

● PSF

War Dept.

1944-45

PSF War Dept. folder-
(2/19) Signed original of this memorandum returned to Major Davenport 1/21/44. 2-44
hms

19 January 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

You will recall the trip to North Africa made by Commander Waring of the American Legion. At the time this trip was made, the War Department more or less committed itself to another trip to the Pacific theatres. Commander Atherton has now succeeded Commander Waring and has raised the question with General Marshall regarding the trip to the Pacific.

General Marshall has noncommittally replied to Atherton, telling him that since Commander Waring's trip all such matters as this have to be approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Marshall now plans to recommend to the Joint Chiefs of Staffs that Atherton be allowed to continue the trip to the Pacific, but desires the President's approval before making his recommendation.

B. W. DAVENPORT,
Major, G. S. C.,
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
APPROVED _____

DISAPPROVED _____

7SF **WAR DEPARTMENT**
WASHINGTON

PSF
War SepK

14 February 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Shipman

In the interest of public safety, it is recommended that the papers on the attached list be appropriately safeguarded and restricted from public view until the termination of the present war.

John W. Martyn

JOHN W. MARTYN
Administrative Assistant.

1 Incl.



<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject and brief description of paper</u>	<u>Date</u>
AG 210.2	✓ From President for Sec. of War Temporary promotions	23 Dec 1940
OPD 381 Africa	Memo for Gen. Marshall & Admiral King from the President - Forwards memo from American Ambassador to Spain submitting views of reaction of Spain & Portugal if an Allied expeditionary force invaded North Africa.	31 Mar 1942
AG 580	From War & Navy Depts. for President Base Sites & facilities in British Possessions in Western Hemisphere Newfoundland Air Base & Construction base facilities	30 Jan 1941
AG 580	From Gen. Watson for President - Re defense of Greenland Base Command	22 Oct 1941
AG 580	From Jt. Bd. for Gen. Watson - Re defense Garrison of Greenland Base Command	17 Oct 1941
AG 320.2	From War Dept. for President - Defense of Atlantic Bases.	7 Apr 1941
OPD 4351 - 92 to 116 Incl. Sec. 6	From War Dept. to President - Directive to Army Base Commanders Newfoundland, Bermuda & Trinidad	24 Apr 1941
AG 093.5 Phil. Is.	From War Dept. for President - War Dept. Policy reference defense of Philippine Islands.	29 Mar 1941
AG 580	From War Dept. for President - Base Sites & facilities in British Possessions in Western Hemisphere.	30 Jan 1941
AG 381	From President for C. Hull - Defense of Ireland	4 Feb 1942
AG 381	From Legation of the USA for President Defense of Ireland	1 Jan 1942

File No.
AO 381

Subject and brief
description of paper
From President for Gen. Marshall
Defense of Ireland

Date
27 Feb 1942

OPD 371 ETO

Memo for the President from General
McNarney. Setting up a European
Theater of Operations & designation
of Commanding General of U. S. Forces
in British Isles as Commanding General,
European Theatre.

7 Jun 1942

OPD 370.5

Memo for Gen. Watson from General
Deane. Transfer of 60th Pursuit
Squadron now at Bolling Field to
Beltsville Airport, Beltsville,
Maryland.

16 Jun 1942

Receipt acknowledged:

Fred W. Shipman
Signature

Director, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

2/19/44
Date

PSF War Dept folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 22, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR GRACE:

As soon as I get back, I want
to see the Army film "Know Your
Ally" and if I like it, send a copy
to Winston Churchill.

F.D.R.

(Orig. of this memo is filed - Churchill folder)
1-44

Messages returned ^{was kept folder} March 2²⁻⁴⁴
March 13/44 PSF

THE WHITE HOUSE

WM. WASHINGTON

(not with the Waves)

YEST
Capt. McAfee called
& said that when Maj Gen
Wedemeyer saw the President
the other day he left with
him 2 messages - Seacos
99885. As these are the
only copies the Axiom Mission
has the General wants them
returned.

Capt McAfee can be
reached at the Munitions
Bldg. Room 4304 - Ex 76644

DJB

(19216)

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

March 29, 1944

Date- 3-11-51

Signature- *Carl A. Spencer*

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to your instructions, a committee consisting of the Surgeon General, General Kirk, The Air Surgeon, General Grant, and Doctor Strecker, visited England to determine the adequacy of the medical care being furnished our troops in that theater, particularly with reference to combat areas and other Air Force personnel. Their report is transmitted herewith.

The committee found the medical service to be adequate in every way; that the professional medical and surgical care and the facilities in our station and general hospitals are superior to the care being given to the Royal Air Force. They find that the reconditioning and rehabilitation of flying personnel in the Royal Air Force is further advanced than the Army Air Forces in that theater. However, with the operation of the recommendations made while in England, the committee believes that this situation will be readily corrected. No change is otherwise recommended in the established system of hospitalization for contemplated operations.

The report has been approved by the Theater Commander, General Eisenhower, and his principal Administrative Officer, General Lee.

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

Enclosure

"Approved
April 1, 1944
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

The President,

The White House.

~~GENERAL DO. ORIGINALS OF REPORT IN WAR DEPT.
SHOWING ACTION~~

SECRET

*Original of this letter to the report returned
to the Secy. War, PSF
4/5/44
has kept from
2-40*

SECRET

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/56)

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON
APO 887

Date- 3-19-57

Signature- Carl L. Spicer

20 March 1944

MEMORANDUM:

TO : The Chief of Staff.
THRU: The Deputy Theater Commander, ETOUSA

1. In compliance with letter orders, Major General Norman W. Kirk, Surgeon General, United States Army, and Major General David N. W. Grant, Air Surgeon, U. S. Army Air Forces, accompanied by Doctor Edward A. Strecker, proceeded to the United Kingdom for the purpose of investigating hospitalization as furnished American forces, particular attention being paid to hospitalization of Air Forces members, emphasis being placed upon combat crew members. In furtherance of this, the above mentioned officers visited all hospitals, station and general, in which a preponderance of Air Forces personnel was being hospitalized, and also installations from which we judged information pertinent to the problem could be obtained. The Board held conferences with the Commanding General of the United States Strategic Air Forces, Lt General Carl Spaatz, and Lt General James H. Doolittle. Both these officers expressed the opinion that the medical interests of the Air Forces, on account of their highly specialized problems, would be best served by a separate medical establishment which would care for their needs. This was based on the intimate personal contact between crew members and flight surgeons necessary to keep flyers in the air, and that this personal relationship under the present system of hospitalization was disrupted due to the fact that Air Forces patients were placed in hospitals not manned by individuals familiar with the Air Forces' problems. General Spaatz stated that he had not had the opportunity to visit hospital installations in the ETO, and it appeared from his conversation that what worried him most was the loss of combat crews over the target. General Doolittle was most concerned regarding hospitalization when part or all of his command begin operating from secret bases that he had in mind.

2. An analysis was made of the location of station and general hospitals in relation to air fields and Air Forces troop concentrations. It was found that these locations fell with the following distances (see Inclosure #1, Map of Air Forces Stations in Relation to Hospital Locations):

- 32% were less than 10 miles away.
- 36% of concentration was between 10 and 20 miles away.
- 24% was between 20 and 30 miles away.
- 8% was between approximately 30 and 50 miles away.

The above show that in occasional instances, hospitals are inconveniently located in reference to the best medical service. This condition, however,

1

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exists because of the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites, and in part due to construction delay caused by material and labor shortage.

3. Professional Care of Patients.

It was universally found that insofar as medical and surgical care is concerned, that all American troops were receiving superior medical attention which is quite satisfactory. They are well fed and housed and the morale high. In particular reference to Air Forces troops, it is worthy of note that the station hospitals, in the main, had been continuously serving Air Forces troops for a long period of time, and the personnel therein very definitely realized Air Forces problems and met them effectively. This excellent care is a result of many factors:

a. The Theater Surgeon has made available, properly located in the East Anglia area, sufficient properly staffed fixed hospital beds in station and general hospitals to support the Air Forces.

b. The close cooperation of the Surgeon, USSTAF, the Theater Surgeon and their Staffs.

c. Efficient Air Corps dispensaries located on each field, staffed by attached Medical Department personnel (AC) who render first aid to returning battle casualties and give care to the local casual sick. Air Forces Medical Department personnel maintain contact with both the Air Forces patients in station hospitals and the staffs of these hospitals. It was noted that the latter units made available to the former sterilization facilities for surgical dressings and supplies. The whole procedure was an excellent example of teamwork and understanding. The Surgeon, USSTAF, was of the opinion that certain administrative difficulties occasionally delayed the return of Air Corps patients from general hospitals to duty. It was suggested, and agreed upon by the Theater Surgeon and the Surgeon, USSTAF, that a flight surgeon be assigned to act in a consultant capacity and be a voting member of the Disposition Board in general hospitals having the number of Air Corps patients which, in the judgement of the Air Forces, warrants such assignment.

4. Rehabilitation.

The problems of rehabilitation of the convalescent patient prior to his return to duty, the facilities at present available, and those contemplated were visited, investigated and discussed. It is believed that rehabilitation as now carried out for the Ground Forces is excellent. While it was felt by the Air Forces that the rehabilitation of combat crew members constitutes a special problem and that this problem should be handled under Air Forces jurisdiction, it was felt that because of administrative difficulties, shortage of personnel and the additional overhead required, that this was a matter to be worked out between the respective Surgeons within the theater. Therefore it is believed that a section should be added to each Rehabilitation Center to meet the requirements for Air Forces personnel. It is recommended that Air Forces personnel and facilities be made available for instruction and to carry on this training in these centers; if it should be found that this does not meet requirements of the Air Forces, that consideration then be given to a separate installation to carry out rehabilitation in those forces. It is further believed that rehabilitation should start immediately the patient becomes a convalescent.

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~~SECRET~~

valescent, particularly in general hospitals, and to a lesser extent in station hospitals. This is now getting under way in this theater.

5. We were asked to obtain information which would answer the question as to whether Royal Air Force personnel were receiving better care than our flying personnel, and for this reason we visited three Royal Air Force installations. We believe that the professional medical and surgical care and facilities for our flying personnel in our station and general hospitals is superior to the care given to RAF. However, it is believed that at this time the reconditioning and rehabilitation of flying personnel in the Royal Air Force is further advanced than in the Army Air Forces in this theater. When the recommendations made in this report become operative, it is believed that this situation will be corrected.

6. We wish particularly to commend the splendid professional treatment and utilization of modern special techniques, including narcotics and insulin therapy, being given to combat crew personnel at the 47th Station Hospital, Wheatley. The Medical Aviation Teaching and Treatment Center (known as the Central Medical Establishment) at High Wycombe likewise deserves particular commendation. The Air Forces Rest Centers, one of which was visited, are serving a very useful purpose in the prevention of combat fatigue, and it is recommended that these facilities be expanded.

7. The problem of medical service for the Army Air Forces in the event of the Second Front was carefully considered. Adequate personnel and facilities will be available as Dispensary and Field Hospital services. If the nature of the operations is such that Air Forces should be widely separated from other troops, there will be available comprehensive medical service, as reported to us by the Theater Surgeon.

8. In view of the long established system of hospitalization in the ETO and contemplated new operations, it is felt that any change in the general principle of hospitalization in the ETO at this time should not be recommended.

1st Ind.

Hq. ETO, 21 March 1944 To: The Theater Commander

Approval recommended.

(Signed) JOHN C. H. LEE

JOHN C. H. LEE
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army
Deputy Theater Commander

(Signed) N. KIRK

NORMAN T. KIRK
Major General, USA, report
The Surgeon General.

2nd Ind.

Hq. ETO, 21 March 1944 To: The Chief of Staff, War Dept., Washington, D. C.

(Signed) DAVID N. W. GRANT

DAVID N. W. GRANT
Major General, USA,
Air Surgeon, USAF.

Approved.

(Signed) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

(Signed) EDWARD A. STRECKER, M.D.
EDWARD A. STRECKER, M. D.

47
~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Surgeon general.

4 April 1944

Miss Tully:

The report referred to is
secret and Admiral McIntire
has it.

E. Clark



DO NOT ADDRESS THE SIGNER OF THIS LETTER
BUT ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND REFER TO NO.
BUMED-8-EC
4 Apr 1944

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

After reading the letter from the Secretary of War, the report signed by General Kirk, General Grant and Doctor Strecker, and having talked with Doctor Strecker himself, I feel that the report itself is factual and complete in every way.

