

DIARY

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June 23, 1941
9:30 a.m.

GROUP MEETING

Present: Mr. Thompson
Mr. Blough
Mr. Schwarz
Mr. Kuhn
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Graves
Mr. Foley
Mr. Bell
Mr. Cochran
Mr. Viner
Mr. Odegarde
Mrs. Klotz

H.M.Jr: Ferdie, are you responsible for getting me over there today to talk?

Kuhn: Yes, sir. You had better leave about eleven or five minutes past. Sorry.

(Mr. Viner entered the conference)

H.M.Jr: Do you know where to go?

Kuhn: Yes.

H.M.Jr: Are you going to take me over?

Kuhn: Yes, sir, if I may.

H.M.Jr: Norman?

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Thompson: I have a memorandum on Robert Crawford. We have done all we can do, and he will have to pass a Civil Service examination. That is true of all emergency employees.

H.M.Jr: Would you write Mrs. Morgenthau a little letter on that, please?

Thompson: Sure.

H.M.Jr: Let me have a copy of it.

Thompson: I don't know whether you saw this picture of how we do things in a big way in the Treasury.

H.M.Jr: Wonderful. What does that man do?

Thompson: He is assistant chief of a section in the Loans and Currency Division.

H.M.Jr: He is quite a fellow. (Laughter)

(Mr. Odegarde entered the conference.)

Thompson: I can't imagine sitting down to meals with twenty people.

H.M.Jr: Did you see it?

Klotz: I saw it in the paper.

H.M.Jr: No twins, either.

Thompson: It is a nice looking family.

Klotz: They are nice children.

Thompson: The Cadillac is all ready. I will send up and get it this morning. Shall I have it brought down here?

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H.M.Jr: Yes. Anything else?

Thompson: That is all.

H.M.Jr: Harold?

Graves: Nothing.

H.M.Jr: I wrote a lot of stuff out. I will dictate it afterward for you.

Harry?

White: The minutes of the last meeting that we had with the British are very voluminous and I need them for the agenda. Do I have your permission to have them?

H.M.Jr: Yes. What else?

White: You thought you might want to see Lubin.

H.M.Jr: I have got a bad day today. Did you (Cochran) make that appointment for Soong?

Cochran: Yes, sir, ten-fifteen.

H.M.Jr: What I need is time to go over that agenda with you people. You see, I have press at three.

White: Well, we can have it done this morning, I am sure. It won't be elaborate.

H.M.Jr: Well, I will tell you what I will do. I have got Gaier; supposing we have Gaier at ten-forty-five, Mrs. Klotz. I could --

White: I don't think you will need more than five or ten minutes.

H.M.Jr: I will see you at two-thirty, then.

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White: All right.

H.M.Jr: And Harold, I want to try this. It may not work, but I know this conflicts with another appointment, but at two-forty-five I would like you, Kuhn, and Odegarde and Powel to come in, and I am going to have a press conference at three. I want to see what Powel can produce that he thinks they can tell me in fifteen minutes that he has been doing, and I will take my choice out of the things of anything that I want to use at my press conference, you see.

Graves: This afternoon at two-thirty we are meeting with the Post Office Department who have brought in twelve postmasters from the field at quite an important conference.

H.M.Jr: You go and let Powel stay behind.

Graves: You mean we will have Mr. Powel here with you?

H.M.Jr: Was Powel going over there?

Graves: The conference was in this building.

H.M.Jr: Well, he can come here at two-forty-five for fifteen minutes.

Graves: All right, I will have him do it.

H.M.Jr: I want to tell Powel that I am going to try this, what can he walk in here and say, "Mr. Morgenthau, here are a half dozen things that we would like to get in the newspapers, you see." The last time Kuhn had it all written out.

Kuhn: It will be written out on that same subject again today. There will be additional names,

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I hope, of companies.

H.M.Jr: Well other things - you see, as far as I know, I don't know what Powel is doing. I want to give him a chance to show me.

Is my contact, Harold, with Powel, supposedly through you or through Kuhn or how is it, anyway?

Graves: Theoretically it is through me, but Mr. Kuhn has been very kind and has taken on a good many of these things that nominally belong to me.

H.M.Jr: Good. Well then, let's let those men walk in here at two-forty-five. We will leave you out.

Graves: That is Ferdie and Powel?

H.M.Jr: And Odegarde. But Powel should be put on notice.

Graves: I will tell him.

H.M.Jr: Does he have a man? Chick Schwarz should be here, too. Does he have a man who is supposed to handle the press?

Graves: Vince Callahan.

H.M.Jr: The press?

Graves: Yes, he is doing both radio and press.

H.M.Jr: Have him here then, too. We will try it once anyway.

Chick?

Schwarz: The A. F. of L. sent over one of their posters for you. I don't know if you have seen it.

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H.M.Jr: Ferdie, you might have a dress rehearsal for those people in your room.

Kuhn: I will be glad to. It is a good idea.

H.M.Jr: Has that poster gotten any publicity?

Schwarz: Their original drawing, the one they showed the President - it has taken them until now to get the reproductions made. They have been working at it rather strenuously.

H.M.Jr: It is fair.

Schwarz: Do you wish to say anything before press conference on Pat Harrison?

H.M.Jr: Yes, I hoped somebody would have taken care of that for me.

Schwarz: I was listening for my telephone yesterday.

H.M.Jr: Well I mean, it has always been done for me. I took it for granted it had been done by - Gaston has done it every other time.

Schwarz: I didn't know whether Ferdie should write it or me.

H.M.Jr: You should have done it yesterday. That is your responsibility. I am amazed that it hasn't been done.

Schwarz: We can do it right away.

H.M.Jr: Yes. It should have been done yesterday.

Schwarz: I didn't know about the writing of it, which way you preferred it.

H.M.Jr: It has always been done. Gaston has always done it, and it has been given out.

Well, get it done this morning, between you and Ferdie, will you please?

What else?

Schwarz: That is all.

H.M.Jr: Peter?

Odegarde: Nothing special.

H.M.Jr: Did you spend a lovely week-end here?

Odegarde: Nice and warm.

H.M.Jr: George?

Do you people know that the plans of the WPA are to drop four hundred fifty thousand people? To put it another way around, they were to get them down to a million people on the rolls by July 1. This shows June 11, a million four hundred twenty thousand. She says they are going to drop four hundred fifty thousand people in three weeks.

Blough: I talked to some Indiana farmers yesterday. I find they know very little about Defense Savings Bonds and practically nothing about the tax bill.

Viner: Or anything else.

H.M.Jr: That makes it unanimous.

Blough: They don't like labor unions and they do like the farm program.

H.M.Jr: They do like what?

Blough: They do not like labor unions. They are extremely hostile to them. And they do like the farm program.

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Viner: Do they know there is a war on in Europe?

Blough: Yes, they know there is a war on and by and large they are in favor of doing everything we can to help and they very much like the higher prices they are getting.

H.M.Jr: They and me too. Well, we are going over at eleven o'clock to tell these 4-H Club boys - of which I am surprised there are a million and a half, I say in my speech - and they are going to distribute literature for us.

Let me read you something that was handed to me on June 4. I can't reveal the source.

"According to current reports, the pre-determined German plan to attack the Soviet Union and to overthrow the Communist Government will be carried into effect early in June. Soviet Russia is increasing her supplies of raw materials to Germany with the hope of postponing the inevitable conflict. According to the plans, the German army will advance to the Volga River before September, in order to finally solve the food question and to seize new resources and industrial distribution."

I thought this fellow had it right. Isn't that amazing? He is the only man that did. We checked up in the State Department. Nobody had it. This fellow had it right. I have my own spy system. And it got to the President the same day. I personally handed it to him.

Bell: What date was that, April?

H.M.Jr: June 4. And the only thing the State Department had was June what, twenty, twenty-one?

Cochran: I didn't go back beyond that. That was the first specific thing they had, was on the nineteenth.

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- H.M.Jr: Where was I? You (Blough) were talking about Indiana farm prices. How are the crops out there?
- Blough: Very nice now. The drouth was very bad earlier in the summer, but they looked good all the way through Ohio and Indiana.
- H.M.Jr: Dr. Viner? Did you stay here Saturday and Sunday?
- Viner: I went home.
- H.M.Jr: Harry, let Dr. Viner take a look at that agenda before you bring it in to me, will you?

And I, at the request of Mr. Bell, spoke Saturday night to Mr. Arthur Purvis, whether he or Maynard Keynes or Sir Frederick Phillips had any objections to the Canadians being present.

He said that whatever objections they may have had were past. Mr. Clark could not come because he had to see through their Victory Loan.

He thought it would be a great mistake now to tell the Canadians they couldn't come. He also said that Mr. Keynes had been extremely rude to the Canadians when he was first here by telling them to keep their mouths shut.

He didn't expect them to say anything.

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But now that that thing had passed, he thought to ask the Canadians not to come would be very bad, and I said, would he take full responsibility for their being here, and he said he would. So I think that that is that.

Bell: It is all right.

H.M.Jr: But he said he would take full responsibility for them. And he thought it was very good to have them here, very important.

Bell: I think it is very good to have them here. I was just questioning in this particular conference whether you wanted to have them separated.

H.M.Jr: I said twice would he take full responsibility for the success of the meeting with them present, and he said he would.

Ferdie?

Kuhn: I have a couple of small things that I would like to clear with you on the way over to the meeting this morning.

H.M.Jr: Thank you. I am very nervous on the way over.

Kuhn: Are you?

H.M.Jr: And I am exhausted on the way back.

(Laughter)

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Bell: All these appointments you are making, when are we going to do RFC financing?

H.M.Jr: I knew there was something I had to do this morning. I knew I had something to do.

Bell: We ought to have five minutes anyhow to raise half a billion dollars.

H.M.Jr: We will have to shift Gaier. (Laughter) I knew there was something.

Bell: What time will you be back from your 4-H Club meeting?

H.M.Jr: Just as soon as Soong leaves.

Bell: Ten thirty?

H.M.Jr: Around ten thirty. I will phone you. Will you be ready?

Bell: Yes, sir.

H.M.Jr: I will phone you.

Cochran: I have two or three things here you might care to look at. One is a letter that was written to Mr. Bell enclosing one to you from Phillips on British payments for French material. I think you ought to see that before the meeting comes up. Do you want it now?

H.M.Jr: No, I don't want to bring that into this meeting.

Cochran: Unless they might bring it up.

H.M.Jr: Well, I will rule it out.

Cochran: Do you want the minutes of the Thursday meeting we had or not?

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- H.M.Jr: Yes, give them to Mrs. Klotz.
- Cochran: All right, and there are a couple of letters I ought to give to Mrs. Klotz too.
- H.M.Jr: Fine.
- Cochran: Then there is a message here that came through the State Department from Fox that you might want to see. (Dated June 19, 1941)
- H.M.Jr: When White comes in I want that - White is here at two thirty. I want Bell and Cochran present too as well as White and Viner.
- Cochran: I think you ought to read the last paragraph on the next page of this. (Memorandum from Mr. Cochran to the Secretary on June 21.)
- H.M.Jr: Well, the point was, he said to send somebody, and I promised to send somebody. I didn't tell him--
- Cochran: I don't know whether you had been specific on that.
- H.M.Jr: By name? No.
- Cochran: That leaves it all right then.
- H.M.Jr: He just left it to me, but if they want to send a name over, that they want to send Coe, that would be agreeable to me. If they have any doubts, let them send a telegram today.
- Cochran: No, I don't think they have any doubts at all.
- H.M.Jr: Well, it is easy enough to - why not do that? Then there can be no doubts. Why not ask Mr. Shaw to send Winant a telegram that we are going to send Coe for a short visit?

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- Cochran: Yes.
- H.M.Jr: Are you due on the Hill?
- Sullivan: Yes.
- H.M.Jr: What time?
- Sullivan: Not until ten. I have plenty of time. I wasn't able to get to Indiana, but I made some inquiries on these Defense Bonds up in New Hampshire, and I guess I must have talked with between fifty and sixty fellows, and there was just one out of the group who had not bought a Defense Bond, and I have never known that particular crowd to be so unanimous on anything, and they all stressed just one thing, and that was that if these weren't good nothing in the country was and they were buying them for security. I thought you might be interested.
- H.M.Jr: Is this on the golf links?
- Sullivan: No, sir, this was at various times of the day and night all around the campus.
- H.M.Jr: Oh, of course. I had forgotten that.
- Sullivan: I talked with Mr. Doughton this morning. Apparently he feels that this thing has been dallying a little bit too much.
- H.M.Jr: Oh, it isn't the heat that makes you look so tuckered out then?
- Sullivan: Everybody I have met this morning remarked on how well I looked. (Laughter)
- H.M.Jr: He had a class reunion.

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Sullivan: And he is not going to Pat's funeral, although the family asked him to go, because he feels he should stay here and get this bill through and into the hands of the drafting service this week.

H.M.Jr: Well I am toying with the idea of going to the funeral. I can go down in five hours.

Sullivan: I think you should, really.

H.M.Jr: I am toying with the idea. I thought I would wait and see what the White House does, but I can go down in five hours. It is nine hundred eighty miles.

Sullivan: I think the funeral is--

H.M.Jr: Two thirty.

Sullivan: Tomorrow afternoon?

H.M.Jr: Wednesday.

Sullivan: And that is Central Time, too.

H.M.Jr: That is right.

Well, when I said five hours, I meant flying time.

Sullivan: Yes.

H.M.Jr: It is one hour. We are Standard, aren't we? I wonder if they are on Daylight.

Sullivan: I don't know. I will find out for you if you want to know.

Foley: Probably not. That part of the country is not on Daylight Time. They are an hour earlier.

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H.M.Jr: You think I should go, just like that?

Sullivan: Yes, sir, I do.

H.M.Jr: Well, I am toying with it anyway. At least I have got the fellows all working on the airport, which airport, Biloxie or the other one.

What about you?

Sullivan: What?

H.M.Jr: Going?

Sullivan: If Mr. Doughton doesn't feel he can go - you might take him. I would be delighted to go along with you.

H.M.Jr: You fellows are all so busy, but I have got nothing to do. (Laughter)

Sullivan: I wondered if you would get it.

H.M.Jr: I get it all right. Just a stuffed-shirt, am I? O.K. If I go, you go, believe me. (Laughter)

Sullivan: That is all right, too. I will settle for that. I was afraid I would have to go alone.

H.M.Jr: As a matter of fact, not to get off, I was going to ask you to go to keep me company. I thought it would be fun to have you with me.

Sullivan: I would be delighted to.

H.M.Jr: Ed?

Foley: We have the telegrams ready, whenever the White House issues the proclamation recognizing

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a state of war between Germany and Finland and Russia. We also can have the general license for Russia ready this morning, to go with a press release that we think favorably of it, which would tie in with Churchill's speech yesterday, and say, "Now, there can be no doubt in our minds that Russia will not be used as a means of evading the terms of the order for Germany and Italy."

H.M.Jr: Listen, as far as I am concerned, there is no hurry about Russia. I don't change from one day to another. Can I repeat what you told me about it?

Cochran: Surely.

H.M.Jr: I had Cochran go over to see the State Department and check up and they asked - they served notice on Oumansky the middle of last week - is that approximately right?

Cochran: A few days ago.

H.M.Jr: That certain members of the Embassy or Consular staff were no longer welcome in this country, and the answer that Oumansky gave was so outrageous that the State Department wouldn't receive it and they returned it to him.

