

PSF STEPHEN T. EARLY

PSF

146

X

Box

Subject File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1978

PSF: [unclear] [unclear]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Admiral Leahy told the press yesterday that Captain Ingersoll went to London on a mission for him in order to gain information from the British Admiralty on the methods used for computing exact tonnages of Men of War. The Navy Department also stated on query that this mission had nothing to do with economic blockades or joint Anglo-American action in any part of the world.

S7.E

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Feb. 14th, 1938

RF: Early

STEVE:

Yes, this is O.K.

Remind me in the morning to talk to

Secretary Ickes about this.

F.D.R.

Oked to Secretary Wallace
and to be released today
for Wednesday newspaper
publication.

S.E.

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

2-14-38

Hon. Marvin McIntyre
Secretary to the President
The White House

Here is the statement about
which Secretary Wallace
called you just a few minutes
ago.

M. Huss
M. Huss
Personal Secretary to
Secretary Wallace

W. J. Release

Dear Mr. C -
The Special Message
Sent to Congress
14 June

The Governmental reorganization bill as it stands in _____
is, in my opinion, a long step forward toward making democracy an
efficient agency for the General welfare. I hope that all those who
have been especially concerned about agriculture and conservation in
Governmental reorganization will give it their wholehearted and
vigorous support.

~~It is my belief that under the bill~~ *As submitted to the Senate*
~~there is no implication requiring or inducing any further~~

consideration of the transfer of any agricultural functions from the
Department of Agriculture to any other department. In the term
"agricultural" I would include among others the functions of the Forest
Service, the Bureau of Biological Survey, and the Soil Conservation
Service.

Furthermore, with uncertainties cleared away, I am sure we can
make rapid progress in coordinating related functions in different
departments. As I see it, this interdepartmental coordination has
two aspects.

One has to do with planning. Fortunately, the reorganization
bill provides for an over-all planning agency which would be directly
responsible to the President and which would be so manned and so
physically located as to be no more under the dominance of one depart-
ment than another. It is my belief that through this agency the
President would be enabled to coordinate the planning functions of
other departments and agencies in a harmonious manner with the
agricultural, conservation, and land-use planning work in the

Department of Agriculture. Similarly, planning in connection with any non-agricultural functions which would continue to exist in the Department of Agriculture would, through this central set-up, be coordinated harmoniously with the basic planning work of related functions existing in other departments.

Another phase of interdepartmental coordination has to do with administration, procedures, and current policies. The Farm Credit Administration and the Department of Agriculture some months ago established a permanent interdepartmental committee to coordinate programs and policies as they affect these two agencies working for rural welfare. The committee is only started but already it promises real benefits. I see no reason why a similar method could not be used in coordinating the agricultural, conservational, and land-use activities of any other department with those of Agriculture, or of coordinating the non-agricultural activities of this department with related work in other departments.

However the government is organized, there will be need for cooperation and coordination. The problems with which government deals are too complex and inter-related to forego such cooperation and coordination. I know that the officials of this department will be glad to see removed the uncertainties which unquestionably have been a handicap to full concentration of energies on their tasks.

It seems to me that the present status of the governmental reorganization bill and its likelihood of passage should be welcomed by all sincere friends of agriculture, conservation, and the general welfare.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 23, 1939.

STRICTLY PERSONAL

Dear Boss:

This concerns ~~the~~ ⁶ problem in regard to your secretariat -- a problem about which I have given much thought because I believe it is more important to you than you perhaps realize.

At the present time, the situation, as I see it, is

(1) McIntyre is hospitalized. His physical condition makes it extremely doubtful, in my opinion, that he will be able in the future to carry on unless he is given rest periods from time to time. Ross McIntire's judgment on this point probably is better than mine and if given will, I believe, confirm to you what I have said.