In paragraph two of the report, I feel that the hospital picture is given in a comprehensive manner and barring actualities as to the proper point of evacuation of casualties, these hospitals should serve very well. The effort that has been put forth in this present visit by Doctor Strecker has brought real results, and while I have not talked with General Grant, I have been assured by General Kirk that there is complete agreement between the Air Forces and the Army Medical Department proper. Furthermore I am informed that General Eisenhower has stated very definitely that he will tolerate only one medical service in the E.T.O.

For your information I will say that there is to be a conference in the immediate future between representatives of the Surgeon General's office of the Army and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery which will deal with standardization of the care of battle casualties. The directives that can be issued in this matter should be such as to cover all theaters of operation.

It is my firm belief that no attempt should be made to get into the intimate details, for local conditions and situations are too much to govern these. I am glad to tell you that from this trip has come much good in the way of better understanding between the services. My suggestion would be that you approve this report as it now stands.

R.T.McI.

3 Feb 1977
1000-4-20

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. McINTIRE

FOR COMMENT

F. D. R.

*PSF War Dept folder
2-44*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. MCINTIRE

FOR COMMENT

F. D. R.

Letter to the President from
The Secretary of War, dated March
29, 1944, enclosing report from
a committee consisting of the
Surgeon General, General Kirk,
the Air Surgeon, General Grant,
and Doctor Strecker, who visited
England to determine the adequacy
of the medical care being furnished
our troops in that theater.

*(Pres. copies are saved - Arnold folder +
Marshall folder, 2-44)*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D. C. 25

TST - War Dept

*file
Secret*

April 21, 1944

Miss Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Tully:

I am enclosing some documents that are of
a secret nature which you may wish to examine
before they are placed in the White House files.

I am sending you under separate cover the
remainder of the material requested to be returned
to the White House.

Very truly yours,

J. Lawton
Administrative Assistant

Encls.

PSF: War Dept. folder 2-44

file

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

~~TOP SECRET~~

April 26, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Proposed nominations

There are attached three nominations for promotion which I recommend for your approval for the reasons stated:

To grade of Lieutenant General, temporary

Major General Barney McKinney Giles, Deputy Commanding General and Chief of the Air Staff, Army Air Forces. This officer holds a high position of responsibility in the Army Air Forces and is carrying an increasing burden for General Arnold. The increased rank is believed essential to the effective performance of his duties, especially since the Air Forces have now reached a strength of 2,400,000 officers and men.

Major General Lewis Hyde Brereton, This officer is now in command of the 9th Air Force which is to provide the support of the ground troops in OVERLORD. He commands approximately 4500 planes, bombers and fighters, and some 145,000 officers and men.

To grade of Major General, temporary

Brigadier General Elwood Richard Quesada, This officer commands the fighter planes of the 9th Air Force under General Brereton, referred to above, amounting to approximately 2,000 planes and 28,000 officers and men.

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-19-59

Signature-

Carl L. Spicer

*Pres. signed
nomination
4/26/44
RM*

~~TOP SECRET~~

April 26, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Proposed nominations

There are attached three nominations for promotion which I recommend for your approval for the reasons stated:

To grade of Lieutenant General, temporary

Major General Barney McKinney Giles, Deputy Commanding General and Chief of the Air Staff, Army Air Forces. This officer holds a high position of responsibility in the Army Air Forces and is carrying an increasing burden for General Arnold. The increased rank is believed essential to the effective performance of his duties, especially since the Air Forces have now reached a strength of 2,400,000 officers and men.

Major General Lewis Hyde Brereton. This officer is now in command of the 9th Air Force which is to provide the support of the ground troops in OVERLORD. He commands approximately 4500 planes, bombers and fighters, and some 145,000 officers and men.

To grade of Major General, temporary

Brigadier General Elwood Richard Quesada. This officer commands the fighter planes of the 9th Air Force under General Brereton, referred to above, amounting to approximately 2,000 planes and 28,000 officers and men.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date: 3-19-59

Secretary of War

Signature: *Carl S. Spicer*

Copy to be returned to War Dept. showing action taken

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1944

Dear Pa -

In sending These nominations along, I want to let you know that General Marshall proposed them personally. If there are any questions, I can be reached promptly through The White House switchboard or The map room.

You must be having a grand time down there, and I suppose you have long ago taught The South Carolinians how to make a good julep.

Sincerely.

Frank McCarthy

(2882)

hms

War Dept folder
PSF 2-44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Copy

April 29, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

In my memorandum to you of May 6, 1942, I directed, among other things, that two hundred DC-3 type transport aircraft should at all times be maintained within this country to act as an emergency military air transportation reserve and that all transport aircraft in excess of 200 should be immediately commandeered by the Army.

It now appears that, provided the strategic situation progresses as contemplated, it may be possible over a period of time to release to the domestic air carriers additional transport aircraft now in use by the Army, and that such release would be advantageous to the war effort.

Accordingly, I hereby grant permission to the War Department to raise the limit of the domestic military reserve of transport aircraft of all types to 300, as and when, in the opinion of the War Department, the strategic situation justifies it.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

25 April 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

In your memorandum to me of May 6, 1942, you directed that 200 DC-3 type transport aircraft should at all times be maintained within this country to act as an emergency military air transportation reserve and that all transport aircraft in excess of 200 should be immediately commandeered by the Army.

The War Department estimates, provided the strategic situation progresses as contemplated, that a substantial number of transport aircraft now in use by the Army may be available during the next three or four months for release to domestic air carriers. These airplanes, most of which were either taken over from the airlines or produced on former airline contracts, include both DC-3 types and other commercial transport types.

The release of this equipment to the domestic airlines will:

- a. Provide additional air transportation, which the Civil Aeronautics Board asserts is urgently needed to meet war requirements for priority passengers and express and for air mail.
- b. Further facilitate the rapid return of Air Transport Command ferry pilots, thus improving the utilization of such personnel.
- c. Reduce the large number of requests for private aircraft for war plants by meeting the demands for air transportation of important war plant personnel.
- d. Eliminate from the Air Forces a large number of non-standard types of transports which present an increasing maintenance problem to the Air Service Command.

These aircraft will be released only if it is determined that the airlines can operate them without materially interfering with the Army and Navy requirements for manpower, for airline services under existing contracts, and for critical supplies of lubricants and high octane gasoline.

I recommend that the War Department be given permission to



raise the limit of the domestic military reserve of transport aircraft to 300, as and when, in the opinion of the War Department, the strategic situation justifies it. Attached is a memorandum for your signature in the event you approve this proposal.

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*file
confidential*

June 1, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL WATSON:

I want to see General Arnold,
Admiral King and General Marshall on
Monday or Tuesday, whichever is best
for them.

F.D.R.

*11:30
appt.*

Doc Brown *PST War*

OUR FOREIGN AIR FORCE

I think the following points shall be the bases for your memo:

1. I was two years in the Air Forces - 15 months with the same Fortress Group as Combat Intelligence Officer.
2. Was overseas (England) for one year and we were the second group to arrive over there.
3. The duty of a Combat Intelligence Officer is to assist in planning missions, train other Intelligence Officers and instruct the Combat Crews in:
 - (a) Identifying the targets
 - (b) Aircraft Identification
 - (c) Interpretation of briefing.

While with this group I trained over twenty officers and thirty enlisted men, ten of the latter became so efficient that I caused them to be entered in Officers' Candidate School and they are now Combat Intelligence Officers.

With this as a brief background, plus the fact that I prepared over 125 missions and briefed them, I think I can speak with some understanding of the efforts of our Air Forces.

When I was returned to the United States it was for the purpose of instituting this experience in the training here. But to those in authority here when I arrived, I was speaking a different language which they, who had never been in a combat zone, "failed" to understand.

As a result many Combat Intelligence Officers have been sent overseas who do not fully appreciate their functions. This results in:

- (a) Improper preparation of briefing.
- (b) Bad briefing and consequently -
- (c) Bad missions. Bad in the sense of:
 1. Excessive losses of planes.
 2. Failure to strike the target.

Briefing is the instruction procedure whereby the crews are instructed in:

- (a) What target they are to attack.
- (b) How to recognize it.
- (c) Its importance in the scheme of the war.
- (d) How to get to the target and back to the base with the maximum of safety.

- (e) What enemy opposition to expect in the form of fighters and flak and when to expect the same.
- (f) What to do in the case of an emergency or if they are shot down.

You can readily see that if these points of information (and I have only stressed the most important) are not important intelligently and with a full knowledge and comprehension, how our efforts are impeded and our losses far too many.

After being discouraged in my efforts to translate my actual combat experience I retired and am now on the inactive list, as well as the valuable experience gained.

My recommendation is twofold:

- (a) A quick survey of the training in the United States.
- (b) A survey of the activities in the European theatre.
- (c) If conditions warrant, an intensive course of the proper methods, both in the United States and overseas.

Thank you for your interest and I am sure that you will do the necessary with this information.

I just quote the excerpt of the letter I showed you as a corroboration by one who has a right to speak - a wounded officer: "We often wondered what happened to you after you returned to the States. Especially after we started losing so many planes and all we wanted was a good briefing. We certainly missed you."

ONNOR & FARBER
20 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



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

Personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. McINTIRE:

Will you prepare the necessary
reply for my signature?

F.D.R.

(Also transmitted was copy of letter to the
President, April 29, 1942, from the Secretary
of War, re biological warfare.)

~~TOP SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

War Dept. folder 2-44

May 12, 1944.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (G)
Hewlett 11/17/72
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By 90 NARS Date MAY 2 1979

Dear Mr. President:

Because of recent developments, it is appropriate that we report to you at this time the present status of the work on biological warfare, which was initiated following a letter to you from the Secretary of War dated April 29, 1942, a copy of which is attached hereto.

The general procedure suggested in that letter received your approval and the direction of the work was put in charge of Mr. George W. Merck, who was appointed with your approval a Special Assistant to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. A special unit in the Office of the Administrator was organized called the War Research Service, which carried on the work.

There has been substantial activity in research and development. One research problem which was mentioned in the Secretary of War's letter to you was that of Rinderpest, which attacks cattle and has at times proved most destructive in the Philippines. This problem has been handled most effectively by a Joint United States-Canadian Commission, which is carrying on the work on Grosse Isle in the St. Lawrence River. A number of other important research projects were initiated by War Research Service.

The War Department has been kept thoroughly advised of the current progress and has carried on various activities directly connected with the protection of the personnel of the Armed Services.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

-2-

It has been concerned especially with biological agents considered particularly adapted to military uses by the enemy or to possible retaliation in case the enemy should use such agents. The principal War Department work has been performed by the Chemical Warfare Service with the assistance of the attached Naval Unit. Certain defensive phases of this work as they relate to the military have been carried out, at the suggestion of and with the assistance of Mr. Merck, by the Offices of the Surgeon General, the Provost Marshal General, and through the Commanders in the Theatres of Operation. Military Intelligence agencies have been alerted and instructed on the recognition and evaluation of significant evidence on this subject.

Research and development has gone furthest in respect to two agents which are designated as I and N and indicated their probable effectiveness in war. War Research Service has turned over to the Army the full responsibility for investigating, developing and preparing for the military application of these and certain other agents both defensively, and for possible retaliation offensively. To carry on this work and other developments in this field which have from time to time become the responsibility of the Army, special facilities have been built by the Chemical Warfare Service and others are contemplated as the need develops.

The growing military importance of this subject has been accentuated by increasing information which has come to the attention of military authorities that the enemy might be contemplating the use of biological warfare. In the light of this possibility, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the Joint New Weapons Committee, have given consideration to the strategic

DECLASSIFIED

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

HEW letter 1/7/72
OSD letter, May 3, 1972

MAY 29 1975

By JS, NARS Date

~~TOP SECRET~~

problems of defense and possible retaliation. General Eisenhower has also been in touch with the situation through the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the War Department.

Then War Research Service was first established, the primary considerations were research, and secrecy so far as military participation was concerned. Therefore, this activity was placed in a civilian agency for more perfect cover. The immediate urgency now is one of military development, planning and preparation. This leads us to the conclusion that the responsibilities for biological warfare should now be unified and centralized within the military establishment.

Further research in this field will, of course, be necessary. If the overall responsibility is placed on the War Department, it is contemplated that the Army will request the Office of Scientific Research and Development or other appropriate Government agency to carry out certain research projects. Other projects will be carried on through the use of Army or Navy facilities or by direct contracts with civilian organizations. The various research projects which have been initiated by War Research Service will either be continued by the War Department, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, or other appropriate agency, or liquidated when considered no longer of urgent importance.

