

● PSF

War Dept.

1943

Cogswell - letter from Alice Cogswell to Rudolph Forster 3/3/43 thanking
him for assistance in obtaining news about her husband,
Maj. Cogswell. Attached confidential War Dept. message shows
that he was in an Australian hospital.

See C, F. War

PSF War Dept folder
2-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL WATSON

Will you find out from
Patterson if he is going to use
the memorandum from Hoover to
House of October 27, 1917?

F. D. R.

Sen Green used it &
Hoover said it was Feb
1917 - before War declared
Green checked &
reiterated Oct-27, '17

Respectfully forwarded to the President:

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

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 20th, 1943.

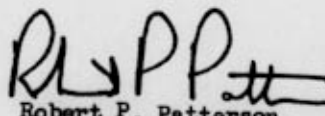
Memorandum for the President:

There is attached a copy of a typewritten memorandum from Hoover to House under date of October 27, 1917. In it Hoover urged that shipping be devoted to shipment of food and munitions to Europe and that no soldiers (except air forces and engineers) be sent to France.

Hoover said that the safety of the world lay in our production of food and munitions, that this production would be injured by putting millions of men under arms, and that the men could do no good in France.

We know that if his advice had been followed, the Germans would have won the war in the summer of 1918. It was the arrival of large forces of Americans that gave the Allies the material and moral assistance necessary to victory.

The doctrines of Hoover today on the paramount importance of raising food and reducing the Army are parallel to those propounded by him in this 1917 memorandum.


Robert P. Patterson,
Under Secretary of War.

rpp:lm
Enc.

(This is a copy of a typed memorandum from Herbert Hoover to Colonel House, October 27, 1917).
(Original memorandum in Edward M. House Collection, Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University.)

MEMORANDUM

There are some phases of the international problem which impress me very strongly. The first is that the curtailment of food shipments from more remote markets, is, in itself, a complete sign of decadent transportation and the narrowing volume of transport available to the whole of the Allied cause. Therefore, the whole transportation programme needs to be critically searched from the point of view of the available shipping and its agreed priority use.

It appears to me --

First, that priority by all transportation must be given to the movement of food, and upon the inward movement to the various manufacturing nations of materials which form the foundations of munitions and the outward movement of these munitions to the front.

Second, the movement of special services such as aeroplane forces, engineers, etc., across the Atlantic.

Third, the movement of our armies to France.

I feel great apprehension that a proper coordination and statesmanlike handling of this whole situation does not permit of the third undertaking. The figures which I possess on the available shipping in the world certainly do not bear any hope of such consummation if future losses are allowed for. These figures are, of course, subject to more drastic revision as to the use to which ships are being placed.

In the particular of the use of shipping for the movement of food, I want to impress upon you the critical necessity of moving food from the more remote markets in preference to the movement of armies. I feel apprehensive of a great danger overhanging this country, if we should place a million and a half of men in the front, that the shipping left after they had been provided for will drive the Allied countries wholly to this market for their food supply, and that it may turn out over a lengthened period to be entirely insufficient.

In connection with this event, it is useless to sit like children and say that so long as our Army can be fed all is well. We have absolutely to feed not only the Allied armies, but the whole of their civil populations, or our Army may be enveloped in the social cataclysm in Europe, and its retreat absolutely cut off.

There is another feature to this whole matter which I think commands attention. The drain upon the credits of this country is to my mind at present running to greater dimensions than the saving capacity of our people, and that we sooner or later must have relief from some portion of this charge.

Furthermore, the assembling of millions of men under arms here is undermining the foundation of our productive capacity, and it is in our productivity of food and munitions that the safety of the world must rest. Therefore, I venture that from the point of view of proper conservation and use of the whole world's food supplies, of the maintenance of the proper productivity in munitions and their transport, and in the guardianship of our financial resources, that it should be seriously considered as to whether we should make any addition to the armies in France except to the special services that I have above referred to.

I have no right to speak from a military point of view, but two years of fairly active mind on both sides of the front have impressed me with the fact that if the western line is impregnable to five million men, it will be no more impregnable by the addition of another million.

The problem is solely one of artillery action and thereby the attrition of Germans, of our ability to outlast in the food struggle, and in the use of the new aeroplane re-inforcements.

I feel that we are not in this war to create the glory of soldiers, but in the defense of the whole world, and that we should submit ourselves to the place as farmers and mechanics if it is necessary for us to do so in order that we should win.

(signed) Herbert Hoover

Mr. President:

file

Do you want to send a copy of
Secy. Patterson's memo to Mr. Cooke?

G.

no

Dispro

War Dept folder
PSF 2-43

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 16th, 1943.

Memorandum for the President:

I made an investigation last week into the story in PM.

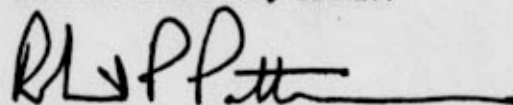
The PM story has to do with a short course for civilians given at the General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth. The course covers four weeks and is attended by about eighty men. The purpose is to explain military organization, military operations and military problems, with the idea that the men will return to their ordinary occupations with a better understanding of the Army's work in this war, particularly in the problems of supply in which they may be called on to play a part. The attached program of the school shows the topics that are taught. They are purely military.

Men from all walks of life have been in attendance, men from Government, industry, labor, finance, publishing, etc. Marshall Field, publisher of PM, was among those invited to attend. His letter about the school is attached.

Despite the charges in the PM article, there is no thought of teaching that the Army should take over control of any phase of civilian affairs. If anyone at the school made any such suggestion, it was unauthorized and will not be repeated.

Prior to the PM article, it had been decided to close the school at the end of the course now in session. This decision was due to the fact that people are too busy in war work to attend the school. The school will accordingly be suspended in early April.

In brief, the case is one of much ado about very little.



Robert P. Patterson,
Under Secretary of War.

rpp:lm
2 encls.

C O P Y

THE CHICAGO SUN
400 West Madison Street
Chicago

Marshall Field

February 19, 1943

Major General W. D. Styer
Headquarters, Services of Supply
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Styer:

I appreciate so very much your kind invitation to attend the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. Many of my friends have been there and have told me how interesting it was. I only wish I could accept, but the fact of the matter is that the newspaper business in these times needs extremely close attention and it would be impossible for me to leave for that length of time.

With very sincere regret and great appreciation of your offer, I am,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Marshall Field

P.S. In case other courses are to be held later in the year is it possible that I could have a rain-check?

M. F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

March 15, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

BOB PATTERSON

I wish you would look into
this thing personally and very
quickly and let me have your
thoughts about it.

F. D. R.

Article from PM March 9 re "War Dept.
Trains Propagandists to agitate for Army
control of nation's civilian life" sent
with this memo. (It came with letter
from Morris L. Cooke)

THE HAY-ADAMS HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.



March 12, 1943

Miss Grace Tully
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Tully:

Several weeks ago an outstanding labor leader - a useful friend of the Administration - called my attention to the Fort Leavenworth "indoctrination" school covered in the enclosed articles. He had had the "instruction" described to him by one of his associates who had attended the school. At my request he promised to give me a memorandum which I had intended to send to the President.

It impresses me as a matter which the Administration should promptly investigate. If the facts are anywhere near what they seem to be, drastic action of some kind is indicated. In my opinion, the matter is one which you should call to the President's attention.

Yours very sincerely,

Morris L. Cooke

Morris L. Cooke

Enclosure

ATT. 3-16-43

INCLUDING THE ONLY DAILY PICTURE MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD

PM
Daily
FIVE CENTS

(Copyright, 1943, by Pictorial Publications)

VOL. III - No. 227
Tuesday, March 9, 1943

★ COMPLETE EDITION

**5 Steps
To World
War 3
Exposed
By Henry
Wallace**

Page 5

**U.S. Envoy
Says Russia
Keeps Our Aid
Secret From
Her People**

Page 8

Army

pm
Exclusive

Rule of Pages 3-4
Home Front
Is Goal of
War Dept.
School

PSF-War (1943)

PM TELLS YOU MORE NEWS IN LESS TIME

To Begin With:

Our Fears Can't Reshape Europe

Much of the thinking with which we are being regaled these days on the Russian question isn't so much thinking as it is response to fear. And nothing interferes with thinking as much as fear.

You would suppose that, after praying all these months that Russia would beat back the Nazi hordes, we would now feel grateful and admiring toward our Russian allies for doing exactly that. But not at all. One of the dominant themes in Congressional thinking is still the danger of "Communism," and one of the dominant questions is the faked-up issue of whether we will cling to our American way of life or exchange it for the Russian.

I took a longish trip recently through the Middle West and Canada, and I can testify that when I discussed the Russian question it was regarded by my audiences as somehow a special mark of courage or temerity on my part. On a radio program at which every week high-school students discuss some issue of the day, eight high schools had to be canvassed before one could be found which was willing to let its students talk about Russia. It wasn't the Mike that would bite them: it was the question.

The curious thing about this fear is that it is a dual one. On the one hand there is the fear that, after having driven the Nazis out of their territory, the Russians will stop fighting and will negotiate a peace with Germany. On the other hand there is the fear that the Russians will go on driving the Nazis until they have driven to Berlin or beyond, and that they will occupy Germany and control the European continent.

The fear-drenched thinkers can't seem to make up their minds whether they want the Russians to go on fighting or not. They suffer from compartment-thinking. In one compartment of their minds they fear that the Russians will stop fighting, in another they fear that they won't. And never the twain shall meet. They do not see the contradiction because fears are irrational, and are not erased by logic.

One could argue that the fears are self-contradictory, that they are unbiased, that they are unworthy of us in the face of the Russian war record, that they are dangerous to the United Nations understanding, that they are demoralizing to our own war mood and peace intentions.

One could argue these things, but it wouldn't do any good:

¶ For the soil in which these fears grow is the soil of the historical memories that Americans still have from the days when the Russian Revolution shook the world.

¶ And the roots of the fear are the deep roots of class-interest thinking. The possessors of the earth fear Russia as the embodiment of the socialist idea. And the humble folk tend, in their thinking, to identify themselves with the ruling groups. The stronger Russia shows itself, the more deeply do these roots of fear dig into the soil.

¶ And the green bay tree of these fears is cherished and tended anxiously by the Nazi propagandists, who hope with them to make the house of the United Nations a house divided against itself.

I don't mean to jump, all fear and dis-

trust of Russia into these categories. There are many liberals who distrust Russia for moral and political reasons. Theirs is the disillusionment of a lost dream. They remember the hopes with which the liberal world watched the development of a socialist state. They place side by side with those hopes the single-party state, the secret police, the deaths by famine, the purges, the Pact, the dictatorship. As a result they feel that there is a vast moral gulf that separates their world from the Russian.

But though they hold off from Russia, the driving forces that are today trying to whip up the fears of Russia into a world political movement are not theirs. These forces are to be found not among the liberals, but among the primitives and reactionaries of our world.

As against these forces there are powerful emerging facts that must be reckoned with:

¶ One is the new respect that ordinary people all over the world feel for what Russia has built up and for its war record.

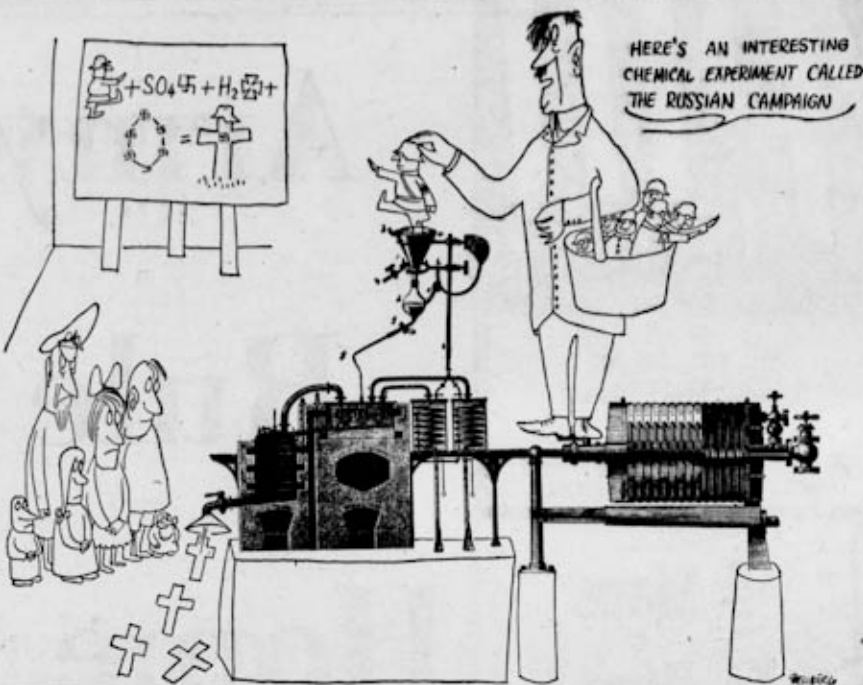
¶ A second is the habits of common action that are emerging out of the terrible crucible of a coalition war.

¶ A third is the sheer fact that, despite McCormick and Patterson and Dies and the rest, America must live in a real world, and not in the nightmare world of the double fear.

Europe after the war will not be shaped by American fears. It will be shaped by its own sense of interest. It will be a Europe in which, whether we like it or not, Russia will have an important place. It will be a Europe that has lived through a ten-year ordeal of violence and suffering—an ordeal that either cleanses men or brutalizes them, but that in any case frees them from the phantoms that still preside over American thinking.

—MAX LERNER

This is the second of a series of editorials on American-Russian relations, now and in the postwar world. The third, Russia Faces Europe, will appear tomorrow.



Sullivan Lives and Learns

By FRANK SULLIVAN

Aunt Sarah Gallup says she has it straight from her private grapevine that Schickelgruber is crazy, all right. She says he thinks he's Mussolini.