Now, as far as I am concerned, I am in no hurry to do anything about Russia. It is six of one and seven of another, as far as I am concerned. One day it is the Ogpu and the next day it is the - what is the German police?

Sullivan: Gestapo.

H.M.Jr: Yes. So I just would sit tight.

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- Foley: There were some things in the paper--
- H.M.Jr: I know.
- Foley: About the Treasury officials. I don't know who they spoke to. They talked to neither Bernie nor me.
- H.M.Jr: What did they say about Treasury officials?
- Foley: Well, a general license would be given to Russia now according to Treasury officials.
- H.M.Jr: Six months ago the President told me he wanted to stay on the fence as long as possible. He said he didn't care what the cost. Mr. Hull raised one of his worst rumpuses he has raised as far as I am concerned since I have been here. He didn't want anything to do, and since then they have done everything possible to drive them into the arms of the Japanese and the Germans, and I put it up to the President that we should bribe them, do business with them in any way to keep them neutral, and I believed it then and I thought it was good policy, but Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles didn't and it was one of the worst rows that ever took place in Washington. I was right then. I am right now. But I am not going to rush into this thing.
- Foley: Well, I brought it up only because there might be some discussion this morning.
- H.M.Jr: Well, let Mr. Hull come out and kiss the Russians on both cheeks.
- Foley: If they don't want to go all the way and give them Lend-Lease help.
- H.M.Jr: And please, everybody, sit back and wait. Let

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Mr. Hull kiss the Russians first. I mean, I can't be a weathervane. It is one thing to bribe them and try to keep them neutral and try to keep peace in the Pacific. I think that is good diplomacy. But when it comes to this thing, let's just sit tight and see. But I am glad you are ready. I mean, I will never get over that episode.

What was it, about six months ago?

Klotz: At least that.

H.M.Jr: Before election, but that was what they used on me. It must have been a month or two before the election. I mean, there was even talk of Hull resigning at that time. So we will wait.

Well, Dan, we will do financing at ten thirty? We can see how the market is and so forth and so on.

Bell: The market has started up. Stock market and bond market both.

H.M.Jr: Good.

Bell: We are also ready to discuss the tax note, but maybe you would like to have a memorandum on it that you can take home tonight?

Sullivan: I would like to have that conference at a time when I can attend. They are asking me a lot of questions up there about it, if it can be conveniently worked out.

Bell: I can tell you about it in five minutes.

Sullivan: All right. Well, then, you go ahead and have your conference and I will see you.

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Bell: I can give you (Secretary) a memorandum you can take home tonight.

H.M.Jr: Norman, who should be here representing Gaston? He represents so many people.

Thompson: I imagine Huntington Cairns would be the best one.

H.M.Jr: Well, tell him to be here tomorrow, will you please?

Thompson: Yes.

H.M.Jr: And tell him I am counting on him to look after things, will you?

Thompson: Yes.

H.M.Jr: That he should know what is going on, please.
Thank you all.

June 23, 1941

NOTE: During my conversation with Soong, I said what I wanted him to try to find out was what plans the Japanese had. I said, "After all, when Matsuoka saw Hitler, he must have made certain demands on Hitler and among those were that Germany attack Russia and that if that was done, Japan would then feel free to do something. What I want to know is what is that 'something'." He said he would get off a cable at once to Moscow, Chungking and Berlin and see what he could get for me.

I said, in just so many words, that I understood he was close to Oumansky, the Russian Ambassador, and couldn't he find out something from him, particularly as Oumansky had undoubtedly been collaborating very closely with the Germans in this country. So Soong told me (showing how smart he is) that there had been gossip that he had been too close to Oumansky; that he no longer saw Oumansky on account of the criticism, but he would try and see him and see if he could get any information for me.

June 23, 1941

My dear Mr. President:

This morning I got out the enclosed memorandum which had been handed me by Mr. T. V. Soong on June 4. You will undoubtedly remember that I gave you a copy of the same at lunch on that day.

I want to draw your attention to the second paragraph on page 2, where Mr. Soong's informant forecast 100% correctly what the Germans' plans were in regard to Russia.

Mr. Soong called on me today, at my request, and I have asked him to try to get additional information. He cautioned me to keep this information as confidential as possible as his informant's life was at stake.

Yours sincerely,

The President,
The White House.

June 23, 1941

My dear Mr. President:

This morning I got out the enclosed memorandum which had been handed me by Mr. T. V. Soong on June 4. You will undoubtedly remember that I gave you a copy of the same at lunch on that day.

I want to draw your attention to the second paragraph on page 2, where Mr. Soong's informant forecast 100% correctly what the Germans' plans were in regard to Russia.

Mr. Soong called on me today, at my request, and I have asked him to try to get additional information. He cautioned me to keep this information as confidential as possible as his informant's life was at stake.

Yours sincerely,

The President,

The White House.

June 23, 1941

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Yours sincerely,

The President,
The White House.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE June 23, 1941

TO Secretary Morgenthau

FROM Mr. Cochran

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

At the Staff meeting this morning I handed to the Secretary my memorandum addressed to him under date of June 21 reporting my conversation with Assistant Secretary of State Shaw concerning the temporary assignment of Mr. Frank Coe to London. I pointed out particularly to the Secretary the question raised in the final paragraph of my memorandum, as to whether the Secretary had discussed with Ambassador Winant the proposal for sending Mr. Coe. The Secretary told me that he had talked over with Mr. Winant the general question and had promised to send him someone, but had not specifically mentioned Mr. Coe. The Secretary desired, therefore, that I suggest to Mr. Shaw that he cable Ambassador Winant to see whether the arrangement of sending Mr. Coe would be acceptable to the Ambassador. Upon coming out from the meeting I telephoned Mr. Shaw, but did not reach him until 10:45. I then reported to him my instructions from the Secretary. Mr. Shaw said he would send an appropriate cablegram to Ambassador Winant today and would let me know the result.



June 23, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

From: Mr. Blough

Subject: Individual income tax returns filed by farmers.

(1) In 1936 approximately 79,000 individual returns showed income or loss from "agriculture and related industries." Thus, roughly one out of seventy-six farmers filed a Federal income tax return as compared with one out of every four income recipients for the Nation as a whole.

(2) While there may have been some conscious or unconscious evasion, the small fraction of farmers filing income tax returns is explainable by the low cash receipts and cash profits of individual farmers. Cash receipts were estimated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to average slightly over \$1,100 in 1936 and cash profits from farm operations to average less than \$250. Both of these amounts are far below the filing requirements in effect at that time (net income of \$1,000 for single persons and \$2,500 for married persons, or gross incomes of \$5,000 in either case).

- 2 -

(3) The number of returns filed by farmers for 1940 is expected to be greater than in 1936. The filing requirements have been reduced (gross income of \$500 if single or \$2,000 if married). If returns reporting farm income (or loss) follow the pattern for businesses generally, the number for 1940 will be double the number for 1936.

(4) Farmers receive more income in kind than do persons in other occupations but even so the estimated income of farmers is lower than that of non-farm families. For 1935-1936 a National Resources Committee study indicated that 13 percent of the 6,166,558 non-relief farm families had "consumer incomes" of \$2,000 or more as compared with 28 percent of the non-relief non-farm families. "Consumer income" includes, in addition to net income for tax purposes, certain income in kind (for example, food produced and consumed on the farm), together with imputed income from the use of owned houses.

(5) Farmers, of course, pay heavy property taxes. The Department of Agriculture estimates that 70 percent of the taxes paid by farmers are in the form of property taxes and that the tax on farm real estate makes up 85 percent of the total property taxes paid by farmers.

RB

June 23, 1941
10:40 a.m.

RE FINANCING

Present: Mr. Bell
Mr. Hadley
Mr. Murphy
Mr. Haas

Hadley: The market has gone up, both stocks and bonds.

H.M.Jr: Well, where can we go, Dan?

Bell: Well, I talked to Rouse at nine-fifteen and he said he had talked to the three big banks.

The Guaranty Trust Company, which holds seventy-four million of the maturing issue, said a three year, one percent. City said a three year, one percent. Chase said three and a half years at one percent, and if you wanted to be conservative, three years at one percent.

I just talked to him again and he said Garner of the Guaranty and Burgess of the National City had not changed on a three year, one percent. Chase had changed theirs. Green, who usually handles the market over there, is away. They have come down now to two and a half years at one percent and a three years one and an eighth percent. (Laughter)

Rouse thinks the three year, one percent will go and so does Ben Levy. Our boys

- 2 -

think it is a little thin, although they are not far apart on the premium. Rouse says about ten thirty-seconds for it.

H.M.Jr: Well now, between January and February '44?

Bell: Yes.

H.M.Jr: And now you are talking --

Bell: Now it is a question of whether it will be somewhere between January and February '44, or July '44.

H.M.Jr: Another year out?

Bell: No, just a half year.

H.M.Jr: January to where?

Bell: July, is six months. Piser says that he thinks that April '44 is about right and will give you about a half point premium and there isn't any difference between our boys and Piser on that.

H.M.Jr: That isn't three years, is it?

Bell: That is three years and a quarter.

Murphy: Two and three quarters.

Bell: Two and three quarters.

H.M.Jr: How does the picture look as to gaps there?

Haas: January and February are the best.

Bell: January and February is the best place.

H.M.Jr: I would rather go out further.

Bell: Here are your two real gaps. When you get

- 3 -

to April you have got a billion and a half of Treasury bonds callable. They don't mature until down here in '46, but they are callable there and I don't think we would like to go up to that date with the refunding of a callable bond. We can do it back here, maybe in December. May is full of callable issues, you see.

- H.M.Jr: What is "T.N."?
- Bell: Treasury notes. Now, July is --
- H.M.Jr: How about August?
- Bell: August '44? Well, that is blank, but that would be a little too far. The only other one would be back here in '43. November is vacant. The best date is really right there in April if we want to ignore the Treasury issue.
- H.M.Jr: What would be a good rate if we put it through in January?
- Hadley: If you could do it at seven-eighths, you would get about eight thirty-seconds premium.
- Bell: That is a little thin in view of this situation in the world.
- H.M.Jr: Yes, that is too thin.
- Bell: And on a one percent, January-February, you would get somewhere between seventeen and twenty thirty-seconds, wouldn't you?
- H.M.Jr: That is too fat.
- Bell: It is a little fat, but you might need it pretty fat.

- 4 -

- H.M.Jr: Well, if you want three years, that would bring you out here.
- Bell: No, it would be July. It would bring you here. We would make it July 15, you see.
- H.M.Jr: Well, what have you got there?
- Bell: Well, we have got eight hundred seventy-five million dollars of Home Owner's Loan, a hundred and thirty million of Federal Land Banks, and a hundred and forty-eight million --
- H.M.Jr: You couldn't stretch it to August?
- Hadley: You would only have about eight to ten thirty-seconds at the best.
- H.M.Jr: Do you want to do it in June?
- Bell: That is our place that we have four hundred million up. We had better keep our own dates open if we can.
- H.M.Jr: Oh yes.
- Bell: I wouldn't mind putting it there, because I think we will either do one of two things. We will pass over that. The market will be such we will have to pass over it or we will call it and we will refund it at some prior date.
- H.M.Jr: That seems a little fat, doesn't it, April?
- Hadley: April would give you about half a point.
- H.M.Jr: Isn't that a little fat?
- Hadley: The last one ran around twenty, but then there were just - those were the first issues.

- 5 -

Bell: You have got a history of it, George.

Haas: I have got the history of these.

H.M.Jr: I tell you what I would like to do, gentlemen, with this thing. We haven't announced that we were going to do it Tuesday, have we?

Bell: No, you said the first of the week.

H.M.Jr: Is there any reason why I can't do it Wednesday and let this thing settle a little bit?

Bell: Not at all.

Hadley: I don't think the market on this type of issue will change much.

Bell: It hasn't changed this morning. The short market hasn't changed.

H.M.Jr: It hasn't?

Bell: No, sir. The long market went up about a quarter, didn't it, about eight thirty-seconds? It is back now to about four.

H.M.Jr: You weren't talking April before.

Haas: About two thirty-seconds, I think.

H.M.Jr: Is Rouse in?

Bell: Yes. I told him you might call him. I don't know how much he has spread the word that we were going to do it tomorrow.

H.M.Jr: We will find out.

Bell: He says a postponement, he thinks, will do more harm than it will good. The Street

- 6 -

will take it as bearish.

(The Secretary held a telephone conversation with Mr. Rouse as follows:)

June 23, 1941
10:47 a.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Robert Rouse: Good morning sir.

HMJr: Hello, Rouse, how are you?

R: First rate, how are you sir?

HMJr: Good.

R: Fine.

HMJr: I'd like to ask you a couple questions. Number one, does the Street expect us Tuesday?

R: I think so.

HMJr: You do?

R: Yes. It's Tuesday - they're thinking in terms of Tuesday or Wednesday. If they didn't come tomorrow, there'd be no upset.

HMJr: Well, what I was thinking about, would it be worth while waiting till Wednesday to let this thing shake down a little bit?

R: Well, I think that would probably be all right, but I wouldn't let any idea get out that you were going to postpone it because I think that would disturb the market. They'd think that you were taking it more seriously than the market was.

HMJr: Well, as

- 2 -

R: They were more favorable of - something bad might come out of it to affect the market.

HMJr: Has it affected the short-term market much?

R: No, that remains unchanged, the long-term market, of course is stronger and the stock market is stronger, although they're both - the long bond market and the stock market are off their highs.

HMJr: A - they are off their highs?

R: Yes, sir.

HMJr: Let me ask you this, what is your spot, if you had to pick a spot right now?

R: I'd pick a 3 year 1%.

HMJr: Well, where would that put it?

R: At July '44.

HMJr: Well, we are kinda crowded there but - oh, oh, I see, well, what's that leave? Well, that makes - you think that - how much margin is there?

R: How much margin?

HMJr: Yeah.

R: I should think there'd be at least $\frac{3}{8}$ and it might go to $\frac{5}{8}$. Now the chart, if you figure it out on the charts, it doesn't show that much. We figure about 90 to 86 yield on the charts and that's not as liberal. I talked to the three big banks here Friday

- 3 -

afternoon and got a pretty definite expression of opinion of the 3 year 1. The Chase just now called me and expressed an idea that 3 year 1 and 1/8 and an average yield of 90 for that basis which is 10/32, but they are the only - I've talked with Burgess and with Garner also in the past half hour and they reiterated their view of a 3 year 1. The Guaranty has 74 million rights and they said a 3 year 1 would be right down their alley.

HMJr: Where would the Chase put it?

R: At 1 and 1/8 for 3 years, or a 1% at January '44.

HMJr: Well, what does Garner say?

R: Garner says 3 years, July '44, 1%, he figures it's worth at least 85, which is 14/32 with a possibility of 80 which is 19.

HMJr: Now, I tell you what I'd do....

R: He's the biggest single factor in this thing incidentally.

HMJr: Yeah. We'll call you up at 2:15, my time.

R: Right.

HMJr: And at that time, we'll settle it.

R: Thank you sir.

HMJr: See?

R: I'll be in Allan's - I'll make it a point to be in Allan's office.

- 4 -

HMJr: Yeah, do that will you?
R: Right.
HMJr: I'll talk to both of you.
R: Thank you, sir.
HMJr: Thank you.