In the light of the facts stated in this report and the greatly increased military nature of the matter, we make the following joint recommendations

1. (a) That the entire field of biological warfare be transferred to and made a responsibility of the War Department, under the general

DECLASSIFIED

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

11/11/72

OSD Letter No. 3, 1972

MAY 29 1975

By: NAME DATE

direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in questions of basic military strategic policy.

(b) That in connection with such transfer, Mr. George W. Merck be made a Consultant to the Secretary of War on all matters pertaining to biological warfare.

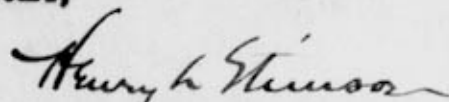
2. (a) That the Federal Security Agency be authorized to take the necessary steps to liquidate the War Research Service and such facilities in this field as are not transferred to the War Department and to bring their activities in this matter to an orderly conclusion. Appropriate records of the War Research Service will be turned over to the War Department.

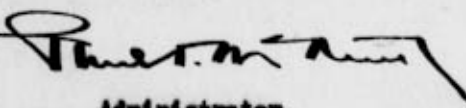
(b) That the Federal Security Agency be granted from the President's Emergency Fund \$40,000 in the next fiscal year for the above purposes and to provide a basis for continuing use of such staff members and consultants of the Federal Security Agency as have intimate knowledge in this field.

Admiral McIntire of the Navy, who has been familiar with the program, has advised us that he is in accord with these recommendations.

Faithfully yours,

UNCLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (2)
HEW letter 11/7/72
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By , NAJIS Date MAY 29 1975


Secretary of War.


Administrator,
Federal Security Agency.

1 Encl.

The President,
The White House.

hbb/mob

War Dept folder

June 8, 1944.

file 7

My dear Mr. Secretary:

This will acknowledge receipt of the letter signed by you and Mr. McNutt dated May 12, 1944.

I have read this letter with care and have given serious consideration to the matter which is present therein and to your recommendations.

You may make use of this letter as an authorization to bring about the changes recommended.

Sincerely,

S/ Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Honorable Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date MAY 29 1975

June 8, 1944.

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S/ Franklin D. Roosevelt

Honorable Paul V. McNutt
Administrator
Federal Security Agency
Washington, D.C.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date MAY 29 1975

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1944.

Dear Mr. President:

Because of recent developments, it is appropriate that we report to you at this time the present status of the work on biological warfare, which was initiated following a letter to you from the Secretary of War dated April 29, 1942, a copy of which is attached hereto.

The general procedure suggested in that letter received your approval and the direction of the work was put in charge of Mr. George W. Merck, who was appointed with your approval a Special Assistant to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. A special unit in the Office of the Administrator was organized called the War Research Service, which carried on the work.

There has been substantial activity in research and development. One research problem which was mentioned in the Secretary of War's letter to you was that of Rinderpest, which attacks cattle and has at times proved most destructive in the Philippines. This problem has been handled most effectively by a Joint United States-Canadian Commission, which is carrying on the work on Grosse Isle in the St. Lawrence River. A number of other important research projects were initiated by War Research Service.

The War Department has been kept thoroughly advised of the current progress and has carried on various activities directly connected with the protection of the personnel of the Armed Services.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 302 and 303 of 80
NSA Letter 11/7/72
CDS 1984, May 3, 1972
JF MAY 23 1975
FR. NASS Dpt

It has been concerned especially with biological agents considered particularly adapted to military uses by the enemy or to possible retaliation in case the enemy should use such agents. The principal War Department work has been performed by the Chemical Warfare Service with the assistance of the attached Naval Unit. Certain defensive phases of this work as they relate to the military have been carried out, at the suggestion of and with the assistance of Mr. Merck, by the Offices of the Surgeon General, the Provost Marshal General, and through the Commanders in the Theatres of Operation. Military Intelligence agencies have been alerted and instructed on the recognition and evaluation of significant evidence on this subject.

Research and development has gone furthest in respect to two agents which are designated as X and N and indicated their probable effectiveness in war. War Research Service has turned over to the Army the full responsibility for investigating, developing and preparing for the military application of these and certain other agents both defensively, and for possible retaliation offensively. To carry on this work and other developments in this field which have from time to time become the responsibility of the Army, special facilities have been built by the Chemical Warfare Service and others are contemplated as the need develops.

The growing military importance of this subject has been accented by increasing information which has come to the attention of military authorities that the enemy might be contemplating the use of biological warfare. In the light of this possibility, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the Joint New Weapons Committee, have given consideration to the strategic

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

New letter 11/7/74
OSD letter, May 3, 1972 *WJAY* 29 1975

By *[Signature]* NARS Date *[Signature]*

~~TOP SECRET~~

-3-

problems of defense and possible retaliation. General Eisenhower has also been in touch with the situation through the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the War Department.

When War Research Service was first established, the primary considerations were research, and secrecy so far as military participation was concerned. Therefore, this activity was placed in a civilian agency for more perfect cover. The immediate urgency now is one of military development, planning and preparation. This leads us to the conclusion that the responsibilities for biological warfare should now be unified and centralized within the military establishment.

Further research in this field will, of course, be necessary. If the overall responsibility is placed on the War Department, it is contemplated that the Army will request the Office of Scientific Research and Development or other appropriate Government agency to carry out certain research projects. Other projects will be carried on through the use of Army or Navy facilities or by direct contracts with civilian organizations. The various research projects which have been initiated by War Research Service will either be continued by the War Department, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, or other appropriate agency, or liquidated when considered no longer of urgent importance.

In the light of the facts stated in this report and the greatly increased military nature of the matter, we make the following joint recommendation:

1. (a) That the entire field of biological warfare be transferred to and made a responsibility of the War Department, under the general

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

New letter 11/7/72
OSD letter, Nov 3, 1972

By _____ Date MAY 29 1975

~~TOP SECRET~~

direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in questions of basic military strategic policy.

(b) That in connection with such transfer, Mr. George W. Merck be made a Consultant to the Secretary of War on all matters pertaining to biological warfare.

2. (a) That the Federal Security Agency be authorized to take the necessary steps to liquidate the War Research Service and such facilities in this field as are not transferred to the War Department and to bring their activities in this matter to an orderly conclusion. Appropriate records of the War Research Service will be turned over to the War Department.

(b) That the Federal Security Agency be granted from the President's Emergency Fund \$40,000 in the next fiscal year for the above purposes and to provide a basis for continuing use of such staff members and consultants of the Federal Security Agency as have intimate knowledge in this field.

Admiral McIntire of the Navy, who has been familiar with the program, has advised us that he is in accord with these recommendations.

Faithfully yours,

DECLASSIFIED

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

HEW letter 11/7/72

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By *[Signature]* NARS Date *MAY 29 1975*

Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War.

Thomas M. Murphy
Administrator,
Federal Security Agency.

1 Encl.

The President,

The White House.

C
O
P
Y.

~~SECRET~~

April 29, 1942.

Dear Mr. President:

Some time ago it was called to my attention through my representative on the Office of Scientific Research and Development, of which Dr. Bush is the Director, that there might be serious dangers to this country from what might be described as "Biological Warfare". It seemed well to make a preliminary investigation with great secrecy. Accordingly, I asked Dr. Jewett of the National Academy of Sciences to form a Secret Committee of eminent biologists to consider the question. Such a committee was appointed, including a number of the most important biologists in the country among whom were Dr. Edwin Fred of Wisconsin, Dr. Bayne-Jones of Yale, as well as others from Johns Hopkins and the Rockefeller Institute.

This committee has made an extensive study and a very thorough report in which it points out that real danger from biological warfare exists both for human beings and for plant and animal life. The committee recommends prompt action along a number of lines, some involving the development of vaccines, some dealing with scientific techniques of defense. Others involve protective measures such as water supply protection, and still others require further research. The matter which the committee considered as requiring most immediate attention is the great danger of attacks on our cattle with the disease of "Rinderpest", which has been at times most destructive in the Philippines.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (2)
OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By *js*, NARS Date **MAY 29 1975**

~~SECRET~~

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Biological warfare is, of course, "dirty business" but in the light of the committee's report I think we must be prepared. And the matter must be handled with great discretion and for the most part with great secrecy as well as great vigor. The immediate question is through what agency of the Government and under what individual leadership this should be started. I am confident that a single able man as director is one of the first essentials.

Some of the scientists consulted believe that this is a matter for the War Department but the General Staff is of the opinion that a civilian agency is preferable, provided that proper Army and Navy representatives are associated in the work. It is evident that the matter deals primarily with the Public Health and to some extent with matters ordinarily in charge of the Department of Agriculture. Entrusting the matter to a civilian agency would help in preventing the public from being unduly exercised over any ideas that the War Department might be contemplating the use of this weapon offensively. To be sure a knowledge of offensive possibilities will necessarily be developed because no proper defense can be prepared without a thorough study of means of offense. Offensive possibilities should be known to the War Department. And reprisals by us are perhaps not beyond the bounds of possibility any more than they are in the field of gas attack. for which the Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department is prepared.

It seems to me that an appropriate place in which to establish this work would be a separate branch of the Social Security Agency under

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

OSD letter, May 3, 1972
By *J*, NARS Date **MAY 29 1975**

~~SECRET~~

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-3-

Mr. McNutt but I have not taken this matter up with him until you have had an opportunity to consider the matter.

The choice of the right man to be put at the head of this activity seems to me perhaps more important than where it is established in the Government.

I have considered a number of persons and have concluded to recommend the appointment of Walter W. Stewart, an economist by profession who is strongly recommended by Dr. Jewett. Mr. Stewart is a man who has an excellent reputation as an administrator and one who is closely in touch with scientific thought and personnel through the Rockefeller Institute, of which I believe he is the Chairman. Another man recommended to me is Isaiah Bowman, a distinguished scientist. The eminent biologists of the committee to which I have referred stand ready to help and advise in the work.

Having asked for the report and having now received the disturbing warnings to which I have made reference and especially in view of the recommendation for immediate action, I should appreciate it if you would advise me of your wishes in order that such action as you wish may be promptly taken.

Faithfully yours,

(SGD) HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War.

The President,
The White House.

DECLASSIFIED

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

OSD Letter, May 3, 1972

By *JS* NARS Date MAY 29 1975

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

War Dept. folder 2-44

file
Personal
PSF

June 27, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

Late yesterday afternoon I received a telephone call from the Map Room telling me of the President's concern about an airplane which flew very low over the White House.

General Lewis, Commanding General of the Military District of Washington, tells me that the plane was picked up by his antiaircraft spotters. It left the National Airport at 5:14 p.m., piloted by a Captain DiKorski from Keesler Field, Biloxi, Mississippi, and was bound for Selfridge Field, Michigan. The pilot had been warned by the people at the National Airport about flying over the White House and other restricted areas, and the controller at the National Airport, upon seeing the plane headed over the White House, tried to communicate with the pilot and get him in line.

Appropriate action is being taken in this case. Since this is another of many violations of flying regulations in the Military District of Washington, General Lewis has asked this office to take the matter up with General Arnold in order that recurrences may be prevented. This is being done.

B. W. Davenport

B. W. DAVENPORT
Major, G. S. C.,
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

6-27-44

Dear Mr. President:

I reported this incident personally to Gen. Arnold and he said for me not to worry, that he would take care of the fellow immediately. I thought from his tone that he was really going to take some drastic action.

E. A. Tamm
E. A. Tamm



2000 N. 7th St.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

A-617

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*file
Confidential*

6-27-44

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY

Dear Grace:

I have notified Bundy
accordingly and attach the paper
herewith for your files.

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

General Watson
Will you just say
to Harvey Bundy
that I said OK?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1944.

War Dept folder 2-44

PSF

*OK
JWR*

Dear General Watson:

Would you be good enough to tell the President that the name of the scientific man that the Secretary of War and Dr. Bush are to use on the special project the Secretary mentioned yesterday is Dr. Charles Kenneth Leith. The Secretary's description of the man to the President was accurate but the name may have been incorrectly stated as a result of an error in a memorandum handed to the Secretary before he went to the Cabinet Meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Harvey H. Bundy

HARVEY H. BUNDY
Special Assistant to
the Secretary of War.

General Edwin M. Watson,
Military Aide to the President,
The White House.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-19-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

War Dept. folder 2-44
PSF

file
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

30 June 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Disbandment of Ice Cap Detachment.

Pursuant to your desires as expressed in the approval of the Joint Plan for Defense of Greenland, June 7, 1941, the Ice Cap Detachment was formed and assigned the mission of conducting research on the Greenland Ice Cap to determine the practicability of establishing air landing sites, rescue stations, weather reporting stations and aircraft warning stations.