Of course, history may fool everyone and decide that the greatest benefactor of the human race in this era was the man who invented the elastic waistband for men's shorts.

On a Saturday a week back four young people stood in a huddle underneath the statue of Gen. Sherman at the Plaza. Two were pretty girls. Two were sailors from the visiting French delegation. The girls had a little red dictionary. The pom-poms had one, too. The quartet was getting along fine. The conversation was halting, but hilarious. The girls would bury their heads in their dictionary, giggle a bit, and come up with an observation in French. The boys would dive into their dictionary and come up with an answer in English. Then all four would burst into peals of laughter. This department longed to eavesdrop but

thought it would stamp him as a cad and a boonder if he were to do so. We walked away, reflecting that the Language of Love Is Universal.

The town was made brighter last week by the golden aura from the shoulders of three new-made lieutenants, Josh Logan, Alan Campbell and Christopher Kilmer. . . . The most beautiful redhead your eor. ever had dinner with last Wednesday evening is Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald. Miss Fitz and your e. went 10 rounds to a draw on the subject of Bill Saroyan, the Frantic Fresian. . . . Miss Gina Malo is off on a tour of Canada by this time, to entertain the Maple Leaf troops and perchance catch a glimpse of husband Romney Brent at Toronto in passing. . . . Norman "Bubbles" Anthony, the poor man's Willie Hoppe, is the pool champion of Gramercy Park. . . . Your correspondent went to the Copacabana last Fri. night to see and hear Jimmy Durante for old time's sake, and an interesting by-product of the trip—well, a by-product—was your e's first glimpse of the famed Tommy Manville. You live and learn.

PM Rebooks the Paper

Some changes in the arrangement of the news in PM are being made, starting with this issue. The changes we are making are aimed at simplification and at making the day's spot-breaking news more accessible.

Hetefore we have run our daily Magazine Section at the front of the paper, followed by news in other departments. From now on we will open with the Opinion Page on 2, followed by the news departments, starting on page 3. Alternating columns by Louis Kronenberger and Frank Sullivan hereafter will appear on the Opinion Page rather than in the Critical Section.

The Daily Magazine will be carried immediately following the news department.

Following the Magazine section, we are expanding our News for Living departments and bringing together at one place in the paper all the increasing volume of news that affects living in wartime—ration orders, price increases, news of shortages, and similar information having to do with the everyday business of living under wartime restrictions. This news will be added to our present food and shopping news pages. It starts today on page 18.

We hope you like this arrangement.—Ed.

THE NATION

War Dept. Trains Industrialists to Press For Army Control Of Nation's Civilian Life

The story below, we believe, is one of the most important we have ever published. It represents a conservative presentation of the facts our Washington office has been able to learn of this new development on the home front. Until we know more of the facts, we are withholding editorial comment, except to urge on our readers the importance of reading and following through on any developments that may result. All of our liberties, all of our freedom, may be concerned.—The Editors of PM.

By JAMES A. WECHSLER

PM's Bureau
(Copyright, 1943, by Field Publications)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—A War Dept. school is training civilians to propagandize for Army control over the Nation's civilian life, it was learned today.

The guiding figure behind the school, located at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Army Services of Supply, who has been waging an undercover battle with civilian officials here for command of the Nation's home-front war effort.



Brehon B. Somervell

"Students" selected by Somervell to attend the school are overwhelmingly drawn from anti-New-Deal business and financial circles. They are frankly told during their four-week training period that they are expected to serve as propagandists for the War Dept.'s views when they return to their local communities.

Key War Dept. objectives, as outlined to the classes, are Army control over the War Manpower Commission, the Office of War Information, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Office of Civilian Defense. Army officials inform the students that it soon will be necessary for the Army to assume direction of these efforts because of the "inefficiency" of civilian rule.

The character of the school has come to light as a result of the post-graduate activities of one of its pupils: George P. McNear, Jr., Illinois railroad magnate. McNear achieved nationwide prominence last year when he defied President Roosevelt and four Government agencies in a labor dispute affecting the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad.

When McNear persistently refused to arbitrate the dispute in the face of appeals from the White House as well as the War Labor Board and other U. S. agencies, FDR finally ordered Government seizure of the railroad. McNear subsequently was indicted for violation of the Railway Labor Act. His railroad still is being operated by the Government.

But he was one of the "outstanding citizens" designated by Gen. Somervell to attend the Fort Leavenworth school, which officially is described as an "Army orientation course."

McNear was a member of the class trained at the school from Jan. 4 to Jan. 30, it was revealed today. Since his "graduation," PM has learned, he has been delivering speeches and informing associates of his close associations with the War Dept. He has hinted, it is understood, that he may be used in some "special capacity" in connection with the

railroads—despite the fact that the President was forced to order Government operation of the T P & W.

Top officials of the War Dept. could not be reached for comment on these disclosures. A War Dept. press relations officer, however, said that the personnel of the school was selected from "outstanding men in different lines closely associated with Government work." When it was pointed out that McNear's road had been taken over by the Government, the spokesman said:

"Well, then he was associated with the Government, wasn't he?"

The War Dept. representative said: "There isn't any comment" on the general character of the school and alleged propagandist activity there. With regard to the background of the school, he cited a release issued last October by the War Dept.

This announced the orientation school was being established and that 83 "business leaders" were being picked to attend. The project was described as aimed to bring "more co-operation with the War Dept." and to provide "better understanding of Army operations." The release quotes Lt. Gen. Somervell as observing that a similar school had been run in 1941.

Since that time three "classes" have gone through the school. It is understood that one or two labor representatives have been included in the later groups in an apparent effort to forestall criticism. But the overwhelming percentage of registrants are reported reliably to be anti-New Deal business men.

A clear indication of the objectives of the school was given recently in a letter sent out by one of the former students to all his "classmates." The letter voiced bitter opposition to the Pepper-Tolan-Kilgore bill providing for a unified civilian command over the Nation's manpower and production programs. It urged the other ex-students to mobilize sentiment against this bill, which has been opposed sharply by the War Dept.

Orientation School Addressograph Used

The envelopes carrying the letters were run off on the same addressograph which the orientation school used for official business, investigation shows.

A key phase of the "curriculum" at the school concerns the need for extending Army control over civilian affairs, according to unimpeachable information obtained by PM. The students are urged to carry this message back to their own areas, to deliver public speeches on the subject and in general to carry the ball for the War Dept. in controversies over national policy. In addition, the classes are devoted to lectures on military strategy and about a week is spent studying the problems of Lt. Gen. Somervell's Services of Supply.



George P. McNear

The roster of the classes dramatizes the degree to which conservative business men with anti-New Deal records are being rallied at the Ft. Leavenworth school. Among McNear's classmates were:

Cal C. Chambers, president of Texas Foundries.

Ralph C. Powell, president of Powell Knitting Mills.

E. H. McHugh, vice president of Hearst Magazines, Inc.

William Crocker, head of the First National Bank of San Francisco.

Another member of the class was Samuel Insull, Jr.—son of the late utilities magnate.

MORE

IN PM TODAY

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"graduation," PM has learned, he has been delivering speeches and informing associates of his close associations with the War Dept. He has hinted, it is understood, that he may be used in some "special capacity" in connection with the

(CONTINUED)

Propagandists for Army

In one of the classes that has attended the school approximately six of the 87 students could have been considered pro-New Deal, PM's informants said. The remainder held varying degrees of anti-Roosevelt bias and a big majority favored increased Army control over the home-front.

Anti-Russian attitudes are also reported prevalent among many of the students and in the comments of some of the officers. Refusal of the Soviets to permit observers at the front is a frequent target of attack. Maps describing the "capabilities of the enemy" give prominent display to the possibility of a negotiated peace between Russia and Germany and of a joint Russo-Japanese attack on the U. S. A.

The invitation to McNear to attend the school must have been extended after the full record of his conflict with President Roosevelt and Government agencies had been written. While he entered the school in January of this year, his railroad was seized at White House direction last March, after months of battling between McNear and Government agencies. McNear defied arbitration appeals from the Railway Mediation Board, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the U. S. Conciliation Service, as well as the War Labor Board and the President.

GOP Plans Fight on Floor For Ruml Plan 'or Nothing'

By NATHAN ROBERTSON
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—The Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee made a Party issue of the Ruml plan today, threatening to split Congress wide open over the tax cancellation proposal, after it had again been rejected by the Committee.

Nine of the 10 Republican members of the Committee announced they would carry the plan to the floor of the House and would oppose any pay-as-you-go income tax plan that involved paying 1942 income taxes in addition to current taxes.

The Republican statement seemed to bar the road to compromise and increased the possibility that the Committee will be unable to agree on any substitute plan unless the Democrats on the Committee can close ranks as the Republican minority has done.

The Democrats, while unanimously opposed to the Ruml plan, have been divided over possible alternatives. Neither group has been willing to yield to the other, leaving the Republicans the balance of power.

Republican Game Cagey

Meanwhile, the Republicans have been playing a cagey game. When the hearings on pay-as-you-go taxes closed about a month ago, polls of the Committee indicated that no more than three or four of them favored the Ruml plan. It was counted as a dead duck.

But in the executive sessions, the Republicans turned down one proposal after another for compromise, with the result that the full Committee and later a subcommittee were deadlocked and unable to agree on anything else.

Yesterday, with the issue turned back again to the full Committee, the Republicans pushed the Ruml plan forward once more and rallied all but one of their votes for it. The one hold-out was Rep. Bertram W. Gearhart, of California.

New Democratic Compromise

The plan was beaten 16 to 9. Desperately, the Democrats advanced a new compromise—abandoning the pay-as-you-go idea and proposing to collect last year's tax by deductions from pay envelopes this year. This also was beaten on a 13 to 12 vote.

Earlier, the Committee had adopted overwhelmingly the recommendations of a sub-

committee for a 20 per cent withholding tax to collect income taxes currently by deductions from pay envelopes—subject to later decision on what to do about 1942 taxes.

In view of the solid Republican bloc opposing compromises, such decisions can be reached now only if the Democrats can get together. Otherwise, the whole controversy will be thrown onto the floor of the House, where the Republican bloc probably could put over the Ruml plan.

Allred Wins a Round

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—A Senate Judiciary subcommittee has voted, 2 to 1, to report favorably to the full Committee FDR's nomination of former Judge James V. Allred of Texas for the 5th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals bench. The Louisiana Congressional delegation is fighting the nomination, and a contest over Allred is expected both in Committee and on the Senate floor, if the nomination gets that far.

Supreme Court Sets Aside Conviction Of Two Jehovah's Witnesses in Texas

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—The U. S. Supreme Court, holding that Constitutional guarantees of freedom of press and religion had been infringed, yesterday set aside the convictions of two members of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious sect.

The individuals had been found guilty of violating municipal ordinances, in Texas towns, governing distribution of literature on the streets.

By its action, the Supreme Court ignored a policy it followed in a number of similar cases involving the sect. For it often had refused to review lower court decisions based on substantially the same facts as those dealt with in yesterday's rulings.

Before the decisions were handed down, the American Civil Liberties Union filed a brief with the Court defending the refusal of members of the sect to salute the American flag.

The ACLU said that more than 2000 children had been expelled from public

Today's



Story

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—Rep. Hamilton Fish (R., N. Y.) yesterday attacked the Lend-Lease program in the House, asserting that the U. S. A. soon will be spending a billion dollars a month "and the money will pour into the British exchequer for any use they see fit."

"Lend-Lease is no two-way street," Fish argued. "It is not even a one-way street. It is a one-way avenue, a one-way boulevard, leading to a bottomless pit."

He was answered promptly by Chairman Sol Bloom (D., N. Y.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Democratic Leader John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, who pointed out that Lend-Lease money could be used only for "specifically designated purposes."

Meanwhile, Rep. Charles Eaton (R., N. J.) urged unanimous approval of legislation to extend the Lend-Lease Act for another year and suggested that aid to China be placed on the same formal basis as aid to Russia and Great Britain.

Mme. Chiang Dons Slacks; Ban Ends

Special Correspondent

WELLESLEY, Mass., Mar. 9.—The girls at Wellesley College who hereafter may appear for classes in slacks have Mme. Chiang Kai-shek to thank for the privilege of going to school in trousers.

Wellesley's anti-slacks rule went out the window yesterday, when Mme. Chiang strolled over the campus in Navy blue slacks, looking for landmarks, most of which have vanished in the 26 years since she was a Wellesley girl.

"Her slacks have ruined our anti-slacks campaign," confessed Lt. Cmdr. Mildred McAfee, president of Wellesley. "The faculty has reversed its stand. We are now for slacks."

Mrs. FDR Hits 4th Term Talk

Speculation May Endanger the War Effort, She Warns

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—Fourth-term thinking is foolish and lets politics endanger the war effort, Mrs. Roosevelt told her press conference yesterday.

"Unprecedented things don't happen unless special situations demand," she said. "Nobody knows what will happen in the next two years. I believe in thinking ahead constructively in order to meet situations, but we must cut off thinking that will hurt the immediate effort."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she was not particularly thrilled by her son Elliot's letter, read in the House.

Should Ignore Attacks

"Attacks like that shouldn't be answered," she said vehemently. "It's a waste of time. We're responsible only to our own consciences. Even in public office you've got to live with yourself."

Mrs. Roosevelt talked about gasoline rationing, the draft of fathers, the advisability of sending women doctors overseas, but she was most moving when she talked generally of the morale of the American people.

"The spirit of the people is remarkable," she said. "But the hardest thing to endure—and it is very understandable—is when their sons are missing. It would be almost impossible for the press to tell in words how men can be missing for long periods in this war, the movies sometimes can make one visualize it."

Mrs. Roosevelt gets many letters from the Middlewest, asking about missing sons. Women on the New England coast, she said, have seen their men go off on ships for generations and know too well the long intervals of waiting. But the parents of many a Middlewestern sailor never have seen the sea nor ships.

