 12/30/44).

Washington, D. C.- A crochet bag was won by Miss Beatrice Eady as a prize for the largest purchase of War Bonds (\$3400) at a December rally among the employees of the Census Department. (Afro 1/6/45)

Bristol, Va.- Six young people (two colored) won top prizes in a contest on the subject of "Why I Buy Bonds." Their prizes included a trip to Washington, D.C. to attend the inauguration.

RECAPITULATION - Interracial Section

	<u>Page</u>
Addresses made - 174	.2
Circular letters prepared - (15)	.2
Citations - (6)	.5
Distributions	.3
Aviator poster - (200,000)	
Baby poster - (170,000)	
War Bond Saving Pamphlets - (120,000)	
Magazine articles prepared - (6)	.1
Mailing lists - (26) - 4,587 names, including national	.3
organizations	
Miscellaneous documents - (3)	.2
Personnel - (38)	.6
Press releases - (6)	.1
Rallies, Conferences, Meetings attended - 702	.2
Speeches prepared - (4)	.1
Travel Data	
Cities visited - 258	59
Total days in field - 705 3/4	59
Travel cost - \$4,783.47	59
War Bond Saving Clubs Organized - 255	.60-H
Amount of Bonds - \$2,394,803.30	
Outstanding State - Mississippi	
Memberships - 9,021	
War Bond Record of Section	.5
13% of monthly payroll; 100% employee participation	
505% above quota in Sixth War Loan Drive	

H I G H L I G H T S O F 1 9 4 4 (from the press and other sources)

BOND PURCHASES OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS OR MORE	Amount	Page
Payroll Savings Estimate (Negro wage-earners) . . .	\$810,000,000	61
New York City - Beau Jack - Bob Montgomery fight (8/4)	35,000,000	64
Selma, Ala. - National Baptist Convention (8/29) . . .	10,000,000	68
Columbia, S.C. - Richmond County WFO (2/19)	6,850,000	67
Chicago, Ill. - WFO (O.U. Turpin) 12/4	19,000,000 plus	60-6
Durham, N.C. - N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Co. (12/15) . . .	4,575,400	60-9
Washington, D.C. - SS Harriet Tubman report (8/1) . . .	3,452,361	73
Atlanta, Ga. - Atlanta Life Insurance Co. (5/21)	2,862,800	72
Chicago, Ill. - War Loan Dinners, WFO	2,646,037	67
New Orleans, La. - Negro WFO (O.G.W. Taylor) 12/10 . . .	2,421,552	60-11
Tuskegee, Ala. - Negro WFO (Harry Simms) 9/16	2,322,638	60-8
Memphis, Tenn. - War Bond Saving Clubs (JN Walker) . . .	2,294,803	60-11
Washington, D.C. - Industrial Bank (11/28)	2,000,000	68
Philadelphia, Pa. - Citizens Bank, Maj. R.R. Wright (3/11)	1,500,000	68
Phila., Pa. - Todd Duncan with Philadelphia Orchestra . .	1,500,000	64
Birmingham, Ala. - Bond Rally (3/15)	1,235,000	30
Denver, Colo. - American Woodmen Ins. Co. (5/21)	1,200,172	72
Detroit, Mich. - Mass meeting (2/2)	1,000,000	8
BOND PURCHASES OF \$500,000 OR MORE		
Buffalo, N.Y. - War Loan Drive, WFO (5/21)	809,480	45
Memphis, Tenn. - Universal Life Ins. Co. (5/21)	700,000	72
Washington, D.C. - Afro American Newsboys	670,822	66
Chicago, Ill. - Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co. (5/21) . . .	605,000	72
New Orleans, La. - Negro WFO (3/11)	558,530	67
Chicago, Ill. - Metropolitan Funeral Assn. (5/21)	541,729	72
Louisville, Ky. - Domestic Life Ins. Co. (5/21)	517,600	72
BOND PURCHASES OF \$100,000 OR MORE		
Memphis, Tenn. - Mass meeting (1/23)	400,000	7
Florida State Federation Negro Women	385,000	79
Newark, N.J. - Ford Edgewater Plant (6/15)	334,000	51
Philadelphia, Pa. - WFO Report (7/15)	275,000	73
Detroit, Mich. - Tinken Axle Co. (6/10)	240,000	12
Washington, D.C. - Negro schools (7/15)	213,934	74
Jacksonville, Fla. - Negro WFO (1/30)	200,000	29
St. Louis, Mo. - WFO Report, JN Freeman (1/13/45)	182,780	
New Farmers of America (FSA Report)	379,545	81

HIGHLIGHTS (Cont.)

BOND PURCHASES OF \$100,000 OR MORE (Cont.)

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Page</u>
Marshall, Tex.- Harrison County Negro WFO (2/26)	\$180,000	67
Baltimore, Md.- Bond Rally (4/23)	150,000	23
Muskegon, Mich.- Lackey Foundry Co. (6/15)	140,000	12
Montgomery, Ala.- USO Rally (2/12)	137,000	8
Muskegon, Mich.- Campbell, Wymant & Cannon (6/15)	128,000	12
Tuskegee, Ala.- Air Base (2/15)	125,000	30
Norfolk, Va.- War Bond Committee (2/26)	120,000	67
Birmingham, Ala.- Dinner Party (12/17)	112,250	67
Washington, D.C.- Gloria Brown, age 15 (7/8)	106,250	66
Durham, N.C.- Bond Rally and Show (7/6)	105,475	44
Baltimore, Md.- Negro Participation Division (7/14)	102,075	67
New Orleans, La.- Negro Schools (12/22)	101,541	75
Chicago, Ill.- Lennie Simmons' entertainers	100,000	83
Benton Harbor, Mich.- Central High School (6/16)	100,000	12
White Plains, N.Y.- Bond Rally (5/29)	100,000	11
Jasper, Ala.- War Bond Meeting (2/15)	100,000	8
Tuscaloosa, Ala.- War Finance Parade (2/14)	100,000	8

OUTSTANDING EVENTS

Four War Bond songs were approved by the U. S. Treasury Department for use during the Sixth War Loan Drive. Of these four, two were submitted by Andy Razaf, Negro composer and lyricist. (p.4)

Dr. Hall Johnson submitted a song titled, "Buy a Bond Today." Although too late for use in the 6th War Loan Drive, it will be used for the interim period between drives.

"The Festive Overture," a new work by William Grant Still, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, won for him a \$1000 War Bond. (p.83)

An elderly colored widow, with no sons or daughters to fight or join the armed services, sold her home and used the entire proceeds for the purchase of War Bonds, - \$15,000. (p.70)

Gloria Brown, 15, air raid messenger, sold \$106,250 in War Bonds during the 4th War Loan Drive. (p.66)

Thrift clubs are being organized in the elementary schools of Washington, D.C., to encourage thrift among the children. The purpose is to have the children buy War Stamps and Bonds to aid in early victory of the war. (p.75)

The honor of being the first 6th War Loan worker to receive a commission as second lieutenant in the Blue Star Brigade went to a colored woman, Mrs. O'Della Davis. (Ithaca Jnl., 11/24/44)

St. Mark rural school, New Orleans, La., 51 pupils. \$18,350 Bond sales. (p.75)

Six Virginia high school students (two Negro) won prizes during 6th War Loan Drive, including trip to Inauguration, in Washington, D.C.

War Finance Division's Interracial Section War Bond record. (p.5)

HIGHLIGHTS (Cont.)

OUTSTANDING EVENTS

Columbia, S.C.- Jim Kearse, convict, life-termer for murder, was presented with nine War Bonds bought by him during the various War Bond campaigns. (p.80)

New York City - The following ad appeared in a New York newspaper: "Colored girl, War Bond worker, will cook and serve dinner any Sunday for anyone who will buy or pledge \$1,000 up in War Bonds, Box 2424, Times-Union." (p.81)

Washington, D. C.- Silas Goodall was the recipient of a \$100 award. He showed the ABO how to save \$5,000 worth of their employees' time by simply having War Bonds delivered to their desks without taking workers away from their tasks. (p.82)

A special Radio Show was produced, adapted and broadcast by Duke Ellington and his organization for the 6th War Loan Drive. (p.4)

Section 7A of Francis Junior High School, Washington, D. C., won the Minute Man Flag for 90% participation in the Schools-at-War program. (p.74)

Monroe, N. C.- Winchester Avenue High School has been awarded two citations by the U. S. Treasury Department for services rendered in the Schools-at-War program in buying War Bonds and Stamps. (p.83)

UNIQUE PROMOTIONS

Gab Calloway has composed the first War Bond song in jive, titled "Rackin' 'em Back," combining jive talk lyrics with melody. The song, composed at the request of Secretary Morgenthau, urges bondholders to "stache your Bonds away" which means "hide your Bonds for safekeeping." (p.64)

Chicago, Ill.- A Christmas War Bond Party by the Chicago Beauticians included a hair style show with stars of stage, screen and radio participating. The beauticians exchanged Christmas gifts of War Bonds and Stamps from a beautiful Christmas tree erected especially for this purpose. (p.79)

Washington, D. C.- "Victory Bowls" were placed in the lobbies of the Lichtman Theatres. Patrons in any of these theatres purchasing War Bonds had chances at the Victory Bowl equal to the units of \$25 Bonds purchased. Several \$100 Bond prizes were donated by local business concerns for this purpose. (p.81)

By appeals to doctors, nurses and visitors, 76 crippled children sold \$2,022 in War Bonds and Stamps for the purchase of an Army ambulance. (Schools-at-War, Feb. 1945)

HIGHLIGHTS (Cont.)

UNIQUE PROMOTIONS

Newport News, Va.- A local laundry owner and operator is keeping absenteeism at a minimum by weekly awards of War Bonds to employees for reporting to work on time. Each week the names of every employee who has worked the full week previously and who has signed in on time for all six days, are placed in capsules and a drawing is held. The winning name receives a \$25 War Bond. (p.82)

The Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches presents each year the Edward L. Bernay Award to the person whose work toward the removal of racial tensions and conflicts has been most outstanding. The award is \$1,000 War Bond. (p.82)

The INTERRACIAL SECTION is proud of the contribution that is being made by colored Americans - on the "Bond front" as well as on the battlefield - and is deeply grateful to all who had a part in making this report possible.

By MBSeldman, Treasury's War Finance Division, Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1944.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON

24 JAN 1945

Dear Henry:

Your letter of January 2nd is much appreciated and I have had it brought to the attention of cognizant authorities so that they would know of your kind offer and make requests for assistance from your promotional organization in the event it is considered necessary.

If the services of your organization are needed, no doubt the Chief of the Incentive Division, Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, USN, will be in touch with your Department.

In the meantime, I suggest you have your War Bond people get in touch with Admiral Woodward to apprise him of the services at your disposal.

Sincerely,

James Forrestal

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

January 24, 1945

Dear Henry:

I thought you might be interested in seeing a copy of a telegram I received from Dr. Herman W. Johnson of Houston, Texas, and also a copy of my answer.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Henry

The Honorable Henry A. Wallace,
Wardman Park,
Washington, D.C.

January 23, 1945.

Dear Sir:

I am acknowledging receipt of a telegram dated January 22 with your name appended. The telegram reads as follows:

"Would you as fiscal agent of our Government appoint Wallace as Chairman of the RFC with the billions involved? Does his business experience warrant such appointment? Further purchase of Government securities awaits your reply."

The last sentence of this message, I think, particularly deserves attention.

It has been one of the saddest experiences of my life to receive letters and telegrams like this from time to time during this war. Typically they express the attitude that because someone in official life has done something of which the writer disapproves, the writer is not going to help any more with the war effort. He is going to let the rest of the 135 million people of America fight along by themselves as best they can. It is the sort of thing we used to call "the baby act" when I was a boy.

The only comforting thought about such messages is that the writers don't really mean them, but only express the anger of a moment.

If you really in good faith want my opinion of Henry Wallace's ability to discharge competently the duties of the position to which the President has appointed him I will give it to you. He is a supremely loyal public servant, able and devoted, and he is well qualified

- 2 -

to direct the work of the Department of Commerce and of the lending agencies attached to it. He will administer them with his purpose concentrated on the public interest. Of that there need be no doubt.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. Herman W. Johnson

Houston, Texas

HEG/mah



CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

1801

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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

HSA405 NL PD=HOUSTON TEX 22

THE HON HENRY MORGANTHAU=

SECY US TREASURY WASHDC=

1945 JAN 22 PM 10 45

WOULD YOU AS FISCAL AGENT OF OUR GOVERNMENT APPOINT WALLACE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE RFC WITH THE BILLIONS INVOLVED? DOES HIS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE WARRANT SUCH APPOINTMENT? FURTHER PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AWAITS YOUR REPLY S INCERELY
YOURS=

HERMAN W JOHNSON MD=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

JAN 24 1945

Dear Mr. Byrnes:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 13, 1945, having reference to the declining stock pile of coal available and pointing out the necessity for keeping temperatures below 68 degrees in buildings heated by the Treasury Department.

In compliance with your request, the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings has been instructed to regulate temperatures so that they will not exceed 68 degrees.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Honorable James F. Byrnes,
Director,
Office of War Mobilization
and Reconversion,
Washington, D. C.

CSB/mhg
1-23-45

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

January 13, 1945.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Secretary of the Interior has reported to the President that we must reduce our coal consumption in 1945 by approximately 25 million tons. He has pointed out that a stockpile of 77 million tons which was available on April 1, 1943, will be reduced to approximately 40 million tons by April 1, 1945. This stockpile will be inadequate to assure proper distribution.

I have asked the War Production Board to prohibit the use of electricity obtained from coal in all outdoor advertising, ornamental and display lighting. I have also asked the Director of Defense Transportation to eliminate special and excursion trains and increases in normal schedules to resort areas.

The savings from these measures will make up only a small part of the 25 million tons. Therefore, a substantial reduction in space heating is also necessary. I have appealed to the management of all public buildings, hotels, apartments, stores, and other establishments to take immediate measures to keep maximum temperatures below 68 degrees. I hope that the response to this appeal will prevent the necessity for rationing with the administrative burden which it would entail.