As a result of this research it has been determined that air landings on the Ice Cap are advisable only in cases of extreme emergency, that Atterbury Dome is a suitable location for a rescue station for aiding aircraft forced down on the Ice Cap within reasonable distance, and that this area is suitable for establishing small, temporary weather reporting stations.

Current requirements for defense and air operations in Greenland are such that establishment of stations on the Ice Cap is not warranted in view of the expense, supply needs and transport difficulties. Weather and aircraft warning stations can be established more effectively at coastal locations.

Its mission having been accomplished, the Ice Cap Detachment is preparing a report on the results of its research and experiences, upon completion of which it will be disbanded.

J. G. ...
acting Secretary of War.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
DECLASSIFIED
DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-19-59

Signature- *Carl S. Spicer*



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Its mission having been accomplished, the Ice Cap Detachment is preparing a report on the results of its research and experiences, upon completion of which it will be disbanded.

(SIGNED) JOHN J. WOOLLEY

Acting Secretary of War.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-19-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spencer*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY TO ACCOMPANY ORIGINAL

C
O
P
Y

PSF: War Dept.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

July 10, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FROM: S.T.E.

You probably have noticed in press dispatches that Col. Egbert White has been relieved from duty as officer in charge of the Stars and Stripes and that another officer is on his way to take over that post and the latter officer has been properly indoctrinated.

The Stars and Stripes has discontinued publication of the supplement which contained the reproductions of the Readers Digest and other American magazines as published by Col. White. This was done at my request by General Surles, who visited Algiers with Secretary Stimson.

Pencilled notation - "The President said
"Grand" - to find some more Egbert
Whites who can be recalled."

*(Orig. copy of memo filed - Readers
Digest folder, 4-44.)*

Attn Jv.
asks for a
copy of this
memo - Is it
OK to send
him one?
G.

T-369

Copy of this memo sent to
Sacy. Morgenthau, 9/9/44.

102.
M
S

MISS TULLY:

MR HOPKINS ASKED ME TO TELL

YOU THAT THIS IS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S

FILE.

D E KRAUSS

*File
Sent*

File
Confidential
War Dept. folder
2-44
BSF

August 26, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

This so-called "Handbook" is pretty bad. I should like to know how it came to be written and who approved it down the line. If it has not been sent out as approved, all copies should be withdrawn and held until you get a chance to go over it.

It gives me the impression that Germany is to be restored just as much as The Netherlands or Belgium, and the people of Germany brought back as quickly as possible to their pre-war estate.

It is of the utmost importance that every person in Germany should realize that this time Germany is a defeated nation. I do not want them to starve to death but, as an example, if they need food to keep body and soul together beyond what they have, they should be fed three times a day with soup from Army soup kitchens. That will keep them perfectly healthy and they will remember that experience all their lives. The fact that they are a defeated nation, collectively and individually, must be so impressed upon them that they will hesitate to start any new war.

The following are a few extracts of things which have caught my eye in a very hurried reading of this "Handbook". There are doubtless many others.

"Your main and immediate task, to accomplish your mission, is to get things running, to pick up the pieces, to restore as quickly as possible the official functioning of the German civil government in the area for which are are responsible The first concern of military government will be to see that the machine works and works efficiently".

"The principles with which Officers in Military Government Staffs and Detachments will be concerned include: the reorganization of the

German police and the maintenance of Law and Order; the supervision of the German Judiciary and the establishment of Allied Military Courts; the control of the German Finances; the protection of property; the establishment and maintenance of an adequate standard of public health; the promotion of agriculture; the control, supply and distribution of food and essential supplies of every kind; the restoration and maintenance of public utilities; the provision for the gradual rehabilitation of peace-time industry and a regulated economy; the employment of Labour and the prevention of industrial unrest ..."

"Military Government Officers will, in conjunction with other interested and affected agencies and authorities, ensure that steps are taken to:

- (1) Import needed commodities and stores.
- (2) Convert industrial plants from war to consumer goods production.
- (3) Subsidize essential economic activities where necessary.
- (4) Reconstruct German foreign trade with priority for the needs of the United Nations.
- (5) Modify existing German regulations controlling industrial and raw material production".

"The highly centralized German administrative system is to be retained unless otherwise directed by higher authority".

"All existing German regulations and ordinances relating toproduction, supply or distribution will remain in force until specifically amended or abrogated. Except as otherwise indicated by circumstances or directed by higher authority, present German production and primary processing of fuels, ores and other raw materials will be maintained at present levels".

"The food supply will be administered so as to provide, if possible, a diet on the basis of an overall average of 2000 calories per day. Members of the German forces will be rated as normal consumers. The control of retail prices will be continued. The existing rationing system and classification of consumer groups will be maintained subject to modifications required by circumstances/... Should the indigenous products of Germany be insufficient to provide such a basic ration, the balance will be made up by imports".

"All possible steps will be taken to ensure the utilization of German economic, material and industrial facilities to an extent necessary to provide such raw materials, goods, supplies or services as are required for military and essential civilian needs, and to any additional extent -- as approved by higher authority -- necessary to provide surpluses for international transfer, supplies for reparational requisition, and legitimate industrial stock-piling".

"The fishing industry has long been important in German economy, but owing to the requisitioning of trawlers for naval operations, the most important North Sea fish catch has been seriously curtailed. Before extensive commercial fishing can be resumed, a considerable amount of fishing gear will be required as well as stores and material for the repair and reconditioning of fishing vessels. There will possibly also be an immediate shortage of fuel and lubricants".

"The Agricultural economy will be freed of Nazi discrimination; it will not otherwise be changed except where direct advantages are to be gained. Agricultural production control, and grain and other agricultural products collection agencies existing prior to occupation will be maintained or re-established. Equitable prices co-ordinated at Reich level will be fixed for farm products. Violations of farm price control, wages or rationing regulations will be severely punished".

"The main objective of Allied Military Government in the financial field is to take such temporary measures as will attempt to minimize the potential financial disorder and chaos that is likely to occur and thus assist the military forces in their operations and ease the burdens that will face the more permanent Allied control organization that will later deal with the problems of Germany".

"Wherever possible, removals and appointments (of civil servants) will be made by Military Government officers acting through German officials who are vested with this authority under German law; nothing will be done which would unnecessarily disturb the regular German civil service procedure or deprive the official or employee to be removed of any ultimate rights to which he may be justifiably entitled under German law, after cessation of military government".

"International boundaries will be deemed to be as they were on 31 December 1937".

There exists a school of thought both in London and here which would, in effect, do for Germany what this Government did for its own citizens in 1933 when they were flat on their backs. I see no reason for starting a WPA, PWA or a CCC for Germany when we go in with our Army of Occupation.

Too many people here and in England hold to the view that the German people as a whole are not responsible for what has taken place -- that only a few Nazi leaders are responsible. That unfortunately is not based on fact. The German people as a whole must have it driven home to them that the whole nation has been engaged in a lawless conspiracy against the decencies of modern civilization.

Please let me see the revision of this and also let me have this original copy back.

F. D. R.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The following are extracts from the "Handbook of Military Government for Germany", to be given for guidance to every U.S. and U.K. military government officer entering Germany. They tend to indicate the type of thinking and planning upon which the program of military government for Germany is being formulated. The "Handbook" is based on and is in harmony with the economic and political directives approved by the Combined Civil Affairs Committee under the authority of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

✓ "Your main and immediate task, to accomplish your mission, is to get things running, to pick up the pieces, to restore as quickly as possible the official functioning of the German civil government in the area for which you are responsible ... The first concern of military government will be to see that the machine works and works efficiently".

"The principles with which Officers in Military Government Staffs and Detachments will be concerned include: the reorganization of the German Police and the maintenance of Law and Order; the supervision of the German Judiciary and the establishment of Allied Military Courts; the control of the German Finances; the protection of property; the establishment and maintenance of an adequate standard of public health; the promotion of agriculture; the control, supply and distribution of food and essential supplies of every kind; the restoration and maintenance of public utilities; the provision for the gradual rehabilitation of peacetime industry and a regulated economy; the employment of Labour and the prevention of industrial unrest ...".



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"International boundaries will be deemed to be as they were on 31 December 1937".

Entitled -

Handbook of Military Govt.
for Germany -

Aug. 15, 1944

(Transmitted to Secy. of War with Pres.
memo, 8/26/44.)

War Dept. folder
2-4x

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

Dispatched 4 October 1944

ADDRESSEE: The President
The White House

SUBJECT: Military Government for Germany

Received from the Office of the Assistant Secretary
the following described communication(s) classified as ~~secret~~
confidential:

Handbook of Military Government for Germany

dated: 15 August 1944

(Penned Note: F.D.R. - The White House
Aug. 25 '44

Please Return)

(Name)

(Rank)

Date: _____

(Office)

NOTE: Return immediately to:
Assistant Secretary of War
4E-886, Pentagon Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

hms
PSF, War Dept folder 2-44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 11, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

F. D. R.

Returning to Mrs. Roosevelt letter which she received from Mrs. T. Mervyn Greer, 7/20/44, together with a copy of memorandum which General Watson received from the Secretary of War under date of 10/4/44, regarding alleged wanton destruction of property by one of our divisions as it was moving out of Northern Ireland.

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 4, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL WATSON:

Late in August the President referred to me a letter which Mrs. Roosevelt had received from a correspondent in Northern Ireland alleging wanton destruction of property by one of our divisions as it was moving out of Northern Ireland. Without involving either the correspondent or Mrs. Roosevelt, the situation has been investigated by the Theater Commander. It has been determined that the Eighth Division was the unit involved and the inspectors report that no property of salvageable or useable value was destroyed or burned.

The following statement from the custodian of the city dump where this division was stationed will, I believe, serve as a conclusive reply to the allegations:

"I am employed at the Omagh city dump to burn refuse and other waste material brought there for disposal. I remember the units of the 8th Infantry Division were bringing trash to the dump prior to their departure in June of this year. I don't recall seeing anything of value brought to the dump for burning except four old soiled sacks filled with straw. There were some pieces of old clothes but they were rags. The reason I know this is because I thought I could find a pair of breeches to fit me, but only found some pieces. I did not see any of the things you asked about except some razor blades and cooking pans. The razor blades had been used and the pans were all burned out and no good. If there had been anything any good I would have taken it myself."

This statement was joined in by a Sergeant of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and on the initiative of General W. B. Smith, who handled the case personally for me. General Smith is convinced that whoever reported these facts based them entirely on hearsay, as he has found nothing whatever to substantiate them.

Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War.



THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED WASHINGTON
WAR DEPARTMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE
WAR DEPARTMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE

1944 AUG 28 PM 4:12
August 28, 1944
1944 AUG 28 PM 4:12

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

I think I spoke to you about this alleged waste. I wish you would have it looked into, but please don't bring either Mrs. Roosevelt or the writer of this letter into the matter in any way.

F.D.R.

1944 AUG 28 PM 4:13

RECEIVED
WAR DEPARTMENT
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

PSF: has kept folder 2-44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 28, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

I think I spoke to you about this alleged waste. I wish you would have it looked into, but please don't bring either Mrs. Roosevelt or the writer of this letter into the matter in any way.

F.D.R.

Letter to Mrs. Roosevelt, 7-20-44 from Beth K. Greer (Mrs. T. Mervyn), Westwood, Coneywarren, Omagh, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland, re terrific waste by American Army camps, upon departure.

P S F: War Dept.

December 21, 1944.

Dear Harry:-

In this matter of Montgomery Ward and Company, there is no doubt in my mind that if the Company gets away with its decision not to obey the War Labor Board's orders, it will seriously affect the whole war munitions production in Detroit.

Somebody has to do something about it. We tried the last time to have it run by the Department of Commerce. It did not work that way from the practical management point of view.

Something has to be done about the situation and, therefore, I am sorry but there is literally no other organization which can run the business except the Quartermaster Corps of the Army. I realize your feelings and I have a great deal of sympathy, but I have to face facts and, therefore, when we start to run the Montgomery Ward business, it will have to be done by the Army.

Always sincerely,

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

PSF: War Dept - 1945

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1945.

Dear Mr. President:

I think your draft which you sent me is first-rate -- strong, terse, and clear. But I am a little afraid that, if you directly ask for ten million men, that fact will catch all the headlines and the real meat of your message as to the procedure which you need to have authorized will be obscured. We do not have to ask Congress for authority to raise that number of men. The size of the Army is, as you will recollect, decided by yourself, subject only to legislation for its payment and support. So I have redrawn your draft in the form enclosed in which I have tried to preserve your reasoning and your pungent sentences. Marshall agrees with it.

Faithfully yours,

Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War.