- 7 -

- H.M.Jr: Supposing I call up Jesse?
- Bell: I called him after our conference the other day and told him we did not want to split it and it looked at that time as though it might fall in January or February '44, and we would get the one percent rate on the entire hundred million and he was satisfied.
- Haas: Why don't you in the suggestion to Mr. Jones say it will be somewhere between January and July, because these pricings --
- Bell: I thought that was what you said.
- Haas: He said April. Because these prices - the premium, there is a good deal of guessing in it. They haven't got points to base it on.
- H.M.Jr: Don't you think they can go to July?
- Haas: Oh, I wouldn't do it. It could go, sure, but the risk is too great.
- H.M.Jr: How great?
- Bell: Well, they are telling you that the premium might be eight to ten thirty-seconds. That is the way they figured it out. But they think it will go better than the way the books show.
- Murphy: And Chase says one and an eighth?
- H.M.Jr: If we are not all together, I don't want to go out. I don't give a damn --
- Haas: I wouldn't worry about the premium.
- Hadley: The extra months don't save you anything in

- 8 -

money. The same rate applies, one percent, unless you want to go shorter and take seven eighths.

H.M.Jr: No, no.

Haas: Here are the premiums you have paid before. The second sheet also has them.

H.M.Jr: You fellows feel April?

Murphy: I feel January, myself.

H.M.Jr: Oh nuts!

Bell: That is the month we picked, January and July.

H.M.Jr: January, one percent?

Murphy: January 15, yes. I get a premium of eighteen on it. That may be conservative, but --

H.M.Jr: No, I think you had a bad week-end. What do you think, George?

Haas: Well, I lean toward Henry. I would go - I wouldn't feel badly if you did it January. It might go February. I feel that the quote is ten thirty-seconds in the different premiums, but I know by looking over the prices they have to base it on, it is just an assumption.

They may be right and we are wrong, and it would turn out if you did it February - say we have twenty-five thirty-seconds premium. Well, that wouldn't be any calamity, but it certainly would be a calamity if something went wrong with those things.

H.M.Jr: Where are you?

- 9 -

Hadley: I think that April is probably about the best premium we should give them.

Bell: The least premium?

Hadley: I mean the most we should give them is about April. We can go out to July, but I think that is a little thin.

Bell: I think so, too. I think it is either February or April.

H.M.Jr: Well, I will see you again at two-fifteen.

Bell: Are you going to decide then too whether you are going to do it tomorrow or wait until Wednesday or have you pretty well made up your mind that you are going to do it tomorrow?

H.M.Jr: My inclination is to do it tomorrow. Do I have to get the President to sign it?

Bell: No. I want to kind of keep the machinery going in the form of notes and draw up the forms.

H.M.Jr: Well, can't you do that and still settle it at two-fifteen?

Bell: Oh yes.

H.M.Jr: Let's say now we will do it tomorrow.

Bell: All right. Suits me fine.

Bell's three page memo (dated 6/23) entitled TREASURY NOTES-TAX SERIES" with two tabulated pages, "TREASURY NOTES - TAX SERIES A-1942" and "TREASURY NOTES - TAX SERIES B-1942" sent to Mr. Lauchlin Currie at 11:50 a.m., June 24. (Returned June 25)

TREASURY NOTES-TAX SERIES

It is recommended that we issue two series of notes as outlined below, both dated July 15, 1941. In view of the fact that we are starting the program in the middle of the calendar year, it is recommended that these series mature December 31, 1942, approximately 18 months instead of 2 years after the issue date. On January 1st of each year hereafter two new series should be provided so that a taxpayer can always purchase notes in advance to cover two years taxes.

All notes are to be sold at par and accrued interest, if any, and will be redeemed at any time when presented in payment of income taxes at par and accrued interest up to and including the month in which such taxes are paid. If not presented in payment of income taxes, they will be redeemed under certain specified conditions at par and accrued interest, if any, up to the date of purchase. In other words, the taxpayer, in this case, gets back just the amount he paid for the notes and no more. The notes will not be registered, but will have the purchaser's name and address inscribed thereon so that the Collector of Internal Revenue can compare this name with that on the tax return. They will not be transferable.

TAX SERIES A-1942

Denominations will be \$25, \$50, \$100, and ~~\$1,000~~. The amount of this series which can be presented in payment of income taxes will be limited to \$1200 in any one tax year. The notes will provide a return of 2.40 per cent a year, but the return will not be expressed in terms

- 2 -

of percentage. For a \$25 denomination, it will be expressed at 5 cents a month, \$50 denomination at 10 cents a month, and so on for the other denominations. By following this method it is made simple to compute the cost when the taxpayer purchases the notes and simple both to the taxpayer and the Collector of Internal Revenue to compute the credit that may be applied to the income taxes due. There will be a schedule of values printed on the face of each note. (See attached schedule showing the purchase price and the tax payment values for each month from July 1941 to December 1942.) These notes will be redeemed for cash at any time at the purchase price.

It is realized that this rate of return (2.40%) is considerably out of line with two-year money rates, but it should be a real inducement to the taxpayer, particularly the small ones, to save his taxes currently as he earns his income rather than paying his taxes due on this year's income out of next year's income. The rate is not too much out of line with the rate paid in some cases on savings accounts and the rate paid on postal savings deposits. Anyway, it gives the taxpayer a break and he pays the bill in the end.

TAX SERIES B-1942

Denominations will be \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. Other denominations can be made available if a need for them is shown. There is no limit on the amount of these notes which can be presented in payment of income taxes. The Secretary will, however, reserve the right to reject any and all subscriptions. It is necessary to keep this

- 2 -

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- 3 -

control in order to prevent their use for a purpose not intended. The notes will provide a return of $\frac{3}{5}$ of 1 per cent (0.60%) a year, but here, as in Series A, the rate percentage will not be expressed. It will be stated as 5 cents a month for a \$100 denomination, 25 cents for a \$500 denomination, and so on. There will be a schedule of values printed on the face of each note. (See attached schedule showing the purchase price and the tax payment values for each month from July 1941 to December 1942.) These notes will be redeemed for cash after sixty days and upon thirty days advance notice at the purchase price.

It might also be argued that this rate (0.60%) too is out of line with two-year money. We probably would have to pay $\frac{3}{8}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent if offered in the market, but these tax notes are not transferable and therefore a slightly higher rate can be justified.

TREASURY NOTES - TAX SERIES A-1942

	<u>Purchase Price and Tax Payment Values on each Denomination</u>			
	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$50</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>
July 1941	25.	50.	100.	1,000
August 1941	25.05	50.10	100.20	1,002
September 1941 ...	25.10	50.20	100.40	1,004
October 1941	25.15	50.30	100.60	1,006
November 1941	25.20	50.40	100.80	1,008
December 1941	25.25	50.50	101.00	1,010
January 1942	25.30	50.60	101.20	1,012
February 1942	25.35	50.70	101.40	1,014
March 1942	25.40	50.80	101.60	1,016
April 1942	25.45	50.90	101.80	1,018
May 1942	25.50	51.00	102.00	1,020
June 1942	25.55	51.10	102.20	1,022
July 1942	25.60	51.20	102.40	1,024
August 1942	25.65	51.30	102.60	1,026
September 1942 ...	25.70	51.40	102.80	1,028
October 1942	25.75	51.50	103.00	1,030
November 1942	25.80	51.60	103.20	1,032
December 1942	25.85	51.70	103.40	1,034

Office of the Under Secretary
June 23, 1941

TREASURY NOTES - TAX SERIES B-1942

	<u>Purchase Price and Tax Payment Values on each Denomination</u>				
	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$500</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>
July 1941	100.	500.	1,000.	10,000.	100,000.
August 1941	100.05	500.25	1,000.50	10,005.	100,050.
September 1941	100.10	500.50	1,001.00	10,010.	100,100.
October 1941	100.15	500.75	1,001.50	10,015.	100,150.
November 1941	100.20	501.00	1,002.00	10,020.	100,200.
December 1941	100.25	501.25	1,002.50	10,025.	100,250.
January 1942	100.30	501.50	1,003.00	10,030.	100,300.
February 1942	100.35	501.75	1,003.50	10,035.	100,350.
March 1942	100.40	502.00	1,004.00	10,040.	100,400.
April 1942	100.45	502.25	1,004.50	10,045.	100,450.
May 1942	100.50	502.50	1,005.00	10,050.	100,500.
June 1942	100.55	502.75	1,005.50	10,055.	100,550.
July 1942	100.60	503.00	1,006.00	10,060.	100,600.
August 1942	100.65	503.25	1,006.50	10,065.	100,650.
September 1942	100.70	503.50	1,007.00	10,070.	100,700.
October 1942	100.75	503.75	1,007.50	10,075.	100,750.
November 1942	100.80	504.00	1,008.00	10,080.	100,800.
December 1942	100.85	504.25	1,008.50	10,085.	100,850.

Office of the Under Secretary
June 23, 1941.

June 23, 1941
11:00 a.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Nathan
Straus: Good morning, Henry.

HMJr: Nathan, how are you?

S: Fine.

HMJr: Nathan, Herbert Gaston brought me in the other day a report on your administrator for Maryland.

S: Yes.

HMJr: He had originally applied for us.

S: Yes.

HMJr: And I understand he's under investigation in the Congress.

S: Oh yeah, yes.

HMJr: And there's no - well at least, you can read this report on him, it's terrible.

S: Yeah, I see.

HMJr: And I thought that you might like to see it.

S: Yeah, all right. He's a - if he's the man that I think, he is in a very very subordinate capacity in the accounting department, the one about which the trouble was raised in Congress?

HMJr: I can't remember his name, I

S: I see. It would be swell if I could see it.

- 2 -

HMJr: Well,.....

S: How do you want me to handle it?

HMJr: I'll arrange somehow to see to - to get it over to you. I think when you see what it has, I'll think you'll want to get rid of him.

S: I get you.

HMJr: He's an - I mean, there's no question about the man being a Communist.

S: I get you. Well, that's fine. I had turned it over to the FBI.

HMJr: What?

S: I had already turned it over to the FBI, if you are talking about the same man.

HMJr: Oh, you have?

S: Yes, last week, when the accusations were made.

HMJr: Well, you want this report?

S: Oh, I much rather have this report because it would enable us to act sooner.

HMJr: Right.

S: That would all to my advantage.

HMJr: Yeah, the report is finished.

S: Thank you, that will be swell.

HMJr: Okay.

- 3 -

S: I'd like to see you some time, Henry.

HMJr: I do too, I've - just as soon as I know whether I have to go to that funeral of Pat Harrison, I'd like to get in touch with you and spend an evening with you.

S: Fine. Helen will be down to - let's see - tomorrow night and that's the only night this week.

HMJr: Oh.

S: So that any other night, I'd like to, Henry, but I wish you'd call me about some other night and let's go out together.

HMJr: I'll do that.

S: Well, thank you.

HMJr: Thanks, Nathan.

The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Marine Barracks, 8th and Eye Streets, S. E., at 11:30. You will go on the air between 11:50 and 11:55, but the Department of Agriculture would like you to be there at 11:20, as a committee of 4-H boys and girls will be on hand to welcome you.

Draft of Secretary Morgenthau's Broadcast Talk to the
4-H Club Encampment, June 23, 1941

I am very glad to be here this morning to have this opportunity of meeting you young men and young women who represent the 4-H Clubs of America. If you'll let me boast a little, let me say that I'm almost a member of 4-H myself. As a farmer for many happy years, as the former publisher of a farm magazine and as a parent, I have come into rather close contact with 4-H Club work. I believe in it, like all Americans who know the things for which 4-H Club work stands. And because I believe in the values of Club work, I have encouraged all my three children to become members of a 4-H Club in our home community in Dutchess County, New York.

I should like to congratulate you young people who have had the good sense to become members of the 4-H Clubs. Your numbers grow so rapidly that it is difficult to keep track of you from year to year. Already I understand that there are a million and a half of you. Nobody rejoices more than I do in the knowledge that so many of our rural boys and girls are having a part in this, the finest activity of rural youth in all the world.

I think congratulations are in order because, to me, rural America typifies to the greatest degree the things in which we Americans take the greatest pride, the things we value most highly. A great part of our riches as a nation has always come from our farms. A still greater part has come from the wonderful

people, all of them pioneers in their own ways, who have tilled our soil and sown our crops and gathered the harvests from which America has lived and breathed. But the greatest riches of all has sprung from the freedom of activity, the freedom of thought, which comes from the rural way of living. Nobody has greater respect than the farmer for the beliefs of others, whether they pertain to politics, religion or seed corn. It has always seemed to me that the rural people get closer than any others to the fundamentals of the good life, closer to nature, closer to the Creator. That is part of the heritage of you boys and girls; it is the heritage of all Americans, but it is yours to the greatest possible degree.

But our American heritage is threatened today as it has not been for more than 150 years. No group has a greater stake in the outcome of this present world conflict than the American farmer. His right to till his own acres, his right to take part in the democratic determination of policies affecting his own welfare and his children's welfare, are directly involved in this struggle. If this so-called "new order" of the dictators should triumph, we should see the markets of the world closed to American farm products which for more than a century have brought health and well-being to the peoples of the earth.

The American people have said, in many different ways --
"We want to defend our democratic way of life; we are willing to do

whatever is necessary to accomplish its defense; we have a great deal that is worth defending; we want to defend it well." That is the sentiment of Americans young and old.

Hundreds of thousands of young men have entered the service of their country by joining the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard. Millions are volunteering their time, thought, and energy in different lines of civilian defense. In these times, there is something that everyone can do, in contributing to the national defense. Yes -- there is something that you can do.

Your national leaders of 4-H Club work have assured me that you young people will be glad to assume the task of distributing information on Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps, in your home communities. Here is a task that merits your best efforts. Consider for a moment the tremendous job of getting enough planes, tanks and munitions to defend this nation against the threat of the most powerful aggressor nation the world has ever seen. It all takes money. Your government wants to borrow that money from all the American people.

Soon after you return to your homes, your local club leader will receive a supply of pamphlets, called "Land of the Free," I hope you will read one of these pamphlets -- and see that everyone in your neighborhood receives one and reads it. Your work and

- 4 -

your dollars can make a great contribution to the defense of our nation. You can give real meaning to your own 4-H Club pledge -- head, heart, hand and health -- to your club, community, and country. By serving your country in this crisis in every possible way, you can help to insure that there will be a club, a community, and a great free America in the future.

Reading copy used by HM, Jr in addressing the
4-H Club members on June 23, 1941.

Draft of Secretary Morgenthau's Broadcast Talk
to the 4-H Club Encampment, June 23, 1941

I am very glad to be here this morning to have this opportunity of meeting you young men and young women who represent the 4-H Clubs of America. If you'll let me boast a little, let me say that I'm almost a member of 4-H myself. As a farmer for many happy years, as the former publisher of a farm magazine and as a parent, I have come into rather close contact with 4-H Club work. I believe in it, like all Americans who know the things for which 4-H Club work stands. And because I believe in the values of Club work, I have encouraged all my three children to become members of a 4-H Club in our home community in Dutchess County, New York.

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- 4 -

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- 6 -

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- 7 -

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Welcome!