The President has emphasized the importance of government agencies responsible for the heating of buildings setting an example in compliance. With his approval, therefore, I wish to ask you to issue instructions to insure compliance in the buildings under your control.

Sincerely yours,

August B. Gurnea
Director.

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Date Jan. 16, 1945

TO Mr. Charles S. Bell, Administrative Assistant
to the Secretary
FROM Mr. Edward E. Berney

In a hurried checkup I have learned that the Superintendent, Treasury Buildings, heats:

Main Treasury Building
Annex 1
Belasco Theatre

and provides steam for a part of the White House, the Wilkins Building, and the leased building at 1510 H Street, N. W.

All commercial buildings are heated by the Public Buildings Administration or through the owners of the leased premises where we are occupying space.

Director Hall advised me that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and all of the buildings in that vicinity are heated from the central heating plant which is not under the control of the Treasury Department. The boilers formerly used to heat the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were dismantled sometime ago.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Edward E. Berney", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is cursive and fluid.

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

1/16/45

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

(Zell)

TELEPHONE 308

CHARLES S. BELL

ROOM 205

25

January 24, 1945.

Dear Mr. Bowles:

Thank you for your letter of January 18, which encloses the booklet, "The Story of Wartime Rationing". This seems to me one of the best things of its type that I have seen in print, and I have been interested in going through every page of the booklet. I appreciate your thought in seeing that I had a copy.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Honorable Chester Bowles,
Administrator, Office of
Price Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

GEF/dbs

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C

January 18, 1945

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

138
House

Reg 1.
126
4/72
50
11

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

Dear Mr. Morgenthau:

I think you will be interested in the attached presentation on rationing. It outlines some of the problems which confront us and the methods we are employing to meet them.

I hope you can find time to run through it.

With my best regards.

Sincerely,

Chester Bowles

Chester Bowles
Administrator

Attachment

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1945
U.S. MAIL
10 34
OFFICE

INT-B 219(1-45)

THE STORY OF WARTIME RATIONING



OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
CHESTER BOWLES, ADMINISTRATOR

EVERY AMERICAN

will gladly put aside his own convenience... sacrifice his welfare... to help bring the war to a successful end... at the earliest possible date.

BUT...

All of us want to know the *reasons* for the actions our government takes and the *reasons* for the part assigned to us in this total war.

THIS STORY

of wartime rationing is offered so that all Americans may know.....

WHY we Ration

WHEN we Ration

HOW we Ration

WHAT we Ration

WHY DO WE RATION ?

4

WAR CREATES SHORTAGES

- Essential imports are reduced or cut off.
- Factories that made peacetime goods are converted to production of war materials.
- Food and Fibre, once in plentiful supply, must be shared with our fighting men and with our allies.
- Supplies of civilian goods diminish as war production goes up -

FOR EXAMPLE . . .

5

TO FIGHT THE WAR

These Steps Were Necessary:

1 We had to stop making cars, radios, refrigerators and washing machines, for civilians, in order to make more guns, tanks and planes.



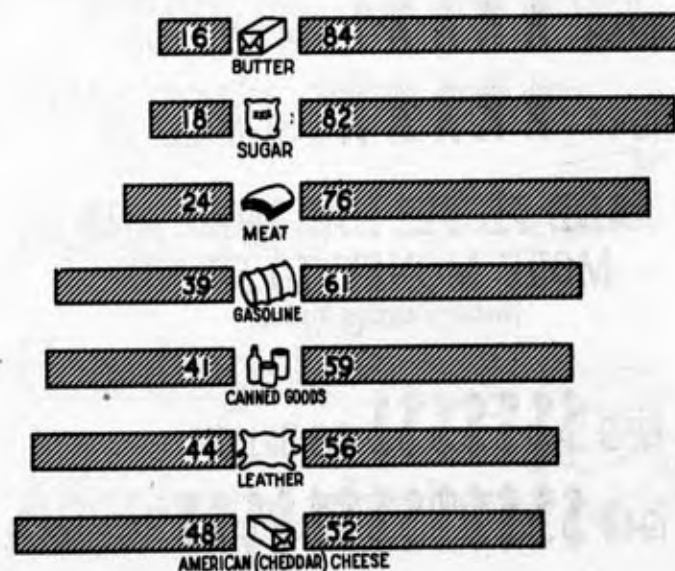
2 We had to make more shoes, tires, trucks, produce more meat, dairy products and canned foods; produce more oil, refine more gasoline to supply our military as well as civilian needs.



To Supply Our Armies, Our Civilians and to Aid Our Allies, the Government Allocated in 1944:

PERCENT
TO MILITARY AND
OTHER USES

PERCENT
TO
CIVILIANS



While Military Needs Were Cutting
Deeply into Supplies Available
for Civilians...

EMPLOYMENT WAS INCREASING

1939  44 MILLION

1944  51 MILLION

AND PEOPLE HAD MORE AND
MORE MONEY TO SPEND
(After Paying Taxes)

1939  68 BILLION

1944  131 BILLION

With Demand much higher
and Supplies much lower
than pre-war days ...

it was apparent that many
wouldn't get their fair share.

This could only lead to...

Buying runs



Hoarding



Aggravated shortages

AND...

People with the most money -

People with the most shopping
time -

Would get the best and the
most.



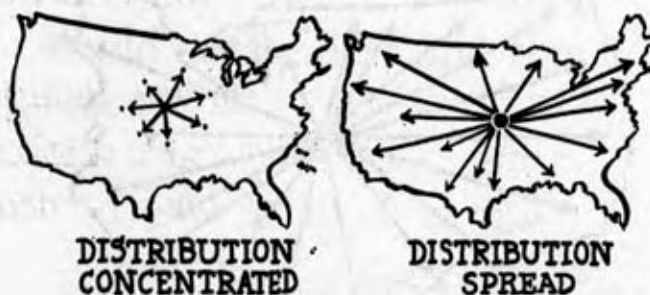
FURTHERMORE

In normal times, with adequate supplies,
goods flow to corners of the country
seeking markets. Local demands cause
price premiums which draw in supplies.



But in wartime, with incomes high and sharply increased demand, much greater amounts of supply can be purchased near production areas, thus further aggravating shortages at outlying points.

WITHOUT RATIONING WITH RATIONING



This is another reason why we ration.

IT BECAME APPARENT THAT....

War-time shortages would cause severe hardship and slow up our whole war effort...

UNLESS some system was inaugurated to distribute scarce supplies fairly or to those who needed them most.

FOR THAT REASON....

CONGRESS ACTED

- to protect every citizen alike
- to provide a mechanism for fair sharing of essential goods
- to meet war-essential needs *first* when supplies would not meet the wants of all
- to promote all out production

BY PROVISIONS OF THE
SECOND WAR POWERS ACT.



WHEN
DO WE
RATION
?

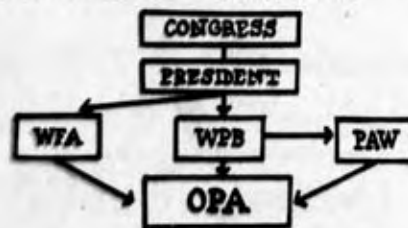
THE AUTHORITY TO RATION

was delegated by Congress to the President under the SECOND WAR POWERS ACT. and delegated by the President to the "SUPPLY AGENCIES."

to WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION on ALL FOODS.

to WAR PRODUCTION BOARD on ALL OTHER COMMODITIES.

WPB transferred to the PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATOR for WAR the control over Petroleum Products.



THE SUPPLY AGENCIES

WPB

WFA

PAW

are responsible for production for military needs and for civilian production and allocation.

They determine when available supplies of *essential* goods are inadequate to meet uncontrolled demand.

When they find that consumer rationing is necessary to insure fair distribution of scarce essential goods...

OPA IS DIRECTED TO RATION

OPA PLANS AND CARRIES OUT CONSUMER RATIONING PROGRAMS

- 1 To assure each section of the country its fair share of scarce goods.
- 2 to divide that supply fairly-one family to another.
- 3 to prevent hoarding.
- 4 to distribute essential products to those who need them most.
- 5 to help maintain ceilings by preventing ruinous bidding up of prices of scarce goods.

HOW
DO WE
RATION
?

CONSUMER RATIONING

in America is done by
"COMMITTEES of NEIGHBORS"

These Committees are called
WAR PRICE and RATIONING BOARDS

5,578 BOARDS
serve every community
in America

119,788 VOLUNTEERS
make up America's
WAR PRICE AND RATIONING BOARDS

They are aided by
35,448 PAID EMPLOYEES
located in the Boards

93 DISTRICT OFFICES

serve the Boards, coordinate their operations,
serve business and industry on rationing,
price control and rent control problems.

8 REGIONAL OFFICES

supervise OPA programs,
communicate national
policy to District Offices.

**NATIONAL
OFFICE**

ALL AMERICA

is represented in
WAR PRICE AND
RATIONING BOARDS



In a typical state, Connecticut,
Board Members, drawn from every
walk of life include

FARMERS	179	DOCTORS	31
LAWYERS	44	INSURANCE MEN	43
MERCHANTS	961	DENTISTS	8
PLUMBERS	10	NURSES	47
HOUSEWIVES	533	ENGINEERS	53
ELECTRICIANS	11	CLERGYMEN	25
FACTORY WORKERS	237	CARPENTERS	15
TEACHERS	179	AND OTHERS	

BOARDS ADMINISTER

4 KINDS OF RATIONING PROGRAMS

Each planned to meet
a vital wartime need
for equitable distribution.

THESE ARE...

1. POINT RATIONING

.... an equal share to all

Everyone is entitled to an
equal share of the civilian
supply of scarce foods.

BUT... there is not enough of
every food item to permit
exact division.

AND... consumer tastes vary--not
all of us want the same
amount of each food.

SO... the point rationing system
gives each of us the same
amount of ration currency
so that we can choose the
foods we want out of two
major food groups.

1. (Continued)

POINT RATIONING USES

BLUE POINTS

for most Canned and Bottled Foods.

There is a point value
for each kind of food.



and RED POINTS

For most Meats, Butter, Margarine,
Canned Fish, Cheese and Canned
Milk.

There is a point value
for each kind of food
by cut, and weight, or
size of can.



2-UNIFORM COUPON RATIONING



For a single commodity, when
everyone should share alike, the
Uniform Coupon System is used.

This system validates a stamp
periodically to allow each of us
to buy a pair of shoes.

In the same way stamps are
validated with which everyone
may buy a designated amount
of Sugar.



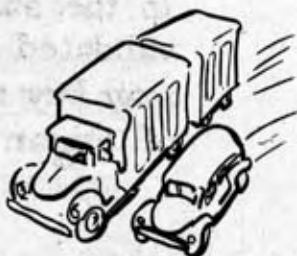
3. DIFFERENTIAL COUPON RATIONING

For a commodity where different people require different amounts, larger rations are granted to some, smaller rations to others.

Fuel oil needs vary with the size of the home, climate or industrial use.



Gasoline needs vary, depending on type of activity, essentiality of use, distance, etc.



4. CERTIFICATE RATIONING

When single items in scarce supply have to be allotted to individual buyers on the basis of need, Certificate Rationing is used.



For items like Automobiles, Tires, Stoves and Rubber Boots, a simple Certificate is granted.

RATION CURRENCY FOLLOWS NORMAL BUSINESS CHANNELS

It Parallels the Flow of Money.

- Retailer pays the wholesaler in Stamps or Ration Checks on his regular bank.
- Wholesaler has his ration bank account too. He draws checks to pay his supplier.
- Manufacturer or Processor..... the first person to handle goods in their rationed form.... ends the flow of ration currency by paying it to OPA.



He reports his production and sales which must check with the currency he receives.

In a certificate program, the certificates themselves flow through these Channels.

RATIONING CURRENCY PROCESS



TO PROTECT THIS RATION CURRENCY SYSTEM...

Many Steps are Taken, Including...

- ① Stamps and Certificates are printed on special safety paper and designs are changed periodically to hinder counterfeiting.
- ② Ration currency is issued in many communities through mailing centers where special precautions are taken against theft and loss.
- ③ Currency goes from Banks to Verification centers where it is counted or weighed, spot-checked for validity, and inspected under special lamps to detect counterfeits.

RATION CURRENCY IS IMPORTANT

It is as important to Retailers,
Wholesalers and Manufacturers,
as to Consumers.

All must have it to replace the
rationed goods they sell or use.

WHAT DO WE RATION ?

34

THESE ESSENTIAL GOODS Have been rationed during the war:

	DATE RATIONING BEGAN	PRESENT STATUS OF RATIONING
Tires	Jan., 1942	Rationed
Passenger Automobiles	Feb., 1942	Rationed
Typewriters	Mar., 1942	Removed from Rationing, Apr., 1944
Sugar	May, 1942	Rationed
Gasoline (Eastern Shortage Area)	May, 1942	Rationed
Bicycles	July, 1942	Removed Sept., 1944
Rubber Footwear	Oct., 1942	Rationed
Fuel Oil (30 States)	Oct., 1942	Rationed
Fuel Oil (Pacific Northwest)	Feb., 1943	Rationed
Coffee	Nov., 1942	Removed July, 1943
Gasoline (Remainder of Nation)	Dec., 1942	Rationed
Stoves	Dec., 1942	Rationed Some removed Oct., 1944

*Continued
next page*

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Shoes	Feb., 1943	Rationed
Meat	Mar., 1943	Rationed
Lard	Mar., 1943	Removed Mar. 1944
Shortening & Oils	Mar., 1943	Removed Apr. 1944
Butter	Mar., 1943	Rationed
Margarine	Mar., 1943	Rationed
Cheese	Mar., 1943	Rationed
Processed Foods		
Canned & Bottled	Mar., 1943	Rationed
Frozen	Mar., 1943	Removed between Nov. 1943 & Apr. 1944
Dried Fruits	Mar., 1943	Removed Mar. 1944
Dried Beans	Mar., 1943	Removed Sept. 1944
Canned Milk	June 1943	Rationed
Firewood & Coal (Pacific Northwest)	Sept., 1943	Rationed
Jams, Jellies, Fruit Butters	Nov. 1943	Removed between Apr. & Sept., 1944.