The President,
The White House.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

*This was
not transmitted
to Congress.*

On further consideration of the war situation, I have reached the conclusion that the Congress can greatly assist in the successful prosecution and shortening of the war by immediately authorizing a more effective procedure for the maintenance of our armed forces, for the further increase of the Army, and for the acceleration of production. It is quite evident that during the now coming months large numbers of additional young men must be drawn into the armed services to offset increased casualties, to permit of the organization of additional units, and to provide an adequately trained reserve. It is also evident that under present authorized procedure these men cannot be obtained nor can an increased production of war materials be secured.

We must have both these classes of additional men - soldiers and workers. The Army's effective strength must be increased. Today there are more than 440,000 men on the rolls of sick or wounded in hospitals.

At the same time we must at once make good our present deficiencies in munitions; we must provide further for the armament of the newly organized French divisions, and we must build up the greater reserves of munitions which the increased tempo of operations demands.

It is not sufficient to comb and recomb by Executive action the men classified as 4-F.

The efficient method of utilizing the nation's manpower, and a just method, is the passage of a National Service Act which will solve our manpower problems, inspire our soldiers to greater efforts, and give our enemies final assurance of their defeat.

THE WHITE HOUSE

JANUARY 16, 1945

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

On further consideration of the war situation, I have reached the conclusion that the Congress can greatly assist in the successful prosecution and shortening of the war by immediately authorizing a more effective procedure for the maintenance of our armed forces, for the further increase of the Army, and for the acceleration of production. It is quite evident that during the now coming months large numbers of additional young men must be drawn into the armed services to offset increased casualties, to permit of the organization of additional units, and to provide an adequately trained reserve. It is also evident that under present authorized procedure these men cannot be obtained nor can an increased production of war materials be secured.

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At the same time we must at once make good our present deficiencies in munitions; we must provide further for the armament of the newly organized French divisions, and we must build up the greater reserves of munitions which the increased tempo of operations demands.

It is not sufficient to comb and recomb by Executive action the men classified as 4-F.

The efficient method of utilizing the nation's manpower, and a just method, is the passage of a National Service Act which will solve our manpower problems, inspire our soldiers to greater efforts, and give our enemies final assurance of their defeat.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

JANUARY 16, 1945

DRAFT

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

On further consideration of the war situation, I have reached the conclusion that the Congress can greatly assist in the successful prosecution and shortening of the war by immediately authorizing a more effective procedure for the maintenance of our armed forces, for the further increase of the Army, and for the acceleration of production. It is quite evident that during the now coming months large numbers of additional young men must be drawn into the armed services to offset increased casualties, to permit of the organization of additional units, and to provide an adequately trained reserve. It is also evident that under present authorized procedure these men cannot be obtained ~~(and at the same time)~~ ^{now can} an increased production of war materials ^{be} secured.

We must have both these classes of additional men - soldiers and workers. The Army's effective strength must be increased. Today there are more than 440,000 men on the rolls of sick or wounded in hospitals.

At the same time we must at once make good our present deficiencies in munitions; we must provide further for the armament of the newly organized French divisions, and we must build up the greater reserves of munitions which the increased tempo of operations demands.

It is not sufficient to comb and recomb by Executive action the men classified as 4-F.

The efficient method of utilizing the nation's manpower, and a just method, is the passage of a National Service Act which will solve our manpower problems, inspire our soldiers to greater efforts, and give our enemies final assurance of their defeat.

The White House
January 16, 1945

Original draft from President

DRAFT

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

On further consideration of the war situation I have come to the conclusion that it is advisable that the Congress can greatly help the successful prosecution and shortening of the war by authorizing an increase in the Army of the United States to a total of ten million men. The strength of the Army is now about ⁸~~seven~~ million ¹~~three~~ hundred thousand men. This figure is somewhat deceptive because of these men four hundred fifty thousand are sick or wounded men in Army hospitals. The prosecution of the war calls for an adequately trained reserve, and such a trained reserve is not available at the present time.

Further, the requirements for the arming of these men should be taken care of and the arming of some additional French divisions must be provided for. Therefore, we need additional workers.

It is not sufficient to comb and recomb by executive action the men classified as 4-F.

The efficient method of utilizing the nation's manpower, and a just method, is the passage of a National Service Act which will solve our manpower problems and give our enemies final assurance of their defeat.

Not issued
PSF: War Dept. - 1945

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO TAKE
POSSESSION OF AND OPERATE THE PLANTS AND FACILITIES
OF THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY LOCATED AT OR NEAR
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

WHEREAS after investigation I find and proclaim that the plants and facilities of the Detroit Edison Company located at or near Detroit, Michigan, are plants and facilities that are equipped for the manufacture and production of articles or materials which may be required for the war effort or which may be useful in connection therewith; that as a result of labor disturbances there is a threatened interruption of the operations of the said plants and facilities of the Detroit Edison Company; that the war effort will be unduly impeded or delayed by these interruptions and that the exercise as hereinafter specified of the powers and authority vested in me is necessary to insure in the interest of the war effort the operation of these plants and facilities.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the War Labor Disputes Act and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 as amended, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby authorize the Secretary of War to take possession of the plants and facilities of the Detroit Edison Company located at or near Detroit, Michigan, together with any real or personal property, wherever situated, used in connection therewith, and to operate such plants and facilities in accordance with the provisions of all applicable laws and in such manner as he may deem necessary for the effective prosecution of the war. Possession of any plants or facilities so taken shall be terminated by the Secretary of War within sixty days after he determines that such possession is no longer necessary for the effective prosecution of the war.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 8, 1945.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

**AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO TAKE
POSSESSION OF AND OPERATE THE PLANTS AND FACILITIES
OF THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY LOCATED AT OR NEAR
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.**

WHEREAS after investigation I find and proclaim that the plants and facilities of the Detroit Edison Company located at or near Detroit, Michigan, are plants and facilities that are equipped for the manufacture and production of articles or materials which may be required for the war effort or which may be useful in connection therewith; that as a result of labor disturbances there is a threatened interruption of the operations of the said plants and facilities of the Detroit Edison Company; that the war effort will be unduly impeded or delayed by these interruptions and that the exercise as hereinafter specified of the powers and authority vested in me is necessary to insure in the interest of the war effort the operation of these plants and facilities.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the War Labor Disputes Act and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 as amended, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby authorize the Secretary of War to take possession of the plants and facilities of the Detroit Edison Company located at or near Detroit, Michigan, together with any real or personal property, wherever situated, used in connection therewith, and to operate such plants and facilities in accordance with the provisions of all applicable laws and in such manner as he may deem necessary for the effective prosecution of the war. Possession of any plants or facilities so taken shall be terminated by the Secretary of War within sixty days after he determines that such possession is no longer necessary for the effective prosecution of the war.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

/s/ FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

February 8, 1945.

PLEASE ADVISE COLONEL PARK WHEN ACTION
HAS BEEN TAKEN.

3/22/45
Copy to
Gibson
Col Park

~~SECRET~~

war dept folder 2-45
PSF 3/22/45

RR

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1945

"GCM
OK
FDR"

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT;

SUBJECT: Award of the Legion of Merit

General Eisenhower recommends that Brigadier Denneth C. McLean, British Army, be awarded the Legion of Merit, degree of Officer, for services rendered while holding a key position in Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. General Eisenhower is especially desirous of presenting the award to Brigadier McLean prior to his departure in the next few days from the European Theater of Operations.

The State Department has been consulted and offers no objection to this award.

I recommend that you give your approval to this award with the understanding that the citation and certificate will be presented to you at a later date.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Secretary of War

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (2/27/58)

Date- 3-20-59

Signature- *Carl S. Spicer*



~~SECRET~~

War Dept. folder 2-45-
CONFIDENTIAL

file
WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
2 April 1945

The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President: *filed downstairs*

On 23 March you forwarded to me a copy of your telegram to the Governor of Florida asking him to delay sale of land in northern Biscayne Bay until the War Department had a chance to make a survey, and a copy of the Governor's reply.

Attached is 1st Indorsement to the Chief of Engineers, dated 31 March, from the District Engineer, at Jacksonville, Florida, together with related documents referred to in the 1st Indorsement.

In view of the fact that the interest of the War Department in the proposed sale will arise solely in connection with its effect upon navigation, the District Engineer has concluded that, if the proposed purchaser should apply for a permit for the construction of the islands, which he has in mind, the District Engineer would not feel that he could recommend unfavorable action on the application, provided adequate bridges are constructed in connection with the project.

Sincerely yours,

RLP

ROBERT P. PATTERSON
Under Secretary of War.

Enclosures:
1st Ind. to Chief of
Engineers, dated 31 March,
with encls. as listed.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-20-59

Signature- *Carl S. Spicer*

CONFIDENTIAL

IMMEDIATE ACTION

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

IN REPLY
REFER TO

WAR DEPARTMENT

Date- 3-20-59
cmd. Spier

J-800.61(6209) SADKE

Signature-

Subject: Navigation Survey in North Biscayne Bay, Florida.
1st Ind.

125148

U. S. Engineer Office, Jacksonville 1, Fla., 31 March 1945.

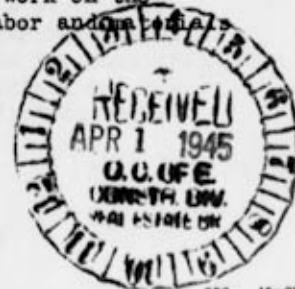
To: The Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington 25, D. C.

1. As shown on the inclosed photostat of part of USC&GS chart No. 847, Biscayne Bay north of the mouth of Miami River was originally a broad expanse of shallow water with depths of from one to five feet. It was bordered on the east by the westerly shores of the island on which the city of Miami Beach now stands. These shores consisted largely of mangrove swamps. During the development of this area material was pumped from the bottom of the bay to fill the mangrove swamps on the west side of Miami Beach and to construct some 15 or 20 islands in the bay. This resulted in the creation of a navigable channel along the east side of the bay and of a navigable area adjoining the "County" and "Venetian" causeways with depths of from 7 to 12 feet. The Intracoastal Waterway, a Federal navigation improvement, traverses the west side of the bay with a depth of 8 feet and its deepening to 10 or 12 feet has been authorized.

2. The islands near the two causeways, the Sunset Islands and the filled land on the west side of the beach are now highly developed residential property with many beautiful homes and highly decorative plantings of palms and other tropical plants. This is generally admitted to be one of the finest and most beautiful residential areas in the United States. Similar developments have been commenced on the more northern islands but in some cases have not yet been carried so far.

3. The map also shows the prospective location of three similar islands, the construction of which has been authorized by War Department permit. The present status of these is as follows:

a. Permit No. P-6050-6051 was issued to the City of Miami Beach for the island shown just north of the Venetian Islands. Sheet piling was driven, inclosing this area, but work was suspended on the outbreak of the war. It is understood that work on the project will be resumed as soon as the status of labor and other permits. The permit expires 31 December 1947.



-2-

CONFIDENTIAL

IMMEDIATE ACTION

IMMEDIATE ACTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IN REPLY
REFER TO

WAR DEPARTMENT

125148

Subject: Navigation Survey in North Biscayne Bay, Florida.
1st Ind. (Cont'd)

b. Permit No. P-5589 was issued to the Sea Bay Corporation for the island shown north of and attached to the middle of the 79th Street causeway. The Sea Bay Corporation, which owns the existing island immediately south of this site, proposes to proceed with construction as soon as labor and materials are available. The permit expires 31 December 1947.

c. Permit No. P-2871 was issued to Joseph H. Adams Estate for the island shown south of and attached to the 79th Street causeway about 600 feet east of the preceding. There appears to be some uncertainty whether or not the holders of this permit will ever proceed with construction. The permit expires 31 December 1948.

4. The State Road Department plans the construction of a fourth causeway connecting the Cities of Miami and Miami Beach along the location shown on the map at about latitude 25° 48' 40". No permit has yet been requested for this work but the Department has acquired the right-of-way.

5. Biscayne Bay is a navigable water of the United States. North of the County causeway there is considerable traffic, both of commercial vessels and of pleasure boats, up and down the Intracoastal Waterway. There is also considerable movement of pleasure boats, sightseeing boats and charter boats for fishing through the artificial channels along the east side of the bay. The central area bounded by these two waterways, the 79th Street causeway and the deep water north of Venetian causeway has general depths of from five feet to less than one foot at low water. Row-boats and very small launches visit this area for fishing but there is no systematic or important navigation through or across it.