(2) Jimmy's resignation leaves his office without a head. Jimmy Rowe is a very capable and willing worker. The fact is that people do not know him. Because they do not know him, they are not satisfied to discuss their business affairs with him or to be received by him. Briefly, therefore, the office is not functioning in a helpful way.

(3) No one of three secretaries to the President (assuming there were three) can single-handedly and efficiently carry on the work of these three offices. However able, industrious and willing this one secretary may be, the load is too heavy for him to carry. He can answer some of the telephone calls; he can see some of the visitors; he can attend to some part of the inner office work, the paper work and routine, but he cannot answer all of the telephone calls, see all of the callers and keep a pace with the other demands upon him.

(3a) Hence, daily, there are disappointments on the part of those who call and are not seen; who telephone and cannot talk; who write and are not answered, etc. These disappointments add up in terms of dissatisfaction. Unfortunately, they reflect upon you.

(4) Frankly, I feel the time for action has come.

I dislike the idea of presenting problems to someone, particularly to you, unless, at the same time, I can offer something constructive in the way of a solution.

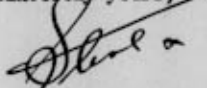
And here is my suggestion. I have tried to think it through and I confess that at first it did not appear very practical. But the more I think about it, the better I like it.

Pa Watson does not intend to stay in the Army. He hopes within the year to go abroad on a mission for you. He hopes some time later to enter the field of politics. Meanwhile, I do not believe that he would be adverse to accepting a temporary post in the government. Pa is well known and well liked. Most Senators and members of Congress love him. They know he is close and loyal to you. He makes friends and keeps friendships. His appearance is imposing and his personality is happy and pleasing. He is not a politician but that I believe is an asset rather than a liability. I stress his loyalty again because he possesses so much of that quality and if guided by your political wisdom, his work would stand out in brilliant contrast to that hitherto done by the various "Charlie Wests".

Pa is with you on the Houston. If this suggestion meets with any favor, his presence aboard ship affords an easy opportunity to talk it over with him. I wager that he will accept. However, he probably will curse me to his dying day if he ever discovers that the proposal came from this source.

All best wishes to you and your shipmates.

Sincerely yours,



STEPHEN EARLY

The Honorable

The President.

GRAM

PSF: ^{Stone} Early
Subject File

file
The White House
Washington

Washington March 31, 1939

Mr. Hassett

At press conference this morning suggest President express satisfaction and appreciation of votes by Senate Finance Committee yesterday when it defeated thirteen to six and twelve to seven the Connolly and Bailey amendments increasing the tax on imported Fats and Oils. Chairman Harrison read the President's letter to the committee before the votes were taken. National Grange, the United States Livestock Assn., the National Cottonseed Producers Assn., and the Domestic Fats and Oils Conference are reported to have served notice that they will have the fight continued on the floor of the Senate to increase the tax on imported oils.

United Press flash just received says Chamberlain told House of Commons today that Great Britain and France will come to the military aid of Poland if the latter's independence is threatened during the present European security consultations. Chamberlain said the French government has authorized ^{him} to state that it stood in the same position as the British government. This F Y I

Stephen Early.

10amd.

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at

Memo

[April 1939]

For Mr. Hassett

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

The U.S. summary of the European situation is as follows:
Rome---Italian troops land on Albanian coast; smash resistance and march inland; 400 war planes drop leaflets warning against opposition as mussolini decides to make protectorate of Zog's kingdom.

London--- Britain seeks to include Hungary in anti-aggression line-up by pledging to safeguard Hungarian independence if Hungary fights any march of Germany troops across her soil.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

12015

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL	= Day Letter
NM	= Night Message
NL	= Night Letter
LOC	= Deferred Cable
NLT	= Cable Night Letter
WLT	= Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at:

Berlin---Germany, rejecting Polish explanations of British pact, warns she considers alliance important move in anti-German drive.

Warsaw--- Poles hold British pact is peace stabilization move.