WHEN SUPPLIES BECOME ADEQUATE RATION CONTROLS ARE REMOVED

- Coffee, Jams, Jellies and Fruit Butters, some Fats and Oils were removed from Rationing when Supplies became adequate to meet uncontrolled demand.
- Bicycles and Typewriters were removed when Rationing was no longer needed to assure supplies to more essential users.
- Ration Controls may be temporarily relaxed when the Supply Situation permits such action.

NOW...

let's examine the
items we ration

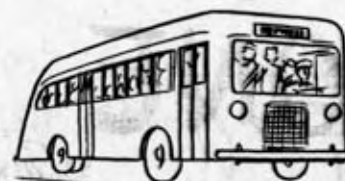
**ONE
BY
ONE**

TIRES

A crucial Rubber Shortage
and a Resulting Tire shortage
Brought the first Rationing to
America in

JANUARY 1942.

to keep our transportation
system going.



The Synthetic Rubber Program Enabled Us to Keep Running...

24 MILLION PASSENGER CARS
5 MILLION COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

BUT, in 1944, Even with This Program

PASSENGER TIRES
FOR CIVILIANS
WERE 66 % LESS
THAN IN 1941



TRUCK TIRES
FOR CIVILIANS
WERE 55 % LESS
THAN IN 1941



BUT NEEDS FOR TIRES ARE PILING UP

- 1 While 5 million tires were rationed to "B" and "C" car owners in Oct., Nov., Dec. 1944, only 70% of the eligible applicants could be given a tire certificate.
- 2 There never have been enough new tires to grant rations to 10 million "A" book holders.
- 3 Most tires in use today are in their 4th year of service.

THE TRUCK TIRE SITUATION HAS BEEN THE MOST SERIOUS OF ALL

In June and July 1944,
civilians got almost.....500,000 a Month

From August through December,
stepped up Military demands
reduced this to.....400,000 a Month

For January 1945,
the number was cut to...326,000 a Month

And while available truck tires decrease,
needs grow, because tires are wearing out.

INCREASED MILITARY NEEDS

are cutting further into our
Passenger Tire Supply also.

Estimates of civilian passenger tire
production for Jan-Feb-Mar 1945 show
a decrease of 1,665,000 tires or 25%.

The quota of tires available for
rationing in January was cut 10%
from December but the production
drop will probably be reflected in
later and deeper cuts.

Thus, "A" Book Holders must con-
tinue to wait for new tires.

AUTOMOBILES

In February 1942, we had a stockpile of 538,000 new cars to last until production is resumed.

(In May 1941, 514,000 automobiles were sold.)

- To continue war time transportation it was essential that these cars be rationed to those who need them most.
- Through certificate rationing, that job has been done. One month's supply spread over three years!

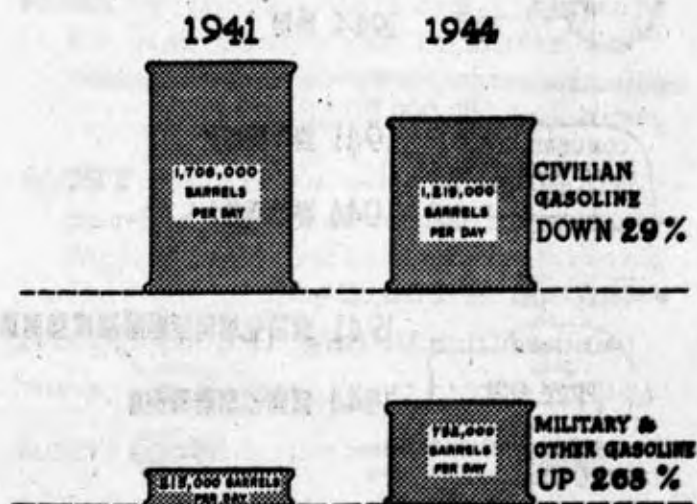
On December 31, 1944 there were 12,000 cars left in that stockpile.

GASOLINE

Refining of Crude Oil Has Risen
SHARPLY Since 1941

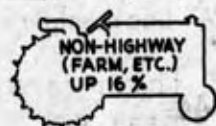
BUT...

Gasoline for Civilian Uses Has
DROPPED SHARPLY.



This Drop in Gasoline for Civilians
Has Required An Even Sharper
Drop in Gasoline for Passenger Cars.

BARRELS PER DAY



1941 ■■

1944 ■■



1941 ■■■■■■

1944 ■■■■■■



1941 ■■■■■■■■■■■■

1944 ■■■■■■■■

GASOLINE IS RATIONED

According to the essential
needs of each motorist.

SOME for every car owner to keep his
car running for minimum family needs.
24,000,000 "A" book holders

MORE for those who need their cars
for less essential business ~~who can use other means of transportation~~
8,500,000 "B" book holders

MOST for those who must use their
cars in war work or other
highly essential occupations.
5400,000 "C" book holders

And, of course, gasoline for:

TRUCKS



BUSES



TRACTORS



MOTORCYCLES
and other
essential
vehicles



If Gasoline is Scarce...

Why are stocks increasing in the winter of 1944-45?

Because...

Stocks must be built up in winter... the season of lowest use... to permit increasing demands... farm and commercial... to be met in the Spring and Summer.

Stocks are *November*
LOWEST in ~~October~~, after harvest
HIGHEST in March and April before planting.

IF GASOLINE IS SCARCE...

WHERE DOES BLACK MARKET GAS COME FROM ?

It comes from the common supply, leaving less for ration holders.

- Some motorists - and some dealers - pay counterfeit or stolen coupons or use coupons issued to someone else --
- ~~But this gasoline comes from regular suppliers~~

Thus depriving the honest motorist of his fair share.

STEPS LIKE THESE HELP TO STAMP OUT THE BLACK MARKET

OPA:

- 1 Uses serial numbers on all coupons.
- 2 Cancels coupons at regular intervals and issues new ones.
- 3 Requires dealers to make good on all counterfeit coupons they accept.
- 4 Mails coupons from central offices in cities to reduce theft and loss.
- 5 Provides police escort and other similar protection for ration currency.
- 6 Checks gas coupons with special counterfeit detection device.
- 7 Requires every motorist to endorse his coupons.
- 8 Takes vigorous legal action against those who deal in the Black Market.

INDUSTRY:

Cooperates by holding tight to rationing rules, dealer education, etc.

THE PUBLIC:

Is coming to a better and better understanding that it takes two to make a Black Market.

THE GASOLINE BLACK MARKET IS MUCH SMALLER TODAY THAN A YEAR AGO — BUT IT'S FAR FROM LICKED

FUEL OIL

Fuel Supply

~~Civilian~~ Oil ~~Production~~ increased One-Fourth between 1941 and 1944.

BUT... Essential War Uses increased almost One-Half in the same period.

THIS MEANT A DROP IN THE AMOUNT LEFT FOR CIVILIAN HEATING USES

WHERE OUR FUEL OIL GOES



**TODAY FUEL OIL IS RATIONED
IN AREAS OF THE COUNTRY
WHERE 94% OF THE FUEL
OIL IS CONSUMED.**



UNDER FUEL OIL RATIONING...

The essential war activities... Railroads, Industries, etc. ... get the amounts they need.

Local Boards issue enough coupons to those who use oil for heating to take care of their needs... as far as remaining supplies allow.

THE AMOUNT TO EACH APPLICANT IS DETERMINED BY:

1. Size of building
2. Kind of heating equipment
3. Former use of oil
4. Climate

There is not enough fuel oil to take care of wants. Only enough to meet needs. This rationing system allows boards to estimate real needs and ration accordingly.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY IS DOWN 18%

But many civilian users--hospitals, hotels, etc.--cannot be cut this much. So fuel oil available for homes has been reduced on the average to only two-thirds of peacetime use.



STOVES

Stove Production was Sharply Cut in July 1942, So That the Industry Could Concentrate on War Goods



9,000,000 STOVES
AVERAGE PRE-WAR SALES



2,459,000 STOVES SOLD
YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1944

Thus Consumers Had to Get Along with Less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Normal Supply of Stoves

STOVES WERE RATIONED

Oil and coal fired heating stoves were rationed in December 1942 to:

- Prevent increased drain on oil supplies
- Reserve the stoves for the most urgent needs

All wood, gas, and other stoves were rationed in August 1943, to distribute the short supply to people with the most essential needs.

Coal and wood heating and cooking stoves were removed from rationing in October 1944.

STOVE RATIONING USES THE CERTIFICATE SYSTEM

The Local Board issues a certificate entitling the applicant to buy a stove of a given type if the applicant is eligible in terms of:

- Need for such a stove
- Unavailability of other cooking and heating facilities
- Impossibility of repairing present stove

Rationing Has Played a Large Part in Distributing the Available Stove Supply Evenly over the Country.

Many stove manufacturers converted 100% to production of war goods.

Those that remained had to supply areas they had never before covered.

Under Rationing, stoves have been kept moving to the places where holders of ration certificates needed them.

SHOES

War's great demand for LEATHER made shoe rationing necessary.

Although leather production has increased greatly during the war, almost HALF goes to meet war needs.

22,900,000 CATTLE HIDES
IN 1944



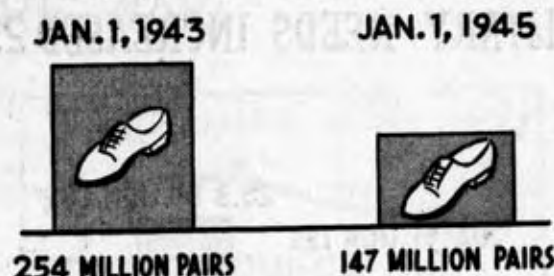
And of the better leathers, an even smaller percent goes to civilian users.

Because of Military Needs
for Leather, the Supply of
Leather Shoes for Civilians
DROPPED $\frac{1}{3}$ between 1941 and 1944



With needs for special types, such
as safety shoes, special health and
hardship rations, etc., this rate is ...
LESS THAN TWO PAIRS A YEAR PER PERSON!

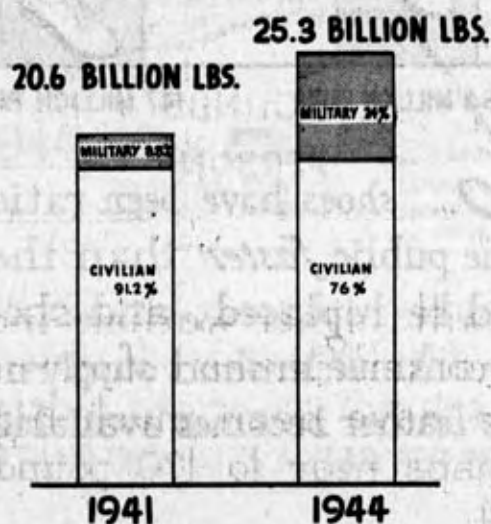
INVENTORIES HAVE
DECLINED MORE THAN 40%
SINCE RATIONING BEGAN



So... shoes have been rationed
to the public *faster* than they
could be replaced, and shoes
will continue in short supply until
more leather becomes available.

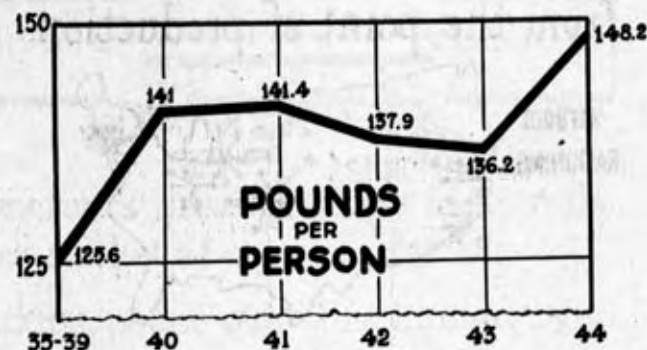
MEAT

SUPPLIES INCREASED 23%
FROM 1941 to 1944 BUT
MILITARY NEEDS INCREASED 238%



62

DURING THE WAR YEARS
CIVILIANS HAVE EATEN
MORE MEAT THAN BEFORE
THE WAR.



But with higher wartime incomes,
unchecked demand for meat
would have been much higher,
perhaps near to 170 pounds in
1944.

63

RATIONING OF MEAT HELPS TO MOVE SUPPLIES TO THE CORNERS OF THE COUNTRY.

Areas where plenty of meat is
produced share with areas far
from the point of production.



AVAILABLE MEAT PRODUCTION IS LIMITED



Sometimes great numbers of animals
seek market at once.

Packing house output is limited by:

1. Plant capacity
2. Available manpower
3. Freezing facilities

Thus, the meat supply is determined by
packing house output, not by animal
population available for market.

OPA Makes a Number of 10 Point Stamps Good Each Month for the Red Point Program.

The points in consumers' hands must balance the point values of all the meat to be bought in a month.

OPA may raise or lower point values of different meats...

Or... validate more or fewer stamps to maintain this balance.



Before May 4, 1944, when most Meat-Fats Items were rationed ...



**EACH CONSUMER RECEIVED
15 RED POINTS EACH WEEK**



After May 4, 1944, with 57% of the former rationed supply removed from rationing...



**EACH CONSUMER RECEIVED
7½ RED POINTS EACH WEEK**



After January 1, 1945, when most formerly rationed meats were restored to rationing ...



**EACH CONSUMER RECEIVED
12½ RED POINTS EACH WEEK**



TOKENS are used for the Meat Fats Program to provide an easy quick means of making change.

Fewer Stamps need to be validated.

5 Ten-point stamps with tokens now do the work of **12** stamps without tokens:

This saves the handling of almost **ONE BILLION** stamps a month by consumers and dealers.

It already has saved the taxpayers **TWO MILLION DOLLARS** in the cost of printing new ration books.

139
In October and November, 1944, the Bureau of Labor Statistics found when it checked retail meat supplies that:

$\frac{1}{3}$ were out of rationed beef.

$\frac{1}{4}$ were out of non-rationed beef.

$\frac{1}{2}$ were out of pork loins and hams.

2 out of 3 had no bacon.