6. The land under water in this portion of Biscayne Bay is, except where previously disposed of, the property of the State of Florida under the control of a State board known as the "Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund." The present policy of the Trustees is to permit the dredging of material from these lands either for sale or for filling upon the payment of a royalty of five cents per cubic yard. When people desire to purchase lands under water for use in constructing new islands, the Trustees are required by law to advertise for 30 days. If objections are received which appear valid as regards damage to navigation, public



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IN REPLY
REFER TO

WAR DEPARTMENT

125148

Subject: Navigation Survey in North Biscayne Bay, Florida.
1st Ind. (Cont'd)

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REFER TO

WAR DEPARTMENT

125148

Subject: Navigation Survey in North Biscayne Bay, Florida.
1st Ind. (Cont'd)

fisheries or existing riparian rights, the Trustees cannot sell. Otherwise, they can sell on terms which they consider reasonable. See Sections 253.06, 253.08, 253.12 and 253.13, Florida Statutes 1941.

7. In the case under consideration, Thomas H. Horobin desires to construct nine islands in Biscayne Bay as shown on the attached maps. The maps are made up from data furnished by Mr. Horobin. The islands as shown do not correspond exactly with the description of the land as advertised by the Trustees but the differences do not affect the principles involved. No application for a War Department permit has yet been received. Mr. Horobin requested the Trustees to sell him the land. Due advertisement was made for sale by competitive bidding and numerous objections were received. According to the newspapers, the President of the United States requested that sale be deferred until he could have investigations made. On 20 March 1945, the Trustees formally considered these objections. On 28 March the Trustees informed some of the objectors that they proposed to proceed with the sale on 3 April 1945. I am informed that Dade County is attempting to secure an injunction from a State judge forbidding sale at that date.

8. The present status of navigation in the area affected has already been described in par. 5 above. None of the numerous plans for future development of deep water channels and terminals at Miami contemplate such development in this area. It is the reasoned opinion of the District Engineer that if the proposed project provides adequate drawbridges in any access causeways connecting these islands with the mainland and if it provides adequate vertical and horizontal clearances in any fixed bridges built to connect the various islands, the project cannot be considered an unreasonable obstruction to navigation. In the case of Miami Jockey Club, Inc., v. Dern, Secretary of War (86 Federal (2d) 135), the court said, "in our opinion, appellant is entitled to have the question of the nature of the proposed improvement passed upon by the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and by the Secretary of War on his report, exclusively on evidence directed to the question whether, in the light of present day conditions with relation to commerce and navigation, it will obstruct the navigable capacity of the waterway-- and not * * * in relation to its effect upon adjacent suburban or water homes." In view of this dictum and of the known circumstances



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125148

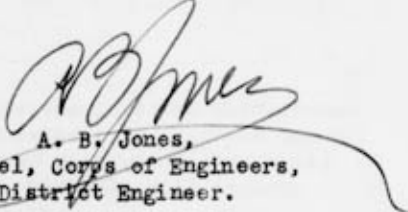
IN REPLY
REFER TO

WAR DEPARTMENT

Subject: Navigation Survey in North Biscayne Bay, Florida.
1st Ind. (Cont'd)

of the case, if Mr. Horobin should apply for a permit for the construction of these islands, the District Engineer would not feel that he could recommend unfavorable action on his application.

9. It is clearly apparent that the construction of islands of this nature in the past has been very advantageous to Dade County and its included municipalities. It is possible that some additional developments of like nature in the future might be equally advantageous. It is equally obvious that the filling up of the entire bay by a mass of islands separated by narrow channels would be seriously detrimental to the community. It does not appear that the War Department has any concern or any authority in the matter save for the protection of navigation. It is believed that such construction should be subject to rigid control and that this can but be done by exercise of the police power of the State, County and Cities involved in a manner similar to that by which they now control building construction through zoning ordinances.


A. B. Jones,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
District Engineer.

- 3 Incls. (in dup.)
Incl. 1--Photostatic copy maps
Incl. 2--Copy ltr fr Engr in
Chg, Miami Beach 3/29/45
Incl. 3--Newspaper clippings



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-5-

IMMEDIATE ACTION

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WAR DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES ENGINEER SUBOFFICE
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

29 March 1945

800.6 SADKR-2

Subject: Biscayne Bay, Florida - proposed islands.

125148

To: The District Engineer, U. S. Engineer Office, Jacksonville, Fla.

1. This report concerning islands proposed in Biscayne Bay by Thomas H. Horobin is submitted in compliance with instructions by telephone from Washington today from the District Engineer.

2. Sale of the submerged lands in Biscayne Bay has not yet been made to Mr. Horobin by Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund. The Trustees now propose to receive bids and effect a sale on Tuesday, 3 April, as stated in telegram quoted below:

"Tallahassee, March 28, 1945.

County Engineer Earl M. Rader,
Miami, Florida.

On April 3 in the Board Room Trustees Internal Improvement Fund will hold sale of the four islands in Biscayne Bay heretofore publicly advertised and upon which objections to sale were heard on March 20. The sale will include Tract A in the offering for high bids.

/s/ Sinclair Wells
Chief Land Clerk."

3. After telephone conversation with the District Engineer, I made inquiries by telephone of the Miami Herald, of the City of Miami Director of Research, County Engineer and County Attorney. All stated that, in their opinion, a sale of submerged land had not been made, as reported in Washington, and believed this report to be erroneous. The telegram quoted above and articles in today's papers show that bids will be received on 3 April. A telegram similar to that quoted was also received by Mr. Ben Shepard, City Attorney, Miami Beach.

4. County Engineer Earl Rader and County Attorney Fred Cason stated that they are now preparing papers requesting an injunction against the Trustees to prevent the sale. Mr. Cason states that papers requesting injunction will be filed between now and 3 April before one of the judges in Leon County.

5. Inclosed is U.S.C.&G.S. Chart No. 847 on which has been added in red ink the locations of the four groups of islands proposed.

Incl. 2'

800.6 SADKR-2 29 March 1945

Subject: Biscayne Bay, Florida - proposed islands.

Data for platting the proposed islands was obtained from Thomas H. Horobin. Also inclosed is copy of the legal notice issued by Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund and published in the Miami Herald 14 March 1945, advertising the submerged lands involved for sale. A discrepancy will be noted by comparing the legal notice with the Coast Chart in the lengths of Islands B, C and D. The legal notice states Islands B, and C would be 5,270 feet in length and Islands C 8,870 and Islands D 5,420. Mr. Horobin today stated in telephone conversation with this office that the data indicated on the Coast Chart in red indicates what he proposed to do and the land that he expects to purchase from the I. and I. Board. Each island is proposed to be 360' wide with a 400' wide waterway between each pair of islands. Each group of islands would be separated from the next group by a waterway 800' wide. Mr. Horobin states that he proposes to dredge in the vicinity of the islands to a depth of 8' or more and to fill the islands to elevation ± 7 . Through boat traffic generally follows the Intra-coastal Waterway west of the proposed islands and Miami Beach channel east of them.

6. There has also been added to the inclosed Coast Chart in broken black lines the locations of three proposed islands now authorized by War Department permits. Two of these islands proposed by private interests adjoin the 79th Street Causeway. The other island is north of the Venetian Islands and is the property of the City of Miami Beach which plans to complete it and connect it by a bridge with Di Lido Island. The City Island was begun in 1925 by private interests and anchor piling placed at that time now exist around the perimeter of the island. Also added in black, as information, is the tentatively proposed 36th Street Causeway, which would be located immediately south of Islands A, B, C and D, planned by Mr. Horobin. The data shown pertaining to 36th Street Causeway are from plans prepared in 1938 by Dade County. A recent newspaper article stated that the State Road Department is considering this Causeway as one of their future items of construction and the right-of-way, one-half mile in width of submerged land extending for the full width of the bay, has already been deeded by the I. and I. Board direct to the State Road Department.

7. No definite information is available at this time regarding Mr. Horobin's plans for access by vehicles to his proposed islands. It is understood that the State Road Department prefers that no connection from islands be made to the proposed 36th Street Causeway, as they desire to have the new Causeway as an artery for fast-moving traffic between Miami and Miami Beach. Possibly, that is one reason the right-of-way is $1/2$ mile in width, in order to discourage islands connecting with the Causeway. If a connection is not made with the proposed

800.6 SADKR-2 29 March 1945

Subject: Biscayne Bay, Florida - proposed islands.

Causeway, it is assumed that Mr. Horobin would endeavor to get permission to build a bridge between Miami Beach and Islands A. Such a bridge would require a draw span, as it would cross the navigable and much used channel along the Miami Beach shore, which is crossed by draw bridges at 79th Street, Venetian and County Causeways. Fixed bridges would then probably connect islands A, B, C and D.

8. A line of check soundings was taken by survey party from Miami Beach office crossing the bay near the middle of the proposed islands. As expected, these soundings check with the soundings shown on the Coast Chart inclosed, as the area is a relatively shallow one, much of which is covered with aquatic grass, which stabilizes the bottom. There are no marked channels crossing the island area in question and present navigation in the area is by small sail boats and other shallow draft pleasure and commercial craft, fishing boats, etc. As stated, through boat traffic follows the Intracoastal Waterway and Miami Beach channels lying west and east, respectively, of the area in question.

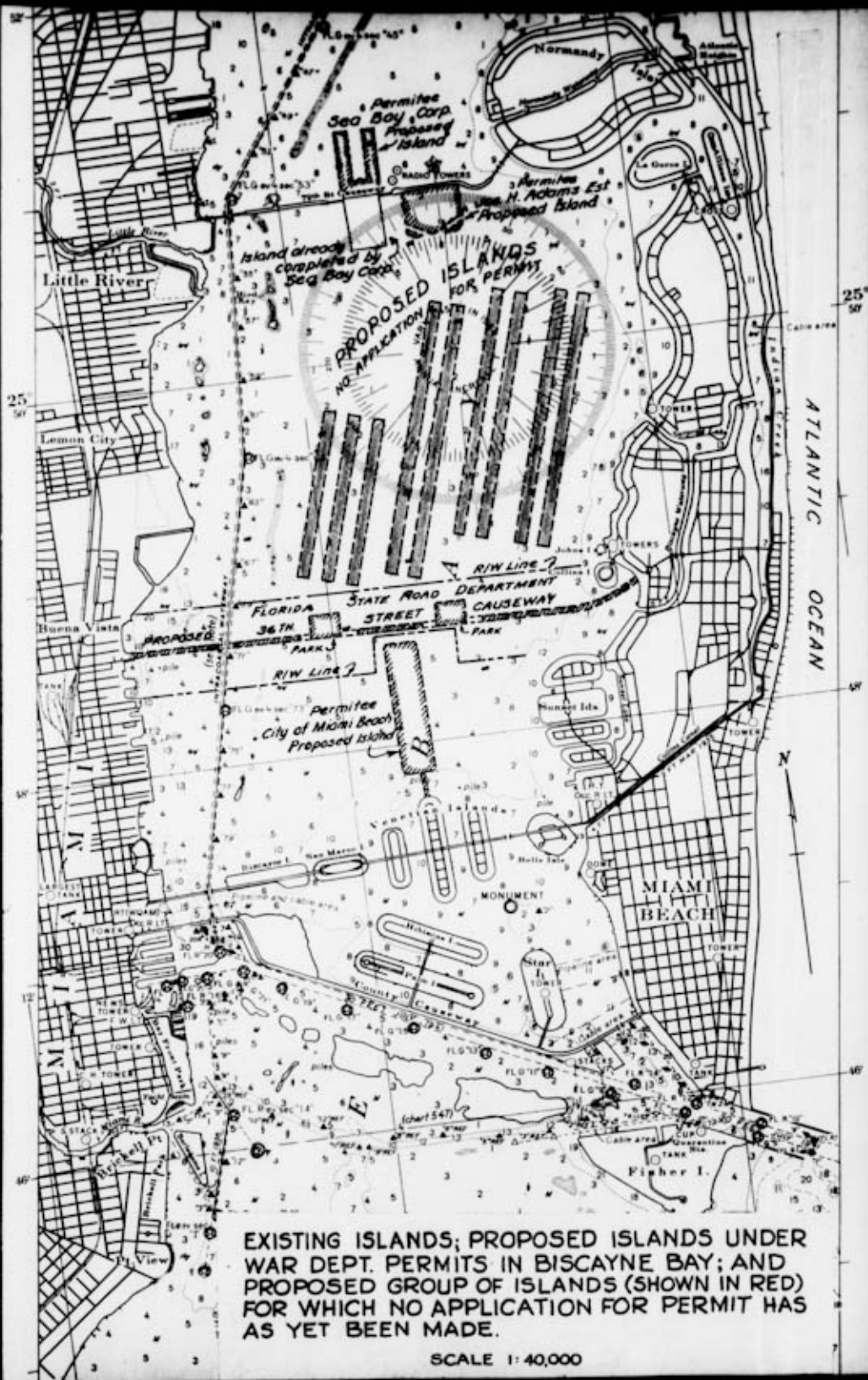
9. In studying this matter, reference is made to so-called "Boat Sheet" from the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1935. This is sheet No. 9 of U.S.C.&G.S. Hydrographic Survey No. 5779, entitled "Biscayne Bay, Head of Bay to Venetian Islands, Florida". One print is on file here and it is believed that a similar print is available in the District Office. The survey on this sheet is the basis for Coast Chart 847, inclosed herewith. Also inclosed are recent newspaper clippings pertaining to this matter. I will keep the District Engineer informed of further developments in the matter.