Vatican City--- Vatican shocked at Italian march on Albania;

Pope Pius XII rewriting Easter holiday to world. Par

Paris-- France sees Yugoslavia bottled in Adriatic by Italian move; Britain and France confer on effect of British - Italian friendship agreement.

London--- Britain begins negotiations with Rumania on "stop Hitler" bloc; Poland and Rumania reported already linked in "third nation" defense treaty.

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

12013

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

HERMONS CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WELLESLEY, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL	= Day Letter
NM	= Night Message
NL	= Night Letter
LCO	= Deferred Cable
NLT	= Cable Night Letter
WLT	= Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at

file personal

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER
1 MINUTE	1 MINUTE
2 MINUTES	2 MINUTES
3 MINUTES	3 MINUTES
4 MINUTES	4 MINUTES
5 MINUTES	5 MINUTES
6 MINUTES	6 MINUTES
7 MINUTES	7 MINUTES
8 MINUTES	8 MINUTES
9 MINUTES	9 MINUTES
10 MINUTES	10 MINUTES
11 MINUTES	11 MINUTES
12 MINUTES	12 MINUTES
13 MINUTES	13 MINUTES
14 MINUTES	14 MINUTES
15 MINUTES	15 MINUTES
16 MINUTES	16 MINUTES
17 MINUTES	17 MINUTES
18 MINUTES	18 MINUTES
19 MINUTES	19 MINUTES
20 MINUTES	20 MINUTES
21 MINUTES	21 MINUTES
22 MINUTES	22 MINUTES
23 MINUTES	23 MINUTES
24 MINUTES	24 MINUTES

Rome: Goerlin due in Rome today by special train to consult

Mussolini as Albania balks at becoming Italian protectorate.

Berlin: Keitel, Nazi war chief, to report to Hitler at Berchtesgaden on talks with Italian chief of staff; German diplomatic move against Poland awaited.

S T E

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM	PSF: Early
Subject	The White House
File	Washington

File on Early

June 27, 1939.

Memo for Mr Hassett:

Following from Secretary Early, Botwood,
New Foundland:-----"Weather cleared releasing us from Shediac.
Amazing scenic views snow and lakes marked flight over New Foundland.
A happy crew and a happy ship. Expect see Ireland and England
tomorrow. Advise All."

Clipper hopped off from Botwood at 7:27PM, EST, expected
arrive Ireland 8:40AM EST.

The White House.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILSON
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

- DL = Day Letter
- NM = Night Message
- NL = Night Letter
- LC = Deferred Cablegram
- NLT = Cable Night Letter
- Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and cable letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

NS93 TWS PAID 3 PAN AMERICAN AIRPORT PORT WASHINGTON NY 24
FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT=
HYDEPARK NY= 1128A

THIS FIRST MESSAGE FROM A PASSENGER ABOARD THE FIRST AIR
LUXURY LINER ENROUTE SOUTHAMPTON VIA THE GREAT CIRCLE
COURSE IS YOURS BY ALL RIGHTS STOP AS IT IS DISPATCHED
WE ARE FLYING AT AN ALTITUDE OF EIGHT THOUSAND FEET WELL
ABOVE AN ALL COVERING STRATA OF SNOWY WHITE CLOUDS CRUISING
SMOOTHLY AT 165 MILES PER HOUR AND ALLS WELL INCLUDING
THE WRITER BELIEVE IT OR NOT=
STEPHEN T EARLY

165

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Bx146

The President dictated this
as a basis for Mr. Early's
broadcast before the Broad-
casters' Association in Atlantic
City on July 11, 1939.

Steve
PSF: Early
Subject File

I am the last person in the world to advocate censorship of what is said by broadcasters in the United States or by newspapers in the United States. I say this not only because I am a firm believer in the constitutional provision for freedom of expression, but also because I am an equally strong believer in the common sense of the American people within our own borders. No "columnist", "interpreter" or "broadcaster" within our borders who misinterprets, misquotes or invents news out of a clear blue sky survives long. The good sense of the American people catches on to the fact that he is a perverter rather than a purveyor of news.