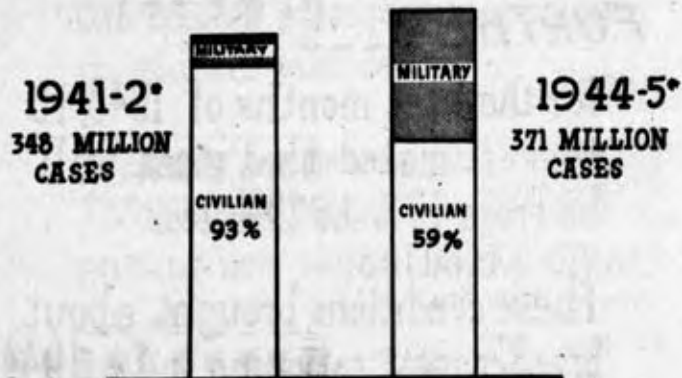
FURTHER---

For the first months of 1945, it was estimated that meat will be from 10% to 15% less.

These conditions brought about broader meat rationing in Dec. 1944.

PROCESSED FOODS

The production of Processed Foods reached an all-time peak in 1944, but civilian supplies* are less than any time since the war began.



* JULY 1 TO JULY 1

* allocated from the yearly pack.

70

The Civilian Supply* in 1944-45* was drastically cut for all major processed food items.

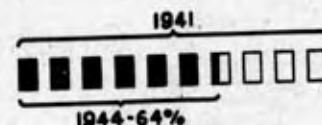
CANNED FRUIT

1941 - 53.3
1944 - 22.1
MILLION CASES



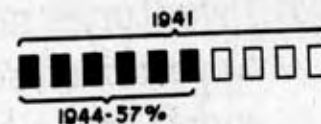
CANNED VEGETABLES

1941 - 115.4
1944 - 73.5
MILLION CASES



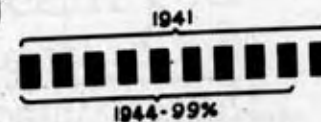
CANNED JUICES

1941 - 66.7
1944 - 38.2
MILLION CASES



CANNED SPECIALTIES (Soups, Baby Foods, etc.)

1941 - 87.3
1944 - 86.7
MILLION CASES



* July 1, to July 1

* allocated from the yearly pack.

71

MOST PROCESSED FOODS ARE
PRODUCED DURING A SHORT PERIOD
EACH YEAR...*MUST LAST* UNTIL
THE END OF THE PACK YEAR

MOST PRODUCTION
STARTS IN



So...Inventories must not only be
apportioned so that each indi-
vidual gets his fair share,

BUT ALSO-

Must be spread throughout
the remaining pack year.

Each month Blue points are issued
equal to the point value of supplies
available for that month.

Point values are adjusted to
retain this balance.

FOR EXAMPLE:

If canned corn becomes more plentiful,
points for corn go down: or if canned
peas are more scarce, points on peas go up

HOWEVER...

When points on one commodity go
down, points must be raised on one or
more of the other commodities to ab-
sorb the purchasing power so released.
This maintains the balance between
points and supplies.

56
ON DECEMBER 1, 1944
canned fruit and vegetable
stocks were $\blacksquare$ % less than
on December 1, 1943.

As it was unlikely that any
additional supplies could be
made available for civilian
use until the summer of
1945, broader canned goods
rationing was put into effect
late in December, 1944.

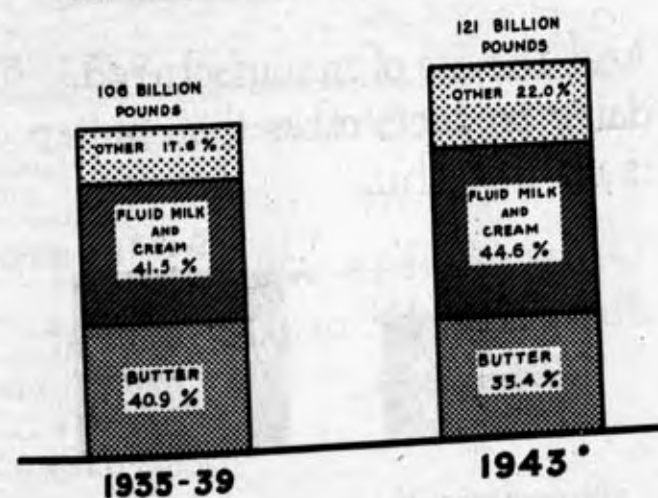
Only in this way could
supplies be made to last.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk Production is up 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ over
Prewar Levels.

But with consumption of milk and milk
products higher, less remains for production
of butter.

TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR CIVILIAN AND MILITARY NEEDS



* 1944 FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE

WARTIME INCOMES AND HEAVY MILITARY DEMANDS INCREASE THE USE OF FLUID MILK LIKE THIS:

1935-39

20
BILLION
QUARTS

1943*

25
BILLION
QUARTS

And the use of manufactured
dairy products other than butter
is up like this:

1935-39

15 BILLION
POUNDS

1943*

22 BILLION
POUNDS

* 1944 figures not available

DAIRY PRODUCTS MUST GO TO THE MILITARY LARGELY IN NON-PERISHABLE FORM...

The Military Took This Much
of These Products in 1944:



BUTTER

1,544 Million lbs.
for Civilians

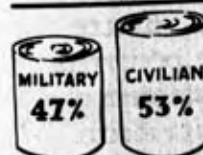
286 Million lbs.
for War Needs



AMERICAN (cheddar) CHEESE

413 Million lbs.
for Civilians

377 Million lbs.
for War Needs



CANNED MILK

1,861 Million lbs.
for Civilians

1,619 Million lbs.
for War Needs

DRINK MILK OR EAT BUTTER ?

BEFORE THE WAR... (1935-39)...

The average civilian consumed... 158 qts. of Milk & Cream
and... 16 lbs. of Butter per yr.

IN 1944...

The average civilian consumed... 191 qts. of Milk & Cream
but only... 12 lbs. of Butter

OR... he could have consumed... 158 qts. of Milk & Cream
and... 15½ lbs. of Butter

BUT... with incomes so high, acute shortages of milk would have occurred. Milk would have required rationing as well as butter... and nutrition might have suffered.

12 pounds of butter per year
means more like $\frac{5}{8}$ of a
pound per month for **YOU**
(unless you make your own butter!)

Total supply (per person per year).....	12 Lbs.
---	---------

Less Farm Butter produced and used on the Farm.....	2.4 lbs
--	---------

Less Industrial, Restaurant uses.....	2.1 lbs
---------------------------------------	---------

	<u>-4.5 lbs</u>
--	-----------------

Supply for home use (per person per year).....	7.5 lbs
---	---------

This means $\frac{5}{8}$ of a pound
per month for each person.

Not all consumers want or need the same amounts of butter.

Some persons prefer more butter, less meat, cheese, or other red-point items.

Others get along with less butter, and use more points for meat or other items.

Thus, the point system is flexible.

Thus, even though the combined supplies of these items is substantially lower than in prewar years, the point system allows some freedom of choice for the purchase of these scarce foods.

ON DECEMBER 1, 1944...

civilian butter supplies in storage and in stores were lower than at anytime during the war.

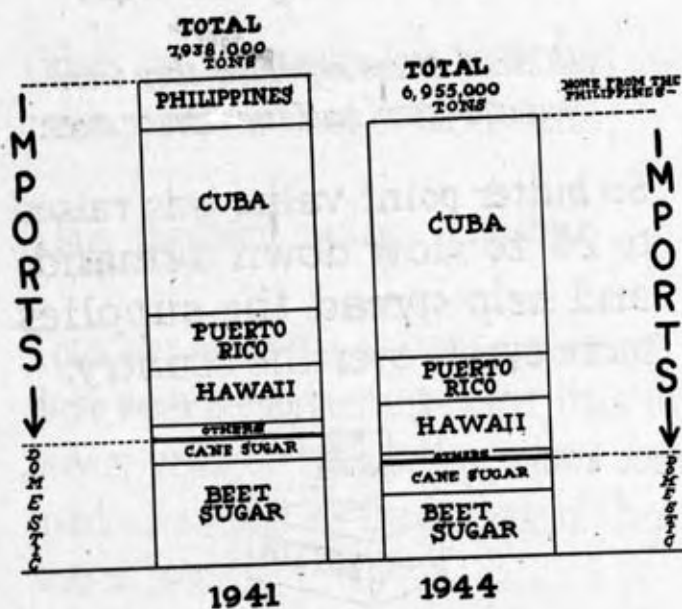
90% of stores reported they were "out of butter" half the time or more.

So butter point value was raised to 24 to slow down demand and help spread the supplies more evenly over the country.



SUGAR

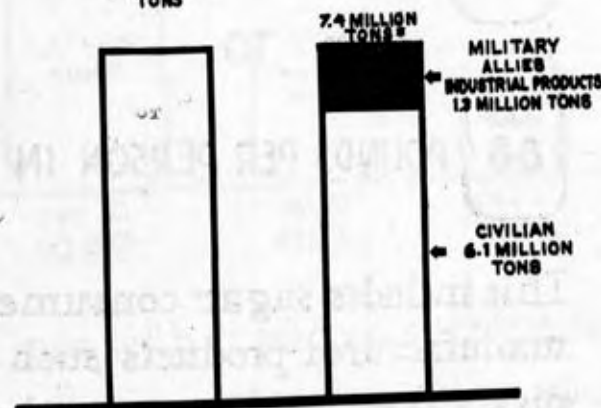
War Has Made Deep Cuts in Sugar Production and Imports.



MILITARY NEEDS CUT CIVILIAN SUPPLIES STILL FURTHER

SUGAR USED
IN 1941
7.4 MILLION
TONS

SUGAR USED
IN 1944
7.4 MILLION
TONS



*Includes 450,000 tons from inventories.

Thus, sugar for all civilian food uses dropped from...

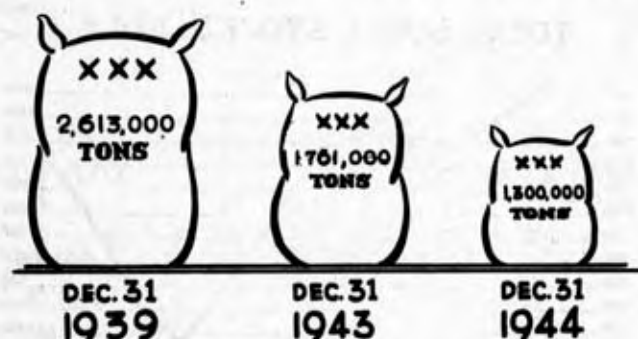
 **104** POUNDS PER PERSON IN 1941

TO

 **88** POUNDS PER PERSON IN 1944

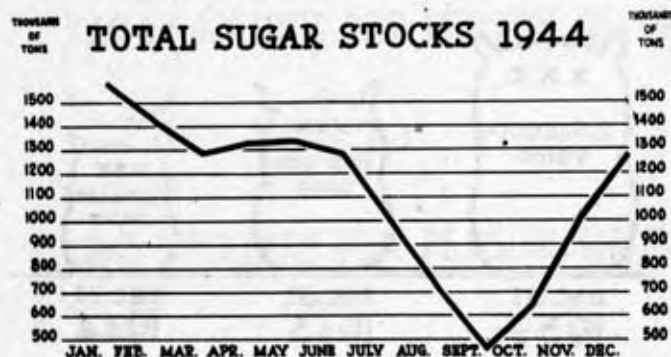
This includes ~~sugar~~ consumed in manufactured products such as pies, cakes, candies, canned goods and that used in home-canning and in public eating places, as well as table sugar.

EVEN WITH RATIONING
our Sugar Stocks Declined



Thus with predicted supplies for civilians in 1945 lower than 1944, we began the year with the lowest stocks on hand of any war year.

STOCKS OF SUGAR RUN DOWN FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER



Domestic Sugar is produced mainly from September to January.

BUT...these stocks must last through the non-producing periods, particularly summer when sugar is used heavily for canning.

RATIONING PROVIDES FOR distributing sugar fairly among FOUR MAIN GROUPS

550,000
EATING PLACES



8% OF
CIVILIAN USE IN 1944

25 MILLION
APPLICATIONS
FOR FAMILY
HOME CANNING



16%

132 MILLION
RATION BOOK
HOLDERS



27%

125,000 BAKERS,
CANNERS AND
OTHER
MANUFACTURERS



49%

THESE GROUPS GET THEIR SUGAR RATIONS THIS WAY....

Local Boards issue ration books containing sugar stamps to every consumer.

Local Boards issue coupons for home canning sugar on the basis of applications showing amounts needed.

Local Boards issue allotments to hotels, restaurants, etc., according to a percentage of base-period use and number of meals served.

District Offices issue allotments to canners, bakers, and other industrial users according to a percentage of base-period use.

In December 1944, There Were 2½ Months Worth of Old Food Stamps Outstanding

OPA had either to add these to the new 1945 stampsor cancel them

If they were added, there would have been 14½ months worth of rationing currency to buy 12 months supply of rationed food. In that case it would have been necessary to issue fewer stamps, or increase point values further, thus sharply cutting rations of those who use stamps on a current basis.

In dividing fairly the 1945 supply, OPA could not reduce the ration of the majority in order to give holders of old stamps an extra share of the lower supply.

Criticism was bound to ensue from some. But only by such cancellation would there be a fair distribution of the 1945 supply of these rationed foods.

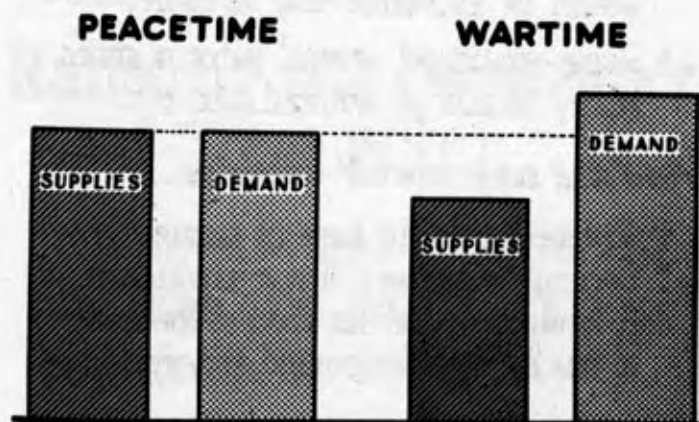
IN CONCLUSION

In this war, production records-----
by farmer, by working man,
by manufacturer-have reached
undreamt of heights. That's true
of commodities for both the
military and civilians.