/s/ Geo. R. Coslow,
Engineer in Charge.

8 Incl.--

- Incl. 1--U.S.C.&G.D. Chart No. 847 (marked)
- Incl. 2--Clipping, Miami Herald, 3/14/45
- Incl. 3--Clipping, Miami Herald, 3/29/45
"County to Seek Bay Land Sale Ban"
- Incl. 4--Clipping, Miami Herald, 3/29/45
"Staking Another Claim"
- Incl. 5--Clipping, Miami Herald, 3/29/45
"To Halt Sale"
- Incl. 6--Clipping, Miami Daily News, 3/28/45
"Incredible"
- Incl. 7--Clipping, Miami Daily News, 3/28/45
"Bay Land Sale Awaits His Ruling, Watson Says"
- Incl. 8--Print "Proposed islands and bridges" from
Thomas H. Horobin.

P.S. Also inclosed is print just received from Mr. Horobin since the foregoing report was written, showing his plan.



EXISTING ISLANDS; PROPOSED ISLANDS UNDER WAR DEPT. PERMITS IN BISCAYNE BAY; AND PROPOSED GROUP OF ISLANDS (SHOWN IN RED) FOR WHICH NO APPLICATION FOR PERMIT HAS AS YET BEEN MADE.

THE MIAMI HERALD
14 March 1945

125148

- LEGAL NOTICE

Tallahassee, Florida
February 22, 1945

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund and the State Board of Education of the State of Florida will offer for sale, subject to objections and for competitive bids, in Tallahassee, Florida, at 11 o'clock A. M., March 29th, 1945, the following described lands in DADW COUNTY:

TRACT "B"
Beginning at a point located 1,000 feet South of the North Line of Section 15, Township 33 South, Range 42 East, and 800 feet distant from the Westerly Line of the previously described area; thence Southwesterly along a line which is parallel to the Westerly Line of the previously described area 3,370.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the right of 90 degrees run 1,140.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the right of 90 degrees run 3,370.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the right of 90 degrees run 1,140 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 137.520 acres.

TRACT "C"
Beginning at a point located 820.0 feet North of the North Line of Section 21, Township 33 South, Range 42 East, and 800.0 feet distant from the Westerly Line of the previously described area; thence, Southwesterly along a line which is parallel to the Westerly Line of the previously described area 3,370.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the right of 90 degrees run 1,140.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the right of 90 degrees run 3,370.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the right of 90 degrees run 1,140.0 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 137.420 acres.

TRACT "D"
Beginning at a point located 883 feet South of the North Line of Section 20, Township 33 South, Range 42 East, and 800 feet distant from the Westerly Line of the previously described area; thence, Southwesterly along a line which is parallel to the Westerly Line of the previously described area 3,370.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the right of 90 degrees run 1,140.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the right of 90 degrees run 3,370.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the right of 90 degrees run 1,140.0 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 137.683 acres.

The following area is advertised for objections ONLY:

TRACT "A"
Beginning at a point located 940.0 feet East of the West Line, and 900.0 feet South of the North Line of Section 15, Township 33 South, Range 42 East; thence, in a Southwesterly direction along a line which intersects the West Line of said Section 15 at a point 2,800.0 feet South of the N W Corner of said Section 15, for a distance of 2,370.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the left of 90 degrees run 1,140.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the left of 90 degrees run 3,370.0 feet; thence, with an angle to the left of 90 degrees run 1,140.0 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 216.412 acres.

The foregoing areas are located in Biscayne Bay South of the 19th Street Causeway and North of the proposed 36th Street Causeway, and lie approximately 1500 feet West of present Miami Beach Shore Line. More definite description will be furnished at date of issuance of deeds.

This NOTICE is published in compliance with Sections 233.12 and 233.13, Florida Statutes 1941.

The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund and the State Board of Education reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

BY ORDER of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund and the State Board of Education of the State of Florida.
MILLARD F. CALDWELL,
Governor.

Attest:
F. C. Elliot, Secretary
Trustees I. I. Fund
Cecil English, Secretary
State Board of Education.
214-21-28 and 317-14, 1945.

Encl. 3'

Encl. 2 - 11-2 (3 - 11-2 + 11-2) 3/24/45

County To Seek Bay Land Sale Ban

Suit Filing Slated In Tallahassee

Miami and Beach Attorneys Assisting

A suit to stop prospective sale of 588 acres of Biscayne Bay bottom for proposed private real estate promotion was being prepared by county attorneys Wednesday with the co-operation of Miami and Miami Beach city attorneys.

County Commissioner N. P. Lowrey said that Thomas H. Horobin had bid \$700 an acre for the property which, if dredged up into islands, would crowd the bay and obstruct the proposed 36th st. causeway.

Commissioner C. H. Crandon said that bills would be prepared for the next legislature to provide for transfer to the county of all state owned bay bottom between the 79th st. and the Rickenbacker causeways, or for it being held by the state for public purposes.

County Attorney Fred Cason said the suit would be filed in Leon county circuit court at Tallahassee.

Gov. Millard Caldwell also stepped into the proposed sale Wednesday when he announced that deed to the 588 acres would not be turned over to a purchaser until federal navigation rights had been cleared.

The land is scheduled to be auctioned off next Tuesday by trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund despite protests by Miami, Miami Beach and Dade county officials.

President Roosevelt also intervened in the first scheduled auction, asking delay until a federal survey could be made.

"The lands will be sold subject to the recommendation of federal authorities," Caldwell said in Tallahassee.

He added that no money would "pass hands" until that is done.

Attorney General J. Tom Watson, meanwhile, was preparing an opinion on legality of the sale for submission on Tuesday.

Ind 3-1-45 Ho Biscayne Bay Fla 3/1/45

onville, Fla., District

THE MIAMI HERALD

29 March 1945

Staking Another Claim



10014-161-r (Biscayne Bay) 3/24/45

Legal Means Should Be Used—

To Halt Sale

MONEY talks with the Internal Improvement Board.

Last Tuesday it held up a proposed sale to the highest bidder of 588 acres of bottom land in Biscayne Bay.

The President, a score of officials and representatives from this county urged the auction be deferred. The President wanted it postponed pending a Federal survey of the land.

State Attorney General Tom Watson asked it be put off until the Federal courts had decided the right of the board to lease bottom lands for oil explorations. Officials and citizens from Dade county protested the proposed sale because they saw in the further transfer of bottom lands to private owners for real estate promotion possible permanent public injury.

The board had before it then an opening bid of \$500 an acre. Now the same bidder has raised his initial proposal to \$700 an acre and the board has re-advertised for bids at an auction next Tuesday at Tallahassee.

THE right of the IIB to offer the submerged lands for sale is not in question. Nevertheless, so far as we know, the board is under no impulse or compulsion to entertain bids for the land.

Why then the haste to offer these public lands for sale when the general public in this section is opposed to it?

True, their sale to private owners would put 588 acres on the active tax rolls. Yet the tax income accruing to the local public treasury would be a pitiful mite compared to the basic material and natural-beauty loss which the community conceivably would suffer as a consequence.

As the situation lines up, Dade county is asked to supply new funds to a state treasury which failed to reap an expected harvest, also from this county, when the race tracks were closed.

LAST WEEK Governor Caldwell told the group of Dade objectors to the sale that the board would be "sympathetic" to an offer of purchase by Dade county, Miami or Miami Beach.

The private owner is prepared to open bids with a firm over-all offer of \$411,800. Even a most sympathetic ear toward the communities affected could not detect a whisper of an offer like that, either from a single unit or all of them in unison.

There is no loose change like that running around in this neighborhood any more than there is in Tallahassee.

The sympathy that would mean something would be not to offer the lands for sale until this area can devise the financial means to buy in the bay bottom or the legislature can turn it over to the county for public use.

Local officials should promptly employ every legal means to stop the proposed auction until the issue is clarified for the protection of the public.

THE MIAMI DAILY NEWS
28 March 1945

Incredible

For the trustees of the Florida Internal Improvement Fund to fly brazenly in the face of the united community opinion of Greater Miami and proceed with plans for filling up Biscayne Bay with more real estate islands, is an act of abysmal irresponsibility, intolerable arrogance, or a combination of both.

But for the trustees to defy the request of President Roosevelt to delay the acceptance of bids for the bay bottom land until a federal navigation survey can be made, is to put the board in the position occupied by John L. Lewis, James Petrillo, Sewell Avery and, most recently, Mayor LaGuardia. It is bald defiance of a presidential request which has a bearing on the national defense. For if the proposed islands interfere with boating channels or the proper flow of harbor water they could very easily be a detriment to plans for our naval defense.

That the board is willing to put itself in opposition to the president, as well as in opposition to a great community in arms which is determined to save its most priceless scenic asset, strains credibility. That the board is not even willing to wait a few weeks before offering up these lands for sale forces the citizen to inquire into other reasons for this haste, which on its face is most unseemly.

Fortunately, city and county officials are on the alert and they are preparing to take the case to court, seeking to restrain the I. I. board from making the sale by injunction proceedings. There are precedents which point to a good chance of success. But a victory in the courts, if it is won, will not close the books on the disgraceful performance of the I. I. board. Its utter callousness toward the desires and legitimate interests of a quarter of the state's population merits inquiry. And certainly it should be held to account for its defiance of the perfectly reasonable request of a war-time president.

Bay Land Sale Awaits His Ruling, Watson Says

State Board To Get Opinion Next Tuesday

Dade, Miami And Beach Prepare To Seek Injunction

Attorney General J. Tom Watson said today that trustees of the state internal improvement fund had not yet decided whether to sell 588 acres of Biscayne bay bottom land at auction, and would not decide until they had received the attorney general's opinion on the legality of the sale.

The attorney general's opinion will be presented to the trustees next Tuesday, at which time the auction is scheduled to take place.

Watson's statement was given by telephone today to Ben Shepard, attorney for Miami Beach. Watson said that if the trustees decide the sale would be legal, they will immediately sell the property to the highest bidder.

Meanwhile, Dade county and the cities of Miami and Miami Beach joined in the preparation of a suit to enjoin the state from selling any of the Bayfront bottomland.

Action In Leon

County Attorney Fred W. Cason said the petition for injunction against the trustees would be filed in Leon county circuit court, since Tallahassee is the official domicile of the state board.

A legal point involved, Cason said, is the depth of water over the submerged land. A search of the law, he said, shows the state board is restricted to the sale of land submerged under three feet or less of water at high tide, whereas it is believed most of the Biscayne Bay land lies under an average of five feet of water at high tide.

Crandon "Amazed"

Chairman Charles H. Crandon of the county commission said:

"We are amazed that the governor and other members of his cabinet would even consider the sale of these bay bottom lands in view of the action taken at the meeting of the Internal Improvement board only last week. However, we are most appreciative of the co-operative attitude of the attorney general, Tom Watson, in this matter.

"The county commission will immediately instruct its attorneys to enjoin the I. I. board from selling this land and will carry this case to the United States Supreme court, inviting the cities of Miami and Miami Beach to join us.

"In the meantime, a bill is being prepared for the county commission which will ask the legislature to convey all state owned bay bottom lands between the 79th st. causeway and the Rickenbacker causeway to Dade county. If this should fail, another bill will be introduced which will, in effect, freeze all these lands and hold them for public use."

Shepard said that the people of Miami Beach will go to any lengths to prevent the sale of the bottom lands. "If the county takes action, we will join with the county," he said. "If the county doesn't take action, then the city of Miami Beach will."

Mayer Leonard K. Thomson of Miami was particularly outspoken:

"The IIB has ignored us and even has ignored the plea of the President of the United States," Thomson said.

The prospective purchaser of the bay bottom land is Thomas H. Horobin.

State and city groups have joined in protests against the sale of the property.

9-800-61(6209)

1001-7-MB/Hr(Biscayne Bay) 3/29/45

PSF War Dept. folder file
2-45

APRIL 11 1945

MR HASSETT

COL PARK ADVISES THAT THE WAR DEPT IS NOW TAKING THIS MATTER
UNDER ADVISEMENT. HE FEELS THE PRESIDENT SHOULD SEE THIS
TELEGRAM

M.C.L.