The United States Department of Agriculture welcomes you to your Nation's Capital - the one great capital planned for the express purpose of becoming the center of the national life of a great people. Today, in the midst of the most far-reaching crisis in the history of mankind, its influence is being felt wherever free men live. While here in your National Capital, you will see how your Government functions at the world's greatest democracy. You will visit its beautiful shrines erected in memory of the outstanding men and women who devoted their lives to the building of our Nation - a Nation that has always been markedly strong in adversity. You will meet some of its officials, your representatives, who are coping with the challenges of a world torn asunder by greed and hatred. As you see the busy life of Government about you, as you gaze on every side through long, peaceful vistas at the majestic monuments of marble and bronze dedicated to those who paid the supreme sacrifice, you will feel that Washington is in truth the soul of America. For here, history is being recorded daily and here, to this center of our own national affairs, the eyes of all enslaved people are now turned, banking their faith on our ability to carry high the torch of freedom. In such memorable surroundings as these, may you gain a larger vision of your place in the world and may your own faith in yourself and in the future be so strengthened that you will go forward stalwartly, inspired by that vision of yourself at your best and imbued with that unflinching spirit of youth always alert to shoulder responsibility, to play the game, to meet the challenge.

M. L. Wilson

M. L. Wilson,
Director of Extension Work.

United States Department of Agriculture
EXTENSION SERVICE

DADDY JENKS' LETTER TO MARYLAND NATIONAL CAMP DELEGATES*

Monday Night,
June 3, 1941.

My dear National Camp Delegate:

Some strange second-sense seems to tell me this is one of the gravest, most serious nights in all the years of America.

Today Congress was asked to vote the President greater powers than were ever granted any President; greater than any people on earth ever voted any man.

Why? For what purpose?

Perhaps it was best said by President Roosevelt himself:

"Democracy is the one form of society which guarantees to every new generation of men the right to imagine and to attempt to bring to pass a better world. Under despotism the imagination of a better world and its achievement are alike forbidden. . .

"We of today, with God's help, can bequeath to Americans of tomorrow, a Nation in which the ways of liberty and justice will survive and be secure. Such a Nation must be devoted to the cause of peace. And it is for that cause that America arms itself.

"It is to that cause--the cause of peace--that we Americans today devote our national will and our national spirit and our national strength."

Tonight all America, all the world knows we are dedicated to the greatest task in all our history. We are placing in the hands of the Commander of our Army and our Navy the power and the control over every last thing we now possess to so arm America and so dispose of our Way of life that liberty and justice and the pursuit of happiness may not perish from the earth.

* Written to the Maryland 4-H Delegates to the Fifteenth National 4-H Club Camp, June 18-25, 1941, Washington, D. C. E. G. Jenkins, Maryland State Boys' Club Leader, is known as Daddy Jenks to 4-H Club members in all parts of the United States.

Each day now great and far-reaching events are occurring. In the few days that remain before you come to Washington, the last citadel of Freedom on earth, very great changes may come to our Nation - to our way of life - to our way of thinking.

You will have read the material sent you from Camp directors. You will have considered in your innermost mind how you feel toward this greatest of all adventures in world revolution. You will know in some way why you are an American, and you will wonder what you can or will do about it.

"Rural Youth's Responsibilities in the Present Crisis."

At the Camp great men and women will tell you most solemn and vital truths. With youth from nearly every State, you will discuss this question which tonight becomes the most momentous question rural youth ever faced.

The kind of world in which you will live all the rest of your lives, the kind of world in which all the youth of the earth will live, the kind of world in which future generations will live now depends on the choices you and all the youth of America immediately make in their hearts.

Our civilization rests on the responsibilities American youth choose and the spirit in which they meet the crisis.

I trust you are coming to the National 4-H Club Camp with some understanding of this situation and this challenge. I hope you will become aware of some unknown purpose or Providence which led to your selection as a delegate to the most important Camp in 4-H history. In the New Day that is most certainly coming to your "club, your community, your country" your leadership will be most gravely needed and most severely challenged.

Perhaps this experience in the Capital is to be your first serious step toward a life of leadership in a new world of "men of good will." Perhaps you are coming to learn that you are so much needed in this hate-torn world to help bring "liberty and justice for all" mankind, that nothing else in all your life will ever turn you aside from that "vision of Holy Grail."

May God give you wisdom and courage, and faith, a love sufficient for your task. And choosing and accepting your responsibilities, may you find the TRUTH that makes men free.

Faithfully yours,

/s/ Daddy Jenks.

Program
**FIFTEENTH NATIONAL
4-H CLUB CAMP**

**WASHINGTON, D.C.
JUNE 18-25, 1941**



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
EXTENSION SERVICE**

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Extension Service



SECRETARY WICKARD

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

Washington, D. C., June 18-25, 1941



DIRECTOR WILSON

DAILY PROGRAM

Hon. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture

M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work

Reuben Brigham, Assistant Director of Extension Work

Committee on Extension Organization and Policy,
Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

L. R. Simons - - - Director of Extension, New York, Chairman
H. C. Ramsower - - - Director of Extension, Ohio, Secretary
William Peterson - - Director of Extension, Utah
E. E. Scholl - - - Director of Extension, Oklahoma
D. W. Watkins - - - Director of Extension, South Carolina
H. J. C. Umberger - Director of Extension, Kansas
M. L. Wilson - - - Director of Extension Work
Marion Butters, New Jersey
Mrs. Azalea L. Sager, Oregon
Ellen LeNoir, Louisiana



MR. BRIGHAM

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MISS WARREN

1941 NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP COMMITTEE

Extension Service

U. S. Department of Agriculture



MR. TURNER

Reuben Brigham	Chairman and Camp Director
R. A. Turner	Associate Camp Director
Gertrude L. Warren	Associate Camp Director
R. A. Turner	Leaders' Conferences
C. E. Potter	Leaders' Conferences
Madge J. Reese	Leaders' Conferences
Gertrude L. Warren	Delegates' Conferences
Eugene Merritt	Delegates' Conferences
Gertrude L. Warren	Daily Assemblies
C. A. Sheffield	Daily Assemblies
J. C. Baker	Radio Programs
Ella Gardner, A. M. Bowder	Evening Programs and Recreation
C. E. Potter	In Charge of Tours
B. Joy, O. S. Fisher, Dr. C. D. Lowe	Tours
Ruth Lohmann Smith	Hospitality
Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm	Hospitality
Mrs. L. B. Fuller, K. Knuss, F. C. Jans	Exhibits
Mary Mooney	General Secretary
H. W. Porter	Financial Secretary
Althea E. Thacker	Press
Clara L. Bailey	Press
Mrs. Amy Coving	"4-H Record"
G. W. Ackerman	Extension Photographer
W. G. Lehmann	Construction and Planning
Cora L. Feldkamp	Camp Librarian
Jean Shippey	Camp Adviser
Ted Kirach	Camp Adviser



MISS MOONEY



MR. PORTER

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INFORMATION

1941 NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

1. The 1941 National 4-H Club Camp is located on the Mall, immediately south of the Washington Monument and on the shore of the Tidal Basin.
2. Register promptly at Administration Tent upon arrival at Camp.
3. The formal opening of the Camp will be held on the Camp grounds at 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 18.
4. Assemblies will be held in the Auditorium of the South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
5. Delegates' conferences will be held in the Auditorium of the South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
6. State club leaders' conferences will be held in Room 1039, South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
7. Meals for delegates and leaders are served from breakfast on Thursday, June 19, to and including supper on Wednesday, June 25. Present your meal ticket at each meal.
8. Wear your official delegate badge at all times.

The objectives of the National 4-H Club Camp are to help 4-H Club delegates and extension agents to learn of the work of the United States Department of Agriculture and the other Government departments, to gain a deeper understanding of those ideals that have shaped Washington as the Nation's Capital, and to confer together regarding the development of a strong rural leadership and a richer and fuller life for all those living in the country.

The National 4-H Club Camp also provides an excellent opportunity to portray to the public the accomplishments of the 4-H Club movement, to enable 4-H Club leaders to confer together regarding matters of importance in the further development of the 4-H Club program, and to help young people to widen their outlook on agriculture and life in general through the travel experiences gained in important centers of historic, economic, and social interest en route to and from the Camp and through the many happy contacts with young people and leaders of other States and areas.

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WEDNESDAY - JUNE 18

8 p. m.

National Camp

Formal Opening of 1941 National 4-H Club Camp

MISS GARDNER

Presiding, Reuben Brigham, Assistant Director of Extension Work,
Chairman, National 4-H Camp Committee.

Group singing. Led by Ella Gardner.

Greetings. Formally opening the 1941 National 4-H Club Camp,
Reuben Brigham.

1941 National 4-H campfire and introduction of State delegations.

Traditions of National Camp.

Plans for the Camp:

Announcements.

Introductions.

Get-acquainted hour.

10:00 Taps.



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Introductions.

Get-acquainted hour.

10:00 Taps.



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MR. POTTER



MISS REESE

THURSDAY - JUNE 19

Forenoon

- 6:00 Reveille.
- 6:45 Flag raising.
- 7:00-8:00 Breakfast. U. S. Department of Commerce.
- 8:30 A Man and a City. Washington Monument.
- 9:00-10:20 Delegates' conference. Auditorium.
- Panel discussion: Moral Issues in the Present Crisis. Leader, J. O. Howard.
- 9:00-10:20 State leaders' conference. Room 1039.
Presiding, R. A. Turner.
- Some Opportunities Immediately Ahead for State Club Leaders. Director M. L. Wilson.
- Possibilities for an Enlarged Extension Program for Rural Young Americans.
Director H. C. Ramsower.
- Appointment of committees.
- 10:30-11:20 Assembly. Auditorium.
Presiding, Reuben Brigham.
Music. Ella Gardner.
Address. Hon. Claude R. Wickard,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Music.
Tour talk.
- 11:30-12:45 Photographs of State groups at Camp.
G. W. Ackerman, Extension Photographer.

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MR. SOWDER



DR. LOWE

THURSDAY - JUNE 19

Afternoon

- 1:00-2:00 Luncheon. U. S. Department of Commerce.
- 2:30-4:00 State leaders' conference.
This time reserved for committee meetings.
- 2:30-9:00 Tour to National Agricultural Research Center,
Beltsville, Md.
Picnic supper served at the farm.
An evening at the Lodge.
- 10:00 Taps.



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FRIDAY - JUNE 30

Forenoon



MRS. SMITH

- 6:00 Reveille.
- 7:00-8:00 Breakfast. U. S. Department of Commerce.
- 8:30 Flag raising.
- 9:00-10:20 Delegates' conference. Auditorium.
Panel discussion: Rural Youth's Responsibilities
in the Home and on the Home Farm.
Leader, Amy Wessel.
- 9:00-10:20 State leaders' conference. Room 1039.
Presiding, B. W. Marston.
Dr. C. B. Smith.
Roy E. Dickerson, Federal Security Agency.
- 10:30-11:20 Assembly. Auditorium.
Presiding, Gertrude L. Warren.
Music.
Address.
Music.
Tour talk.
- 11:30-1:00 The Home of Our President. The White House.
- 12:30 Official Camp photograph.
South lawn of the White House.



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MR. LEHMAN

FRIDAY - JUNE 20

Afternoon



MR. ACKERMAN

1:00-2:00 Luncheon. U. S. Department of Commerce.
 2:30-5:30 Griffith Stadium.
 6:00-7:00 Dinner. U. S. Department of Labor.
 7:30-9:00 The Library of a Nation. Library of Congress.
 9:00-10:00 4-H motion pictures. Auditorium.
 10:00 Taps.



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SATURDAY - JUNE 21

Forenoon



MR. SHEFFIELD

MR. BAIN

- 6:00 Reveille.
- 7:00-8:00 Breakfast. U. S. Department of Commerce.
- 8:30 Flag raising.
- 9:00-10:20 Combined conference of delegates and leaders.
Auditorium.
Panel discussion: Rural Youth's Responsibilities
As Citizens. Leader, K. W. Ingvalson.
- 10:30-11:30 Assembly.
Presiding, C. A. Sheffield.
Music.
Address.
Music.
Tour talk.
4-H radio program. Broadcast from Auditorium.
- 11:30-12:00 Free period. National Camp.
(Write to the folks at home.)



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SATURDAY - JUNE 21

Afternoon

MR. JOY

12:00-1:00 Luncheon. U. S. Department of Commerce.
1:00-4:30 The Heritage of Literature. Folger Shakespeare
Library.
4:30-5:30 Pan-American garden party. National Camp.
6:00-7:00 Dinner. U. S. Department of Labor.
8:00-10:00 Midway Carnival. National Camp.
10:00 Taps.



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SUNDAY - JUNE 23

Forenoon

- 7:30 Reveille.
- 8:00-9:00 Breakfast. U. S. Department of Labor.
- 9:45 Flag raising.
- 10:00-12:00 Church service. Groups will be organized to attend services as desired.



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SUNDAY - JUNE 23

Afternoon

- 12:30-1:30 Luncheon. U. S. Department of Labor.
2:15-5:30 A Nation's Tribute. Arlington National Cemetery.
6:00-7:00 Dinner. U. S. Department of Labor.
7:30-8:30 Vesper service. National Camp.
8:30-9:30 Concert. West Virginia 4-H Band.
10:00 Taps.



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MONDAY - JUNE 23

Forenoon



CAPT. SASTHMANN

- 6:00 Reveille.
- 7:00-8:00 Breakfast. U. S. Department of Commerce.
- 8:30 Flag raising.
- 9:00-10:20 Delegates' conference. Auditorium.
Panel discussion: Rural Youth's Responsibilities
in the Local Community.
Leader, Mrs. Harriet F. Johnson.
- 9:00-10:20 State leaders' conference. Room 1039.
Presiding, M. H. Coe.
Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work of the Extension
Committee on Organization and Policy.
- 10:30-11:00 Assembly. Auditorium.
Presiding, C. E. Potter.
Music.
Address.
- 11:30-12:15 National 4-H Club Camp Radio Program.
Broadcast from U. S. Marine Barracks.



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MR. FISHER

MONDAY - JUNE 23

Afternoon



MRS. MALCOLM

- 1:00-2:00 Luncheon. U. S. Department of Commerce.
- 2:30-4:00 State leaders' conference.
This time reserved for committee meetings.
- 2:05-4:30 Fostering Art in America. National Gallery of Art.
- 6:00-7:00 Dinner. U. S. Department of Labor.
- 7:30-10:00 District of Columbia Youth Entertains.
Miss Sibyl Baker, Superintendent of Municipal
Recreation, In Charge.
- 10:00 Taps.



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MR. JANS

TUESDAY - JUNE 24

Forenoon



MR. KEANE

- 6:00 Reveille.
- 7:00-8:00 Breakfast. U. S. Department of Commerce.
- 8:30 Flag raising.
- 9:00-10:20 Combined conference of delegates and leaders.
Auditorium.
Panel discussion: Rural Youth's Responsibilities
in Helping To Develop a Good-Neighbor Policy.
Leader, H. M. Jones.
- 10:30-11:20 Assembly.
Presiding, Madge J. Reese.
Music.
Address.
Music.
Tour talk.
- 11:30-12:30 4-H Citizenship Ceremonial. Lincoln Memorial.



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MR. KIRSCH



MISS SHIFFET

TUESDAY - JUNE 24

Afternoon

- 1:00-2:00 Luncheon. U. S. Department of Commerce.
- 2:00-4:00 Building a Cathedral. Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Mount St. Albans.
- 2:30-4:00 State leaders' conference. Room 1039.
Presiding, C. E. Potter.
Presentation of committee reports.
- 6:00-7:00 Dinner. U. S. Department of Labor.
- 8:00-11:00 National 4-H Camp party. Held in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
- 11:30 Taps.



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WEDNESDAY - JUNE 25

Forenoon



MR. MERRITT

6:00 Reveille.

7:00-8:00 Breakfast. U. S. Department of Commerce.