But, because of war needs, it
is clear that in certain essen-
tial commodities, supplies for
civilians are substantially
lower than in prewar years.

ON TOP OF THAT ...

People have more money than ever
before, and thus demand for scarce
civilian supplies like meat, sugar, gasoline,
etc., is far higher than ever before.
So, in most of these scarce commodities,
even civilian supplies at pre-war
levels would not suffice to meet
high wartime demand.



If uncontrolled Demand were to outrun Supply .. in rationed commodities ..

- Essential foods would be denied many people because those with time or money to buy, and those near production centers would get the lion's share.
- The transportation system..dependent on passenger cars..would break down.
- Fuel oil essential for heating homes, would be available only to some.
- Some would get several pairs of shoes. Many would go without. etc. etc.

And the only result could be...

1. Severe hardship here at home.
2. Serious breakdown of war production.
3. A total war effort far short of the needs of our fighting Men around the world.

Basically That is Why Congress Authorized Rationing

Rationing of Scarce Essential Commodities is a Necessity... so long as demand far outstrips supply.

Rationing is a consequence of Total War!

It is a vital aid to winning the war and returning our boys from the battlefronts.

NO ONE CAN TELL

just when supplies of each of these scarce commodities again will come close to demand.

Until They Do....

each American can play a major part in supporting the Armed Forces by helping to make rationing workby helping to see that these scarce supplies are distributed fairly and on the basis of greatest need.....

Here's how *you* can support rationing:

1. By living up to the letter and the spirit of rationing rules.
2. By requesting only such rations as you really need.

NO ONE CAN TELL (cont.)

3. By making every effort to care for your share of short supplies..... your automobile, tires, stoves and shoes and by seeing that none of your food is wasted.
4. By never asking for, or accepting, rationed goods without giving ration currency in exchange.... and by reporting at once any illegal use of ration currency to your Local Board or OPA District Office.
5. By helping to explain facts about rationing to your family, friends and neighbors.
6. By patience and understanding with your Local Board members who have volunteered for a hard, often unpleasant, wartime job.
7. And....if possible....by volunteering your time to help your Local Board see that each person and each family gets a fair share of rationed commodities.. ..now scarce because America is at Total War.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE 1/24/45

TO Secretary Morgenthau

FROM Mr. White

FOR ACTION

JPM

You will recall that in December 1943 the Chase National Bank was indicted, together with Leonard J. A. Smit and his companies, for violations of the freezing Order. At that time a hue and cry was raised by Mr. Aldrich that we were dealing with technical violations, even though Chase's activities enabled Smit to send industrial diamonds to the Axis. In August 1944 Mr. Smit and his companies pleaded guilty and paid fines to the Government in excess of \$100,000 and Leonard Smit himself was given and has served a prison sentence.

However, the Department of Justice has not attempted to bring the Chase National Bank to trial and in fact has consented to several postponements. It would be detrimental to our enforcement of the freezing control if this case were not prosecuted. It is the opinion of the Legal Staff that inasmuch as the alleged violations occurred prior to Pearl Harbor, it would be preferable to try this case as soon as possible - the chances of a successful prosecution would be lessened by the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

We would like to discuss with you the desirability of raising with the Attorney General the question of an expeditious trial in this case. We suggest you send a letter like the appended to the Attorney General if and when you think it propitious.

(not attached)

Attachment.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE

January 24, 1945

TO The Secretary of the Treasury
FROM Mr. Chambers (Secretary's Representative on
the Committee of Alternates,
Foreign-Trade Zones Board)

Attached hereto is the annual report of the
Foreign-Trade Zones Board for the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1944. I have gone over the report care-
fully and recommend it for your signature as a
member of the Board.

Robert Chambers

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poll*

Annual Report
FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD
Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 1944

Treasury Copy

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD

**Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce,
Chairman.**

**Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury**

**Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of War**

**Thos. E. Lyons,
Executive Secretary**

* * *

Committee of Alternates

**South Trimble, Jr., Chairman,
Solicitor, Department of Commerce.**

**Robert Chambers, Chief Counsel,
Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department.**

**Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman, Corps of Engineers,
U. S. Army, War Department.**

* * * * *

**Room 5872
Department of Commerce Building,
Washington, D. C.**

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
January 15, 1945.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Foreign-Trade Zones Board has the honor to submit herewith its Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944, together with a copy of the Annual Report of the City of New York covering the operation of Foreign-Trade Zone No. 1, for the Calendar Year of 1943.

Legislation providing for the establishment of foreign-trade zones in the United States to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, was enacted during the 2nd Session of the 73rd Congress (48 Stat. 998, 1003). The act also created the Foreign-Trade Zones Board consisting of the Secretaries of Commerce, War and Treasury, to administer its provisions. The first named was designated as chairman. This legislation, known as the Celler Act, authorized both public and private corporations to make applications to the Board for the privilege of establishing, operating and maintaining foreign-trade zones. Private corporations, and in some instances public corporations, must first obtain authority for filing an application from the legislature of the state in which it is proposed to establish a zone.

The purpose of the statute is to provide enclosed and policed areas, under Federal supervision, in or adjacent to ports of entry where foreign and domestic merchandise may be landed without application of the Customs laws. In a zone goods may be stored, processed or otherwise manipulated, but not manufactured or exhibited, and may be exported or brought into customs territory subject to the laws and regulations of the United States affecting imported merchandise.

Although legislation permitting the establishment of foreign-trade zones in our ports of entry has been on the statute books for the past decade, the New York Foreign-Trade Zone was the only facility established and in operation at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944. Failure of other American gateway ports to take

advantage of providing these customs free areas in their respective harbors may be attributed to several causes which follow one another. That is to say, during the years immediately following the passage of the Celler Act, officials in most of our ports seemed content to let New York perform the pioneer work and to await the resulting outcome of the operations of the Staten Island Foreign-Trade Zone before investing substantial sums in similar facilities.

Established in 1937, the New York Foreign-Trade Zone increased its activities progressively each year until early in 1942 when a substantial part of the zone area was taken over for war purposes. Foreign trade zone activities were transferred to North River piers in Manhattan where many operations formerly carried on at the Staten Island site were continued.

When the New York Foreign-Trade Zone had progressed beyond the experimental stage, both commercially and financially, its admitted success prompted officials of several other major ports to reappraise the advantages of establishing similar facilities in their own harbors. By that time, however, the European War had already dislocated world trade and later on, following Pearl Harbor, all available port facilities were acquired or occupied with our own war demands. This situation linked with the shortage of critical material for commercial construction, therefore, necessitated further postponement of plans for establishing several additional foreign-trade zones which previously had been announced by local harbor officials.

Ports which have applications for foreign-trade zones pending with the Foreign-Trade Zones Board include New Orleans, La., San Francisco, Cal., Houston, Texas and San Juan, Puerto Rico. While the Houston and San Juan applications are presently inactive, harbor officials at San Francisco recently advised the Foreign-Trade Zones Board that they were prepared to proceed with the establishment of a foreign-trade zone at San Francisco as soon as war conditions permit.

Plans for establishing a foreign-trade zone in the Port of New Orleans are rapidly taking definite form. In addition to submitting all the necessary exhibits in support of the application, the Board of Commissioners for the Port of New Orleans has selected a proposed foreign-trade zone site on the Industrial Canal and a hearing on the project is scheduled to be held early in 1945.

Aside from the foregoing applications for foreign-trade zones, several other port communities are carefully considering this facility as a part of their general port improvement and replacement program. Port officials generally seem convinced that vital commercial shipping facilities which were acquired for war purposes will be retained by

the military for servicing overseas forces long after the close of hostilities. These officials feel that such facilities must be replaced without delay with other ocean terminals if their respective harbors are to maintain their competitive positions with other ports at home and abroad.

In planning port improvements, harbor engineers should remember that our postwar fleet will be far larger than our prewar merchant marine and will consist of larger and faster ships. This advantage of speed and carrying capacity will be lost unless adequate terminals, designed for quick turn-around of ships, are provided in our ports. The mere fact that a port's vessel berthing capacity may be measured in miles means little unless this capacity represents facilities capable of meeting the needs of modern commerce and shipping. Port authorities should not overlook the fact that many of the world's greatest ports have been totally destroyed during the present war. When these ports are rebuilt, probably they will be equipped with every modern device for the economical handling of cargo and the dispatching of ships.

As a corollary, it appears even of greater importance to point out that much of the world's so-called colonial trade - running into millions of tons and valued at billions of dollars - has heretofore relied for redistribution on ports and other facilities razed by the ravages of war. As this traffic will be resumed long before port facilities can be rebuilt and channels of distribution restored, a substantial part of this trade will perforce seek at least a temporary haven here. Traffic diverted from hostile areas might well be retained to our advantage provided our ports are equipped to handle this business economically.

Officials of major American ports who share the responsibility for developing our foreign trade should not underestimate the potentialities of the foreign-trade zone for attracting and holding transshipment and re-export trade. Although showing brief promise at the conclusion of World War I, it can be stated with assurance that the United States has not enjoyed transshipment, re-export and consignment business mainly for the reason that we have failed to provide adequate facilities for servicing this class of trade. Excessive port expenses resulting from multiple cargo handlings and transfers along with costly formalities stifled the development of this lucrative traffic.

Shipside storage and more extensive use of mechanical equipment including pallets for the handling and warehousing of large units of packaged merchandise will reflect considerable reductions in terminal costs of cargo intended for re-export or transshipment.

- 4 -

While the foregoing facilities should be regarded as standard equipment at all deep water terminals, the foreign-trade zone has the added advantage of reducing the cost of surveillance. The provisions in the Act for the stabilization of charges are an added protection for shippers who intend to utilize a zone's facilities for extended periods. Improved banking facilities and a better knowledge of world trade on the part of our merchants and traders also augur for future success in this field.

NEW YORK FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE

Although conditions for carrying on world trade have been materially altered since our entry into the war, the New York Foreign-Trade Zone continued to serve a useful function in the interest of commerce of the Port of New York and of the nation. The transfer early in 1942 of some functions from the original Staten Island location to temporary quarters on Manhattan piers has also retarded the normal growth of the zone. Another problem developed about the middle of 1943, when a pier which comprised a substantial part of the temporary zone area was acquired for war purposes (1943 annual report). Later on one of the piers (#75 North River, Manhattan) initially selected as a part of the temporary zone was found to be unsuited for foreign-trade zone purposes. By Order No. 10, dated November 18, 1943, at the request of the New York City officials, the Board directed the withdrawal of this pier from the zone area (see appendix). Despite these handicaps, however, the zone has been able to continue many important activities and in some instances has actually undertaken new services.

While the 1943 report of the New York Foreign-Trade Zone, the latest available, states that "considerable business has been lost to the zone because of the lack of accommodations", the report also reveals several interesting instances which reflect the shifting trends in world trade resulting from a global war. For example, during 1943 more than five million pounds of cotton thread valued at \$6,000,000. were shipped from the United Kingdom to the New York Foreign-Trade Zone and then redistributed to 26 foreign countries, including all Latin America, Soviet Russia and British West Africa.

Another significant trade development revealed by the City's report on the Foreign-Trade Zone concerned the purchase by African natives of large quantities of cotton piece goods and singlets from Mexican mills. Lack of direct services between Mexico and African ports resulted in a considerable part of this merchandise being trans-shipped at the New York Foreign-Trade Zone during the year

1943. Prior to the war Japan had supplied the natives of Africa with these articles.

The report of the New York Foreign-Trade Zone shows that during 1943 Switzerland sent substantial quantities of aniline dyes to the zone for sampling and re-export to Central and South American countries, Africa and New Zealand. During the same period, large consignments of burlap sugar bags from India were held in the zone awaiting trans-shipment to Cuba, Nicaragua and Iceland.

The handling of Sumatra tobacco continued to be an important operation at the foreign-trade zone. More than 100 persons were employed in the tobacco warehouse erected by the Dutch growers at the Staten Island zone site. The contents of each bale of tobacco is carefully examined and all substandard leaves removed. Originally this rejected tobacco was destroyed but recently a foreign market has been developed for this commodity.

The right to store and manipulate imported liquors in the foreign-trade zone without regulation by the New York State Liquor Authority was clearly defined in an opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York County. In *During vs. Valente*, decided February 11, 1944, the court said:

"The imposition of these (N. Y. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law) complicated regulations upon foreign commerce in liquor within trade zones would not only interfere with the exclusive control of Congress over this commerce but would seriously impair, if not defeat, the purpose for which these zones were established."

Summary of Operations and Fiscal Condition

Although the total amount of warehouse space available for storage and manipulation was reduced by 80% as compared with similar facilities at the original Staten Island zone, the 1943 operating revenues amounted to \$504,709.95. This was only 25% less than the \$691,000 gross income for the last full year's operation on Staten Island. The operating and administrative expense for 1943 amounted to \$385,735.64. This sum included the cost of customs service which has been substantially increased due to the necessity of policing three widely scattered zone areas. It also included the zone operating company's profit which the

City continued to carry as an administrative expense. The net operating profit to the City for 1943 amounted to \$128,049.31

In 1943, 194 different commodities from 51 foreign countries were received at the zone. While the tonnage of foreign goods re-exported was lower in 1943, its value, \$14,453,355, was the highest in the zone's history.

Cargo received in the zone in 1943 was transported by two vessels engaged in foreign trade; 426 inland waterway and harbor craft; 1,689 motor trucks; 3 rail cars and 8 parcel post and hand lot deliveries.