WB41 LG PAID

WUX NEWYORK NY APR 11 1945 138P

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE IS ADVISED 58 MEN OF THE 118TH ARMY AIR FORCE BASE UNIT AT FREEMAN FIELD, INDIANA, ARE UNDER ARREST ALLEGEDLY FOR ENTERING AN OFFICER'S CLUB SAID TO BE RESERVED FOR WHITE OFFICERS ONLY. ARRESTED MEN INCLUDE CAPTAINS, LIEUTENANTS AND FLIGHT OFFICERS, INCLUDING SEVERAL OVERSEAS VETERANS WHO HAVE COMPLETED MISSIONS WITH 15TH AIR FORCE IN MEDITERRANEAN. WE ARE FURTHER ADVISED THAT A TOTAL OF 90 MEN HAVE SIGNIFIED THEIR WILLINGNESS TO RESIGN THEIR COMMISSIONS IF SEPARATE OFFICER'S CLUBS ARE TO BE MAINTAINED. ORDER BARRING NEGRO OFFICERS FROM CLUB SAID TO HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY COLONEL ROBERT SELWAY, JR. WHO ISSUED AND ENFORCED SIMILAR ORDER AT SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICHIGAN, IN 1943, WHEN SOME OF THE MEN NOW UNDER ARREST WERE COMPLETING THEIR FLIGHT TRAINING PREPARATORY TO ENTERING

COMBAT SERVICE IN MEDITERRANEAN. WE BELIEVE THIS ORDER IS IN VIOLATION
OF ARMY MEMORANDUM ISSUED LAST AUGUST ABOLISHING DISCRIMINATION BASED
ON RACE AT ARMY POSTS AND TRAINING FACILITIES, ALSO OF AR 210-10,
PARAGRAPH 19. WE ARE SURE WE DO NOT NEED TO STRESS DEVASTATING EFFECT
UPON CIVILIAN AND SOLDIER MORALE AMONG NEGRO AMERICANS OF THESE
WHOLESALE ARRESTS. RECENT OCCURENCES IN BOTH ARMY AND NAVY HAVE
DEMONSTRATED DEEP RESENTMENT OF COLORED PERSONEL TO HUMILATING
SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION BASED ON COLOR. ON THE OTHER HAND
OFFICIAL REPORTS OF SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION OF NEGRO RIFLE UNITS
WITH WHITE COMRADES IN BATTLE OF GERMANY ON ORDER OF GENERALS
EISENHOWER AND LEE INDICATE THAT POLICY OF NON-SEGREGATION WILL
WORK IN BATTLE AND AT SAME TIME WILL IMPROVE MORALE OF NEGRO AND
WHITE SOLDIERS. WE URGE PROMPT ACTION TO REVOKE COLONEL SELWAY'S
ORDER AND TO RELEASE OFFICERS FROM ARREST. RESPECTFULLY YOUCS

WALTER WHITE SECRETARY

file } War Dept. - 2-44
May 9, 1945

This was prepared after
Jimmy Byrnes & the
President had discussed
the matter. I locked it
up and held it awaiting

orders to mail it. The
decision was not to
send it out —

Grace G. Tully

[5-9-45]

PSF
War

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1944.

Dear Harry:-

In this matter of Montgomery Ward and Company, there is no doubt in my mind that if the Company gets away with its decision not to obey the War Labor Board's orders, it will seriously affect the whole war munitions production in Detroit.

Somebody has to do something about it. We tried the last time to have it run by the Department of Commerce. It did not work that way from the practical management point of view.

Something has to be done about the situation and, therefore, I am sorry but there is literally no other organization which can run the business except the Quartermaster Corps of the Army. I realize your feelings and I have a great deal of sympathy, but I have to face facts and, therefore, when we start to run the Montgomery Ward business, it will have to be done by the Army.

Always sincerely,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

The Honorable

The Secretary of War,

Washington, D. C.

BY HAND

PSF. War Dept. folder -
2-45-

May 10, 1945

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Your letter to Miss Tully, with regard to the shortage of civilian supply of athletic goods, was discussed with President Roosevelt before he died. I am sorry that in the confusion incident to his death I have not written you earlier.

I have, however, secured information about this matter from the War Department and while it is quite true that an overwhelming proportion of the production of athletic equipment is going to the armed forces, the War Department feels that much equipment will be needed for men who remain in the European Theatre following the recent cessation of hostilities. You may be sure that the War Department recognizes that you have presented a very serious problem, but they also feel that the Army and Navy have a very serious responsibility in connection with the morale problems to be solved in this period following the active campaign in Europe.

I hope very much it will not be long before the Army can reduce the very large proportion of the supply of athletic equipment which it requires.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Daniels
Secretary to the President

Mr. John E. Kelly
WIBO Building
1425 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

JDaniels:smb



WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 5, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DANIELS:

I have looked into the matter of Army procurement of athletic equipment and I find that the Army and Navy requirements were increased about six months ago because of planning for V-E Day.

The net result was that the War Production Board issued priorities to the Services enabling them to obtain about 93% of the total production of athletic equipment. This was stockpiled and sent overseas as quickly as shipping became available. I am told that 85% of this material has left the United States and is now ready overseas for the tremendous athletic program that will start after V-E Day.

Within the next two months military requirements will drop back to the old level of 85% of production.

I understand that some of Mr. Kelley's people, including a Mr. Metcalf, attended a meeting to discuss this matter and that among other groups the War Production Board was represented. An Army officer dropped in on the meeting to make himself useful if he was required and answered the same questions brought up in Mr. Kelley's letter to the satisfaction of those present.

I agree that Mr. Kelley is faced with a serious problem but it appears that the Army and Navy have an even more serious responsibility in connection with the morale problems to be solved when the active campaign ends in Europe.


B. W. DAVENPORT
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Asst. Sec., Gen. Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JONATHAN DANIELS:

FOR PREPARATION OF REPLY
FOR MY SIGNATURE.

F.D.R.



FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
WASHINGTON

WIBG Building, 1425 Walnut St.,
Philadelphia 2, Pa.,
March 6, 1945.

Dear Miss Tully:

Enclosed herewith please find a Resolution of the Sandlot Sports Association, Inc., which will explain itself. I think it is important that the President have released enough athletic goods for the youth of the nation, as I frequently hear complaints that because of the lack of this paraphernalia, junior delinquency has increased.

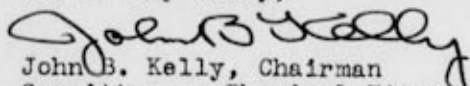
The Army, Navy and Marines have taken over all of this equipment, with the result that warehouses throughout the country are bulging with enough athletic equipment that if the war lasted about fifty years, it could not possibly all be used. You know how the Army and Navy can go in for hoarding.

Therefore, I would appreciate it if you would call this to the President's attention, as I am making a drive throughout the country for increased sports activities up to the age of 18 years, in an effort to combat junior delinquency.

I have great faith in the kids of this country, if given the opportunity to do what they would rather do, and I am of the opinion that instead of the fault being junior delinquency, it's adult delinquency.

Thanking you in advance for your attention to this matter, I remain

Yours very truly,


John B. Kelly, Chairman
Committee on Physical Fitness.

Miss Grace Tully,
Secretary to the President
of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

TELEPHONE: OGONTZ 4700

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF ABINGTON TOWNSHIP
ABINGTON, MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

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SUPERINTENDENT

ABINGTON SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
E. B. GERNERT, PRINCIPAL
ABINGTON, PA.

March 1, 1945

Mr. John Kelly
W.I.B.G. Studios
1425 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

A committee representing the Philadelphia Suburban Secondary Principals Association met at Drexel Institute of Technology, Wednesday, February 28, 1945, to discuss the problem of the difficulty involved in securing athletic equipment for use in educational institutions. The committee was appointed as a result of a motion made for this purpose at the regular meeting of this association February 7, 1945. The committee consists of E. B. Gernert, Principal Abington Senior High School, Abington, Pa., Chairman, George H. Gilbert, Principal Lower Merion Senior High School, Ardmore, Pa., J. E. Nancarrow, Principal Upper Darby Senior High School, Upper Darby, Pa., Richard C. Ream, Principal Springfield High School, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia 18, Pa., Raymond Schlosser, Principal Haverford Junior High School, Upper Darby, Pa., and G. C. Galphin, ex-officio Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.

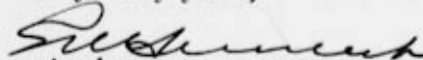
Schoolmen are interested in the physical fitness and athletic competition program, especially at this time, but all our efforts are blocked because of the inability to purchase the necessary equipment.

Some equipment is available but in each sport the lack of certain articles prevents us from completing our plans. For example, in baseball, bats are not available and in basket-ball, balls are not available.

We know that athletic equipment is being manufactured. Is there any way that we can get a reasonable portion of this equipment allotted to recognized educational institutions?

We wish to cooperate in this crisis. What do you suggest as an approach to or solution of this very important problem? Your cooperation will be sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,


E. B. Gernert, Chairman

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Board of Directors

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Hon. Chmn. of Board
*H. BIRCHARD TAYLOR,
President
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Managing Director
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RICHARD E. HANSON
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WILLIAM G. HANWI
WILLIAM HEIM
JOHN J. HONEY
WALTER HUDSON
JOHN B. KELLY
WM. F. B. KOELLER
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HON. HARRY S. McDEVITT
ROY F. MCGILLICUDDY (MACK)
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DR. OWEN J. TOLAN
CHARLES H. VON TAGEH
*JOHN A. WAGENSELLER
RAYMOND W. WALL
GEORGE K. WATSON
HON. N. S. WINNET
*WALTER E. ZANDER

* Members of Executive Committee

Sandlot Sports Association, Inc.

Widener Building

Philadelphia 7, Pa.

March 2, 1945

Mr. John B. Kelly
823 Widener Bldg.
Juniper & Chestnut Sts.
Philadelphia 7, Penna.

Dear Jack:

After visiting different churches, parishes, etc. and also talking with kids in connection with the Connie Mack Baseball Conference, we find that it is going to be difficult to obtain the necessary equipment for the youngsters to be able to play baseball. I assume that the same situation will develop in the Fall when the Pop Warner Football Conference starts functioning again.

To that end a meeting of the Directors of the Sandlot Sports Association was held on Tuesday last. The enclosed resolution was passed and I am wondering if you are in accord with this, if so we would greatly appreciate you forwarding it to our President.

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. Harman

Wm. H. Harman
Vice President

FACSIMILE OF
SANDLOT RATING CARD

CHARACTER DATA	
1. Respect for Authority	_____
2. Fighting Spirit	_____
3. Perseverance	_____
4. Sportsmanship	_____
5. Self Reliance	_____
6. Self Control	_____
7. Cooperation	_____
8. Teamwork	_____
9. Loyalty	_____
10. Courage	_____
ATHLETIC DATA	
1. Knowledge of Fundamentals	_____
2. Intelligence	_____
3. Leadership	_____
4. Showmanship	_____
5. Physical Condition	_____
6. Practice Record	_____
7. Taking Orders	_____
8. In- or Extrovert	_____
9. Specialties	_____
10. Honors	_____

em
Enc.

WHEREAS, The Sandlot Sports Association has received an urgent appeal from community associations and sandlot youngsters pointing out the lack of availability of baseball and football equipment to permit the carrying on of sandlot sports;

WHEREAS, The Athletics and Phillies professional teams have been contacted and have agreed to turn over to community associations and sandlotters their second-hand baseball equipment;

WHEREAS, Other people and Clubs will be approached to turn in to the Sandlot Sports Association their second-hand baseball and football equipment for the use of sandlotters;

WHEREAS, The Sandlot Sports Association recognizes that the welfare of the sandlot youngsters, also the good of the communities, can be immeasurably aided by the carrying on of sandlot sports, and

WHEREAS, the making available for sandlotters of baseball and football equipment can properly be said to aid the general welfare;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That this Association hereby appeals to President Roosevelt and the War Agencies involved to make available sufficient baseball and football equipment to meet the needs of the stepped-up athletic programs of the Sandlot Sports Association in the Philadelphia area.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That John B. Kelly, Director of the Sandlot Sports Association and Chairman of the National Committee on Physical Fitness, be requested on behalf of this organization to forward this resolution to President Roosevelt.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of excerpt from the minutes of meeting of Sandlot Sports Association, Inc. Annual Meeting held on February 27, 1945.


Secretary