Mme. Chiang's Pendant

There is no reason why stories of war-wounded should not be published, she feels, if they are written from the viewpoint of the courage and spirit that is so typical.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that drafting of fathers must be a matter for every draft board to consider individually. Sometimes the drafting of an 18-year-old boy is a greater hardship. In case of her own sons, all of them fathers, she said there was no real reason why they should not have gone.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a beautiful emerald jade pendant given to her by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. Mme. Chiang prized it highly, for it had belonged to her mother.

Sen. Mead Sees FDR Leading Nation in '44

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 9.—Sen. James W. Mead (D., N. Y.) believes that FDR will be drafted for a fourth term in 1944 if the war is still on, or will head the American peace delegation if the conflict is over. The Senator declared here:

"The American people will decide on the fourth term. Mr. Roosevelt's qualities and assets present the strongest force for democracy on earth. His personal wishes and desires will be subordinated to the action of the American people. He is too valuable to enjoy the comforts of retirement."

PM Daily

FIVE CENTS

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VOL. III — No. 228

Wednesday, March 10, 1943

☆ COMPLETE EDITION

INCLUDING THE ONLY DAILY PICTURE MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD

By Edgar Ansel Mowrer:

Europe's Quislings Can't

Win War for U. S. A.



Pages 16 and 17

**Standley
May Quit,
Following
Repudiation**

Page 4

**Drive Renewed
To Win Repeal
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Page 5

**Russians Admit
Loss of 8 Cities
In Ukraine**

Page 7

More on the Army School:

**Army Students
Taught Military
'May Be Forced'
To Rule
Civilians**



Page
3

PM TELLS YOU MORE NEWS IN LESS TIME

To Begin With:

The Standley Blunder

The diplomatic story of this war continues to present a mixture of the tragic and the farcical. Another American ambassador made a speech the other day—this time not Hayes at Barcelona, but Standley at Moscow.

And what a contrast between the two! Accredited to a Fascist "neutral" government, which never has concealed its hostility to us, Ambassador Hayes had only sickening words of praise. Accredited to an allied government which has borne the brunt of the task of killing Nazis and has bled profusely in the process, Ambassador Standley had only ungenerous words. We honey up the enemy and we insult an ally. Try to make some sense out of it.

The problem of American-Russian relations is complex enough without the sort of contribution that Standley has made to it. His speech—with its implication that the Russian government is ungrateful for American aid, that for reasons of its own it has kept the news of that aid from its people, and that Congress might punish this ingratitude by withdrawing further aid—is one of the crassest blunders that any American diplomat has publicly committed.

Blunders of diplomats can be as costly as blunders of generals. Sumner Wells, as Acting Secretary of State, did the only thing possible and did it handsomely and soundly when he repudiated Standley's statement. But in American-Russian relations there is a residue of harm that already has been done.

For not only was Standley's an ungenerous statement. It also was factually inaccurate. PM's dispatches from Washington today leave no doubt of that. (For the latest dispatches, see Page 4.)

¶ The fact is that Russian papers have carried the story of American Lend-Lease aid.

¶ The fact is that Russia has carried the major part of the war against the Nazis; and that, as Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius several times publicly has stated, the overwhelming proportion of Russian war material has come from Russian and not American factories.

¶ The fact is that what we have sent Russia has been but a small fraction of our total war production.

¶ The fact is that while what we have sent has been substantial, our aid started late; that much of it was sunk in transit and never reached the Russians; and that much of it also did not match the quality of our best output.

It is fruitless to guess where Ambassador Standley got his facts and views: whether he thought them up out of his own head, or whether they express the attitude of a group of American officials with whom he had talked things over when he last was in Washington. The Welles statement now makes it clear that Standley was not expressing the State Dept. view. But Standley's words must have come out of a climate of opinion that is not restricted to the air that only he breathes.

What that climate is can be illustrated best by two editorials commenting on Stalin's recent Order of the Day to the Red



Army. One, from the Chicago Tribune, said that we must for the present support Russia "just as an army of grizzly bears or cobras should be supported if they could do the same work." The other, from the New York Times, has more dignity, but goes even farther in making its point. "Stalin has made plain," the Times wrote, "first, that Russia is fighting its own war for its own aims, and, second, that so far as present needs are concerned, Russia now can take care of itself."

One might ask some whimsical questions. If the Russians are cobras, why exact gratitude from them? If we are not going to send the Russians any further aid, on the ground that they can take care of themselves, then again why exact gratitude from them?

But if the Standley statement was meant, either by the Ambassador or others, to exploit the fear and distrust of Russia which are latent in American opinion, it probably will prove a boomerang.

It has been good to note from the reactions of our Congressional leaders (See I. F. Stone's story on Page 4) that our Congressmen have some real acumen on foreign affairs, and can detect a whopping blunder when someone else makes it. It also has been heartening to have Sumner Welles disown Standley's statement with a clarity and directness that does something to retrieve the reputation of the State Dept.

But a rebuke is not enough. Incalculable harm already has been done and more must be prevented. It does not require a prophet to see that Standley's usefulness in his post is at an end. We cannot afford to keep in Moscow someone who is either deliberately anti-Soviet or who—at the best calculation—is an irresponsible dupe for more mischievous people.

Ambassador Standley must be recalled. —MAX LEINER.

This is the third of a series of editorials on American-Russian relations, now and in the post war world. The fourth will appear tomorrow.

One Thing or Another

By LOUIS KRONENBERGER

London is the city that I miss the most after not seeing it for awhile. Right now, of course, there is more than nostalgia to draw one there—there is the sense of all that London has valiantly endured; there is the knowing it has changed and the not knowing just how much. And not only places, but people: do the inhabitants of Mayfair and Bloomsbury wear an altered look along with Mayfair and Bloomsbury themselves? Our hopes, at least, that the old awful English snobishness has at last been deputed, that the old wormy class-consciousness has broken down, and that the English people are determined to establish, after the war, a new order of which they are the true masters.

But concerning those English characteristics which merely amuse us as Americans, one is pulled two ways. One's affection for the English is partly based on what one regards as their absurdity—the queer reticences, the irrational behavior, the strangeness of habit, the imperturbability. Of what other race can you tell more in an anecdote—on what other race do you look back, in terms of anecdote, so much? Let me offer a handful of samples.

I remember going to lunch with an Englishman in a little London dump that had no check room. The clothes trees were all full, so I stuck my coat on the cross-piece under my chair and flipped my hat on top of it. My English friend regarded this act with amazed admiration.

"I say," he said, "that's a splendid idea. 'It's nothing much,' I answered, 'everyone in America does that.'"

"Well," he continued, "I think it's a splendid idea. I must try it some time!"—and forthwith ate lunch with his hat and coat in his lap.

And there is a story that Harold Laski

once told me about Sir Frederick Pollock and Justice Holmes: The English lawyer and the American judge became friends in their youth and maintained a correspondence till both were past 90. Very late in life Holmes wrote to Pollock, saying how much the friendship had meant to him, but adding that it hurt him a little, after 60 years, for Pollock still to sign his letters: "Yours truly." Pollock wrote back, insisting how much he too valued the friendship, and acknowledging that he had been much too stand-offish in signing his letter that way. He thereupon signed himself: "Yours very truly."

And there is a tale—which I hope this war will destroy the point of—about a brother of John Gielgud's who lived in Paris because he found England too stuffy. One day, in a special burst of rebelliousness, he tore off his old school tie and flung it in the wastepaper basket. The next day he saw his valet wearing it, and fired him.

Perhaps you already know the story of the man doing research at the British Museum who recalled that years before Lenin had done research there, and set about finding someone who might remember him. The various librarians said, no, that was before their time; and suggested that the man's best bet was a very old fellow who collected the books at the end of the day. The man sought him out.

"There have been so many people here," sighed the old fellow, and added: "Perhaps if you showed me his picture—"

Next day the man brought in Lenin's picture.

"Oh, him," said the old attendant. "Yes, indeed. He was here very often in the old days. An interesting man—a very interesting man. I've often wondered what became of him!"

THE NATION

Army Told Students at Its Propaganda School It Might Have to Rule 'Many' Government Agencies

Address Used as Textbook Denounced Educators, Clergy, Some Newspapers

PM revealed that a War Dept. school is being operated at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to train civilians to propagandize for Army control over the Nation's civilian life. Key figure behind the school, described as an "Army Orientation Course," is Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief Army supply officer. The vast majority of the students are anti-New Deal businessmen who are urged to spread the War Dept.'s views on national issues when they return to their home areas. Chief objectives of the Army drive, as outlined to the students, are control of the War Manpower Commission, the Office of War Information, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Civilian Defense. Further findings in PM's investigation follow:

By JAMES A. WECHSLER

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.—An official text used at the War Dept.'s civilian orientation school carries the prediction that the Army "may be forced" to assume control over the Nation's civilian life.

The statement was contained in a lecture delivered by Lt. Col. F. E. Gillette to one of the early classes and published in printed form for distribution to all "students" attending the school. On the first page of the printed version it is described as an "instructor's manuscript."

Gillette's reference to possible extension of Army rule climaxes a passage bitterly assailing "most of our educators, many of our clergy, and a certain proportion of our press," and decrying the situation prevailing on the U. S. home front. He declares: "The remedy of this condition is outside our province as Army officers, although some day, if the condition gets bad enough, the Army may be forced, by public opinion, to take over the direction of many activities now considered to be beyond the province of the military."

Indicts Educators, Clergy

As reported yesterday, the view that the Army will have to take command of civilian agencies because of "inefficiency" in the conduct of the war is an important theme at the Ft. Leavenworth sessions.

Gillette's thesis is entitled *Methods of Psychological Warfare*. His indictment of educators, clergymen, and newspapers occurs in a discussion of enemy attempts to create "national disunity" here.

Charging that Nazi agents in the U. S. A. have promoted "the principles of pacifism, iconoclastic 'debunking' of national ideals and appeal to reason rather than emotions or religion," he asserted:

"Most of our educators, many of our clergy, and a certain proportion of our press fell for this new and 'advanced' thinking, hook, line and sinker. And what do we have as a result?"

'Parallel' Agencies Cited

"After 10 months of war against nations of professional killers who force every member of their own and conquered peoples to follow dictated lives of military, economic, and even religious activity, to insure 100 per cent co-operation in the prosecution of the war, what do we have?"

"Again I say—pick up most any newspaper and ask yourself—what proportion of our national effort is, in your question,

directed toward prosecution of an all-out war."

Prediction that "public opinion" may compel the Army to intervene in civilian affairs follows this section. Ironically, another passage in the Gillette statement declares that Nazi agents will "spread rumors" of "internal dissension in the War Dept. or other branches of the Government and intimations of lack of confidence in our military and civilian leaders."

Department Still Silent

As one part of the courses, slides are shown to the classes depicting more than 20 War Dept. agencies which have functions similar to those exercised by civilian officials. These include manpower, procurement, and a host of other fields. Most of the "parallel" War Dept. units are under Lt. Gen. Somervell's Services of Supply.

Presentation of these slides is accompanied by lectures indicating that the duplicate War Dept. agencies now maintain "liaison" with the civilian groups, but could "in an emergency" take over the whole operation in their respective fields. PM's informants said.

War Dept. officials maintained unbroken silence yesterday on the disclosures contained in PM's initial story on the orientation course. A press relations officer said there would be "absolutely no comment" from Lt. Gen. Somervell or any other high Army official. He said that "the Department stands on the release issued last October."

This release merely announced formation of the school and said that 83 "business leaders" were being invited to attend, to achieve "more co-operation with the War Dept. and better understanding of Army operations."

Lt. Gen. Somervell originally was scheduled to hold a press conference yesterday to review the work of the Services of Supply but the conference was postponed until today without explanation. It was announced that Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson also will be present at today's conference.

Here are additional details on the operation of the Kansas school:

¶ All expenses for those invited to the course are paid by the War Dept. The students eat in the officers' mess and are housed with the officers.

¶ Three classes—with about 85 in each—already have participated in the four-week course. No class is at Ft. Leavenworth at present, but the fourth session is



Among Congressmen who demanded investigation of the Army orientation course were Sens. Ralph O. Brewster and Harley M. Kilgore.



scheduled to get under way on Mar. 15.

¶ The great majority of the students are men over draft age who are likely to remain active and influential in their home communities for the duration and therefore will be in position to "represent" the War Dept. on key home-front issues.

¶ A cross section of those who have attended the school includes well-known names like these:

Victory E. Cooley, vice-president of the New York Telephone Co.

Irving S. Florsheim, president, Florsheim Shoe Co.

Arthur M. Hartwell, vice president, General Mills.

Chester D. Heywood, president, Heywood Boot & Shoe Co.

William B. McFall, president, the Commonwealth Trust Co., Pittsburgh.

Edward F. McGinley, vice president, Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York.

William A. Patterson, president, United Air Lines Transport.

Although the school originally was announced as exclusively planned for businessmen, at least two college professors, two labor representatives, and several newspaper editors also have been on the roster of the classes.

Seaman Held for Sedition

Special Correspondence

MOBILE, Ala., Mar. 10.—James Conchois, 31-year-old merchant seaman, has been held for grand jury action on a charge of attempting to undermine the morale of a Navy gun crew in violation of the wartime sedition statute.

Congressmen Demand Probe, Express Anger

By NATHAN ROBERTSON

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.—A chorus of demands came from Capitol Hill today for a Congressional investigation of the disclosure in PM that the War Dept. is training civilians to propagandize for Army control of civilian activities.

Two members of the powerful Truman Investigating Committee—Sens. Ralph O. Brewster (R., Me.) and Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.)—joined in the demand; they are expected to take the matter up with Chairman Harry S. Truman (D., Mo.) when he returns to the city. On the House side, Rep. John M. Coffee (D., Wash.) also called for an investigation.