The activities of the zone since January 1, 1940 are reflected in the following data:

<u>Merchandise Received</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>
<u>Lots</u>	2,952	4,216	2,378	2,609
<u>Short Tons</u>	215,658	136,860	45,542	36,876
<u>Value</u>	\$83,431,000	\$88,623,194	\$36,894,635	\$25,212,174

The total tonnage and value of merchandise forwarded from the zone during the years 1942 and 1943, including exports, re-exports, transshipments and imports were as follows:

	1942		1943	
	<u>Tonnage</u> (Short Tons)	<u>Value</u>	<u>Tonnage</u> (Short Tons)	<u>Value</u>
Foreign Goods Reexported	31,237	\$12,817,244	16,685	\$14,453,355
" " Imported	31,644	18,253,468	20,606	18,660,561
Domestic " Reexported	8,651	6,204,805	165	49,433
" " Imported	1,345	203,109	1,310	312,051
Foreign & Domestic Reexported*	1,158	315,737	--	--
" " Imported*	13,174	6,147,833	468	1,494,365
	<u>87,209</u>	<u>\$43,942,196</u>	<u>39,234</u>	<u>\$34,969,765</u>

*Consists mainly of foreign merchandise reexported in domestic containers.

According to the New York Foreign-Trade Zone Report, in 1943 50% by weight and more than 60% by value of all foreign merchandise forwarded from the zone was re-exported or transshipped abroad. Statlar figures for 1942 show re-exports and transshipments were 50% by weight and 40% by value of all foreign merchandise forwarded from the zone to foreign countries.

Distribution of merchandise in 1943 from the zone to 67 countries amounted to 39,234 short tons, valued at approximately \$35,000,000 including that imported into the customs territory of the United States which weighed 22,383 short tons and was valued at \$20,466,977. The merchandise remaining in the zone on December 31, 1943 weighed 22,406 short tons and was valued at \$19,363,866 which was substantially the same tonnage but a considerable decrease in the value of the merchandise in the zone at the start of the year 1943. Merchandise shipped from the zone in 1943 was transhipped by one vessel engaged in foreign trade, 406 inland waterway and harbor craft, 3,630 motor trucks, 6 rail cars and 79 messenger deliveries.

The following summary sets out the principal commodities and leading countries of origin or destination of merchandise moving through the New York Zone in 1943. Tonages and values of specific commodities are set out in the City's Annual Report.

In order, by value, the leading commodities handled at the zone in 1943 were: cotton thread, watches, distilled spirits, watch movements, cotton piece goods, cotton, sugar bags, woollens, tobacco, and canned foodstuffs.

In order, by weight, the leading commodities handled at the zone in 1943 were: distilled spirits, sugar bags, Pebsanu nuts, sugar, canned foodstuffs, cotton thread, dried fish, cotton piece goods, cotton and copra.

In order of importance, by value, of merchandise received in the zone, the leading countries of origin in 1943 were: Cuba, British India, United Kingdom, United States, Brazil, Virgin Islands, Canada, French Africa, Egypt and Mexico.

In order of importance, by value, of merchandise received in the zone, the leading countries of origin in 1943 were: Switzerland, United Kingdom, Mexico, Cuba, Egypt, United States, Virgin Islands, British India, Canada, and Netherlands East Indies.

In order of importance, by weight, of merchandise shipped from the zone, the leading countries of destination in 1943 were: United States, Cuba, British West Africa, Puerto Rico, Canada, Belgian Congo, French West Indies, Mexico, Colombia and Chile.

In order of importance, by value, of merchandise shipped from the zone, the leading countries of destination in 1943 were: United States, Cuba, Colombia, Chile, Belgian Congo, Venezuela, British West Africa, Mexico, Canada and British India.

Manipulation of Merchandise

According to the Deputy Collector in Charge, a number of important manipulations and forms of processing covering numerous commodities were carried on in the zone during the year. Despite limited accommodations and restricted space, many importers found it convenient to perform these activities in the foreign-trade zone. Some of the principal types of manipulation included: maturing, examining, reconditioning, sampling, weighing, destroying damaged leaves and repacking tobacco; examining and replacing watch movements for re-export via parcel post; examining, cutting, sampling, combining part of different lots with domestic products and repacking cotton and woolen piece goods for export; examining, reconditioning and repacking raw cotton; the examining, sampling, reconditioning, bungfilling, gauging, affixing strip stamps on liquors (brandy, rum, wine and whiskey); examining, labeling, repacking into domestic cartons and destroying and re-exporting rejects of pork and beans, tomatoes and South American canned meats; trimming leather; grading, cutting off fringes and repacking rugs and fringed merchandise; examining, grading, and repacking fur skins; examining, segregating, camphorizing and repacking household effects; examining and repacking pharmaceuticals; reduction of the alcoholic content of toilet water.

Customs Revenue

The collection of customs duties and excise taxes on merchandise imported into customs territory from the zone during 1943, amounted to \$11,285,623.00. For the previous years 1940, 1941 and 1942, the amounts were \$1,931,296; \$2,867,352 and \$1,998,851.70 respectively. The huge increase in the collection of customs revenue is due to the fact that importers of spirits have found the zone of considerable advantage for the handling of this commodity prior to customs entry.

Aid to the War Effort

The Deputy Collector in Charge of the Zone also reported that 95 steamships and 4,170 lighters, engaged in war work, used the zone piers for berthing space only without any zone lading or unloading. The steamships were accommodated through an arrangement with the War Shipping Administration because of the lack of berthing facilities at piers in customs territory. While in the zone these vessels discharged ballast, took on stores, and underwent repairs.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

Broader knowledge of the functions and advantages of the foreign-trade zone - gleaned from actual results at the New York Zone - has prompted an increased number of national, regional and local trade and civic associations to urge other ports to provide similar facilities for expanding world trade.

Early in 1944 the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce restated its long standing approval of the foreign-trade zone principle and urged the local harbor commission to proceed with the establishment of a foreign-trade zone at San Francisco as soon as a suitable site is selected. The International Business Conference at Rye, New York in November 1944, recommended that additional foreign-trade zone facilities be provided in important World Ports and the Mississippi Valley Association at its 1944 annual meeting, by resolution urged modernization of our ports and recommended the creation of additional foreign-trade zones. For the fifth consecutive year, the Final Declaration of the National Foreign Trade Convention approved the New York Foreign-Trade Zone operation and recommended that other seaports provide similar facilities.

The Pacific Coast Association of Port Authorities and the American Association of Port Authorities at their respective meetings this year, adopted resolutions endorsing the principle of foreign-trade zones. The resolution of the Pacific Coast Association also urged that Congress amend the Foreign-Trade Zones Act to permit manufacturing and exhibiting.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce is cooperating with the Washington State World Commerce Commission in studying the possible advantages which might accrue to the Pacific Northwest by the establishment of a foreign-trade zone on Puget Sound. The Foreign Trade Association of Southern California, after a detailed investigation, recently recommended to the local Harbor Commission that a foreign-trade zone be established in the Los Angeles harbor area.

BOARD'S ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

No questions requiring formal consideration were presented to the Board during the fiscal year. The Board acted informally on a number of matters concerning the administration of the New York Zone, including approval of the Mayor's petition to withdraw Pier #75, North River, from the zone area. The Committee of Alternates held a number of meetings during the year to consider matters resulting

from the temporary relocating of the New York Foreign-Trade Zone. The Committee of Alternates also ordered a hearing and report on the application filed by the Board of Commissioners Port of New Orleans, for the establishment of a foreign-trade zone at New Orleans.

LEGISLATION

No proposed legislation designed either to extend or restrict the activities of foreign-trade zones was introduced in the Second Session of the 78th Congress.

At its last session, the Virginia State Legislature approved a bill which would authorize public corporations to apply for permission to establish and operate foreign-trade zones in the Hampton Roads area. This legislation was sponsored by the Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange.

s/ Jesse H. Jones

Secretary of Commerce,
Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of War.

APPENDIX

ORDER NO. 10

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO
WITHDRAW PIER #75, NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
FROM THE AREA DESIGNATED AS FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE #1.

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of June 18, 1934, (48 Stat. 998; 19 U. S. C. 81-a - 81-u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board has adopted the following order which is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Order #8, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, effective March 23, 1942 (7-F.R. 2883) authorized the City of New York, in addition to other designated locations, to establish foreign-trade zone facilities on Piers Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75 and adjacent uplands, N. R., Manhattan.

Upon application of the City of New York, through its Mayor, F. H. LaGuardia, dated November 18, 1943, the Foreign-Trade Zones Board herewith withdraws all foreign-trade zone privileges extended by Order #8 to Pier #75 and adjacent upland, N. R., Manhattan.

This Order is effective November 18, 1943.

Jesse H. Jones,
Secretary of Commerce,
Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

(SEAL)

January 24, 1945

Dear Mr. Grew:

I am sending you, in strictest confidence, a photostat of the memorandum signed by the President on January 18th, in regard to the proposed legislative program in the foreign affairs field.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

The Honorable Joseph C. Grew,
Acting Secretary of State,
State Department,
Washington, D.C.

January 24, 1945

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am sending you, in strictest confidence, a photostat of the memorandum signed by the President on January 18th in regard to the proposed legislative program in the foreign affairs field.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

The Honorable Harold D. Smith,
Director,
Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Proposed Legislative Program

There is urgent need for a comprehensive and unified program for legislation in the foreign affairs field. There is also urgent need for a small cabinet committee to sift proposals and methods and to make recommendations to you.

The central factor on the Hill will be the struggle over the prerogatives of the Senate -- whether in any given case action should be by treaty, legislation, or executive agreement. Uncoordinated and unplanned action may produce a major controversy which will defeat many measures.

The following matters may come up at this Session:

Dumbarton Oaks proposals, after a United Nations Conference.

Bretton Woods proposals.

Extension of, and further funds for, the Export-Import Bank.

Repeal of the Johnson Act and similar provisions affecting the Export-Import Bank.

Extension of the Trade Agreements Act.

Anglo-American Petroleum Agreement.

St. Lawrence Seaway.

Food

Food and Agriculture Organization.

United Nations organization on education.

Civil Aviation Agreements.

Privileges and immunities for international organizations.

We need a cabinet general staff to recommend priority, timing, and a unified theory of constitutional powers.

We recommend that:

1. The Secretaries of State and Treasury and the Director of the Budget be authorized to constitute such a committee with authority as the need arises to consult with the heads of other interested agencies.
2. Introduction of St. Lawrence Seaway legislation be postponed until the question of the form of the legislation can be worked out, and the legislation be not brought up until the whole program has been further developed.
3. Since the United Nations Conference on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals cannot meet before Spring and complete a document for ratification until late April or May, legislation on some of the listed matters should be sought before then.
4. At the earliest possible date there should be initiated the action necessary to adopt the Bretton Woods proposals. A draft message to Congress on Bretton Woods should be promptly submitted by the committee to you.
5. The proposed committee should give immediate consideration to the time and method of initiating action

on the

on the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Export-Import Bank and other matters.

6. The Foreign Relations Committee should be advised officially that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals will be submitted to the Senate as a treaty.

7. The committee should proceed on the basis of this general outline and make concrete recommendations to you on a case-by-case basis.

If you approve the proposals made in this memorandum, there is attached a draft of a letter you might send to the other departments and agencies concerned.


Secretary of State


Secretary of the Treasury


Director, Bureau of the Budget

Enclosure:
Draft of letter

O.K. but add Wallace
J.M.

DRAFT

Dear Mr. _____:

I have appointed a committee to make plans and recommendations concerning priority, timing, and manner of submission for a legislative program in the foreign affairs field. The committee consists of the Secretary of State, Chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who have been authorized as the need arises to consult with the heads of other interested agencies.

I know that I may count on your full cooperation with this committee in its work.

Very sincerely yours,

GREW SPURS CHINA TO GAIN HER UNITY

U. S. 'Lending Its Best Efforts'
for a Chungking-Communist
Agreement, He Says

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, said today that the United States "has been lending its best efforts" to promote an agreement between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists. Such an agreement, he said, would be "very gratifying" to this country.

Mr. Grew made the announcement in the form of a reply to a question at his press conference concerning a report that an agreement had been reached between the Chungking Government and the Chinese Communists.

The Department has received confirmation from our Embassy at Chungking of the report to which you refer of a Kuomintang-Communist agreement," Mr. Grew stated. "It would be very gratifying to us to learn of the consummation of such an agreement. We earnestly desire the development of a strong and united China.

"To that end this Government has been lending its best efforts to bring about service in appropriate ways, such as through the exercise of friendly good offices when requested by the Chinese, through direct military assistance in the prosecution of the war against Japan and through assisting China's economy to survive the strain of war."

At Least a Reminder to Chinese

The statement was considered at least a reminder to both Chungking and the Communists that our good offices were available for an accord that would bring all China's forces together in the struggle against Japan.

Mr. Grew reiterated his repeated warnings that we must guard against any idea of concluding a compromise peace with Japan, when asked if the State Department had any information concerning the apparent growing political crisis in Japan. The department, he said, had no evidence that any group in Japan had been able to overthrow the dominant military leaders.

Payment by the United States of \$210,000,000 to China, which the Treasury announced last night, ended one of the most difficult and prolonged periods of renegotiation with the Chinese and involved a distinct departure from practice with other lend-lease nations, officials said during the day.

Answering in part the question why China, which receives lend-lease and counts some of her contributions to the joint war against Japan as reverse lend-lease, should have the special treatment of getting cash for war-connected services, officials said that the services involved covered a period in advance of the time when lend-lease and reverse lend-lease arrangements with China had been concluded.

Announcement by Treasury

The Treasury's announcement follows:

"The United States Treasury Department has just completed transfer to the Republic of China of \$210,000,000 in settlement for advances of local currency and for supplies, services and military construction furnished the United States forces in China.

"This excludes certain aid furnished to the United States by the Chinese Government in the form of reciprocal aid.

"A portion of the settlement came from United States funds already in China, a portion from funds previously placed to China's credit in the United States and the remainder in the form of a check for approximately \$150,000,000 which Secretary Morgenthau gave to Dr. H. H. Kung here."

The negotiations leading up to the agreement on the sum to be paid covered a period of many months. They grew out of the fact that both the United States and China did not want United States dollars in large circulation in China. American officials followed the practice of getting huge lump sums of Chinese yuan which they used to pay our troops in China and for costs connected with air-port and other construction.

The agreement assumed a value for the yuan "considerably below" the official 5-cent rate. An agreement used by the Chinese to try to get a higher rate was that our spending had largely contributed to inflation in certain parts of China.