8:30 Flag raising.

9:00-10:20 Delegates' conference. Auditorium.
 Panel discussion: Rural Youth's Responsibilities
 During the Post-Emergency Period.
 Leader, Eugene Merritt.

9:00-10:20 State leaders' conference. Room 1039.
 Presiding, M. H. Cos.

10:30-11:20 Assembly. Auditorium.
 Presiding, R. A. Turner.
 Music.
 Address. Grover B. Hill,
 Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.
 Presentation of recognitions.
 Music.
 Tour talk.

11:30-12:30 Free period. National Camp.

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WEDNESDAY - JUNE 25

Afternoon

- 12:45-1:30 Luncheon. U. S. Department of Commerce.
- 1:45-5:30 A National Shrine. Mount Vernon.
- 5:45-6:45 Dinner. U. S. Department of Labor.
- 8:30-10:00 Campfire Night. National Camp.
Songs, games.
Candle-lighting ceremony.
Formal closing of 1941 National 4-H Camp.
- 10:30 Taps.



DELEGATES' CONFERENCE



FIFTEENTH NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

WASHINGTON, D.C. - JUNE 18-25, 1941

THEME:
RURAL YOUTH'S
RESPONSIBILITIES

EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREWORD

We are looking forward to a most profitable rural young people's conference during the National 4-H Club Camp, as 4-H delegates from all parts of the country meet to discuss the theme, "Rural Youth's Responsibilities in the Present Crisis." It may be that at no previous time have the responsibilities which rural youth will be called upon to assume, been greater than now. Certainly it is important for rural young people to analyze together the situations facing them during the present crisis and to make plans that will take into consideration possible opportunities open to them, particularly those which will enable them to serve their country best. They need to consider their own aptitudes in connection with these opportunities, the adjustments that may become necessary in their own way of life, and the careful preparation that must be made for the post-emergency period, which undoubtedly will be characterized by declining industrial activity and farm price trend.

It is fortunate that the discussions for this year's conferences are to center on these important questions, especially from the standpoint of the responsibilities that the rural youth of this Nation will have to assume if democracy as conceived by our noblest and most farsighted statesmen is to be preserved. Every effort is being made to bring to the conference able men and women to aid the 4-H delegates in attendance to clarify their thinking as they discuss their own responsibilities in the present crisis. We trust that the delegates will return to their home communities inspired to serve their Nation wholeheartedly in keeping with a carefully developed plan for their own lives during both the present crisis and the post-emergency period.

M. L. Wilson

M. L. Wilson,
Director of Extension Work.

THE THEME

RURAL YOUTH'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN
THE PRESENT CRISIS

"Democracy is the one form of society which guarantees to every new generation of men the right to imagine and to attempt to bring to pass a better world. Under despotism the imagination of a better world and its achievement are alike forbidden . . .

"We of today, with God's help, can bequeath to Americans of tomorrow, a Nation in which the ways of liberty and justice will survive and be secure. Such a Nation must be devoted to the cause of peace. And it is for that cause that America arms itself.

"It is to that cause -- the cause of peace -- that we Americans today devote our national will and our national spirit and our national strength."

— Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A separate conference each day is being arranged for you delegates in order that you may discuss together those phases of your own problems that are of most concern to you. The general theme proposed for the conferences this year is "Rural Youth's Responsibilities in the Present Crisis." In keeping with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for the 1941 Delegates' Conferences, the effort is being made to conduct the conferences in such a way that you will gain as much benefit as possible from them and will be helped to assume or to share increased responsibilities, particularly in connection with the present crisis. We trust that these conferences may enable you to gain also a clearer conception of what you can do now to take advantage of your opportunities in serving the best interests of your own community and Nation. It is believed that through your discussions at these conferences, you will gain also a clearer conception of what preparation will be required of you young people in solving your most pressing problems and in assuming your responsibilities as trustworthy citizens in promoting the democratic way of life.

According to our economists and sociologists today, society will make far different demands upon you farm young people as future leaders from those it has made upon your parents and the Nation's leaders of the past. Therefore, we believe that it may be very important for each of you to determine what your abilities are and how you can make the most out of them in being of service in relation to your home, your community, and your Nation, not only in the present world crisis but also in the post-emergency period.

In order that you may gain the maximum benefits from the delegates' conferences, it is suggested:

1. That you study carefully the entire program together with the material sent you in connection with the theme, "Rural Youth's Responsibilities in the Present Crisis."
2. That you prepare a scrapbook of materials relating to the theme that will prove beneficial not only during the discussions at National Camp but in connection with future discussions in which you may participate.
3. That you study especially the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States and its significance to you as a citizen in this country.
4. That you devise a Bill of Duties that will summarize the major responsibilities of every citizen in helping to maintain the democratic way of life throughout our country.
5. That you discuss the questions and material sent you with your fellow club members, your parents, and with the other members of your State delegation at home, at club meetings, while en route to Camp, and after your arrival here.
6. That you be ready to take part not only as a member of a discussion group but also as a leader of such a group if called upon. The discussion method will be used throughout the delegates' conferences.
7. That you be ready also to preside if called on at any one of the more formal meetings held. Never has there been a greater need for ability to participate in various types of meetings than at the present time. An articulate leadership is essential to rural progress.

In preparing yourself for participation in the discussions during National Camp, you may find it desirable to consider your problems and opportunities as well as your responsibilities, particularly during the present crisis. Such consideration will involve choices that you will be called upon to make in relation to further education, training in special skills, military training, work on the home farm, or perhaps work in a defense industry. Such consideration will involve also certain adjustments that will have to be made in order for you to attain maximum success and to be an asset to the work which you may finally choose to do not only during the present crisis but also during the post-emergency period.

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It is hoped that you will study carefully the circular, "Contributions of the 4-H Clubs to National Defense." In this circular, you will find many suggestions as to ways in which you can be of service in your home, on your home farm, and in your community. The rights and duties of citizenship should also be considered carefully. The outline entitled "Practice in and appreciation of democratic procedures basic to a democratic way of life" should aid you in clarifying your ideas regarding this phase of your discussions. The outline entitled "Development of an understanding of the social and economic forces at work, particularly in the Western Hemisphere, and steps to take" should aid you in clarifying your ideas regarding "Rural youth's responsibilities in helping to develop a 'Good Neighbor Policy' in the Western Hemisphere." It may be especially helpful to study the contributions that have been made by the other republics of the Western Hemisphere to the well-being of our Nation and also the contributions that our Nation can make to the well-being of the other countries of this Hemisphere.

On the last day of the delegates' conferences, the discussion will center on "Rural Youth's Responsibilities During the Post-Emergency Period." Regarding this period, Dr. M. M. Chambers of the American Youth Commission states:

"It is difficult to forecast what the post-emergency situation may be, because it is impossible to predict how soon the current emergency may end. At all events, however, it is believed that the period of sharply increased industrial activity will eventually be followed by a reaction, marked at least for a time by considerably reduced activity. It is also possible that at about the same time large numbers of young men will be discharged from military service. If it transpires that the present emergency is not greatly accentuated, the time will soon arrive when communities will be faced with the problem of the reabsorption of young men returning home after a year of compulsory military service.

"Thus the post-emergency period may be viewed as presenting anything from the gradual readjustment of moderate numbers of ex-service men to the reabsorption of a huge army of discharged soldiers coincident with a great slump in industrial activity. The latter prospect is so serious as to be almost terrifying.

"At first it might be thought that little can be done in the guidance of rural youth, looking toward such an eventuality. But this would be a great error. No matter how difficult the prospect may appear, it will certainly have to be coped with in some manner by young people who are growing up today. There is ground for faith that it can be managed by an intelligent people devoted to the solution of their problems by cooperative and peaceful means."

In preparation for this period, rural youth should seek as wise guidance as possible. A study of periods following past wars may prove profitable. The training that youth gains now, will largely determine his or her fitness to cope with problems later on. In this connection, rural youth should learn now how to go about solving any real problems that may be facing them. Such experiences may prove very valuable in coping with the problems of a later and even more difficult period. Rural young people should be particularly interested in making themselves now as fit as possible, from the standpoint of health, education, employment, and recreation. The best insurance which you can devise for the post-emergency period is doing the best possible job that can be done now, in keeping out of debt and saving as much as possible for the years ahead, in participating in wholesome community activities and in keeping abreast of the best thinking of the leaders of this Nation, ever alert to the opportunities for advancement that may be offered to rural young people.

Our Greatest Opportunity

"This is the most momentous period in the history of the United States and the world. It is a time to try the souls of men and it is a time to inspire them, too. If the gravest challenge in the life of our Nation is before us, there is also the greatest opportunity. It is the opportunity to save democracy. It is an opportunity to show that there is something stronger in this world than brute force. It is an opportunity to be worthy of the men who made us free. It is an opportunity to help in creating an orderly, peaceful, and prosperous world. I believe that we will meet our challenge and measure up to our opportunities."

-- Claude R. Wickard.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DISCUSSION
IN A DEMOCRACY

As has been pointed out, the most important feature of your conferences will be the opportunity given you each day to discuss together those phases of the general theme of most concern to you. In this connection, it may be of interest to read what others have said of the significance of discussion in a democracy.

"The first line of the 4-H Club pledge is 'I pledge my head to clearer thinking.' One of the surest ways to success is to train the head to clearer thinking. One of the best methods to train the mind to clearer thinking is through discussion. To have a clear knowledge of any subject it is necessary to learn all the facts, to form a conclusion, to state it clearly, and to defend it in discussion with an open mind until such time as additional facts make for a sounder conclusion.

"Free discussion has always been a part of the spirit of the American people since colonial days. It was written into our Constitution in the first article of the Bill of Rights. Our New England ancestors were trained in discussion as they sat around the stove in the village store and discussed the problems that confronted them. These rural people became very expert in their informal discussions. Our New England lyceums were also places where people were trained in discussion. It is a fundamental part of the New England town meeting today which is the truest form of democracy ever worked out in this country. Real discussion is the basis of democracy. It implies persuasion, not force, and calls for the right of all to express their opinions on all matters. It excludes all reference to personalities. It was Voltaire who used words to this effect to a man with whom he was discussing the matter, 'I do not agree with a word you say, but I would defend with my life your right to say it.'

"A democracy almost always finds a majority in favor of a measure and a minority against it. We should keep in mind that the majority is obligated to keep the wishes of the minority in mind and to respect their feelings. The minority is privileged to try to win the majority to their way of thinking.

"All of us believe in America: we believe in its future, and we realize that each of us, particularly through our discussions with others, has a part in the shaping of that future."

— G. L. Farley.

"A democratic society is the kind of society in which policy slowly and uncertainly and hesitatingly emerges out of thousands of conferences and millions of conversations, out of pressure groups, out of the opinion of the press, and out of all the paraphernalia that a free country employs to make vocal the opinion of its citizens. A country in which that kind of discussion goes on is in direct contrast to the kind of society in which policy is superimposed from above.

"The unique contribution of democracy to the world has been the representative system of government, a system of government through which the varied and diverse interests, opinions, likes, dislikes, preferences, and prejudices of the citizens can become articulate in the body politic.

"In a democracy there is a due process of policy making no less than a due process of law. Due process of policy making occurs in those communities where a perennial argument about national policy is carried on among responsible citizens representing a cross section of the community's life, an argument begun with facts and reliable opinion about them, and carried forward until generally acceptable conclusions have been received. These citizens are the men and women who make the opinion of their various communities. They are a voluntary group, not an organ of government, and not so large a number as the electorate; responsible persons concerned about the public welfare, and thinking in terms of the interest of the community and of the part of the community which they represent as labor leaders, farm leaders, factory managers, professional men."

— M. L. Wilson.

"The vision of a new world order actually means the establishment of new objectives in living together. Individual security, social justice, and world-wide community cooperation are offered as substitutes for privation, want, group selfishness, and warfare.

"The attainment of a new world order will not come through the mere decision that one set of values is preferable to another. While no living man knows how it will be accomplished, it is plain that its achievement depends upon our ability to go about its creation deliberately.

"To be effective, the methods we use in approaching our problems of world living must meet four conditions: (1) They must be consistent with the democratic way of living, (2) they must be based upon fundamental faith in the ability of the individual to do his own thinking, (3) they must assume that few problems are so simple as to be expressed in terms of one 'side' or the other, (4) they must imply that nothing short of complete understanding will suffice a thinking people.

"Effective discussion by people in groups of their fellow citizens constitutes one means of achieving these conditions. Once the process of sharing opinions and experiences is started, learning begins to take place. In discussion, a group of people rapidly pass through the steps of experience-sharing, problem analysis, seeking of new information, proposing tentative solutions, moving on to new problems. The individual's problem becomes the group problem, and his voice is not only allowed but is demanded in the councils of his peers.

"The discussion group represents not only an effective learning device but also a concrete example of democracy in action. It practices democracy in various ways:

"It gives importance to planning as a democratic instrument. When men think, they begin to plan, to propose solutions, to test new ideas. In essence, democracy is planning; men and women do not prefer chaos or anarchy. As our forefathers planned a political state, so their descendants may plan their economy, their society, and their world. Above all, through discussion, planning becomes the right of people themselves--they depend upon no one person to plan for them."

-- A. Drummond Jones.

The Democratic Theory

"The democratic theory of government and of life in a democracy opposes one-man rule, and holds to the belief that the individual controls his government through active participation in the processes of political democratic government, but bows to the will of the majority, freely expressed. The motivating force of the theory of a democratic way of life is still a belief that as individuals we live cooperatively, and, to the best of our ability, serve the community in which we live, and that our own success, to be real, must contribute to the success of others."

-- Eleanor Roosevelt,
The Moral Basis of Democracy.

RELATION OF DELEGATES' CONFERENCES TO
THE GENERAL PROGRAM

That you may have a general understanding of the program arranged for you during the week and the relative amount of time assigned for your own discussions as delegates to the 1941 National 4-H Club Camp, a typical day's schedule follows:

Forenoon.

6:00	REVEILLE
6:45	FLAG RAISING
7:15 - 8:15	BREAKFAST
9:00 - 10:20	DELEGATES' CONFERENCE
	STATE LEADERS' CONFERENCE
10:30 - 11:20	ASSEMBLY
11:30 - 1:00	TOUR

Afternoon.

1:00 - 2:00	LUNCHEON
2:30 - 4:30	STATE LEADERS' CONFERENCE
	TOUR
6:00 - 7:00	DINNER
8:00 - 10:00	EVENING PROGRAM

"It is not by finding new and easy ways, it is the competency of the people born and reared in the practices of individual liberty to maintain their liberty with order and with justice and to grow ever in the practice of that great work of developing self-government."

-- Elihu Root.

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DELEGATES' CONFERENCE PROGRAM

June 19

Thursday

9:00 - 10:20 a.m.

"Do what you feel to be right,
 Say what you think to be true
 And leave with faith and patience
 The consequences to God."

-- Robertson.

4-H Delegate, Presiding

- 9:00 - 9:05 MUSIC
 B. W. Marston
- 9:05 - 9:15 SIGNIFICANCE OF DISCUSSIONS IN A DEMOCRACY
 George L. Farley
- 9:15 - 10:15 MORAL ISSUES IN THE PRESENT CRISIS
 PANEL DISCUSSION
 Leader - J. O. Howard
- 10:15 - 10:20 MUSIC

"Today, democracy is threatened by a new kind of revolution. For thousands of years, strong and successful revolutions have had as a purpose the enlargement of the life of every individual. The totalitarian revolution is toward submergence of the individual. We now have to ask what a totalitarian victory may mean to us as individuals. The totalitarian powers expressly reject the cardinal principles which are inherent in democracy, and which are inseparable from the historic creed of the United States. They deny what we affirm. They affirm what we deny."