Brewster Urges Probe

PM's story drew the attention of other legislators, some of whom already were angry over the War Dept.'s recent lobbying against the Pepper-Kilgore-Tolan bill to strengthen civilian control of the war effort.

Several Senators said they had heard rumors of the activities at the school and of Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell's part in it, but had not been able to run them down. They commended PM's publication of the story.

Sen. Brewster said he thought the Truman Committee should investigate the story because of its indication that the Army was getting out of the field of military matters into the jurisdiction of civilian affairs.

'Savors of Fascism'

"This is very different from a school of military government for occupied areas," Brewster added.

Commenting that what PM revealed "savors of Fascism here," Rep. Coffee said: "Congress must be vigilant to prevent any brass hats in the Army from utilizing the national emergency for the purpose of foisting on the Nation Army control of civilian life."

"The essence of this whole war is to prevent just this kind of thing from happening."

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Standley May Quit, Repudiated by State Dept.

Envoy's Slur on Russia Brings Protests In Congress

By I. F. STONE

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10. — Informed circles here today expect William H. Standley to resign as Ambassador to the Soviet Union or else be recalled within the next few days.

Ambassador Standley's charge at Moscow that the Russian government was keeping the facts of Lend-Lease from its people was disowned by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles yesterday and disproved by Congressional leaders.

No ambassador in many years, if ever, has been so severely criticized and so flatly repudiated by his own government. The effect was to turn the Ambassador's sour comments on an ally into the occasion for a demonstration of U. S. friendship for the Soviet Union by conservatives as well as progressives of both parties in Congress.

Permits Quotation

Undersecretary Welles did not wait to be asked about Standley's statement at the State Dept.'s regular noon press conference yesterday. He opened the conference by making it clear that the Ambassador had spoken without the approval or prior knowledge of his own Government and Welles later took the usual step of permitting correspondents to quote his words directly.

This is what Welles said:

"I have cabled Ambassador Standley asking him to let us have the text of what remarks he may have made. I have not yet received a reply and for that reason, until I have received a reply from the Ambassador, I am not going to comment in any detail on what was said or alleged to have been said.

"I think I should make it clear, however, that whatever was said was without prior consultation with or reference to this Government. The understanding which exists between the United Nations in this great enterprise in which they are joined for the purpose of defeating utterly the Axis tyrannies, and for the purpose of insuring the security and liberties of the peoples of the United Nations, would not be worth very much if it were not based upon complete trust and understanding among all of them.

Believes Trust Exists

"I believe that the understanding and trust exists and I am perfectly confident that anything that Ambassador Standley may have said could not have been intended to and did not cast any doubt on that trust and understanding. For the time being I am going to limit myself to that brief statement."

Earlier in the day, at the White House, Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early made it clear that the Ambassador had spoken without prior consultation with the President.

In Congress, the chairmen of both Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees took the floor to criticize Ambassador Standley and to express their regret over his outburst. Sen. Tom Connally and Rep. Sol Bloom rose to declare that Standley was wrong on his facts when he said that the Russian



Sumner Welles

people were not being told about our aid to them.

Even Ham Fish rose to declare that the Standley statement would not affect Lend-Lease, because "we want to supply them as long as they'll keep on fighting." Fish said, however, that he was not surprised by the Standley statement, because he "never thought for a moment that the Communists had changed their principles or views."

Minority Leader Charles McNary of the Senate also was one of those who expressed the opinion that the Standley statement would not be allowed to interfere with Lend-Lease.

The one ugly note was struck by Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, one of the earliest to comment. Wheeler, when reached by *Clare Patterson's Times-Herald*, said he was not surprised "that it is being kept from the Russian people that we are giving them tremendous help. That is the policy of the ruling class in Russia, as it always has been the policy of the Communist leaders to point out to the Russian people everything that is bad about the United States and to keep from them everything that is good about us."

Standley's Moscow interview was regarded here as an attempt to encourage the appeasement-isolationist bloc in Congress to oppose or restrict further aid to the Soviets. It was observed in Congressional circles that it had just the opposite effect.

Nazi Cheered by Envoy's Charges; Willkie Assails Both Him and Wallace

German propagandists made the most of Adm. William H. Standley's charge that information concerning U. S. war aid is being kept from the Russian public. The British press for the most part avoided discussion of the Ambassador's statement.

Notable exception was the London *Daily Telegraph*, which displayed the Standley story under the headline, *Russians In Dark About American Aid*, but did not comment editorially.

Other British papers dwell on the possibility of conversations looking toward a closer understanding with Russia and the beginning of an era of "plain speaking."

Berlin radio gloated over the Standley charge, calling it "confirmation of the thesis that the Soviets do not want to enter into any commitments with their allies." A semi-official Nazi statement declares the U. S. A.

Bloom Asserts Russian Press Gave Full Reports of U. S. Aid

Describes Adm. Standley's Charges of Concealment as 'Unfortunate'

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.—After consultation with the State Dept., Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee told the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon that "Russian newspapers have carried very full reports of American military assistance to Moscow." Bloom declared the Standley statement "unfortunate."

This finds confirmation in recent dispatches by U. S. correspondents in the Soviet Union. In yesterday's *New York Times*, Ralph Parker reported from Moscow, "there can be no doubt that the masses of the Soviet Union are fully aware of the extent of American aid. American-built trucks rumble through many towns and villages, American-built tanks—not the latest types—are used on many fronts."

Full Figures Published

In last Saturday's *Washington Post*, Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent on leave from his post in Moscow, wrote, "Since my return to New York, I have heard some comment that the Russians do not seem to realize or appreciate the extent of our effort to aid them. They do realize it, for every statement President Roosevelt or Prime Minister Churchill has made on this subject, complete with figures, has been reproduced in the Soviet press, and the Russians are avid newspaper readers. Those with whom I have come into contact also have made clear that they appreciate it."

On Jan. 24, the *New York Times* reported from Moscow: "Pravda publishes figures of the United States and British war supplies sent to Russia." This referred to Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius' report on Jan. 24, first detailed statement giving actual figures on shipments to the Soviet Union.

But this was not the first mention in the

RUSSIANS TOLD OF OUR AID

Pravda Gives Public the First Details Showing Great Bulk

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Jan. 23.—Pravda publishes figures of the United States and British war supplies sent to Russia, giving the public for the first time details of their great bulk.

Pravda editorially calls attention to the big increases in home production last year. In 1942 several times more tanks were produced than in 1941. In 1942, airplane production was 75 per cent higher than in 1941, and in 1942 two million more hectares of soil were sown than in 1941, Pravda stated.

As the *New York Times* clipping shows, Pravda published the first figures released on Lend-Lease aid to Russia almost immediately after they were made public.

Soviet press of aid from the U. S. A. and Great Britain. On the contrary, as Chairman Bloom discovered, files of the Soviet press here disclose that leading Russian papers have given prominence to every statement made by U. S. and British statesmen on aid to the Soviets.

Papers Quoted Welles

Here are a few samples: *Izvestia*, Nov. 24, 1942, carried a long report on the speech made by W. Averell Harriman at the Hotel Commodore in New York City on Nov. 19. *Izvestia* quoted Harriman's statement that "food has been taken from the slim British diet to send to the Russian people. . . ."

Izvestia, *Pravda*, and *Red Star* carried long reports on the speech made by Sumner Welles at the National Foreign Trades Convention in Boston last Oct. 9, quoting Welles' statement, "The United States and its associates among the United Nations must render the utmost measure of assistance to the Soviet Union."

Pravda, Oct. 14, published the full text of the address of last Oct. 12 in which President Roosevelt praised the men of the Merchant Marine for "risking their lives every hour so that guns and tanks and planes and ammunition and food may be carried to the heroic defenders of Stalingrad and to all the United Nations all over the world." The text also was carried in *Izvestia*, *Red Star*, and smaller papers all over the USSR.

Russians Informed

By Reuters

LONDON, Mar. 10.—The Moscow radio last night broadcast in full the statement by U. S. Lend-Lease Administrator E. R. Stettinius, Jr., giving details of supplies shipped to Britain and Russia.

C O P Y

THE CHICAGO SUN
400 West Madison Street
Chicago

Marshall Field

February 19, 1943

Major General W. D. Styer
Headquarters, Services of Supply
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Styer:

I appreciate so very much your kind invitation to attend the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. Many of my friends have been there and have told me how interesting it was. I only wish I could accept, but the fact of the matter is that the newspaper business in these times needs extremely close attention and it would be impossible for me to leave for that length of time.

With very sincere regret and great appreciation of your offer, I am,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Marshall Field

P.S. In case other courses are to be held later in the year is it possible that I could have a rain-check?

M. F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. ROBT. P. PATTERSON

Please let me know when
the General Staff School -- short course
for civilians at Ft. Leavenworth -- is
going to be actually closed.

F.D.R.

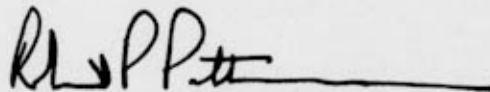
WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

file
MAR 24 10 38 AM '43
WHITE HOUSE
VFD

March 24th, 1943.

Memorandum for the President:

The short course for civilians at the General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth will be closed on April 8th. That is the end of the session now being held, and no further sessions will be given.



Robert P. Patterson,
Under Secretary of War.

rpp:lm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

March 16th, 1943.

Memorandum for the President:

I made an investigation last week into the story in PM.

The PM story has to do with a short course for civilians given at the General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth. The course covers four weeks and is attended by about eighty men. The purpose is to explain military organization, military operations and military problems, with the idea that the men will return to their ordinary occupations with a better understanding of the Army's work in this war, particularly in the problems of supply in which they may be called on to play a part. The attached program of the school show the topics that are taught. They are purely military.

Men from all walks of life have been in attendance, men from Government, industry, labor, finance, publishing, etc. Marshall Field, publisher of PM, was among those invited to attend. His letter about the school is attached.

Despite the charges in the PM article, there is no thought of teaching that the Army should take over control of any phase of civilian affairs. If anyone at the school made any such suggestion, it was unauthorized and will not be repeated.

Prior to the PM article, it had been decided to close the school at the end of the course now in session. This decision was due to the fact that people are too busy in war work to attend the school. The school will accordingly be suspended in early April.

In brief, the case is one of much ado about very little.

Robert P. Patterson,
Under Secretary of War.

rpp:ln
2 encls.

*Lately
I don't trust
Cromwell -
that P. M.
unsubscribed
service!*

25 Mar 1943

ASF War Dept. folder

FOR THE PRESIDENT

file
personal

E.R.

(Excerpt from letter addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt by
Mrs. Stanley Truman Brooks, Carnegie Museum, Pitts-
burgh, Pennsylvania.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR

The enclosed excerpt of a letter from a highly respectable source is in line with some similar appointments by the War Department. Frankly, I do not know who is responsible for this sort of thing, but it certainly does not help in the conduct of the war.

What do you think should be said about it?

F. D. R.

Excerpt from letter written to Mrs. R. by Mrs. Stanley Truman Brooks complaining of Roane Waring's appointment by the War Dept. to tour all army camps and plants.

RF. War Sept. folder

Respectfully forwarded to the President:

E. M. W.

Gen. Waring

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*file
personal
MAR 30 9 52 AM '43
RECEIVED*

March 29th, 1943.

Memorandum for the President:

I have your memorandum of March 25th, on the trip by Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion.

The trip was suggested by the American Legion and authorized by the Chief of Staff. He felt that in view of the strong interest of the Legion in military matters and its undoubted influence on public opinion, it would be helpful to the prosecution of the war if the National Commander of the organization could visit Army centers here and overseas and thus become familiar with the operations of the Army in the war.

The Chief of Staff was not aware of any opposition on Mr. Waring's part to any of the war aims of the Government, and he regrets any embarrassment that has been brought about.

R. P. Patterson

Robert P. Patterson,
Under Secretary of War.

rpp:lm

CONFIDENTIAL

Roosevelt Library

CONFIDENTIAL

DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-16-59

Signature- *Carl S. Spicer*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR

The enclosed excerpt of a letter from a highly respectable source is in line with some similar appointments by the War Department. Frankly, I do not know who is responsible for this sort of thing, but it certainly does not help in the conduct of the war.

What do you think should be said about it?

for F. D. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE

PERSONAL

But in the newspaper this morning appeared a small item which was most disconcerting the announcement that Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, has been ordered by the War Department to make a tour of all army camps. He is on record as opposing many of the Administration's War Aims. Such news leaves me more or less stunned and groping for an explanation, for his previous statements made to our boys in service and to war plant personnel, brand him as one of those whom the President has so aptly named as a "pettifogger". In January last, he made these and similar statements: "The war effort will be weakened by 'vain and premature planning for a new and never to be attained world Utopia' The United States is not fighting either to preserve the British Commonwealth of Nations or to restore freedom to the oppressed people of Europe..... We of the American Legion are more interested to win pints of nitroglycerin than go into bombs than in quarts of milk for the rest of the world"..... And on March 6th, this week, speaking in Los Angeles, he said that "proposals for an international police force are crazy". Of course he appeals to the Army when he says that "the size of the Army to be put in the field should be determined only by the General Staff, since no manpower commission and no civilian committee or group can wisely determine such a question"..... and that "the main job now is to win the war", but those with greater vision, men who stand in line with the Administration's policies, and the Four Freedoms for all people everywhere, also believe these last statements, but would hardly do such a job of befuddling the other all-important issues and objectives as Commander Roane Waring has done to date. Why does the Army choose this man, who expressed so outspokenly his lack of sympathy in post-war planning, to represent them? Is it possible that they have done so? This man is surely a civilian! He has, as is claimed in the news report: been chosen by the War Department to go to Army Camps and there, I suppose, to carry on his deleterious work. He is, in effect, sabotaging the Atlantic Charter and the March of the Common Man! Is this progress? Surely he has a right to talk, but his influence should be balanced by men like Agar, Ingersoll, etc. It is also noted he is touring various plants producing war goods.