Officials said the payment could be considered as settling our obligation to the Chinese for services and advances of currencies from the beginning of the period of our military operations there until about two months ago.

JAN 24 1945

Dear Mr. Crowley:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have sent to the Secretary of State with respect to the proposed lend-lease agreement between this Government and the Provisional Government of France.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Attachment.

Honorable Leo T. Crowley,
Administrator
Foreign Economic Administration
Washington, D. C.

JED:ecr - 1/22/45

Jan 23, 1945
JAN 23 1945

Dear Ed:

Reference is made to the letter which your Department has suggested be sent to Jean Monnet, in which is proposed a master lend-lease agreement between this Government and the Provisional Government of France.

As stated in my letter of January 18, the United States should determine the extent to which we deem it appropriate that the French should use their gold and dollar exchange resources in meeting their non-munitions requirements and lend-lease aid should be programmed accordingly. It is my view that this determination should be made prior to the time that any lend-lease agreement is entered into. In that way we will have a clearer understanding of the type of program which the lend-lease agreement contemplates, thereby avoiding basic misunderstandings with the French after the agreement is signed.

I would suggest, therefore, as the first step, that your Department, our Department and the Foreign Economic Administration get together and agree upon the amount of French dollar and gold assets, including the holdings of the Bank of France, which we would consider to be a satisfactory position for France so long as she is obtaining lend-lease aid in non-munitions from this country. In arriving at such an understanding, it will be necessary to ascertain the approximate amount of dollars which the French owe us at the present time for supplies shipped to France and North Africa, as well as a reasonable estimate of the amount of dollars which the French may be expected to owe us in the near future for civilian supplies shipped to French areas under the military program.

Furthermore, it would seem desirable that no lend-lease agreement should be signed with the French until they have

- 2 -

paid the dollars which they owe us for civilian supplies furnished to France and French North Africa, and until definitive arrangements are made so that we will actually receive periodic payments for those civilian supplies which we will be furnishing to the French in the future and which it is understood they are to pay for in dollars.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Crowley.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

H. Morgenthau Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Secretary of State.

JED:ear - 1/22/45

Regraded Unclassified

**BRITISH AIR COMMISSION**

1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

TELEPHONE DECATUR 9000

PLEASE QUOTE

REFERENCE NO.....

With the compliments of British Air Commission
who enclose Statements Nos. 171 and 172 —
Aircraft Despatched — for the weeks ended
January 5th and January 12th respectively.

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

January 24, 1945.

STATEMENT NO. 171

Aircraft Despatched from the United States
Week Ended January 5, 1945.

BRITISH/U. S. SECRET

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>ASSEMBLY POINT</u>	<u>BY SEA</u>	<u>BY AIR</u>	<u>FLIGHT DELIVERED FOR USE IN CANADA</u>
<u>CONSOLIDATED</u> Liberator B-VI	M.E.	M.E.		1	
<u>NORTH AMERICAN</u> Mitchell II	Canada	Canada			1
Mitchell III	U.K.	U.K.		5	
Mustang	U.K.	U.K.	10		
Mustang	N.W. Africa	Casablanca	4		
<u>GLENN L. MARTIN</u> Marauder III	M.E.	M.E.		5	
<u>DOUGLAS</u> Dakota IV	U.K.	U.K.		11	
Dakota IV	M.E.	M.E.		1	
Dakota IV	India	India		6	
Dakota IV	Canada	Canada			1
<u>BOEING</u> Catalina VI	U.K.	U.K.		1	
<u>BEECH</u> Beechcraft	India	Karachi	4		
<u>REPUBLIC</u> Thunderbolt	India	Madras	5		
<u>VOUGHT-SIKORSKY</u> R-4-B Helicopter	U.K.	U.K.	1		
<u>NOORDUYN</u> Harvard	U.K.	U.K.	5		
<u>CURTISS</u> Kittyhawk	Australia	Sydney	13		
		Total:	42	30	2

Movements F 1
 R.A.F. Delegation

January 11, 1945
 mmh
 File V-11-45

BRITISH/U. S. SECRET

STATEMENT NO. 172

Aircraft Despatched from the United States
Week Ended January 12, 1945

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>ASSEMBLY POINT</u>	<u>BY SEA</u>	<u>BY AIR</u>	<u>FLIGHT DELIVERED FOR USE IN CANADA</u>
<u>CONSOLIDATED</u>					
Liberator B-VI	M.E.	M.E.		1	
Liberator GR-VIII	U.K.	U.K.		6	1
Liberator C-IX	Canada	Canada			
<u>GLENN MARTIN</u>					
Marauder III	M.E.	M.E.		42	
<u>NORTH AMERICAN</u>					
Mitchell II	Canada	Canada			1
Mitchell III	U.K.	U.K.		2	
Mustang	U.K.	U.K.	29		
<u>DOUGLAS</u>					
Dakota IV	U.K.	U.K.		3	
Dakota IV	M.E.	M.E.		1	
Dakota IV	India	India		18	
Dakota IV	S. Africa	S. Africa		1	1
Dakota IV	Canada	Canada			
<u>CATALINA</u>					
Boeing	U.K.	U.K.		3	
<u>VOUGHT-SIKORSKY</u>					
Helicopter	U.K.	U.K.	4		
<u>BEECH</u>					
Beechcraft	India	Karachi	9		
<u>REPUBLIC</u>					
Thunderbolt	India	Madras	4		
Thunderbolt	India	Karachi and/or Madras	10		
<u>GRUMMAN</u>					
* Helicat	S. Africa	Capetown	6		
<u>FAIRCHILD</u>					
Argus	N.W. Africa	Algiers	4		

Total: 66 77 3

* with radio equipment.

Movements F 1, R.A.F. Delegation
 January 17, 1945.

msh
 File V-11-45

Regraded Unclassified

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

January 24, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Secretary: Attention: Mr. H. D. White

I am enclosing our compilation for the week ended January 17, 1945, analyzing dollar payments and receipts in official British, French, Canadian, and Australian accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Very truly yours,

/s/ H. L. Sanford

H. L. Sanford,
Assistant Vice President.

The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington 25, D.C.

Enclosures 2

C O P Y

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

January 25, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Received this date from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for the confidential information of the Secretary of the Treasury, compilation for the week ended January 17, 1945, showing dollar disbursements out of the British Empire and French accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the means by which these expenditures were financed.

Emb

ANALYSIS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH ACCOUNTS
(In Millions of Dollars)

Strictly
Week Ended January 17, 1945 Confidential

PERIOD	BANK OF ENGLAND (BRITISH GOVERNMENT)										BANK OF FRANCE (1)			
	DEBITS					CREDITS					Net Incr.(+) or Decr.(-) in \$ Funds (d)	Total Debits (a)	Total Credits (a)	Net Incr. (+) or Decr. (-) in \$ Funds (d)
	Total Debits	Gov't Expenditures (a)	Transfers to Official Canadian Account	Other Debits	Total Credits	Proceeds of Sales of		Transfers from Official Australian Account	Other Credits (c)					
						Gold	Securities (Official) (b)							
War Years (2)														
First	1,793.2	605.6	20.9	1,166.7	1,828.2	1,356.1	52.0	3.9	416.2	+ 35.0	866.3 (f)	1,095.3 (g)	+ 229.0	
Second	2,203.0	1,792.2	3.4	407.4	2,189.8	1,193.7	274.0	16.7	705.4	- 13.2	38.9	8.8	- 30.1	
Third	1,235.6	904.8	7.7	223.1	1,361.5	21.8	5.5	57.4	1,276.8	+ 125.9	18.5	4.4	- 14.1	
Fourth	764.0	312.7	170.4	280.9	1,072.3	-	0.5	155.1	916.7	+ 308.3	10.3	1.0	- 9.3	
Fifth	1,197.7	300.4	61.4	835.9	1,369.6	-	-	253.0	1,116.6	+ 171.9	-	-	-	
1944														
September	151.0	19.9	50.4	80.7	56.5	-	-	1.0	55.5	- 94.5	-	-	-	
October	127.9	21.0	7.4	99.5	54.7	-	-	1.0	53.7	- 73.2	-	-	-	
November	74.2	45.4	2.9	25.9	92.1	-	-	1.0	91.1	+ 17.9	-	-	-	
December	80.6	21.9	-	58.7	91.8	-	-	-	91.8	+ 11.2	56.7	6.5	- 50.2	
1945														
January														
February														
March														
April														
May														
June														
July														
August														
Week Ended														
December 27, 1944	8.1	1.4	-	6.7	5.9	-	-	-	5.9	- 2.2	1.8	4.5	+ 2.7	
January 3, 1945	38.0	3.0	-	35.0	29.6	-	-	-	29.6	- 8.4	10.0	0.5	- 9.5	
January 10, 1945	63.3	25.4	31.3	6.6	9.0	-	-	-	9.0	- 54.3	0.6	1.1	+ 0.5	
January 17, 1945	22.3	17.5(1)	-	4.8	14.0	-	-	-	14.0(b)	- 8.3	16.0	3.9	- 12.1	

Average Weekly Expenditures Since Outbreak of War

France (through June 19, 1940) \$19.6 million
 England (through June 19, 1940) \$27.6 million
 England (through June 20, 1940 to March 12, 1941) \$54.9 million
 England (since March 12, 1941) 22.0 million

See attached sheet for footnotes.

- (a) Includes payments for account of British Ministry of Supply Mission, British Supply Board, Ministry of Supply Timber Control, and Ministry of Shipping.
- (b) Estimated figures based on transfers from the New York Agency of the Bank of Montreal, which apparently represent the proceeds of official British sales of American securities, including those effected through direct negotiation. In addition to the official selling, substantial liquidation of securities for private British account occurred, particularly during the early months of the war, although the receipt of the proceeds at this Bank cannot be identified with any accuracy. According to data supplied by the British Treasury and released by Secretary Morgenthau, total official and private British liquidation of our securities through December, 1940 amounted to \$334 million.
- (c) Includes about \$85 million received during October, 1939 from the accounts of British authorized banks with New York banks, presumably reflecting the requisitioning of private dollar balances. Other large transfers from such accounts since October, 1939 apparently represent current acquisitions of proceeds of exports from the sterling area and other accruing dollar receipts. See (k) below.
- (d) Reflects net change in all dollar holdings payable on demand or maturing in one year.
- (e) For breakdown by types of debits and credits see tabulations prior to March 10, 1943.
- (f) Adjusted to eliminate the effect of \$20 million paid out on June 26, 1940 and returned the following day.
- (g) For monthly breakdown see tabulations prior to April 23, 1941; October 8, 1941; October 14, 1942; September 29, 1943; September 6, 1944.
- (h) Includes \$5.8 million apparently representing current and accumulated dollar proceeds of sterling area services and merchandise exports, and the following transfers to British account at this bank:
 - \$3.0 million and \$2.0 million transferred from accounts at this bank of Reserve Bank of New Zealand and State Bank of U. S. S. R., respectively,
 - also, \$2.0 million transferred from account in this market of State Bank of U. S. S. R.
- (i) Transactions for account of Caisse Central de la France d'Outre-Mer included for first time in week ended December 6, 1944.
- (j) Includes \$15.0 million paid to account of Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Week Ended January 17, 1945

Abstract

AMERICAN BULLY BREEDERS FOR

(through) January 17, 1945)

6.2 million.
8.9 million.
10.1 million.
13.9 million.
16.1 million.
8.4 million.

- (a) For monthly breakdowns see tabulations prior to: April 23, 1941; October 5, 1941; October 14, 1942; September 29, 1943; September 6, 1944.
- (b) Reflects changes in all dollar holdings payable on demand or maturing in one year.
- (c) Does not reflect transactions in short term U. S. securities.
- (d) Includes \$ 9.8 million deposited by War Supplies, Ltd.
- (e) and \$ 1.8 million received from New York accounts of Canadian chartered banks.
- (e) Represents sale of \$10.0 million of Canadian gold to Sveriges Riksbank.

January 24, 1945

My dear Lieutenant Putzell:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 22nd, transmitting a radio-telephone message from your representative in Bern. Thank you very much for sending me this information.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Lieutenant E. J. Putzell, Jr.,
Assistant Executive Officer,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D.C.

RESTRICTED
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

174
78

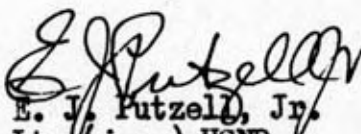
22 January 1945

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

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have thought that the attached
radiotelephone message from our representa-
tive in Bern may be of some interest to you.

Respectfully yours,


E. J. Putzell, Jr.
Lt. (j.g.) USNR
Assistant Executive
Officer

Attachment

RESTRICTED

House 175

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE	20 January 1945	#289
FROM	Berne	PRIORITY
	GCM	ROUTINE
TO	DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES	DEFERRED
DISTRIBUTION		
(FOR ACTION)	(FOR INFORMATION)	

RECEIVED IN PLAIN TEXT

RESTRICTED

AUSTRIA

It is high time that something be done about Austria. The resistance there, both in Vienna and the Austrian Alps, appears to be beginning to take some shape. It is hard to appraise the extent of it, but at least there is some evidence of its existence.

Since the Moscow Declaration of over a year ago, little has been done to encourage the Austrian resistance movement. The absence of any outstanding Austrian patriots abroad has been some handicap. There has been no voice to speak for Austria and the United States, Great Britain and Russia have largely passed the matter over in silence, except to urge the Austrians to revolt at times and under conditions when revolt was impossible. With the Russian armies not far away, the situation is now altered. The Austrians are faced with the alternative of becoming a second Hungary and Vienna a second Budapest or of making it so uncomfortable for the Nazis that they will decide to draw their defense lines in the Austrian Alps to the west of the capital.

There are many difficulties in the way of securing action by the Austrians themselves: (1) they are by nature an easy going and not an heroic people; (2) the country has been purposely emptied of the men and many of the women who might form a resistance front. These are in the army or defense work, many far from their Austrian homes; (3) Austria, and in particular Vienna, is filled with a motley crowd of foreign workers and displaced people who have no particular feeling for an Austrian state and are unwilling to make sacrifices for it. In the country and mountain areas there are many bombed-out refugees from Germany who have no interest whatever in an independent Austria; (4) there is such physical and mental lassitude and depression among the people, at least in the cities, that the physical energy to react is largely gone.