-- Democracy in the Present Crisis.
 Extension Service Circular 351.

DELEGATES' CONFERENCE PROGRAM

June 20

Friday

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.

"God grant that we may now have the wisdom to write Democracy's New Testament in a Bill of Duties, a Testament which in no way will deny the Old Testament with its Declaration of Independence, its Constitution, its Bill of Rights, and its Gettysburg speech. The New Testament will fulfill, not deny, the Old. But to fulfill, there must be a sense of interdependence as well as independence - a sense of duties as well as rights - a feeling of responsibility commensurate with our power."

-- Henry A. Wallace.

4-H Delegate, Presiding

9:00 - 9:10 MUSIC

G. L. Herrington

9:10 - 10:15 PANEL DISCUSSION - Rural Youth's Responsibilities
in the Home and on the Home
Farm in the Present Crisis

Leader: Amy Wessel

Members of Panel: 4-H Delegates from Minnesota.

10:15 - 10:20 MUSIC

"Each generation has had its problems, most of which have been settled by peaceful discussion. Today, you delegates representing these United States are assembled in your Nation's Capital and will discuss what lies ahead. You must realize that you enjoy many privileges in this land of ours, such as a home where sanctity is protected by law, free system of public schools, a right to worship God after the dictates of your own conscience, to make of yourself what you will, and as you grow older to vote, to choose your own mate, and establish a home. Do not forget that these privileges carry grave responsibilities."

-- G. L. Farley.

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DELEGATES' CONFERENCE PROGRAM

June 21

Saturday

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.

4-H Citizenship Oath

We, individually and collectively, pledge our efforts from day to day, to fight for the ideals of this Nation. We will never allow tyranny and injustice to become enthroned in this, our country, through indifference to our duties as citizens. We will strive for intellectual honesty and exercise it through our power of franchise. We will obey the laws of our land and endeavor increasingly to quicken the sense of public duty among our fellow men. We will strive for individual improvement and for social betterment. We will devote our talents to the enrichment of our homes and our communities in relation to their material, social, and spiritual needs. We will endeavor to transmit this Nation to posterity not merely as we found it, but freer, happier, and more beautiful than it was when transmitted to us.

4-H Delegate, Presiding

9:00 - 9:10

MUSIC

Geraldine Fenn

9:10 - 10:15

PANEL DISCUSSION - Rural Youth's Responsibilities as
Citizens in the Present Crisis

Leader: Kenneth Ingwalson

Members of Panel: 4-H Delegates from New Jersey.

10:15 - 10:30

MUSIC

"Our Flag is the composite result of millions of human lives. Under our flag, government of the people, and by the people, constantly grows. Every man who has bravely struggled for civilization has given something to it. The builders of the pyramids gave us our alphabet. The Greeks, under Leonidas at Thermopylae, held the Persians, and saved European civilization. The English barons, who forced the Magna Charta from King John, gave us trial by jury. ALL these gave something to the flag. It is a growing thing. It stands for humanity; an equal opportunity for all. It is composed of the hopes and ideals and aspirations of all its citizens. The miners digging minerals from the bowels of the earth, add to the flag; the workers in the factory, the clerk in the bank; the mother struggling to raise her children; and the 4-H Club boys and girls working with their heads, hearts, hands, and health, all add to the Flag. Yes, our Flag is composed of the LIVES of all of us and our ancestors; all those who have helped to make our Nation a land of freedom and justice for all.

— Glenn Hall.

DELEGATES' CONFERENCE PROGRAM

June 23

Monday

9:00 - 10:20 a.m.

"Like the star
That shines afar
Without haste
And without rest,
Let each man wheel
with steady sway
'Round the task that
rules the day;
And do his best."
-- Goethe.

4-H Delegate, Presiding

9:00 - 9:10 MUSIC

L. R. Harrill

9:10 - 10:15 PANEL DISCUSSION - Rural Youth's Responsibilities in the Local Community in the Present Crisis

Leader: Harriet Johnson

Members of Panel: 4-H Delegates from South Carolina.

10:15 - 10:20 MUSIC

"It is a condition of sound democracy that each individual farmer develop a new individual responsibility for himself and for his community that will parallel the new responsibility placed upon the Federal Government. Active participation by its members is essential to the health of the local community; it is no less vital to the health of private groups in which farmers participate on the basis of their occupation."

-- M. L. Wilson.

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DELEGATES' CONFERENCE PROGRAM

June 24: 01 - 00:00

Tuesday

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.

"The real inner strength of a people is its unity of purpose, its devotion to certain basic principles of justice, truth, and democracy which are beyond dispute."

-- Henry A. Wallace.

4-H Delegate, Presiding *

9:00 - 9:10

MUSIC

V. V. Varney

9:10 - 10:15

PANEL DISCUSSION - Rural Youth's Responsibilities in Helping To Develop a "Good Neighbor Policy" in the Western Hemisphere

Leader: H. M. Jones

Members of Panel: 4-H Delegates from South Dakota

10:15 - 10:20

MUSIC

"A great opportunity is open to the youth of our Nation to do its full part in developing the 'good neighbor spirit,' making for a united Western Hemisphere at peace with all the world."

-- Henry A. Wallace.

* Meeting of State Club Leaders and 4-H Delegates.

DELEGATES' CONFERENCE PROGRAM

June 25 01 - 00:0

Wednesday

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.

"The real inner strength
"Whatever is accomplished in rural America
during the next thirty years will depend in a
large measure upon the present rural youth."
Rufus Bucher King.

4-H Delegate, Presiding

9:00 - 9:10

MUSIC

Ella Gardner

9:10 - 9:20

SUMMARY REPORT

4-H Delegate

9:20 - 10:00

GENERAL DISCUSSION - Rural Youth's Responsibilities

During the Post-Emergency Period

Leader: Eugene Merritt

10:00 - 10:15

AS WE GO HOME!

Reuben Brigham

10:15 - 10:20

MUSIC

"Agriculture in the future is filled with
unlimited opportunities. The solving of its
difficulties offers adventure and reward to the
unwavering spirit. Its realm of activity holds
as much promise for future achievement as did
the pioneer farming of old. Its success will
depend upon an open mind, tuned to cope with
the changes in conditions."

J. M. Williams

THESE THOUGHTS

The Nature of Democracy

One of the simplest and best ways to discover the meaning of democracy is through what great men have said about it.

The English barons who secured the Magna Charta were aristocrats, but they prized one element in democracy when they demanded government according to law in place of arbitrary action by the King. The authors of the Declaration of Independence defined democracy as a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed. To the framers of the Constitution of the United States it meant to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their descendants. The objective of the leaders of the French Revolution was liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Jefferson said in his first inaugural that democracy bestowed equal rights for all and special privileges for none. Lincoln at Gettysburg described democracy as conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Pasteur held it to be that form of government which leaves each man free to contribute his best to the general welfare, and Mussini defined it as the government of all through all under the leadership of the wisest and best.

John A. Vieg.

The Challenge to Democracy

The democratic way of life is being challenged today all over the world. Its superiority is widely denied, and its security is seriously imperiled. The American people consequently are interested in understanding the dangers that confront them and in guarding against them. Democracy needs strengthening both internally and externally, and farm people can and must and will help do the job, both because of their numbers and because they know perhaps better than any other group the meaning of the democratic way of life.

John A. Vieg.

"Whatever the immediate future holds, one thing is paramount to all others in its importance if a decent world order is to be created. That one thing is freedom--freedom to think, to speak, to hear, to print, to read, to teach, to learn, to experiment, to act."

-- Fern Long.

"The most inspiring single object in all this world is that of the Statue of Liberty at the entrance of New York Harbor. It is more than a statue. It is a spiritual symbol of freedom and hope--the heritage of America, and of all peoples everywhere. To America, as the embodiment of this symbol and as their spiritual refuge, have come the oppressed of all lands throughout the world, for over a century. Now this symbol is being challenged. All that for which men and women have lived, prayed, and sacrificed, that the spirit of liberty and freedom might not die--that its light might not fail--is now being confronted by a plan of control alien in every detail to that for which this American Nation was first conceived, defended, and preserved to this present time."

-- George Matthew Adams.

The Test of Civilization

"The heritage left us includes our own freedom of worship, speech, and assemblage and other civil liberties that we have taken for granted. We have taken them for granted so long that it is hard for some of us to realize that their continuance is involved in the tremendous struggle now going on between democracy and dictatorship. But they are involved, deeply involved, and courage, determination, and discipline to protect these freedoms are needed just as badly today as ever they were in our history."

-- Claude R. Wickard.

"What is the test of civilization? Old World orders are changing. Our own defense plans are rapidly taking shape. How can the measure of a country and its people be gaged? Ralph Waldo Emerson once said: 'The true test of civilization is, not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops - no, but the kind of man the country turns out.' If the test of civilization is in its men and women one point on which a defense program must focus is youth, men and women in the making. There are in this country almost 10 million rural young people between the ages of 18 and 25 years. They are potential citizens of the kind who can make or break our civilization.

"Nearly one million and a half of these rural young people are in 4-H Clubs. Regularly they pledge, 'My head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living for my club, my community, and my country.' Can the requirements for an effective home-defense program be stated any clearer and better than that? Here is the framework for rallying rural youth to the standard of service for their country. This framework is supplied with 150,000 leaders - farm men and women

known in their own communities for their skill in agriculture, home-making, and community welfare. Here is a nucleus for a far more intensive educational effort in support of a national defense program than has yet been made."

— Reuben Brigham, Jr.

The Supreme Responsibility

"In the history of humanity, in times of great crises, it has been the spiritual element that has carried the people through. In this country, our democratic way of life gives expression to that spirit more than that of any other nation. For this Nation was founded upon the Christian idea, and today the Democracy for which we stand, for which we are willing, if need be, to lay down our lives, is the embodiment of that Christian idea. Young people everywhere should understand and appreciate, particularly through their own democratic procedures in relation to their home, club, and community activities, that this democratic way of life is a heritage to be defended. By doing so, they themselves will increase in spiritual stature; and, in turn, the United States of America will attain new heights as a country of peace and good will, with opportunity for all — ever vigilant in maintaining a force effective enough to defend its way of life at all costs. The challenge is plain."

— M. L. Wilson.

"Once China built a wall. She lived behind it. She laughed at her enemies. She felt secure. Soon an invader came from the north. Three times China found the enemy inside her gates. They did not storm the wall. They did not go around it. They simply bribed the gate-keepers.

"Yesterday France built a wall. The Maginot Line. Steel and stone. She felt secure behind it. She put her faith in it. Yet France fell. Why? Something was missing. There was a gap through which an invader came. That gap was not only in the wall. It was in the spirit of the people.

"Today America builds a wall. A ring of steel. Ships and planes and guns. But is this enough? Does America have what China lacked? What France lacked? Does she have total defense? She builds her wall. Does she build character? Spirit? The will to sacrifice? Does she build men? Men who pull together? Before our eyes the world changes. Nations collapse. We in America ask: 'What can I do?' What can 30 million Americans do? **PLENTY!**"

From "You Can Defend America"

Moral Rearmament,
Judd & Detweiler, Inc., Publishers,
Washington, D. C.

The Farmer's Responsibility

"I am taking the position that, broadly conceived, the most vital operating functions of agriculture in the defense program are, first, the guarantee of an adequate supply of food for the needs of this Nation and supplemental needs of those nations whose defense is essential to the defense of this country; and second, the provision of sufficient agricultural raw materials for expanded defense production. In the accomplishment of these major purposes, it will be necessary to assure that the agricultural balance is not destroyed and that the consequent ability of the agricultural population to fulfill its contribution to the defense effort is not impaired."

-- Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Responsibilities of All Americans

"Americans are beginning to see a vision -- a vision of this country as a leader in a better, more peaceful and prosperous world. They are beginning to realize that determination and willingness to sacrifice can make that vision come true. Whether it does come true, is the joint responsibility of all farmers and all Americans."

-- Claude R. Wickard.

"When you come to vote, I wonder if you will ever think that you must elect someone who will not only understand your problems, but someone who will be able to tell you about the problems of the rest of the country, and their relation to your problems? You have to elect someone who is willing to grow . . . We must have open minds to be able to grow. Above everything else, make sure that the people you elect are intellectually honest. There is a big difference between the person who won't cheat you in a money transaction, and the person who will make an effort to see every side of the question and honestly make up his mind about it. That is intellectual honesty. It's harder sometimes than the other kind of honesty."

-- Eleanor Roosevelt.

"As a people we have come reluctantly to sense the momentous consequences which hinge upon the outcome of the Battle for Britain-- consequences which directly and vitally affect us, our children, and our children's children. We have resolved not to come too late with too little in giving assistance to the democracies. In order to provide for the common defense of democracy we are marshaling our manpower, our machines, and our natural resources in a stupendous program of all-out preparedness."

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"Every individual and institution in our Nation must play a proper part if we are effectively to provide for the common defense of democracy and freedom in today's world--educators no less than soldiers and workmen; schools and colleges no less than industry and commerce. All forces must cooperate with government under democratic leadership in this urgent national and international effort."

-- John W. Studebaker.

Some Thoughts of Special Significance to Rural Youth

"Competition for place and success in the world is keener than ever before. But there are opportunities, untilled fields, also, which have never existed before. All the more reason that you begin now to think of where you are going and to begin chartering a path. This does not mean that you will decide today or tomorrow, once for all. But begin in spite of the present crisis. Study the various fields of work here and away. Measure the cost and the satisfactions this or that occupation may bring. Make some plans for training yourself, for obtaining a true education. Find out what the requirements and costs may be and begin, with those who should help you, to plan to get there. Build up your resources. Keep on with your schooling. Plan and measure, inform yourselves, and plan, plan, plan. Go where you can make money if you wish, but know that there are other satisfactions than making money. There are many, many jobs neither you nor I would have because they do not bring the associations, the friends, the pleasures, the bigger things in life which we want. Above all do not go or at least do not stay in something you do not like. Do not become the proverbial round peg in a square hole. Unless you like your occupation your chances for success are much less. A farm-management study in Minnesota shows that those farmers who disliked dairy cows made \$16 less per cow than those who expressed no prejudice toward cows. The farmer who liked poultry made 73 cents more per hen per year than the farmer who did not like poultry. Farmers who disliked hogs obtained a return over feed of only 68 cents per hundred pounds as compared with \$1.89 per hundred for those who reported no dislike for hogs. One of the commonest tragedies of life is to be hooked to a job you do not like. So learn your likes and desires and your abilities early."

--H. W. Hochbaum.

"The question for each man to settle is not what he would do if he had means, time, influence, and educational advantages, but what he will do with the things he has."

-- Hamilton Wright Mabie.

"The reason most people do not recognize an opportunity when they meet it is because it usually goes around wearing overalls and looking like hard work."

-- Henry Dodd.

"Education, after all, is simply the fitting of the eye to see; of the hand to work; of the mind to perceive the truth; of the tongue or pen to express it; and it is by the practice of all these that we educate ourselves and become strong, clear-headed men."

-- Henry C. Wallace.