In the same way the American people soon lose confidence in the type of individual who seeks to stir up prejudice -- prejudice against race, against religion or against color.

Thus I can conceive of no permanent danger within our country, even though great temporary harm is often done to our national welfare by such people. The average American citizen realizes that in most cases their principal motive is to seek notoriety either for the sake of notoriety itself or because they are paid large sums of money by people who have special axes to grind.

There is a real danger -- a permanent danger, however -- in broadcasts and news stories which originate in the United States but are directed to the citizens of other nations.

The people of other nations are not as familiar with our own background as we are and the most fantastic stories about what is going on within the United States are readily believed by foreigners when they hear these stories over the short wave or read them as so-called news stories in their newspapers. They get wholly erroneous ideas not only about facts in the United States, but also about public opinion in the United States. The result is that these foreigners, because of false impressions, become less friendly to us and make it more difficult for us to maintain or to make friendships with them. This affects of necessity what we call our American relationship to international affairs as a whole.

I do not have to cite instances or to give illustrations. I do not have to name names. You are just as aware as I am that within the past few years there have been newspaper columnists and radio commentators whose words have been hailed with glee in certain portions of the earth as proof that the United States is friendly to certain principles of international conduct, which, as a matter of fact, the overwhelming majority of Americans dislike and abhor. To say that false news of this kind emanating from the United States does harm not only to us but to civilization as a whole is putting it mildly. But that does not mean that the time has come for Government censorship over such false news.

Rather it seems that those who control the radio have a very definite public duty to stop false news from going out.

Definitely it is their turn -- and definitely the Government is watching and will continue to watch with great interest to see whether those who control radio will carry out this public duty of their own accord.

Because we in the United States have a sense of proportion, a sense of knowledge and a sense of humor, we can stand this sort of thing within our own borders, but when it comes to our relations with other nations, that is a different matter.

PSF: ^{Stover} Early
file personal Subject File
2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 7, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

SPECIAL ATTENTION, PLEASE!

Democratic members of Congress are going home. As soon as they get home, or before they leave Washington, they will endeavor by every means at their command, to square themselves -- to issue statements to the press for their constituents to read in which they will point out what they did to help and how little they did that was opposed to your policies.

Unless the people of the country hear your side of the story they will accept the statements given to them by their Congressmen. The people are not looking into the records unless these records are called to their attention.

It is my firm conviction that you should not wait to go on the radio until you return from your vacation. The time is right now.

I am certain, too, that if you go on your vacation, many of these Congressmen will not hesitate to point out to their constituencies that the fact that you have left the country on a cruise is in itself evidence that you are not disturbed but, on the other hand, you are willing to accept the results.

When you return from your cruise, it will be too late to arouse opinion concerning the record of the Congress which has just adjourned.

I realize that there are many who do not want you to speak now. With them, I disagree. I recognize, also, you may think the time is too short for you to prepare yourself and go on the radio from Hyde Park before you begin your cruise. Despite the bills to be signed, etc., I believe the necessary preparations can be made by Friday night.

I think the people are entitled to an accounting -- by you to them -- before you sail.

S.T.E.

PSF: *Stone Early*
2
Subject File

September 4, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

S. T. E.

I am inclined to think that you might tell Mr. Hall that I have read, with a great deal of regret, his editorial in the "Montgomery Advertiser" of September first.

It has always seemed to me that in difficult days when sincere people, who are also patriotic people, are trying to keep the nation going through difficult domestic and international years, the editors of the United States should use language sufficiently restrained to avoid the creation of personal bitterness and recrimination.

You might suggest to Mr. Hall that he should come to Washington at the earliest opportunity and sit down quietly with Mr. Carmody and talk with him about the situation to which the editorial relates.

Knowing Mr. Carmody, I feel certain that he would be glad to do so and put out of his mind the language previously used by Mr. Hall.