PSF War Dept folder

April 8, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

UNDER SECRETARY PATTERSON:

I get the following story from a reliable source and I think it should be carefully checked -- possibly by someone not in the office in charge, but someone outside who has your personal confidence.

When I was in Seattle last September, I did not have the impression that the Port of Embarkation was running efficiently.

"X said that he is a member of the Longshoreman's Union, and that he has worked on the Seattle waterfront for 34 years. He told me that he and 'other members of the organization' are deeply worried about the present situation on the waterfront in regard to the handling of war contracts by the Army, at the Port of Embarkation.

"He stated that the waste of time and money through inefficient management on the part of Army officials is a 'sin and a disgrace'. He said that more than once he had himself been a member of a crew ordered by an Army officer to unload a ship cargo, when a few hours later 'another officer would come along and order the same cargo reloaded on the same vessel'. He pointed out that this means hours of wasted time for which the men are paid 'as if they had accomplished something'.

"He told me that the Army requires that certain sealed freight cars wait for unloading until four different inspectors arrived to supervise the breaking of the seal -- that often this meant the crew waiting to go to work on the car would sit around for several hours - on full pay.

"His attitude was 'Sure, I'm one of the fellows that gets in on the dough but I'm a taxpayer in this country, too - and it doesn't look right to me!'

"X said he works on jobs for both the Army and the Navy, and that the Navy management of similar contracts is efficient and to the point, but he told me that members of his union contend that the situation he described with regard to the Army exists not only in Seattle, but 'all up and down both coasts'.

(R.M. Smith)

"He said that a group of members of his union had drawn up a statement of conditions, and that Mr. Harry Bridges has in his possession two copies of this statement, one of which he hopes to get to the attention of someone in the War Department. X told me, however, that a similar statement and request for investigation had been made 'sometime during the summer of 1942', and that 'a Major from Camp Lewis who was sent up here to look into it just took the whole report and put it at the bottom of a pile of other papers and never looked at it again'. He told me that they are all afraid that the same thing will happen to the present request for investigation.

"X told me that he is 61 years old, and is an American citizen. He said that Congressman John Coffee knows him well, and that several people in the local FBI office would give him good character references. He said that the latter office urged him to come here with his story."

F.D.R.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

ESTABLISHED 1863

ANNA ROOSEVELT BOETTIGER
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

March 23, 1943

Mrs. Boettiger:

A Mr. J. J. Loewy, of Route # 3, Box 113, Kirkland, Washington came into the office and told me the following story:

X (He) said that he is a member of the Longshoremen's Union, and that he has worked on the Seattle waterfront for 34 years. He told me that he and "other members of the organization" are deeply worried about the present situation on the waterfront in regard to the handling of war contracts by the Army, at the Port of Embarkation.

He stated that the waste of time and money through inefficient management on the part of Army officials is a "sin and a disgrace". He said that more than once he had himself been a member of a crew ordered by an Army officer to unload a ship cargo, when a few hours later "another officer would come along and order the same cargo reloaded on the same vessel". He pointed out that this means hours of wasted time for which the men are paid "as if they had accomplished something".

He told me that the Army requires that certain sealed freight cars wait for unloading until four different inspectors arrived to supervise the breaking of the seal - that often this meant the crew waiting to go to work on the car would sit around for several hours - on full pay.

His attitude was "Sure, I'm one of the fellows that gets in on the dough, but I'm a taxpayer in this country, too - and it doesn't look right to me!"

X (Mr. Loewy) said he works on jobs for both the Army and the Navy, and that the Navy management of similar contracts is efficient and to the point, but he told me that members of his union contend that the situation he described with regard to the Army exists not only in Seattle, but "all up and down both coasts".

He said that a group of members of his union had drawn up a statement of conditions, and that Mr. Harry Bridges has in his possession two copies of this statement, one of which he hopes to get to the attention of someone in the War Department. (Mr. Loewy) told me, however, that a similar statement and request for investigation had been made "sometime during the summer of 1942", and that "a Major from Camp Lewis who was sent up here to look into it just took the whole report and put it at the bottom of a pile of other papers and never looked at it again". He told me that they are all afraid that the same thing will happen to the present request for investigation.

(Mr. Loewy) told me that he is 61 years old, (a German Jew) and is an American citizen. He said that Congressman John Coffee knows him well, and that several people in the local FBI office would give him good character references. He said that the latter office urged him to come here with his story.

(R.M. Smith)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

War Dept. folder
2-43

file
personal

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 11, 1943

Dear Mr. President:

This is in reference to your memorandum of April 8 concerning the conditions at the Port of Embarkation in Seattle. I have arranged to send two competent officers to investigate thoroughly and to report directly to me. Neither of them is in the Office of the Chief of Transportation. They are leaving by plane to-morrow.

I will report to you promptly upon their return.

Respectfully yours,

RLP

ROBERT P. PATTERSON
Under Secretary of War

The President,
The White House.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-16-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spencer*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT
MRS. BOETTIGER

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1943
THE WHITE HOUSE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

May 5, 1943

The President,

Date- 3-16-59

The White House.

Signature- *Carl F. Spicer*

Dear Mr. President,

This is in further reference to your memorandum of April 8, concerning the Port of Embarkation at Seattle. As a result of the investigation which I have had made I wish to report as follows.

You stated that when you were in Seattle last September you did not have the impression that the Port of Embarkation was running efficiently. This may be explained by the fact that from outward appearances the Port makes a poor impression. You saw the old buildings and wooden warehouses, the facilities scattered at various points in the harbor and the mass of railroad crossings over a waterfront street with attendant traffic congestion. This condition it is believed will be greatly improved as soon as the new docks and office buildings which are now under construction are completed. There is a decided contrast with the outward appearance of the Port and the conditions existing on the docks and in the warehouses, which are kept conspicuously clean. The handling of freight is being performed in a businesslike manner with no appearance of inefficiency. The actual loading of all vessels is done through contract stevedores by union labor. This arrangement appears to be producing satisfactory results. Twenty-four to twenty-six tons per gang hour were actually being achieved at the time of the inspection which I had made.

Your memorandum indicates that you were informed that a member of the crew had been ordered to unload a ship cargo and a few hours later to reload the same cargo on the same vessel. This has occurred from time to time. Such situations are caused by the tactical and engineering requirements of the Alaskan Defense Command. At times, discharge in the Alaskan Defense Command is necessary in the open sea without lights, high winds and under possible attack. This makes it necessary to try out the timing of the discharge at the loading point and the placing of particular equipment and ammunition in certain protected locations on the vessel tested so as to accomplish quickest possible discharge according to tactical plans. This causes handling and re-handling of the cargo. Obviously, the reason for this is not disclosed to those required to do the work and without this knowledge they might well consider it due to inefficient management.

CONFIDENTIAL

To The President

- 2 -

May 5, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In your memorandum it was also stated that you were informed that the Army required certain sealed freight cars to wait for unloading until four different inspectors arrived to supervise the breaking of the seal of the cars. A careful check as to the procedure of unloading freight cars does not bear this out. The opening of the car or the breaking of the seal is done by the unloading crew and upon inquiry they themselves stated that they had always done this. The only occasion for inspection before a car can be unloaded would be the special case of damaged cargo or shipments of explosives which is in accordance with Army Regulations. In checking the records, no unusual delays were discovered as a result of this procedure.

Your informant also advised you that Navy management was more efficient than that of the Army. Investigation does not indicate that this is a fact. However, it may be that in certain instances the Navy's handling seems more efficient than the Army and this may be true in certain cases due to the fact that Navy Priorities were not changed as much as those of the Army and that more machinery and heavy equipment was moved on Army vessels than Navy vessels. Both of these factors might account for one assuming that the Navy loading was more efficient. However, one of the dock stevedore companies which unloads cars for the Army and also does stevedoring for the Navy was questioned, the head of the firm as well as its foreman, and their statements contained no inference that there was more efficient management by the Navy.

In your memorandum it is stated that a group of members of the Union drew up a statement of conditions and that a request for investigation had been made during the summer of 1942 and that no action was taken. The only evidence of a prior complaint was one submitted by a longshoreman named Crane in March 1942. This was fully investigated by the Inspector General's Department which made a thorough investigation and made certain recommendations, all of which have apparently been complied with.

As a result of my investigation I feel that the Port of Embarkation at Seattle is performing a difficult task in a satisfactory manner and is being efficiently managed. Changes have been made and will continue to be made in an endeavor to constantly improve the work.

I would appreciate it if you would advise me if there is any further information you wish in regard to this matter and I would also like to be advised of other complaints relating to this or any other Port of Embarkation.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) ROBERT P. PATTERSON

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Under Secretary of War.

ESG/mt

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(985)

hm

PSF War Dept. folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL SOMERVELL

In regard to your memorandum to the Secretary of War about a General Hospital in Minnesota or North Dakota, I think your Board ought not to give any weight to the "center of population" factor.

As a matter of fact, it is absolutely contrary to my policy to place any large new Army or Navy units in existing centers of population. What I am trying to do is to disseminate population by using smaller places. I recognize that it is pleasanter -- and in some cases easier -- to put large new institutions in large cities. However, the larger view ought to prevail, and I want the new hospital to go not to St. Paul or Minneapolis but to Fargo.

F. D. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1943.

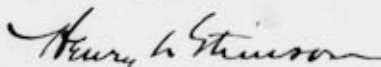
Dear Mr. President:

In the course of the Cabinet meeting on Friday, the 9th, you called attention to the fact that a new military hospital was proposed to be built in the Minneapolis area and suggested that it might be better to put it in Fargo, North Dakota.

I send you herewith a memorandum which has been prepared for me by General Somervell on the subject, showing that the proposed sites at either Minneapolis or St. Paul have certain advantages over the Fargo site, but that they are alight and that the Service of Supply would not raise objection to the construction of a hospital at the latter site in lieu of the former.

Will you kindly let me know your pleasure?

Very sincerely yours,



Secretary of War.

The President,
The White House.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library /

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-16-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer* /

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAW/dmb
2881

SPRME

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF:
(Attention: Colonel W. T. Sexton)

Subject: General Hospital at Fargo, North Dakota.

1. The following information is submitted in compliance with your memorandum on the above subject dated April 9, 1943:

a. The War Department has a requirement for a general hospital in the Minneapolis area. Preliminary investigations disclosed that a suitable site existed at Minneapolis and that the water, sewage and particularly the rail facilities leading to the north, west, south and east were excellent for such an installation. Because of objections raised by certain local officials of Minneapolis to the construction of a War Department general hospital at that City, a preliminary investigation was made in the vicinity of St. Paul. This investigation disclosed a better site at that place. The officials of St. Paul were enthusiastic over the prospect of having a general hospital built there and other aspects were equally favorable as compared to the Minneapolis location.

b. In view of the above considerations, St. Paul was tentatively selected as one of the general hospitals to be recommended by the War Department for construction subject to Presidential approval after clearance by the Federal Hospitalization Board and the Bureau of the Budget.

c. The War Department has also made a preliminary investigation covering the possible construction of a general hospital at Fargo, North Dakota. The rail facilities leading to the north and south are not as good as those at either Minneapolis or St. Paul and this area is not quite as suitable as the St. Paul-Minneapolis area from the standpoint of center of population.

2. Although the St. Paul location has slight advantages over that of the Fargo, North Dakota, location for the construction of a general hospital, this Headquarters would not raise any objection to the construction of a hospital at the latter site in lieu of one at St. Paul or Minneapolis.



24-17016

Brehon Somervell
BREHON SOMERVELL,
Lieutenant General,
Commanding.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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War Dept. folder

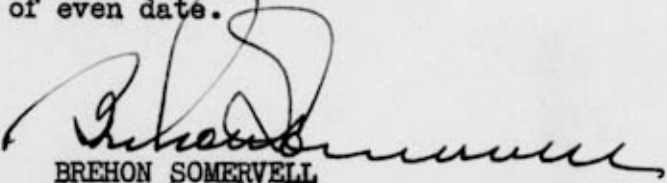
WAR DEPARTMENT
ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
WASHINGTON

file

April 30, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I have attended to the question of hospital location at Fargo which you covered in your memorandum of even date.


BREHON SOMERVELL
Lieutenant General
Commanding.

War Dept. folder
2-43

June 17, 1943.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Secretary of War:

The Department of State is very much concerned about the prospects of the United States diplomatic officers and their families who are at present held in confinement in Germany.

I am in agreement that every practicable effort to obtain their early release should be made.

The German Government has refused to consider an exchange unless the sixty-seven members of the German Armistice Commissions captured in North Africa be included in the number of German prisoners to be released.

It is my desire that the War Department take such action as is necessary toward the release of members of the German Armistice Commissions which will make it possible for the Department of State to arrange for the exchange of German prisoners for American Nationals now held by Germany.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date 11/11 6 1972

130630
SECRET

Admiral Leahy
said this is OK.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1943.

DECLASSIFIED

By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

MEMORANDUM FOR [REDACTED] By W. J. Stewart Date JUN 6 1972

THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY

FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F.D.R.

Secretary letter from Hon. Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, 6/26/43, to the President, in reference to the President's memorandum of 6/17 in which the President expressed the desire that the War Dept. take such action as is necessary toward release of members of the German Armistice Commission which will make possible the completion of arrangements for the exchange of these prisoners for American Nationals now held by Germany. States that inasmuch as this problem involves the release of military personnel held as prisoners of war in exchange for nationals with diplomatic status, and further that personnel from the same mission is held in the United Kingdom, the Secretary recommends that the President permit the War Dept. to coordinate this matter with the Combined Chief of Staff before any action is taken.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

June 29, 1943.