"Farming is both a business and a way of life. Emphasis upon its business aspects is necessary and desirable, but must by no means be exclusive. Most important of all is it that rural young people who will stay on the farm shall develop an enriched appreciation of the peculiar values of rural life at its best, as well as an understanding of the complexities of the industrial and political system of the Nation as a whole. Education should supply a background from which the rural population may continue to love their life on the land, and at the same time develop their tolerance and cooperativeness with respect to the problems and conflicts of labor and industrial management which must be pushed toward solutions in their day.

"Therefore general education in rural communities should embrace training in finding the facts of contemporary life assiduously and continuously, and forming opinions and policies regarding those facts by means of democratic deliberation and compromise between conflicting interests. These are the characteristics of the democratic way which distinguish it from absolutism. American youth appreciate them, and there is ample evidence that they consider them worth defending at all costs.

"For youth who will migrate away from the farm, the same core of general education is essential as for those who will remain. With respect to vocational education their needs are different, though not necessarily always entirely unrelated."

-- M. M. Chambers.

"Life's supreme needs are represented by three B's - Bread, Beauty, and Brotherhood - Bread representing the material requirements of our physical existence; Beauty signifying all the rich heritage of the race in art and nature, music and drama, romance and poetry, play and recreation, the wonders of nature, and all the amenities that ennoble life; and Brotherhood embodying the fullest development of a spirit of comradeship, fellowship, and service in our relations with our fellows."

-- Edwin Markham.

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"There is the possibility that a young man or woman who moves from the farm to the city may become many times richer, but there is a strong probability that he or she will die poorer in the city than on the farm. Wealth in the city is in no small measure the result of chance, a gamble by millions of people for big stakes in which a few thousand win. Wealth in the country, on the other hand, is normally the result of hard work, managerial ability, and thrift."

— O. E. Baker.

"It is a startling fact that three-fourths of the actual dental needs of youth are now unremedied. This is evidenced not only by heavy percentages of rejection of young men for dental unfitness by local selective service boards, but also by many earlier surveys of young people. In the well-known Maryland survey of 13,500 persons aged 16 to 24 it was found that only 26 percent of the sons and daughters of farm laborers had visited a dentist within 12 months, and 31 percent of them had never had the services of a dentist at any time in their lives. Youth should be enabled to find out and appraise the facts in their own communities regarding sanitation, the prevalence of disease, the facilities for recreation and other health-building activities, and the environmental assets and handicaps from the standpoint of the public health."

— M. M. Chambers.

"A preparedness program calls for strong, vigorous men and women, abounding in health - sound minds develop out of sound bodies. The development of individual health is a regular part of the 4-H Club program. It is a part of every club project. It is the first essential of abundant living. Health is a part of the 4-H Club creed and a goal of attainment toward which every club member pledges himself upon joining the club. It is attained through the growing of good gardens, through outdoor work and recreation, through carrying on poultry, dairy, and animal projects and the setting of a good table, through club camps, nature trails, and study, and through the doing of things of importance. The Battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of England. And so, it seems to me, we shall want to keep right on in our club work in developing strong, healthy men and women as a part of the preparedness program."

— C. B. Smith.

"Life is hardly respectable if it has no generous task, no duties or affections that constitute a necessity of existence. Every man's task is his life preserver."

— Ralph Waldo Emerson.

"Be such a man, and live such a life, that if every man were such as you, and every life a life like yours, this earth would be God's paradise."

-- Phillips Brooks.

"Cooperation is the process of enlarging one's power for achievement through combining the energy of others with his own. Exerting some of one's energy to secure the added help of others is an investment of effort which no one can neglect and succeed in a large way. Such investments pay dividends in a proportion far greater than one's investment of his own energies alone could produce. Union of forces gives greatness of strength resulting in corresponding greatness of results."

-- A. C. Burnham,
F. C. Bonsar.

A Worthy Creed

"To respect my country, my profession, and myself. To be honest and fair with my fellow men as I expect them to be honest and square with me. To be a loyal citizen of the United States of America. To speak of it with praise and act always as a trustworthy custodian of its good name. To be a man whose name carries prestige wherever it goes.

"To base my expectations of a reward on a solid foundation of service rendered. To be willing to pay the price of success in honest effort. To look upon my work as an opportunity to be seized with joy and made the most of, and not as painful drudgery to be reluctantly endured.

"To remember that success lies within myself, my own brain, my own ambition, my own courage and determination. To expect difficulties and force my way through them. To turn hard experiences into capital for future use.

"To believe in my profession heart and soul. To carry an air of optimism in the presence of those I meet. To dispel ill temper with cheerfulness, kill doubts with a strong conviction, and reduce active friction with an agreeable personality.

"To make a study of my business. To know my profession in every detail. To mix brains with my effort, and use system and method in my work. To find time to do every needful thing by never letting time find me doing nothing. To hoard days as a miser hoards dollars. To make every hour bring me dividends, increased knowledge, or healthful recreation.

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"To keep my future unmortgaged by debts. To save as well as earn. To cut out expensive amusements until I can afford them. To steer clear of dissipation, and guard my health of body and peace of mind as a precious stock in trade."

-- Thomas Van Alstyne.

A "Good Neighbor Policy" in the Western Hemisphere

"The trend of world history high-lights the urgency of cementing ties between the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. Our ties in the past, and those of our Latin-American neighbors, have been with Europe. Bonds of trade and bonds of culture have kept our interest centered across the Atlantic. Now, with several of the powers of Europe at war, we gaze at the terrific scene, and realize how fortunate we are in the western world. But the outbreak of hostilities in Europe has created difficult situations which confront all of the American Republics. More than ever, our cooperation should be wholehearted and effective. This does not imply that we were not conscious of the need of effecting closer ties with Latin America prior to the outbreak of the current European conflict. The fact is that the good-neighbor policy and a considerable part of the machinery necessary to put it into force have been in existence for some years. President Roosevelt undoubtedly was thinking of our Latin-American relations, as well as our relations with the rest of the world, when, on January 2, 1940, in his address to Congress on the state of the Union, he declared: 'In these recent years we have had a clean record of peace and good will. It is an open book that cannot be twisted or defamed. It is a record that must be continued and enlarged.'"

-- Henry A. Wallace.

"There are two things we must do. We must take vigorous measures to secure our own self-imposed unity at home by an appeal to a wholehearted application of true American democracy. We must take effective economic and military measures for the defense of the Americas by the creation of an adequate army and navy and by setting up machinery for the protection of the whole economic life of Latin America. This would place us and our American neighbors in a position to dictate to Hitler on our terms for the supplies he must have before he succeeds in making himself entirely self-sufficient. Should we neglect our unity here, and our security in Latin America, we shall slowly, yet not so slowly as some imagine, fall victims to the fate that is being meted out to most of Europe."

-- Karl Olsen.

What of the Future?

"Vision as applied to the material world is the penetration of opportunities yet unrealized for the use of personal and material resources to serve the needs of man. It is foresight of new uses of man's powers for utilizing the resources of nature, and of new methods of application in the development of science, industry, and the arts. It is the process by which one sees the possibilities of inventions or discoveries in the numerous occupational fields by which man's material needs are supplied--agriculture, industry, commerce, transportation, trade, and all forms of business. It is looking into the problems of human need for more material goods, for better ways of supply, for more efficient modes of production, distribution, and use, and in discerning new and better ways of solving these problems. It is seeing new opportunities where others have not seen them. What is often called business acumen or discriminating business foresight is the use of one's powers of vision as applied to affairs of the material world.

"If your ideals are right and you follow the principles of achieving success faithfully and consistently and persistently and rationally, whatever you set out to become you will become. You, yourself, are the only effective obstruction that can get in your way. First of all, be sure that your ideal is right. Take into account fully your resources--your abilities, tastes, and all other assets, not omitting the liabilities. With all of these in mind, and with a full realization of the program of education and effort which you may make your own, set up the ideal of the career you are to achieve. Plan your steps and begin at once to take them. If you do all of these things and do them well, you can foresee with very reasonable accuracy the achievements, spiritual, mental, and material, which you will be able to celebrate on your fiftieth or sixtieth birthday. Your future is in your own hands.

"Other things being equal, that man will go farthest who gets new ideas and uses them most quickly. One should so order his time for continuous education that a problem no sooner appears than he is immediately at work upon its solution. A daily time and a properly equipped place for study should be a part of the success program of every man. Vision and study should help him to keep his eye far enough ahead to discern most of the problems that have to be solved before they are really arrived, and to be ready for the new situation even before it comes. Without definite time allotment and the resources in books and materials for continued education, one cannot compete with those who are in the race of life to win first places."

-- A. C. Burnham
F. C. Bonser.

"It is in our power to make of ourselves a great people and live great lives and live in the hearts of hundreds long after we are gone. We can, if we want to, build a rural community that shall be noted throughout the State, and even the Nation, for its neighborliness, its hospitality, its abundant table, its sobriety, its thrift, its intellectuality, its kindness, its cooperativeness, its fine social and recreational life, its highmindedness, and its spirituality, a community where the sick are visited and the weary find comfort. These are the things that make life worth while. These things cost little money. They represent an attitude of mind and heart; and, as the years go by, these are the things the world has always found bring the most genuine satisfaction to the man, woman, or youth who pursues them."

— C. B. Smith.

"Today, we have the opportunity to cooperate in solving the national and international problems that affect every one of us. The agencies of our State and Federal Governments are ours to command and direct in meeting these problems. However, these agencies cannot by themselves do this job for us; they need our cooperation. It is only through such cooperation that the really big problems of American agriculture, industry, and citizenship can be solved. When we work this way -- first, as boys and girls, then, as men and women, we shall find our answers. We shall go forward."

— Reuben Brigham,
Assistant Director of
Extension Work.

"We can neither understand the present nor get a sense of the future without some possession of the past. Under the weight of a present crisis it is easy to forget the crises of the past which have spiraled us into the present moment which in its turn is hastening us toward the future. We speak and think of a new world order as if one were about to be born for the first time. We need only to think a little about the inevitability of change in the past to realize the inevitability of present and future change."

— Fern Long.

"No one who studies the world picture today can fail to see that youth is the determining factor in the civilization of the future."

— Fern Long.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

Article I.

Religious Establishment Prohibited, Freedom of Speech,
of the Press, and Right To Petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

Right To Keep and Bear Arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No Soldier To Be Quartered in Any House, Unless, etc.

No soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

Right of Search and Seizure Regulated.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment--
Private Property Not To Be Taken for Public Use Without
Compensation.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of

life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI.

Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, etc.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

Right of Trial by Jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishment Prohibited.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

Rule of Construction of Constitution.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

Rights of States Under Constitution.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

DELEGATES' CONFERENCE STAFF

In Charge

Gertrude L. Warren,
Organization, 4-H Club Work,
Extension Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Eugene Merritt,
Senior Agriculturist,
Extension Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In Charge of Discussions

J. O. Howard,
Associate Social Scientist,
Division of Program Study and Discussion,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A. H. Benton,
Assistant Head,
Division of Program Study and Discussion,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Co-Chairmen of Conferences

A. J. Brundage,
State Club Leader,
Connecticut.

Frances MacGregor,
Assistant State Club Leader,
North Carolina.

Panel Discussion Leaders and Speakers

Gladys Baker,
Associate Social Science Analyst,
Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply,
Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

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Reuben Brigham,
Assistant Director of Extension Work,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mordecai Ezekiel,
Economic Adviser,
Office of the Secretary
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

George L. Farley,
State Club Leader,
Massachusetts.

John R. Fleming,
Assistant to the Chief,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

H. W. Hochbaum,
Chief, Division of Field Coordination,
Extension Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Robert W. Hudgens,
Assistant Administrator
Farm Security Administration,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Kenneth Ingwalson,
State Club Leader,
New Jersey.

Harriet Johnson,
State Girls' Club Agent,
South Carolina.

H. M. Jones,
State Club Leader,
South Dakota.

Eugene Merritt,
Senior Agriculturist,
Extension Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Amy Wessel,
State Club Agent,
Minnesota.

John B. Wilson, Jr.,
Executive Assistant to the Administrator,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

General Conference Advisory Committee

Edna Troth, Chairman,
Assistant State Club Leader,
Indiana.

E. L. Kirkpatrick, General Adviser,
American Youth Commission.

Dorothy DeLany,
Assistant State Club Leader,
New York.

Elizabeth DeLony,
State Girls' Club Agent,
Alabama.

L. I. Frisbie,
State Club Leader,
Nebraska.

E. L. Ingalls,
State Club Leader,
Vermont.

B. W. Marston,
State Club Leader,
Wyoming.

George Adams,
4-H Delegate, North Dakota

Eunice Bailey,
4-H Delegate, Maine.

Martha Lou Foreman,
4-H Delegate, Arkansas.

Walter Martin,
4-H Delegate, California.

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Committee for Summary Report of Delegates' Conferences

Paul W. Ulmer, Chairman,
4-H Delegate, Ohio.

Manuel Domenech,
4-H Delegate, Puerto Rico.

Walter Ganshaw,
4-H Delegate, New York.

Luke Leger, Jr.,
4-H Delegate, Louisiana.

Mary Jean Lentz,
4-H Delegate, Missouri.

Irving Newhouse,
4-H Delegate, Washington.

Mary Swinford,
4-H Delegate, New Mexico.

Elvira Taylor,
4-H Delegate, New Hampshire.

Gladys M. Tilton,
4-H Delegate, Kentucky.

Advisers to Committee

W. G. Waterhouse,
State Club Leader,
California.

Martha Leighton,
Assistant State Club Leader,
Pennsylvania.

Advisers - General Information

Ruth Lohmann Smith,
Extension Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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National Committee on Boys' and
Girls' Club Work Fellow.

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Jean Shippey,
National Committee on Boys' and
Girls' Club Work Fellow.

Ted Kirsch,
National Committee on Boys' and
Girls' Club Work Fellow.

In Charge of Music

Ella Gardner, Chairman,
Rural Recreation,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Geraldine Fenn,
Assistant State Club Leader,
South Dakota.