I think it is a pity for any editor to say of any public official in his newspaper that the official is "a grotesque bureaucrat", "a nobody until President Roosevelt hired him", "a designing anthropoid", "a fanatic", "a catfish wearing specs". It is equally a pity for any editor to charge that a public official "is using a slush fund to intimidate."

-2-

Please tell Mr. Hall that on every important public question there are things to be said on each side and that these things can properly be said on two conditions, first, sticking to the facts, and, second, not using invective.

F. D. R.

*file
Confidential*

*PSF: Early
Subject File*

*Stone
Gen - 2*

NATIONAL POWER POLICY COMMITTEE
INTERIOR BUILDING
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1939

Views of J. M. Keynes on the War

As Given to L. K. Elmhirst

1. He thinks that France and Britain could, within twelve months, get complete mastery of the air and the sea and hold the Maginot Line provided, they could depend upon a continuous supply of improved models and machinery from the U. S. A.

2. If France, Britain and the United States could establish an economic block with thorough-going cooperation of buying, selling and credit, such a block could undertake an economic- and trade-boycott war on Germany--a kind of siege involving the minimum of bloodshed--which would avoid Britain making any claim on American man-power and which might be the decisive factor in achieving victory.

Such a step would immediately strengthen and encourage the little democracies and border-line countries in putting up a resistance to any Nazi penetration.

3. Full liaison on both sides is vital at this time.

RECEIVED
TULLY'S BROTHERS
1000 10th Ave. S.W.
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

NOTE

Keynes is at present preparing a fuller statement for the White House.

I thought that this might be of interest.

Michael Straight.

TELEGRAM

PSF: Early *Stone*
Subject File *W*

file
The White House
Washington

The White House
April 8, 1940.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Hassett:

Early himself without assistance of either Secret Service or F.B.I., successfully discovered whereabouts of Admiral McIntire. He can report--without using either unimpeachable sources, or other forms of literary concealment-- that Ross McIntire at this moment is at his desk in the Navy Department giving all time and attention to strictly official business.

You can employ S.S., or F.B.I., to ascertain and advise who made reservations for double room and bath for the admiral without his knowledge or authorization.

The President has more reason to be worried about "Pa" Watson. He is leaving Washington at noon today for New York. He expected to return to Washington in time to be on hand here to greet the President upon his arrival.

The party in New York tonight, Watson solemnly affirms, will be stag. This stag stuff indicates Watson's defensive mechanism is geared in high.

Tell the President he can put his spies on the job tonight if he wants a true report on Watson as he celebrates a long delayed night out in the big city.

S.T.E.

*file
personal*

PSF: Early ^{*Steve*}
Subject File

The White House
Washington April 25 1940

MEMO VIA HASSETT

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND ROSS MCINTIRE

HEADLINE:- Saratoga mystery

Saratoga, N.Y.:— Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, secretary and military aide to President Roosevelt, is missing. He arrived here Monday morning for treatment.

It was learned today from unimpeachable sources that the object of the general's visit to Saratoga was to reduce an overraised waist line. Friends who called at his hotel to see him early today, discovered that Gen. Watson had checked out last night. He left no forwarding address.

-oOo-

NEW YORK NY:— Theatrical circles and night club hot spots were on the lookout today for Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, secretary and military aide to President Roosevelt. There was reason to believe the General had abandoned plans for a week's stay in Saratoga and would be found later today with his Broadway cronies.

-oOo-

KENNEDY WARREN Apartment, Washington:— Mrs. Edwin M. Watson today confirmed reports that her distinguished husband had left Saratoga and was in New York City. She said that he telephoned her last night, complaining of the cold and lonesome life in Saratoga.

Mrs. Watson said that the General declared he was "alone and so very lonesome".

STEVE.