JUN 30 1943

MR. LONG

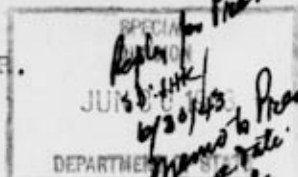
MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY

FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F.D.R.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED

JUN 30 1943

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DECLASSIFIED

By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date JUN 6 1972

SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

26 June 1943.

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

See memo
Pres. 6/26/43
JUN 30 1943
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I refer to your memorandum of 17 June 1943 in which you express the desire that the War Department take such action as is necessary toward release of members of the German Armistice Commission which will make possible the completion of arrangements for the exchange of these prisoners for American Nationals now held by Germany.

Records of the War Department indicate the capture of seventy-six officers and enlisted men of the German Army in North Africa, supposedly members of the German Armistice Commission. Forty-six of these officers and enlisted men are now held as prisoners of war in the United States. Although the whereabouts of the remaining thirty is not definitely known to the War Department, it is presumed that they are being held in the United Kingdom.

These individuals were in North Africa ostensibly as members of an Armistice Commission; however, the evidence is that with one exception they were captured in the uniform of the German Army and are military personnel. Included among them are one panzer colonel, one captain of Intelligence, two majors of Infantry, two majors of Air Corps and several line officers of Infantry, Artillery and Air Corps. The enlisted men represent a cross section of air and ground arms and the Navy. Twelve of these prisoners are known to be members of the German "Abwehr," an intelligence organization consisting of espionage agents and saboteurs. The War Department believes these individuals are properly held as prisoners of war and are not entitled to diplomatic status or immunity.

Inasmuch as this problem involves the release of military personnel held as prisoners of war in exchange for nationals with diplomatic status, and further that personnel from the same mission is held in the United Kingdom, I recommend that you permit the War Department to coordinate this matter with the Combined Chiefs of Staff before any action is taken.

Respectfully yours,

RL & PP

Acting Secretary of War.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 8(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RT, NARS Date MAY 21 1973

SECRET

July 14, 1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have consulted the Secretary of State concerning Mr. Patterson's letter of June 26, 1943 respecting the status of the members of the former German Armistice Commission captured in North Africa whose repatriation the German Government has requested along with other German nationals from the United States and from certain of the other American Republics in exchange for our former mission at Vichy, and assimilated categories, including diplomatic officials of certain of the other American Republics, now held by the German Government at Baden Baden.

I note that the records of the War Department indicate the capture of 76 officers and enlisted men supposedly members of the German Armistice Commission in North Africa of whom 46 are held by the War Department in the United States and that the whereabouts of the remaining 30 is not definitely known to the War Department. I further note that some of those in the custody

The Honorable

Henry L. Stimson,

Secretary of War.

of the United States are known previously to have been engaged in active military service. It would be useful to have full information concerning the previous military service, present whereabouts and status of all members of the former German and Italian Armistice Commissions captured in North Africa who are being held as prisoners of the United States.

The availability for exchange of the military members of the former German and Italian Armistice Commissions, involving as it does an exchange of Americans, is not a matter which properly falls within the competence of the Combined Chiefs of Staff since it is not composed entirely of Americans.

Since my letter of June 17 was written, the Department of State has received a further communication from the German Government through the Swiss Legation at Washington in which the inclusion in the exchange of the military members of the Armistice Commission is not mentioned but in which the German Government makes far-reaching demands involving large numbers of German civilians detained in the United States and in certain

of the other American Republics. In return for the American official groups in Germany, numbering 266 persons, and a few non-officials there, the German Government is now requesting a total of more than a thousand persons from the United States alone and envisaging the inclusion of several thousand (it might run close to 4000) persons from a number of the other American Republics. The repatriation of many of these persons is definitively opposed, some by the Department of State and others as well by our several security agencies. This move on the part of Germany indicates a definite disinclination to release the American group at Baden Baden and to hold them as hostages for the exchange of dangerous Germans here.

In view of the general unacceptability of the present German demands it seems unnecessary at this time to determine what military members of the former German Armistice Commission in North Africa might be included in the exchange. Subsequent developments might, however, make it desirable to examine each case on its merits in the light of the advantage to be obtained by the release of each such individual.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUL 24 1943

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your letter of July 14, 1943, I have directed that full information be obtained concerning the previous military service, present whereabouts and status of all members of the former German and Italian Armistice Commissions captured in North Africa who are being held as prisoners of war of the United States.

Respectfully yours,

RLWPP

Acting Secretary of War.

DECLASSIFIED

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

OSD Letter 5-3-77

By RT

NARS Date

MAY 21 1973

DECLASSIFIED



~~SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 10, 1943

My dear Mr. President:

As you are aware, we have been negotiating with the Germans for the better part of a year in our effort to obtain the liberation of the diplomatic officers of this Government, our other citizens who have been assimilated into official groups such as newspapermen and relief workers, and the officials of the other American republics who were all seized by the Germans on French territory. The total number of such individuals is 266. We received in June a communication from the German Government demanding in exchange for these few individuals some thousands of Germans in this country and in other countries of this hemisphere. As I have informed you, we rejected the German proposal.

The German Government under date of July 28, 1943 has again approached us with an offer in which its demands are less exorbitant. Briefly it proposes to release our officials and the others if we release the 26 German officials captured in North Africa and all the German nationals from the other American republics who were brought to the United States from those republics in 1941 and 1942 with a view to their repatriation. After that our exchange agreement with Germany collapsed by the withdrawal of German safe conduct for further voyages of the exchange vessel over a route acceptable to us. According to the German figures, the number of Germans concerned in this demand is 900. According to our figures it is approximately 750. We would also have to repatriate those few former officials of the French Government and their families who may wish to return to Europe and the very small number of Italian nationals whose position corresponds to that of the German nationals in question.

The question

The President,

The White House.

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By R. H. Parks Date JUN 6 1972

The question of the repatriation of the non-official Germans covered by the latest demands of the German Government has been discussed in some detail with the investigative agencies. In February of this year we placed before them the names of 586 German nationals from the other American republics, who had indicated a desire to go back to Germany. The agencies agreed to the repatriation of 469 of these individuals, indicated that they did not favor but were not strongly opposed to the repatriation of 39 others and stated that they could not in any circumstances agree to the repatriation of 78. There have also been objections by the British Government to the repatriation of great numbers of these individuals, including many of those whose repatriation is approved by our own agencies.

I am impelled to place this matter before you because of the fact that the Department is in receipt of most confidential information, received from a source in which I have great confidence, leading us to believe that unless their demands are met the German authorities intend to hold as hostages for captured Germans whom we might prosecute under the war criminal procedure our officials and the officials of the other American republics whom they seized in France. It is my view that if we are to obtain the release of our officials before the time when we can actually liberate them by force of arms, we must do so on the basis of the present German proposal; otherwise negotiations regarding their release will probably continue indefinitely without favorable issue until the Germans are finally defeated. What the Germans might do to our officers in a final moment of desperation I am unable to say but the worst must be envisaged. They might even use them as a shield to prevent our bombing of military objectives.

I enclose for your signature, if you approve, letters to the Attorney General, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy requesting them to report to you whether there is any insuperable reason why German nationals who have been made by the German Government the quid pro quo for the release of our officials should not be released if we find it necessary to repatriate any or all of them in exchange for our officials and assimilated nationals.

If our own agencies agree to give the Department of State a free hand in negotiating this exchange, we shall

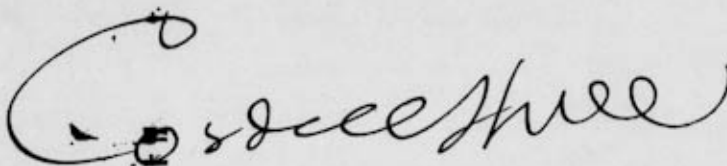
also

-3-

also have to get the British Government's agreement.

While we hope that it will not be necessary to release the military members of the former German and Italian Armistice Commissions captured in North Africa, I feel it advisable that the Department of State have a free hand to use these people if necessary. In this connection I refer to your letter of June 17, 1943 to the Secretary of War.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Cordell Hull". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Cordell Hull".

Enclosures:

1. Letter to
Attorney General.
2. Letter to
Secretary of War.
3. Letter to
Secretary of the Navy.

Aug. 11th - 1943

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I enclose for your consideration a copy of a very confidential letter dated August 10, 1943 from the Secretary of State bringing to my attention the fact that 266 nationals of the United States and the other American republics seized by the German Government on French territory are apparently being held by the German Government for eventual use as hostages. The Secretary of State has reliable information that this is probably the real German intention but believes that the release by exchange of the officials in question might nevertheless be negotiated if sufficient inducement is offered.

I am informed that the latest proposal of the German Government is specifically limited to a demand for the repatriation of the German civilian officials captured in North Africa and for the German civilians who left other American republics in 1941 and 1942 for repatriation through the United States before our exchange agreement

The Honorable

Francis Biddle,

Attorney General.

DECLASSIFIED

By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date JUN 6 1972

with Germany was broken by that Government. The Germans wish only such of these individuals as desire repatriation to be included in their proposed exchange with us. I am informed that the names of all of these individuals were submitted to you in February of this year and that the only change in that list is that certain individuals need no longer be considered since they have in the meanwhile decided that they do not wish to be repatriated to Germany. I furthermore learn that in the reply which was made by the investigative agencies to the Department of State through the Office of Naval Intelligence on March 19, 1943 certain individuals were named as eligible for repatriation without objection, others were named as eligible for repatriation subject to advisory objection, and a third group was named as being in the view of the agencies entirely ineligible for repatriation since their repatriation would constitute a serious danger to the national interest.

In view of the use which the Germans may make of our official group in Germany, including the officials of the other American republics which have allied themselves with us in the war against the Axis, I should like to be informed whether all of the German nationals covered by the latest German demand who are willing to go might not now be repatriated without danger to our national safety. It occurs to me that since all these German nationals have been detained

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By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date MIN 6 1972

-3-

in our hands for a period of a year or more during which time it was improbable that they have been able to obtain information which would endanger us, their release at this time might be feasible. It furthermore occurs to me that the military situation in Europe has altered since last year to an extent that the harm which these persons might be able to do us is now far less than it was some time ago.

I should like to have your reply in this matter at your early convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

S/ Franklin D. Roosevelt

Enclosure:

From the Secretary of State,
August 10, 1943.

DECLASSIFIED

By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date JUN 6 1972

Aug. 11-1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I enclose for your consideration a copy of a very confidential letter dated August 10, 1943 from the Secretary of State bringing to my attention the fact that 266 nationals of the United States and the other American republics seized by the German Government on French territory are apparently being held by the German Government for eventual use as hostages. The Secretary of State has reliable information that this is probably the real German intention but believes that the release by exchange of the officials in question might nevertheless be negotiated if sufficient inducement is offered.

I am informed that the latest proposal of the German Government is specifically limited to a demand for the repatriation of the German civilian officials captured in North Africa and for the German civilians who left other American republics in 1941 and 1942 for repatriation through the United States before our exchange agreement

The Honorable

Henry L. Stimson,

Secretary of War.

DECLASSIFIED

By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date JUN 6 1972

with Germany was broken by that Government. The Germans wish only such of these individuals as desire repatriation to be included in their proposed exchange with us. I am informed that the names of all of these individuals were submitted to you in February of this year and that the only change in that list is that certain individuals need no longer be considered since they have in the meanwhile decided that they do not wish to be repatriated to Germany. I furthermore learn that in the reply which was made by the investigative agencies to the Department of State through the Office of Naval Intelligence on March 19, 1943 certain individuals were named as eligible for repatriation without objection, others were named as eligible for repatriation subject to advisory objection, and a third group was named as being in the view of the agencies entirely ineligible for repatriation since their repatriation would constitute a serious danger to the national interest.

In view of the use which the Germans may make of our official group in Germany, including the officials of the other American republics which have allied themselves with us in the war against the Axis, I should like to be informed whether all of the German nationals covered by the latest German demand who are willing to go might not now be repatriated without danger to our national safety. It occurs to me that since all these German nationals have been detained

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The Honorable

Frank Knox,

Secretary of the Navy.

DECLASSIFIED

By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date JUN 6 1972

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me that since all these German nationals have been detained in our hands for a period of a year or more during which time it was improbable that they have been able to obtain information which would endanger us, their release at this time might be feasible. It furthermore occurs to me that the military situation in Europe has altered since last year to an extent that the harm which these persons might be able to do us is now far less than it was some time ago.

I should like to have your reply in this matter at your early convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

S/ Franklin D. Roosevelt

Enclosure:

From the Secretary of State,
August 10, 1943.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 17, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE:

FOR THE NECESSARY ACTION.

F.D.R.

Letter from the Secretary of War, 8/13/43,
to the President, with attached list of the members
of the German and Italian Armistice Commissions now
in this country and their present whereabouts in so
far as is known to the War Dept. These are the
members of the former German and Italian Armistice
Commissions captured in North Africa who are
being held as prisoners of war of the U.S.

AUG 13 1943

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

This is to reply further to your letter of July 14 requesting full information concerning the military service, present whereabouts and status of all members of the former German and Italian Armistice Commissions captured in North Africa who are being held as prisoners of war of the United States.

Attached is a list of the members of the German and Italian Armistice Commissions now in this country and their present whereabouts in so far as is known to the War Department. Indicated opposite their names are the duties and organizations of those who have been interrogated in the United Kingdom or in the United States.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War

Inclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7-16-43

To give to the President
when Secretary Hull comes to
luncheon today.

E.M.W.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

FOR COMMENT.

F.D.R.

Secret letter from the Secretary of the Navy, 8/16/43, to the President, in reference to the President's secret letter concerning the proposed repatriation arrangement with the German Govt. Copy of letter retained for our files.