However, with all these obstacles it still seems worthwhile to try to arouse the Austrians to more effective opposition but this will require some encouragement on our part.

Here are some ideas which occur to me: (1) the United States,

RESTRICTED

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

REF. No. #269

FROM

Bern

TO DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

RECEIVED~~RESTRICTED~~

Great Britain and Russia in the absence of any authoritative Austrian body which can as yet act for Austria might constitute themselves as joint trustees, assuming the obligations to carry out the Moscow Declaration and to constitute an independent Austria within boundaries and under arrangement with neighboring states which would give Austria a chance to work out a viable state; (2) something more should be done to impress the Austrians that every effort would be made by the Allies to save Vienna the fate of Budapest, if the Austrians themselves would take some steps to sabotage the war effort in and around Vienna and to make Vienna generally an unhealthy spot for the Nazis and Gestapo. If Vienna is to become a second Budapest, the responsibility for it should be placed squarely on the Nazis; (3) a study should be made of aid to be given to Austrian partisans in the mountains. In winter weather this is not easy, possibly impractical and we should not hold out false hopes. However, the end of the war is sufficiently near to make it possibly justifiable today to encourage Maquis activities in this area. We have a particular interest in this as it might help to discourage the Nazis from trying to make a last stand in a Maquis of their own based in the Austrian and Bavarian Alps.

The next few weeks may have a particular importance in determining whether we can secure some aid from Austria toward shortening the war and whether Austria can herself do something to help achieve her own freedom. This would have real political importance in building up the self respect and national consciousness necessary to justify and consolidate independent Austrian resistance. But Austrians cannot yet start in on this course alone. We must find a way to give them first some morale and then if a resistance starts to take shape, some material aid.

RESTRICTED

K177
Kane -

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE JAN 24 1945

TO Secretary Morgenthau
FROM J. W. Pehle

In addition to the attached letter from Milton Handler, criticisms from other sources have reached us regarding the plight of Jews in liberated Balkan countries and this Government's alleged lack of action in dealing with the situation.

Although the anti-Jewish laws have been abolished in Bulgaria and Rumania, reports from Jewish sources and the press indicate that adequate measures designed to implement the revocation of these laws have not been taken and that several hundred thousand Jews in those countries remain in dire need.

All critics in this country insist on the need to hasten emergency relief to Bulgarian and Rumanian Jews, and on speedy measures designed to restore Jews to their former property and occupations. One group of critics hopes that these measures will bring about the permanent reintegration of all Jews in the economic and social life of Bulgaria and Rumania. Another group believes that such a reintegration can only be successful in the case of part of the Jewish populations, and early preparations should be made to enable considerable numbers of Jews from these countries to emigrate, preferably to Palestine. Finally, part of the critics openly or covertly blame the continuing plight of the Jews in those countries on the Soviets.

For your information, the following is a brief outline of the action which we have taken with respect to the situation in Rumania and Bulgaria:

(1) Early in October, we attempted to have the Board's representative in Turkey, Herbert Katzki, go into Bulgaria and Rumania with a view to ascertaining the facts of the situation and with a view to facilitating further escape of Jews from Hungary into Rumania. We pushed State very hard on this and were finally advised on January 1st that

-2-

Soviet authorities in Moscow had refused to grant permission for Katzki's entrance into Rumania for the following reasons: (a) Rumania is considered a theater of military operations; (b) a Jewish representative is at present in Rumania to look after Jewish refugees; and (c) it is undesirable at this time to have a large number of civilians entering Rumania.

(2) We also attempted to facilitate the entrance of a JDC representative into these areas in order that this organization might have a man on the spot to develop and put into operation various relief programs that had been reported urgently needed. Permission for this JDC representative to enter Rumania was likewise refused by the Russians.

(3) Meanwhile, as a temporary measure, we have been facilitating the issuance of the necessary licenses to JDC for the transfer of large sums to Rumania via the JDC representative in Switzerland and we obtained the necessary Swiss francs. These funds are in turn transferred to William Bildermann, a well known leader of Rumanian Jewry, who has been doing JDC work in Rumania for many years. The money is used by him for urgent relief but is reported to be very inadequate.

(4) Our representative in Turkey has been supplying us with numerous reports, mainly from Jewish sources, on the condition of the Jews in Bulgaria and Rumania. These reports have been sent on by us to interested private agencies and to the Intergovernmental Committee.

(5) We have pressed the Intergovernmental Committee for action on its part in Rumania and we have facilitated approval by this Government of the Intergovernmental Committee's two specific proposals for assistance in Rumania. First, we approved their proposal to use the JDC as its operating agent under a scheme whereby the Intergovernmental Committee would reimburse the JDC for local borrowings made in Rumania. Second, we have just rushed through Treasury and State approval of the Intergovernmental Committee's proposal to transfer funds to Rumania via Switzerland. In the interest of speed, this was done without prior clearance with the Russians.

(6) The British and American Governments are now instructing their representatives on the Allied Control Commission in Rumania to take up with the Commission the matter of rehabilitating Jews in that country and to request that an approach on this question be made by the Commission to the new Government of Rumania. The Intergovernmental Committee hopes to send a representative into Rumania at a later date when feasible.

(7) Our facilities have been made available to various Jewish organizations in and out of Bulgaria for the exchange of information and for the purpose of organizing relief for the Jewish population in that country.

(8) Apart from what we have done since the liberation of Rumania and Bulgaria, it should not be forgotten that Ambassador Steinhardt and Hirschmann were directly responsible for the revocation of the anti-Jewish laws in those countries and for the migration to Palestine of thousands of Jewish refugees from those areas while still occupied by the enemy.



C
O
P
Y

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
School of Law

180

January 20, 1945.

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Morgenthau:

I wonder whether you have seen the various news dispatches of Joseph M. Levy concerning the plight of the Jews in Bulgaria and Rumania, which have been published in the New York Times in recent months. His latest piece appeared in today's Times and I am taking the liberty of enclosing a clipping herewith.

From the conversations I have had with persons in and out of government I get the impression that very little is being done to save the lives of these unfortunate people. Of course, there are always the defeatists who say that nothing can be done. Where would we be in the conduct of the war if the same attitude had prevailed? Certainly something can be done for these people if there is the will to help them.

I appeal to you, Mr. Secretary, to give this most important matter your personal attention just as you did in the case of the establishment of the War Refugee Board. The terrible plight of these people demands bold and quick action if they are to be saved.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Milton Handler

MH:er

ORIGINAL TEXT OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: The Secretary of State, Washington
TO: American Embassy, Quito
DATED: January 24, 1945
NUMBER: 65

SECRET

Reference Department's 988 of December 18, 1944.

Information received by this Government emphasizes imminent danger to 147 individuals interned in Camp Belzen-bergen, near Hanover, Germany, and holding passports issued in the name of Ecuador, since the term of validity of such passports has expired or is near expiration. To avoid tragic loss of life, please transmit to Ecuadoran officials this Government's urgent request that the protective power of Ecuador be notified that the validity of the passports of the above-mentioned group at Belzenbergen has been extended and that these individuals are to be accorded protection.

Please advise telegraphically of the success of your efforts.

GREW

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR KIRK, AMEMBASSY ROME, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

The following item appeared in the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Bulletin, December 18, 1944:

QUOTE 1,000 YUGOSLAV JEWS RETURNED HOME FROM CAMPS IN ITALY AT TITO'S REQUEST -- ROME, Dec. 17 (JTA)--Approximately 1,000 Jews are among 5,000 to 6,000 Yugoslavs who have recently been returned from relief camps in Italy to their homeland at the request of Marshal Tito. Stateless persons and refugees from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and northern Italy will be placed in the camps vacated by the Yugoslavs. Maximum use will probably be made of the camps only after the liberation of northern Italy. At present, only a few stateless persons are being moved there from camps in central Italy UNQUOTE

Will you kindly investigate and advise the Board of the correctness of this item and furnish us with any other relevant information pertaining thereto.

PJMcCormack -- 1/24/45

CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON AND EISEN, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Reference is made to Department's 100 of January 18 and Legation's 128 of January 11.

It appears that Vaad Hahatzala contemplates evacuation of rabbinical group from Shanghai by one of the following methods:

First—exchange against suitable contingent of Japanese civilians in a Western Hemisphere country other than the United States; or

Second—overland evacuation via USSR to neutral territory, pending arrangements for permanent destination, without quid pro quo for Japan. The two methods should be kept entirely separate.

First method involves negotiations via Vatican and complicated shipping and technical arrangements. The following message from Jerusalem addressed to Vaad Hahatzala in New York bears on this suggestion:

QUOTE CHIEF RABBI ISAAC HERZOG JERUSALEM RECEIVED MESSAGE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT MADE REPRESENTATIONS JAPAN INFORMED SCHEME REMOVING FROM SHANGHAI IMPOSSIBLE MESSAGE FROM VATICAN JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AGREE ONLY UNDER EXCHANGE SCHEME UNQUOTE

American delegate to Vatican has been asked to cable all available information on this point, and your comments thereon would also be appreciated.

Regarding second method, you may inform Rabbi Wolbe that Department and WRB are inquiring in Moscow whether USSR would grant transit and guarantee exit of rabbinical group in Shanghai should Japan agree to their departure overland. In case of positive reply, you will be asked to support Wolbe's request to Swedish government for a temporary asylum for this group in Sweden.

THIS IS WRB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 298.

12:30
January 24, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Ackermann, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Gasten, Hedel, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

BAkzin:ar 1/24/45

CABLE TO MR. HUDDLE AND MR. MCCLELLAND, BERN, SWITZERLAND, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Vaad Bahatzala advised WRB of receipt of a report that two groups of Hungarian Jews numbering 7,000 and 15,000 respectively await entry into Switzerland and that their rescue depends on assurance of admission into Switzerland. Please advise Board whether this is correct. If so, it is assumed, of course, that you will take all appropriate steps to obtain their admission into Switzerland in accordance with Department's 240 of January 16.

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 378.

12:30
January 24, 1945.

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Ackermann, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBeis, Gaston, Hodel, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

BAkzin:ar 1/24/45

CABLE TO MR. HUDDLE AND MR. MCCLELLAND, BERN, SWITZERLAND, FROM
DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

URGENT

The following is the substance of a cable from Mann, WRB representative
in London, dated January 22, 1945:

QUOTE World Jewish Congress here has been informed
by its representative in Switzerland that Theresienstadt is
being transformed into extermination camp. Eye witness is
said to have reported that 200 to 250 Jews are dying each
day at Theresienstadt and that a crematorium was erected
there at a place called Nakrete.

In broadcast from Moscow on January 17 former member
Czechoslovak parliament is reported to have stated that
Germans are transforming Theresienstadt into an extermina-
tion camp on lines of Maidanek.

REYNOLDS NEWS of January 21 carries a brief news item
from Associated Press to the effect that American Seventh
Army discovered "Nazi gas chamber containing the bodies of
6000 people of Alsace" at the entrance of Natzweiler. UNQUOTE

Please take all possible action in this matter along the lines of
Department's 127 of January 9.

THIS IS WRB BERN CABLE NO. 379.

12:30
January 24, 1945.

BAKsinar 1/23/45

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

January 24, 1945

10 p.m.

US URGENT

AMLEGATION

BERN

400

The cable below for Huddle and McClelland from Department and War Refugee Board is WRB 379.

The following is the substance of a cable from Mann, WRB representative in London, dated January 22, 1945:

QUOTE World Jewish Congress here has been informed by its representative in Switzerland that Theresienstadt is being transformed into extermination camp. Eye witness is said to have reported that 200 to 250 Jews are dying each day at Theresienstadt and that a crematorium was erected there at a place called Nakrete.

In broadcast from Moscow on January 17 former member Czechoslovak parliament is reported to have stated that Germans are transforming Theresienstadt into an extermination camp on lines of Maidanek.

REYNOLDS NEWS of January 21 carries a brief news item from Associated Press to the effect that American Seventh Army discovered "Nazi gas chamber containing the bodies of 6000 people of Alsace" at the entrance of Natzweiler. UNQUOTE

Please take all possible action in this matter along the lines of Department's 127 of January 9.

NRB:MMV:KG
1/24/45

GREW
ACTING
(CLW)

NFC-1764
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (SECRET W)

Bern

Dated January 24, 1945

Rec'd 9:05 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

506, January 24, 3 p.m.

FOR WRB FROM MCCLELLAND

Kindly deliver from Field, Geneva to Unitarians
Boston this message:

"Thanks your recent cable through WRB. Am
pushing Polish plans. Can you send soonest initial
fund for travel costs and equipment delegations and
taken relief stock. Shall take up Spanish and colony
programs as suggested but confidentially question
wisdom employing Fisera pending investigation his
reliability and clarification contradictory reports
his role with Czechs and resistance. Desires all
costs work with Uniser Company but recent interviews
left unsatisfactory impression. Incidentally Fisera
minor marriage apparently unsuccessful. Separation
only partially due external circumstances. Above
only for you. Assume Barkay does not insist com-
plete elimination from committee of Ascarate who
did excellent job Geneva as liaison for Spanish aid
France during illegality and organized escape non
Spanish refugees behalf Jewish organization,
Uniser Company and WRB".

HUDDIE

JMS

CABLE TO AMBASSADOR HARRIMAN, MOSCOW, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

About 500 faculty members and students of Rabbinical academy formerly located in Mir, east of Curzon line, are reported to be in great distress and in danger in Shanghai, and rabbinical groups in this country are extremely anxious that these 500 persons be brought to a safe place where they may resume their teaching activities deemed to be of great importance to Jewish religious tradition. According to reports from Stockholm, Japanese minister there stated to local rabbis that Japan interposes no objection to that group leaving Shanghai provided they can be guaranteed reception in some neutral country.

Accordingly, please inquire whether Soviet authorities would be willing to grant to said group transit and reasonable transportation facilities across Soviet Union and exit permits to neutral territory.

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Ackermann, Akzin, Cohn, Drury, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel, Marks, McCormack, Pehle, Files.

BAKsinar 1/24/45