TELEGRAM

PSF Early sten
Subject File
The White House

Washington

The White House
April 27 1940

FOR THE PRESIDENT

Kennedy Warren Apartments, Washington DC: The Watson family is reunited. The missing link was found today at 9:53 am (eastern standard time) at home resting comfortably, having returned late yesterday on the B and O line.

Unless unforeseen complications arise, friends feel certain the General will be able to assume his official duties by the time the President arrives in Washington from Warm Springs.

EARLY

ADD WATSON (LEAD ALL)

Washington DC: General Edwin M. Watson, secretary and military aide to the President, arrived at the White House Executive Offices at 11:10 a.m. today. To the utter amazement of his distraught and overworked colleague, Stephen Early, Watson greeted him by saying: "Come on, Steve, let's have a drink."

EARLY.

*file
personal*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF: *Early*
Subject File

April 29, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Senator Thomas of Utah would like you to know, in confidence, and as a matter of information, that he has recently been seeing a number of important labor leaders. As a result of these meetings, Senator Thomas is of the opinion that the difficulties between the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. are not as insurmountable as they appear to be.

Senator Thomas wanted very much to give you his opinion of Phillip Murray, head of the steel workers, CIO affiliate. The Senator says that Murray is the one man who can get to the basic difficulties (between the C.I.O. and A.F. of L.) without losing his head. Beyond all odds, Senator Thomas said, Phillip Murray has the best head in labor.

S.T.E.

PSF: Early
Sargent Fly

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1940.

Dear Mr. President:

A fraction of the man who left Washington, Thursday, to see his first Derby, was returned to Washington this morning -- sad and poor, bruised and beaten.

Immediately upon his return, he sent a messenger to the bank with an order to withdraw a sum of hard-earned money sufficient to meet his deficiencies.

He had spent the money entrusted to him by certain of his friends. His own funds also had been depleted.

This is his report. He did lose his shirt.

Out of that which the messenger from the bank has just given him, he refunds to you the sum of \$12.00. A similar transaction with Watson has taken place.

The books are closed!

Now, he can truthfully say he has seen a Derby and never, never wants to see another.

SE

PSF: Early Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR S.T.E.

I notice that the Navy is still giving out strike information based on the number of man-days lost. For instance, it is said by the Navy that in September up to the 27th, 109,000 man-days were lost on strikes.

Tell the Navy that no layman knows what 109,000 man-days constitute. What percentage does that figure bear to the total number of man-days worked on Navy contracts of all kinds all over the country.

F.D.R.

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF: *Early Folder*
Subject File 1-42

January 7, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

S. T. E.

Another dispatch from Rio. All available copies of "Life" were immediately bought up in Rio by Axis agents and then distributed through the Army and Navy of Brazil. This has created a serious reaction against the Government and Arahna, the Foreign Minister, and has given us a serious setback.

What does "Life" say to that?

F. D. R.

STATEMENT FOR PRESS CONFERENCE

PSF: *Early Folder*
Subject File

February 13, 1942.

1. The Burma Road is still open and will be kept open just as long as possible, with the hope that it will be kept permanently open.

2. If the situation so develops that the Japanese should actually make it impossible to use the lower end of it -- to start things over it -- plans are being actually, not worked out, but carried out, for the replacement of the Burma Road by a complete day-in-and-day-out ^{air} service of a capacity for transportation equal to that of the Burma Road -- both ways.

3. The air route will, of course, not be made public, for obvious reasons.

4. It would be a fair assumption, however, to let the American air traveling public know that if airline planes in this country decrease in number, one place where they will be performing an even more useful purpose will be in keeping the lines open with China.

PSF: Early Folder
Subject File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Friady, March 6, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR: S. T. E.
FROM: THE STAFF

The following is definitely authentic -- picked up by several radio receiving stations here:

"Rome Broadcast --Axis planes raided Washington last night. The President was asleep in the White House, heard the bombs and rang for the servants. The servants were so frightened they did not respond to the President's repeated summons. Finally, the President reached the Secretary to the President, Hon. Stephen T. Early, who was lying drunk in the cellar of the White House with a bottle of whisky beside him".