Letter from Hon. John J. McCloy, Acting Secretary of War, 9/1/43, to the President, in re above. Copy of letter retained for our files.

SEP 1 1943

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

I have canvassed with the utmost care the situation presented by your secret letter, regarding the latest demands which have been presented by the German Government for the repatriation of its nationals now in this country in return for nationals of the United States and other American Republics detained in Germany, with which was inclosed the Secretary of State's letter of August 10, 1943, to you on the same subject.

I find that of the approximately 750 German nationals whose possible repatriation is in issue, 15 were received by us from Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, under formal commitment from the Department of State to those countries that we would not hold these individuals here in detention. Their names, together with a statement of the countries from which they were received and of their military or technical qualifications and status, are appended to this letter. Their repatriation will manifestly be of value to the enemy, but in view of the commitment referred to, the War Department cannot and does not interpose any objection.

The remainder of the 750 German civilians in question, to whose repatriation the several intelligence agencies have objected, are held here without any commitment which would bar their continued detention. Whether they shall be returned presents a question of policy which this Government is free to decide in its own best judgment. Certainly the return of skilled aviators, technicians, espionage agents and saboteurs will result in substantial military advantage to the enemy. I fully appreciate the weight of the several considerations mentioned in your letter, by reason of which you suggest that it may, possibly, do no great harm to release these men at this time. I do not feel that the lapse of time since they were taken into custody is decisive, since the danger in returning them does not lie in the information, but in the potentialities, which they will take back to Germany, nor do I consider that the changed military situation in Europe will materially diminish their capacity to do us harm. Nevertheless I have concluded that if, in order to

secure the return of the American and Latin American nationals now interned by the German Government, it is necessary to repatriate the civilians in question, then the objections heretofore made by the War Department may be deemed withdrawn. I would earnestly recommend, however, that any agreement which is finally arrived at should yield the enemy only the minimum necessary concessions, and should in no event go so far as to accept extravagant exactions on his part.

The last paragraph of the Secretary of State's letter to you recommends that the Department of State shall have a free hand to release the military members of the former German and Italian Armistice Commissions captured in North Africa. Your letter, however, confines itself to the question of the return of the civilians referred to above, and the notes from the Swiss Legation conveying to the Department of State the demands of the German Government which form the basis of the current negotiations do not indicate that the German Government is insisting upon the return of any of the military members of the Armistice Commissions. It would therefore appear that this point is not presently presented for decision. If, however, I am in error in that respect, then I must state that it is the view of the War Department that any enemy demand for the return of military members of the Armistice Commissions should be unequivocally rejected. This view is not based solely upon the fact that these individuals are military personnel and not entitled to diplomatic status or immunity. (as pointed out in my letter to you of June 26, 1945, and in the data attached to my further letter to you of August 15, 1945), but also upon considerations of such gravity and severity that I feel it would be distinctly imprudent to make a written record of them. It goes without saying, that I shall be glad to lay those considerations before you in person, at your convenience.

Respectfully yours,

(SIGNED) JOHN F. MONTGOMERY

acting Secretary of War.

COLOMBIA

BETHKE, Rudolf
EIKHOF, Wilhelm

EVERS, Frans
LANGE, William
(Wilhelm)
MARGGRAFF, Joachim

SCHMIDT, Helmut
HECK, Alfred
BERG, Walter

DOBE, Gustav Sr.

Reservist in German Air Force
Leading Nazi agent—Goajira
Peninsula
Scadta Pilot and Instrument Maker
Flight Mechanic and Radio Operator
for Scadta
Former German Naval Intelligence
Officer
Former Scadta pilot
Optical Expert; Mechanic; Chemist
Former Chief Engineer of Panamanian
Motor Tanker
Gestapo Leader

ECUADOR

BOSSAREK, Anton
ELL, Georg

LOESCHNER, Henry

Radio Operator, Mechanic and Pilot
Electrical Engineer, Knowledge of
Canal Locks
PYL group member; knowledge of
contacts

PERU

BODECHTL, Georg
WESTHOFF, Ferdinand

Outstanding Espionage Agent
Outstanding member of P.Y.L. radio
espionage

MEXICO

NICOLAUS, Georg

Leading Espionage Agent in Two
Americas

SECRET

Serial No. 093713
(SC)Pl-4/EF30

16 AUG 1943

Op-13/cah 8-14-43
My dear Mr. President:

Reference is made to your secret letter concerning the proposed repatriation arrangement with the German Government and enclosing a letter from the Secretary of State on this subject. It is understood that the Secretary of State desires to arrange for the repatriation of approximately 266 nationals of the United States and other American Republics in return for approximately 750 German nationals now in this country.

The Secretary of State believes that the German authorities intend to hold our nationals as hostages for captured Germans whom we might prosecute under the war criminal procedure. This same view could readily be taken concerning every prisoner of war that may fall into the hands of the Germans in the future and I do not believe that it is an impelling reason for conducting this repatriation unless a reasonable agreement can be reached.

A list of individuals for repatriation to Germany has been thoroughly examined again by the Office of Naval

The President,

The White House,
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED

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

OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By RT, NARS Date MAY 31 1973

SECRET
- 2 -

Intelligence and the objections are withdrawn in the case of all on the list except in that of George Nicolaus.

George Nicolaus, a resident of Mexico, is the exception to the above clearance. Nicolaus was the head of the German espionage organization south of the Rio Grande. He is a thoroughly trained operative and dangerous to the welfare of the United States and the other nations in the Western Hemisphere because of his far flung personal contacts and influence, covering as it does persons in Central and South America and many persons in the States of the Union adjacent to Mexico. Returned to Germany, Nicolaus could easily organize and direct the activities of several echelons of espionage agents and operatives in the Western Hemisphere. In addition, because of his training and experience, he would be dangerous to the welfare of the United States as an evaluator of information transmitted by espionage operatives to Germany. His value is attested by the repeated efforts of the Nazi Government to obtain his repatriation.

I recommend against meeting every German demand in this matter and specifically in this case recommend that Nicolaus be not considered eligible for repatriation.

Previously the Office of Naval Intelligence has acted to coordinate the work of all the Investigative Agencies

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DECLASSIFIED

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

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RT, NAIS Date, MAY 21 1973

- 3 -

for clearing repatriation lists. The recommendations
made in this letter are only those of the Navy Department.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank Knox

CC: Sec. of War
Attorney General
Op-16

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RT,

NARS Date

MAY 21 1973

COPY

PSF War folder 2-43

June 26, 1943.

My dear Mr. President:

As an outcome of discussion held in the Office of Justice Byrnes, representatives of State, Navy, War and Interior Departments met to consider the situation presented by our prospective shortage of domestic petroleum reserves and the consequent imperative need to assure adequate foreign reserves, and the best means of proceeding to that end. They in addition gave particular attention to the situation in Saudi Arabia. They have agreed upon a signed report which we are transmitting to you. We concur and support this report. You will note that if one of its main recommendations is to be put into effect, that is, the creation of the Petroleum Reserve Corporation, it would be most desirable that this action

be

The President,

The White House.

Orig. comes filed in Jesse Jones folder, dr. 2-43.

(Report sent to Secy of Commerce, 6-29-43, as per memo attached to orig. comes.)

- 2 -

be taken before July 1.

Faithfully yours,

Cordell Hull
Secretary of State

Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War

James Forrestal
Acting Secretary of the Navy

Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior

Enclosure:
Report.

EA:HF:LWW

2

PSP War Dept. folder 2-43

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the President

July 23, 1943.

Honorable Harry L. Hopkins,
The White House
Washington

Dear Harry:

The editorial referred to by the President concerns two Army officers who were relieved from duty after the Truman Committee started its investigation and informed us thereof, but before the Committee announced its findings publicly. They will have a court martial trial.

There were some civilian inspectors who were transferred (not fired) before the Truman Committee got after the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. I believe it was because of their complaints to the Truman Committee that the Committee started its investigation.

Yours sincerely,

RLP

Robert P. Patterson

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



TRUMAN GETS RESULTS

UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON says that "vigorous remedial action" followed the charges of Sen. Truman's Committee that the Wright Aeronautical Co. plant at Lockland, O., supplied defective aircraft engines to the Army.

Mr. Patterson says that two Army inspectors have been fired, there have been changes in the company's personnel and methods, and test runs for engines have been lengthened.

Meanwhile the Justice Department has entered civil suit against the company to determine whether the Government should collect damages, and announces that it is studying the charges to decide whether criminal action should also be taken.

All of which are proper steps for the Government to take. But why was action delayed until a Senate committee pried the lid loose?

PSF
War

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUL 31 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Pursuant to the instructions in General Watson's memorandum of July 30, 1943, the following recommendations are made with respect to the authorized strength of the Navy and Marine Corps as of December 31, 1943, based on the memorandum of the Secretary of the Navy and approved by Admiral Leahy:

Navy

Officers. A total strength of 200,978 is recommended. The estimates and appropriations for the current fiscal year provide for a strength of 194,000 officers. The proposed increase therefore is 6,978, and it is recommended that this slight increase be approved.

Officer candidates. The strength recommended is 120,282. The appropriation for the current year was based on a strength of 122,218 so that this recommendation represents a slight reduction below that approved in the estimates.

Nurses. The recommendation of 6,750 involves no increase over the previously authorized number of nurses and the number appropriated for in the current appropriation act.

Enlisted men. The recommendation for 2,092,960 men as the strength to be reached on December 31, 1943 is 242,960 in excess of the previously approved strength as of that date. The previous directive fixing the authorized strength of the Navy established 1,850,000 as the number to be reached on December 31, 1943 and this is the number used in submitting the estimates for the current fiscal year. It is recommended that this increase be allowed and it may be necessary subsequently to authorize additional personnel over and above the peak strength of 2,250,000 fixed for planning purposes as the maximum on June 30, 1944.

Marine Corps

Officers. The proposed number of 29,465 represents no increase over the number of officers presently authorized for the Marine Corps, including female Marine officers.

Officer candidates. The recommended number of 12,000 is a slight reduction below the average of 13,500 approved in a previous directive.

Enlisted men. The proposed number of 370,500 is an increase of 24,000 over the presently approved enlisted strength of 346,500, including 12,000 female Marines. It is recommended that this increase be approved in order to carry out directives which have been issued to the Marine Corps by higher authority.

OK fBR Wayne Coy
Acting Director

file *PSF War Dept folder 2-43*
WAR DEPARTMENT
ARMY SERVICE FORCES

Office of the Director, Special Service Division
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

2 August 1943

(Date)

Received from the Research Branch, Special Service Division, the following confidential report(s):

#285 - What The Soldier Thinks #2

#1 - Survey of Soldier Opinion USAFIME

The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Please sign and return this receipt to the Research Branch, Special Service Division, 1E 609, The Pentagon.

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT
Headquarters, Army Service Forces
Washington 25, D. C.

In reply
refer to:
SPSPR 061.2 (2 Aug 43)

2 August 1943.

SUBJECT: Research Reports.

TO: The President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

1. Transmitted herewith is one (1) copy of report, What the Soldier Thinks, #2, compiled from data secured by the Research Branch, Special Service Division during the first six months of 1943, and one (1) copy of report, Survey of Soldier Opinion, compiled from data secured by research representatives in the Middle Eastern Theater of Operations during May 1943.

2. Additional copies will be forwarded upon request.

3. Request that inclosed receipt be signed and returned.

For the Commanding General, Army Service Forces:

Livingston Watrous

LIVINGSTON WATROUS,
Colonel, GSC,
Deputy Director,
Special Service Division.

- 3 Incls.
Incl 1. Report, What the Soldier Thinks, #2.
Incl 2. Report, Survey of Soldier Opinion.
Incl 3. Receipt.

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-16-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

8-9-43

*Was kept folder
2-43*

Respectfully referred
to the President.

E. M. W.

WAR DEPARTMENT
ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
WASHINGTON D. C.

Secret
By authority of C.G., S.O.S.

3 AUG 1943

Date

Initials

PSF
War

SPRMP 471.86

file confidential

3 AUG 1943

The President,

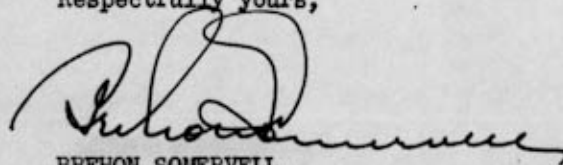
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

In my letter to you of 26 June 1943, I stated that the expansion of the RDX facilities would be placed under way promptly if the tests currently being made at Aberdeen Proving Ground were as favorable as anticipated. Preliminary reports of the tests indicate the desirability of effectuating the proposed plan without further delay. Therefore, steps are being taken to increase the capacity of RDX facilities by 100% of that originally planned.

The Under Secretary of War has read and concurs in this letter.

Respectfully yours,



BREHON SOMERVELL,
Lieutenant General,
Commanding.

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-16-59

Signature- Carl F. Spicer

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**WAR DEPARTMENT
ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
WASHINGTON D. C.**

*War Dept. folder
2-43*

26 June 1943

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

In your memorandum of 24 June 1943, you inclosed a memorandum from Mr. Lauchlin Currie in which Mr. Currie points out that the Army Service Forces are reluctant to a major increase in the production of RDX, a new explosive which gives perhaps 25% greater explosive force than TNT which is our present standard explosive. Mr. Currie points out particularly the desire of the Air Forces to use a larger amount of RDX in their bomb loadings than the 25% on which their requirements have been based.

The information now available indicates definitely the superiority of RDX for underwater work and our present production will suffice to meet the strictly operational requirements for this purpose. It would also appear that the use of RDX in our bomb loadings for other purposes would increase their effectiveness. However, the relative strength of RDX and TNT as determined by the comparison of the explosive effects of small quantities does not necessarily apply when these explosives are used in large bombs as, in fact, much of the explosive force of all large bombs is wasted.