Steve Carly Golden 1-42
Subject File
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE:

Don't you think you might send this confidentially to Luce (but you must paraphrase the code telegram from Kirk, March 5th) and ask Luce how long this sort of thing is going to continue?

F.D.R.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

File
checked
JE

March 7, 1942

My dear Mr. President:

In reply to the inquiry contained in your memorandum of March 7 as to what I have done with regard to the offensive article concerning the King of Egypt published in the February 16 issue of Time, I may say that immediately after the publication of this issue of Time the Egyptian Minister called to see me.

I expressed to the Minister my very deep regret that an article of this character which reflected upon the King of Egypt should have been published in an American magazine. I told him that I would make my views known to the editor of Time. The Minister said that he had already received word from the chief editor of Time that he was coming down to Washington to call upon the Minister to express the regret of the Board of Editors that this article had been published.

Subsequently I myself spoke with two of the editors of Time and made it clear to them that the policy they

The President,

The White House.

-2-

they were pursuing by publishing articles of this character, which had in the past created and still were creating such deep resentment on the part of people of friendly countries, was doing a very serious disservice to the highest interests of the United States at a peculiarly critical moment.

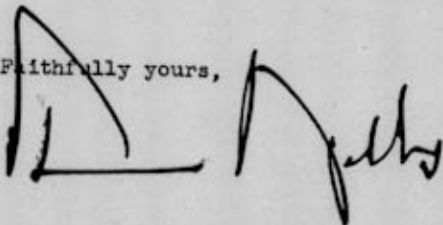
Since that time they have consulted me on three or four occasions with regard to questionable material that they had ready for publication, and on two of these occasions when I expressed my strong objection to publication of this material the material has not been published.

In conclusion I may say that the Minister appeared to be satisfied with the apologies tendered him by the editor of the magazine.

Do you think of anything further which I might usefully do?

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. G. [unclear]', written in a cursive style.

WTH

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (3C)

Cairo

Dated March 5, 1942

Rec'd 4:37 a.m.; 6th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

365, March 5, noon

Although insofar as I am aware the article on Egypt published in foreign news of "TIME" of February 16 has not yet been commented on officially here, it is likely that the state of indignation which similar reflections provoked in the past may be cumulative in the present instance. Accordingly I should appreciate receiving any observations the Department may care to make on the deplorable manifestation of bad taste which can serve no other purpose than to agitate further a state of affairs already more turbid than is compatible with the realization of the maximum war effort in this area.

KIRK

WTH

Early folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE:

Don't you think you might send this confidentially to Luce (but you must paraphrase the code telegram from Kirk, March 5th) and ask Luce how long this sort of thing is going to continue?

F.D.R.

March 7, 1942

My dear Mr. President:

In reply to the inquiry contained in your memorandum of March 7 as to what I have done with regard to the offensive article concerning the King of Egypt published in the February 16 issue of Time, I may say that immediately after the publication of this issue of Time the Egyptian Minister called to see me.

I expressed to the Minister my very deep regret that an article of this character which reflected upon the King of Egypt should have been published in an American magazine. I told him that I would make my views known to the editor of Time. The Minister said that he had already received word from the chief editor of Time that he was coming down to Washington to call upon the Minister to express the regret of the Board of Editors that this article had been published.

Subsequently I myself spoke with two of the editors of Time and made it clear to them that the policy they

The President,

The White House.

they were pursuing by publishing articles of this character, which had in the past created and still were creating such deep resentment on the part of people of friendly countries, was doing a very serious disservice to the highest interests of the United States at a peculiarly critical moment.

Since that time they have consulted me on three or four occasions with regard to questionable material that they had ready for publication, and on two of these occasions when I expressed my strong objection to publication of this material the material has not been published.

In conclusion I may say that the Minister appeared to be satisfied with the apologies tendered him by the editor of the magazine.

Do you think of anything further which I might usefully do?

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

PSF: Early 7/42
Subject File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 29, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR S.T.E.

Tell the Editor of "The Yank"
that I want a complete file of it for the
Library at Hyde Park.

Do you know some kind soul who
has one of the few complete collections
of "The Stars and Stripes" who would like
to bequeath his set to the Library, because
some day when I get through here I am
going to write a biography of the Editor
of the "Stars and Stripes" -- one Stephen
T. Early?

F.D.R.

1
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF: Early File

file
Plus mail
Subject File

June 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR S.T.E.

Of course I do not believe a word about what you write of your record on the "Stars and Stripes". I understand that you were the only man who was completely in charge because you were the only man who could remain relatively sober in Paris.

I had heard the "Stars and Stripes" called various names, but never heard it called the "Stars and Stripes" — you must have been thinking of Paris when you dictated the memo.

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I assure you that a complete file of
YANK will be kept for you.

I shall do my utmost to find "some
kind soul" who possesses one of the few complete
files of The Stars and Stripes -- one whose
privilege it will be to bequeath his collection
to you for keeping in the Hyde Park Library.

I have had a hunch for several years
as to who this will be. However, he was never
the Editor of The Stars and Stripes. He was
detailed to Paris, after the Armistice, to be
Assistant Officer-in-Charge of The Stars and
Stripes and to adjust the troubles caused by
the Officer-in-Charge, Major Guy F. Visniski.
The troubles caused by Visniski had brought about
a condition of near mutiny by the enlisted
personnel.

When Visniski was ordered to return to
the United States, Major Mark S. Watson became
the Officer in Charge. Captain Stephen T. Early
became the Assistant Officer in Charge. Because
of Watson's illness, Captain Early became Acting
Officer in Charge of The Stars and Stripes.

Private Harold Ross, now of the NEW YORKER,
was the Editor. The paper was published by and for
the enlisted men of the A.E.F. just as YANK will
be published by and for the enlisted men of this war.



PSF: Early folder
Subject File 2-43
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

STEVE EARLY:

In view of the fact that Pa and Wilson will both be away on the 26th, and in view of the condition of Mac's health, I hope you will be agreeable to acting as civilian aide to President Barclay of Liberia during his visit.

F.D.R.

PSF: Early folder 2-45
Subject File

January 1, 1945

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of the
twenty-eighth.

I think it will be satisfactory
for the officer in charge of Public Re-
lations at Supreme Headquarters, Allied
Expeditionary Forces, to have the services
of Mr. Stephen T. Early for a sixty-day
period.

However, I do not think that he
can be available at Headquarters until
about the middle of February. *end of January*

I think it would be preferable
that his services be rendered as a civil-
ian rather than as an officer in the Army.

I shall ask Mr. Early to make the
necessary arrangements with the War Depart-
ment.

Very sincerely yours,

The Honorable
The Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

Emm

December 28, 1944.

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

The officer in charge of Public Relations at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, with General of the Army Eisenhower's approval, has asked for the services of Mr. Stephen T. Early for a sixty-day period.

He states that a survey of the progress of the Public Relations organization in France, and its general effectiveness in meeting the needs of the numerous correspondents there, leads him to believe that he would profit greatly now in having the services of a well-known newsman from home to observe the operations and offer suggestions for improvement.

He further points out that such a man should be one that has had experience in the last war and one who had the respect of the press at home for his judgment and his technical knowledge of deadlines, communications, and of general public interest in war coverage. He believes Mr. Early would be ideal for this job and earnestly requests that his services be made available.

I hesitate to initiate a request that would deprive you of the services of an aide as valuable as I know Mr. Early to be, even for a limited period, but I feel it necessary in view of the importance attached to the matter by General Eisenhower's headquarters, to present the request for your consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Harry L. Timson