The Army Service Forces are not opposed to the expansion of RDX facilities if the advantages of RDX warrant the expansion; however, we do feel that we must be cautious as to the rate of expansion as it will result in the scrapping of TNT plants completed at great expense. Moreover, we have under development another new explosive known as EDNA which is almost as powerful as RDX and has a number of advantages in its transport, storage, and loading.

We have authorized an expansion of the Holston Ordnance Plant which will increase its capacity to produce RDX by approximately 40% at a cost of less than a million dollars and with the use of only a small amount of critical materials. We have also authorized the immediate preparation of plans for a major expansion of this plant which will cost perhaps eighteen million dollars. This expansion

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Date- 3-16-59

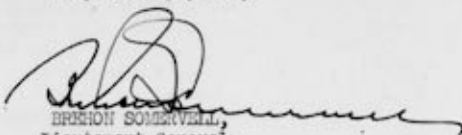
Signature- *Carl L. Spear*

~~SECRET~~

will be placed under way promptly if tests now being made at Aberdeen Proving Grounds are as favorable as anticipated. However, I am of the view that final decision with respect to this expansion can well be deferred until these tests are completed as the intervening time is required to prepare the requisite plans. Further expansion should not be placed under way until the high-octane gasoline program has advanced nearer to completion in view of the competition for critical components which would result between the two programs.

The Under Secretary of War has read and concurs in this letter.

Respectfully yours,


BREHON SOMERVELL,
Lieutenant General,
Commanding.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

War Dept folder
2-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

LT. GEN. BREHON SOMERVELL

What do you think the answer
to this is?

F.D.R.

Memorandum for the Pres., 6-22-43, from
Lauchlin Currie re RDX; attached is a
statement re RDX.

PSF: War Dept. folder
2-43

file

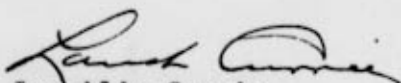
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 14, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Re: RDX

I know that you will be interested to learn that subsequent to your showing interest in the possible production of more RDX explosives, I have been informed that the Army Service Forces have authorized a substantial increase in the production.


Lauchlin Currie

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BOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date- 9-7-66

AUG 20 1943

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Strength Basis for Figuring Veterans Administration
Estimates of Appropriations, fiscal year 1945

The amount of funds required by the Veterans Administration to provide insurance, pensions, and hospitalization for veterans is a function of military strength. In order to aid the Veterans Administration in preparing estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, I have secured from the Army and Navy schedules which show their active strengths on June 30, 1943 and their estimates of the gross additions and attrition, by months, from June 30, 1943 through June 1945 as well as the number of discharges which will go direct to veterans' hospitals. These schedules are summarized in the two tables which are attached.

It should be noted that the Army schedules will not reach the total strength of approximately 8,200,000 (7,533,000 enlisted) which has heretofore been approved by you as the terminal strength for December 31, 1943, by approximately 640,000. On the other hand, the projected strengths of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard by June 30, 1945 exceed by approximately 1,273,000 the strengths which you have heretofore approved to be reached on or before December 31, 1943.

Since it is necessary to proceed with the preparation of the estimates for the Veterans Administration and since these schedules are the best currently available, I recommend that you approve their use as the basis for preparing estimates of appropriations for the Veterans Administration for the fiscal year 1945. This recommendation is not intended to suggest any change whatsoever in strengths of the components of the Armed Forces which have heretofore been approved by you.

Carl L. Spicer
Director

Enclosures:

- Tabulation - Active Duty Military Personnel Estimated to 6-30-45
- Tabulation - Military Strength, Estimated Additions and Attrition

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Total Active Duty Military Personnel of the Armed Forces
Actual on June 30, 1943 and Estimated to June 30, 1945

	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Coast Guard</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Approved</u>
June 30, 1943	1,739,828	308,996	153,389	6,959,217	9,161,430	
Additions--6 mo.	810,010	113,479	21,266	1,025,000	1,969,755	
	2,549,838	422,475	174,655	7,984,217	11,131,185	
Attrition--6 mo.	-103,900	-14,912	-7,172	-423,000	-548,984	
Est. Dec. 31, 1943	2,445,938	407,563	167,483	7,561,217	10,582,201	11,200,000
Additions--6 mo.	673,200	91,338	11,600	450,000	1,226,138	
	3,119,138	498,901	179,083	8,011,217	11,808,339	
Attrition--6 mo.	-130,800	-18,490	-7,200	-531,000	-687,490	
Est. June 30, 1944	2,988,338	480,411	171,883	7,480,217	11,120,849	
Additions--6 mo.	438,900	88,237	7,200	600,000	1,134,337	
	3,427,238	568,648	179,083	8,080,217	12,255,186	
Attrition--6 mo.	-147,600	-21,648	-7,200	-622,000	-798,448	
Est. Dec. 31, 1944	3,279,638	547,000	171,883	7,458,217	11,456,738	
Additions--6 mo.	438,900	23,454	7,200	600,000	1,069,554	
	3,718,538	570,454	179,083	8,058,217	12,526,292	
Attrition--6 mo.	-164,500	-23,454	-7,200	-706,000	-901,154	
Est. June 30, 1945	3,554,038	547,000	171,883	7,352,217	11,625,138	

OK

OK

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no - 450,000

3,000,000

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Total Military Strength, June 30, 1943
With Estimated Monthly Additions and Attrition, Thru June 1945

<u>Month</u>	<u>Gross Additions</u>	<u>Attrition</u>	<u>Discharges to Veterans' Hospitals</u>
(Total strength June 30, 1943 -- 9,161,430)			
<u>1943</u>			
July	433,425	80,592	6,531
August	323,779	84,133	6,960
Sept.	322,504	88,434	7,393
Oct.	307,929	93,836	7,722
Nov.	296,054	98,844	8,150
Dec.	286,064	103,145	8,479
<u>1944</u>			
Jan.	204,923	106,682	8,805
Feb.	205,003	110,262	9,230
Mar.	204,983	112,842	9,553
Apr.	203,663	116,322	9,777
May	203,743	118,901	10,001
June	203,823	122,481	10,124
July	188,857	126,008	10,239
Aug.	188,936	128,588	10,453
Sept.	189,016	131,168	10,567
Oct.	189,096	134,648	10,681
Nov.	189,176	137,228	10,894
Dec.	189,256	140,808	11,008
<u>1945</u>			
Jan.	178,259	143,309	11,221
Feb.	178,259	145,809	11,332
Mar.	178,259	148,309	11,443
Apr.	178,259	151,809	11,554
May	178,259	154,209	11,565
June	178,259	157,709	11,576

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SURVEY OF SOLDIER OPINION
Number 2

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN
THE MIDDLE EAST

July 21 - August 7, 1943

Report Prepared Under the Direction of
United States Army Information Office
by staff assigned from
RESEARCH BRANCH, SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION
SERVICES OF SUPPLY, WAR DEPARTMENT

September 2, 1943

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Report No. B-67
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PART I

MAIN FINDINGS

1. More than half the soldiers have trouble in finding interesting things to do in their free evenings. Soldiers in the Cairo area have less trouble and soldiers in the Benghazi area most trouble in finding interesting things to do.
2. Soldiers feel that radios are the most needed recreational facility. Magazines, books, and swimming follow in that order.
3. Dances are the most wanted evening entertainment both in camp and in town. This is particularly true in the Benghazi and Tripoli areas. Stage shows are also in considerable demand. Movies, the best liked type of entertainment, are available on an average of three times per week to most of the men, and though the men ask for "later" movies, their demand for this type of entertainment is relatively well satisfied.
4. More than 8 men out of 10 see a movie during the week; but the number seeing a stage show or attending a dance normally comes to less than 10.
5. Soldiers rank the stage shows they have seen in the following order of preference: a. USO Camp Shows; b. Soldier Shows; c. ENSA Shows. They see USO Camp Shows most.
6. One-fourth the men never listen to a radio; about four men in ten say there is a radio to which they can listen "some" of the time; the remaining men, 37%, say there is a radio to which they can listen "most of the time".
7. U.S. programs are most wanted, preferably direct from the U.S., but re-broadcasts if the direct programs cannot be obtained.

Part 2

MAIN FINDINGS

1. Soldiers are very much interested in taking correspondence courses or class work while in the Army. Sixty-five per cent of the men indicate that they are interested in taking such a course. Seventy per cent of high school graduates are interested in this educational plan.

More than half the high school graduates (who make up 55% of all enlisted men in this area as compared with 39% for the Army as a whole) are interested in taking courses at the college level.

Though it is unlikely that all these men would enroll in classes, there is no doubt that large numbers of them are anxious to further their education and would welcome an opportunity to participate in the United States Armed Forces Institute provided the time lag between lessons is not too great.

2. Soldiers appear to attach considerable importance to the need for having a knowledge and understanding of world events.

3. Eight out of ten say they do not have more than a "headline" knowledge of the news. Nine out of ten of these say they would like to keep up better but lack facilities or time.

4. Less than a third have heard orientation talks by their officers; they agree that the talks helped their thinking on the war, and they say they would like such talks regularly - if made by competent speakers.

5. Greatest interest was shown in talks by officers or men who have seen combat in this war. Talks on what is going on in the U. S. today or about the post-war world would interest the majority of soldiers.

6. Soldiers prefer talks followed by discussion. Discussions only, led by someone who knows the subject, are preferred to talks not followed by discussion.

7. Considerable interest is shown in tours to historic places.

8. Life, Readers Digest, Esquire, and Time, in order, are the favourite magazines.

9. Half the men think additional books and magazines are needed. In the Cairo area 5 men in 10 think additional reading materials are needed, but in the Benghazi area 9 men in 10 think more reading material is needed.

10. "Best-seller" novels are the most popular. Mystery or Detective stories, Adventure or Romance stories are also very popular. Problems of the post-war world and books about social conditions, problems, etc., are also requested by many men.

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Part 3

MAIN FINDINGS

1. About four men in ten read STARS AND STRIPES weekly; about three men in ten read YANK weekly.
2. The primary reason for not reading these publications is difficulty in obtaining copies - the distribution system has been altered somewhat since this survey was made and it is hoped that most of the men now have an opportunity to obtain copies of the publications every week.
3. Only one man in a hundred rates either publication as "poor".
4. In STARS AND STRIPES soldiers like "News from Home" best.
5. In YANK soldiers like "News from Home" and "Pictures" best.
6. Additional news from the U. S. is wanted more than anything else in both publications.

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HOW THE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED

The findings presented in this report are based on the answers of 1437 enlisted men, representative of all types of troops in the Middle East, to questions submitted to them in the form of a written questionnaire during the period July 21 - August 7, 1943. A copy of the questionnaire is given in the appendix to this report. At each principal Army installation from the Canal area to Tunisia and Sicily, a random cross section of men was drawn from the rosters of units in proportions ranging from one in ten to one in twenty, depending on the size of the unit. Air Force troops in the Canal area are not represented inasmuch as Special Service Officers in that area failed to follow instructions. S. O. S. troops in the Canal area are represented.

The questionnaires were administered to the men in classes of 15 to 60. The men were told that their papers would not be identified. Special Service Officers of the various units were responsible for the administration of the questionnaires, but no officers were present during the time the questionnaires were filled in - the classes being conducted by enlisted men specially trained for the work. Responses seem to demonstrate a spirit of earnest cooperation and a sincere desire to answer questions freely and thoughtfully in this atmosphere of friendly anonymity.

The report is divided into three sections:

- Part I - WHAT THE SOLDIER THINKS OF RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES IN USAFIME.
- Part II - INTEREST OF SOLDIERS IN EDUCATION, TALKS, AND READING PREFERENCES IN USAFIME.
- Part III - SOLDIER OPINION OF STARS AND STRIPES AND YANK.

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PART I

WHAT THE SOLDIER THINKS OF RECREATION AND
ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES IN USAFIME

NOTE:

Percentages given in certain charts in this report add to more than 100 because men were given an opportunity to express more than one choice.

Research Branch, Special Service Division
United States Armed Forces in The Middle East

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PART I

MAIN FINDINGS

1. More than half the soldiers have trouble in finding interesting things to do in their free evenings. Soldiers in the Cairo area have less trouble and soldiers in the Benghazi area most trouble in finding interesting things to do.
2. Soldiers feel that radios are the most needed recreational facility. Magazines, books, and swimming follow in that order.
3. Dances are the most wanted evening entertainment both in camp and in town. This is particularly true in the Benghazi and Tripoli areas. Stage shows are also in considerable demand. Movies, the best liked type of entertainment, are available on an average of three times per week to most of the men, and though the men ask for "later" movies, their demand for this type of entertainment is relatively well satisfied.
4. More than 3 men out of 10 see a movie during the week; but the number seeing a stage show or attending a dance normally comes to less than 10.
5. Soldiers rank the stage shows they have seen in the following order of preference: a. USO Camp Shows; b. Soldier Shows; c. ENSA Shows. They see USO Camp Shows most.
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7. U.S. programs are most wanted, preferably direct from the U.S., but re-broadcasts if the direct programs cannot be obtained.

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The question was asked:

"Do you have trouble finding interesting things to do in your free evenings?"

The men answered:

Yes,

No,

Most of the time	Much of the time	Not very often	Never
35%	22%	35%	8%

Since a large majority of the men do not leave camp on an average day, camp Special Service programs must bear the brunt of helping men find interesting things to do in their free time. In the following pages the soldiers in the Middle East tell in effect how Special Service can help them with their free time problems, and the above chart clearly shows that more than half the men have trouble finding interesting things to do in their spare time. This problem looms largest around the Benghazi area, and smallest around the Cairo area.

They Think Radios And Magazines Are Most Needed Recreational Facilities.

Radios

58%

Magazines

45%

Books

37%

Phonographs

32%

Writing Tables

27%

Day Rooms

23%

Indoor Games

3%

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