L. R. Harrill,
State Club Leader,
North Carolina.

G. L. Herrington,
State Club Leader,
Tennessee.

B. W. Marston,
State Club Leader,
Wyoming.

V. V. Varney,
Assistant State Club Leader,
Wisconsin.

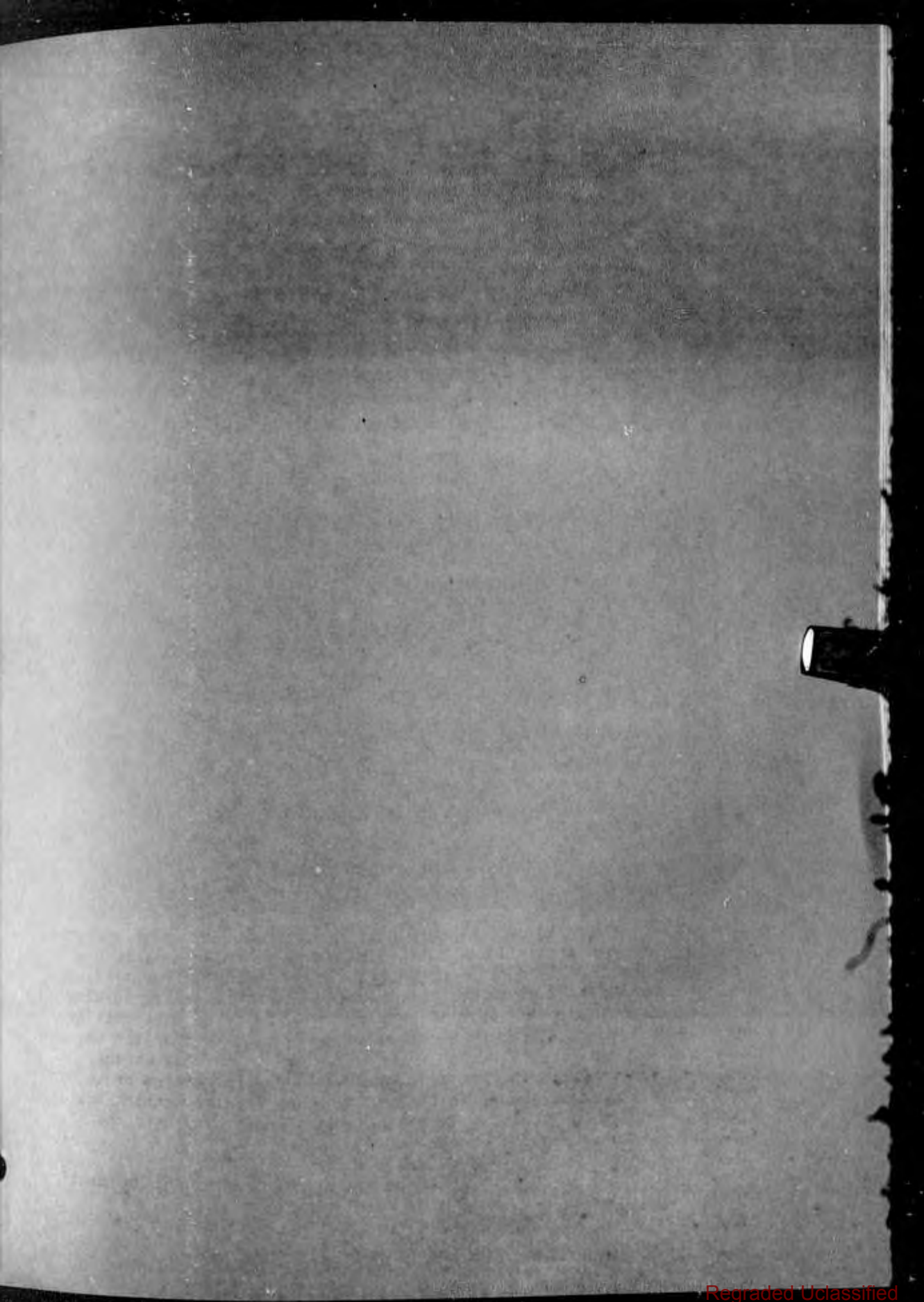
Coordinator of Conference Activities

Dorothy Emerson,
State Girls' Club Leader,
Maryland.

"A democracy is defined as a rule of the majority. But a democracy is more than that: It is also an attitude of tolerance, on the part of the ruling majority or minority, for the rights of minorities. And the strength of a democracy lies largely in the resulting loyalty of those minorities which have been fairly treated. Those minorities may be racial or religious or political, or they may even be the unfortunate victims of a relentless economic system. As long as they are permitted to exist and develop, to protest against wrongs or to flourish as wholesome groups in the greater society, they enrich and strengthen the commonwealth. There is also a contribution to the national defense, when the country is endangered."

-- Carl F. Taeusch.

"An Adequate Program of National Defense."



Program

STATE LEADERS' CONFERENCE



NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

Washington, D. C.

1 9 4 1

PROGRAM

STATE LEADERS' CONFERENCE

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

Washington, D. C.
June 18-25, 1941

Room 1039 -- South Building
United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service

1941 LEADERS' CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

M. H. Coe, Kansas.	Hallie Hughes, Virginia.
Helen Church, Missouri.	Martha Leighton, Pennsylvania.
J. W. Whitehouse, Kentucky.	B. W. Marston, Wyoming.
Director H. C. Ramsower, Ohio.	Marion Butters, New Jersey.
C. E. Potter, U.S.D.A.	R. A. Turner, U.S.D.A.

PROGRAM OF STATE LEADERS' CONFERENCE

Thursday forenoon, June 19 - 9 to 10:20.

Presiding, R. A. Turner, U.S.D.A.

The 4-H Club Program As I See It Now.
Dr. C. B. Smith.

Possibilities for an Enlarged Extension Program for Rural
Young Americans. Reuben Brigham.

Appointment of committees on National Camp to present written
reports on Tuesday afternoon, June 24:

Committee on Evening Programs and Special Events.
Committee on Tours at National 4-H Club Camp.
Committee on Delegates' Conference.
Committee on General Assemblies.

- 2 -

Thursday afternoon, June 19 - 2:30 to 4.

This time reserved for committee meetings:

- a. Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work of the Extension Committee
On Organization and Policy.
- b. Subcommittee on:
 - 4-H Objectives.
 - 4-H Competition and Awards.
 - National 4-H Events.
 - Professional Improvement.
- c. 1941 National Camp Committees (appointed Thursday forenoon,
June 19)

Friday forenoon, June 20 - 9 to 10:20.

Presiding, B. W. Marston, Wyoming.

4-H Club Work and Social Hygiene.

Roy E. Dickerson, Federal
Security Agency.

Reports of 4-H subcommittees in the Federal Extension
Service.

Friday afternoon, June 20.

No afternoon session. (Griffith Stadium.)

Saturday forenoon, June 21- 9 to 10:20.

Combined conference of delegates and leaders. Auditorium.

Presiding, 4-H Club delegate.

Saturday afternoon, June 21.

No afternoon session.

Tour to Folger Shakespeare Library and to Capitol.
Leaders to accompany their State delegations.

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Monday forenoon, June 23 - 9 to 10:20.

Presiding, M. H. Coe, Chairman, Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work of the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy.

Report of the chairman.

Reports of subcommittees.

Monday afternoon, June 23 - 2:45 to 4:30.

This time reserved for committee meetings:

- a. Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work of the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy.
- b. 1941 National Camp Committees (appointed Thursday forenoon, June 19)

Tuesday forenoon, June 24 - 9 to 10:20.

Combined conference of delegates and leaders. (Auditorium.)

Presiding, 4-H Club delegate.

Tuesday afternoon, June 24 - 2:30 to 4.

Presiding, C. E. Potter, U.S.D.A.

Some Opportunities Immediately Ahead for State Club Leaders.
Director M. L. Wilson.

Presentation of written reports of committees on National Camp (appointed Thursday forenoon, June 19):

- Committee on Evening Programs and Special Events.
- Committee on Tours.
- Committee on Delegates' Conference.
- Committee on General Assemblies.

- 4 -

Wednesday forenoon, June 25 - 9 to 10:20.

Presiding, M. H. Coe, Chairman, Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work
of the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy.

Selection of new members of committee.

Final reports and recommendations.

Meetings of newly selected committees to plan tentative
procedure.

Wednesday afternoon, June 25.

No afternoon session. (Boat trip to Mount Vernon.)

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL
NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

June 18-25, 1941

Washington, D. C.

United States Department of Agriculture

Extension Service

United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP - 1941
Washington, D. C., June 18 to 25

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

For detailed information contact the following persons:

Mary Mooney, General Secretary, Administration Tent, National Camp.
Telephone - Republic 5447.

Althea E. Thacker, Camp News, Press Tent, National Camp.
Telephone - Republic 5187 or
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Republic 4142:
Branch 6068, South Building.
Branch 2686, Auditorium.

Clara Bailey, Camp News, Press Tent, National Camp
Telephone - Republic 5187 or
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Republic 4142:
Branch 6028, South Building.
Branch 2686, Auditorium.

Assemblies will be held in the Auditorium of the South
Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Delegates' conferences will be held in the Auditorium
of the South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

State club leaders' conferences will be held in Room 1039,
South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TIME	EVENT	PLACE
<u>Wednesday, June 18:</u>		
<u>P.M.</u>		
1 - 8	Registration at Administration Tent	National Camp
8	Formal Opening of Camp	National Camp

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Thursday, June 19:

<u>A.M.</u>			
7	Breakfast		Department of Commerce
8:30	Tour		Washington Monument
9	Delegates' Conference		
	J. O. Howard		Auditorium
9	Leaders' Conference		
	R. Brigham, C. B. Smith		Room 1039
10:30	Assembly		
	Assistant Secretary Grover		
	B. Hill		Auditorium
10:30	State Delegation Photographs		National Camp
<u>P.M.</u>			
1	Luncheon		Department of Commerce
2:30	Tour		Beltsville, Md.
2:30	Leaders' Committee Meetings		

Friday, June 20:

<u>A.M.</u>			
7	Breakfast		Department of Commerce
9	Delegates' Conference		
	Amy Wessel		Auditorium
9	Leaders' Conference		
	R. E. Dickerson		Room 1039
10:30	Assembly. Graciela Mandujano		Auditorium
11:30	Tour		White House
12:30	Official Camp Photograph		White House
<u>P.M.</u>			
1	Luncheon		Department of Commerce
2:30	Tour		Griffith Stadium
6	Dinner		Department of Labor
7:30	Tour		Library of Congress
9	4-H Motion Pictures		Auditorium

Saturday, June 21:

<u>A.M.</u>			
7	Breakfast		Department of Commerce
9	Combined Conference of Delegates		
	and Leaders. K. W. Ingvalson		Auditorium
10:30	Assembly. Edward Rowan		Auditorium
11:00	Radio Broadcast		Auditorium
11:30	Free Period		National Camp
12 m.	Luncheon		Department of Commerce

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Saturday, June 21:

<u>P.M.</u>			
1	Tour	Folger Library	
		Capitol	
		Patio	
4:30	Pan-American Tea	Department of Labor	
6	Dinner	National Camp	
8	Midway Carnival		

Sunday, June 22:

<u>A.M.</u>			
8	Breakfast	Department of Labor	
10	Church Services		
<u>P.M.</u>			
12:30	Luncheon	Department of Labor	
2:15	Tour	Arlington National Cemetery	
6	Dinner	Department of Labor	
7:30	Vesper Service	National Camp	
8:30	Concert, West Virginia 4-H Band	National Camp	

Monday, June 23:

<u>A.M.</u>			
7	Breakfast	Department of Commerce	
9	Delegates' Conference Mrs. Harriet F. Johnson	Auditorium	
9	Leaders' Conference. 4-H Subcommittee	Room 1039	
10:30	Assembly, Dr. Russel M. Wilder	Auditorium	
11:30	Radio Broadcast	Marine Barracks	
<u>P.M.</u>			
1	Luncheon	Department of Commerce	
2:30	Tour	National Gallery of Art	
2:30	Leaders' Committee Meetings		
6	Dinner	Department of Labor	
8	District of Columbia Youth Entertain	National Camp	

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Tuesday, June 24:

<u>A.M.</u>			
7	Breakfast		Department of Commerce
9	Combined Conference of Delegates and Leaders, H. M. Jones		Auditorium
10:30	Assembly, Hon. Wright Patman		Auditorium
11:30	4-H Citizenship Ceremonial		Lincoln Memorial
<u>P.M.</u>			
1	Luncheon		Department of Commerce
2	Tour		Cathedral
2:30	Leaders' Conference, Committee Reports		Room 1039
6	Dinner		Department of Labor
8	Party		U. S. Chamber of Commerce

Wednesday, June 25:

<u>A.M.</u>			
7	Breakfast		Department of Commerce
9	Delegates' Conference, E. Merritt		Auditorium
9	Leaders' Conference, 4-H Subcommittee		Room 1039
10:30	Assembly, Hon. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture		
	Presentations of Recognitions		Auditorium
11:30	Free Period		National Camp
<u>P.M.</u>			
12:45	Luncheon		Department of Commerce
1:45	Boat Trip to Mount Vernon		
5:45	Dinner		Department of Labor
8:30	Campfire Night Candle-lighting Ceremony and Formal Closing of Camp		National Camp



4-H TOURS

NATIONAL
CLUB CAMP

1 9 4 1

United States Department of Agriculture
 EXTENSION SERVICE
 Washington, D. C.

NOTES ON 4-H CLUB TOURS

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

The Capital City

After protracted discussion of the claims of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, to be named as the Capital, Congress in 1790 empowered President Washington to select a location for a Federal City on the Potomac River. The story goes that the site chosen by him, and which became the seat of the city named in his honor, was one to which he had been attracted in his younger days as a surveyor.

To Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, at the recommendation of President Washington, went the assignment for the task of designing the future Capital of the Nation.

The plan was the first and most comprehensive ever designed for a city. It applied to the area 10 miles square set apart as Federal territory and called the District of Columbia. It was designed for a city of 200,000, the size of Paris at the time. The plan was original and was based purely on the existing topography. Although the city is laid out with streets running north and south, east and west, there is superimposed upon these a system of broad diagonals. At the intersections of two or more of these diagonal avenues are located the city's famous squares and circles. In the original plan the avenues were to be 160 feet in width. No city designed for commercial purposes would have avenues so wide - hence the whole plan indicates it was especially designed for the seat of the Government of the Nation.

It is said of the "Fathers of our country" that they founded better than they knew.

Washington Monument

The history of the Washington Monument begins with the close of the Revolutionary War, for in 1783 Congress passed a resolution providing for an equestrian statue of Washington. L'Enfant, in drawing up his plans for the Federal City in 1791, included a statue of Washington on a spot approximately where the Monument now stands. Washington objected to the expenditure from Federal funds, and the matter was dropped. From time to time movements were started to erect a monument to Washington, but not until 1848 did Congress grant a site on public lands. Because of financial difficulties, political bickering, and other handicaps, the Monument was not completed until 1884.

It is one of the tallest monuments in the world, rising 555 feet 5-1/8 inches above the ground and weighing more than 80,000 tons. An elevator and a flight of 898 steps ascent to a chamber at the 500-foot level. An excellent panoramic view may be had of the city and countryside through the windows in this chamber.

On the inside of the Monument are 202 carved tribute blocks donated in memory of Washington, by individuals, societies, cities, States, and foreign powers.

National Agricultural Research Center

At Beltsville, Md., the United States Department of Agriculture maintains a large proving ground known as the National Agricultural Research Center. On this farm of approximately 14,000 acres, testing projects have been established by the following Bureaus: Animal Industry, Dairy Industry, Plant Industry, Biological Survey, Forestry, Food and Drug Administration, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and Soil Conservation Service.

The house in which the director of the Center lives was built about 1785 for John C. Herbert of Revolutionary fame. The greater portion of the land, used as a proving ground by the Research Center, originally belonged to the Snowden family and was known as Birmingham Manor.

The White House

The site of the White House was selected by President Washington. In 1792 the cornerstone was laid, but it was not until the latter part of November 1800, the year Washington became the seat of the Government, that President and Mrs. John Adams moved in - the first presidential family to occupy the White House. At that time it was incomplete, and much discomfort was experienced, particularly as to heating and lighting. The East Room was used as a place to dry the family wash. The White House was not finished until 1828.

In 1814 when the White House was burned by the British, Dolly Madison cut the portrait of George Washington from its frame. The painting, a Gilbert Stuart, now hangs in the East Room.

Other interesting rooms are the State Dining Room, the scene of brilliant State functions; the Blue Room - the President's reception room - the walls of which are covered with rich blue corded silk, and the window hangings being of blue; the Red Room, the walls and window draperies of which are of red velvet; and the Green Room, which has green velvet on the walls and a green rug bearing the coat of arms of the United States.

Originally the main entrance of the White House was on the south side, and the opposite side had a garden where the family spent their evenings.

Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul

Situated on Mount St. Albans, from which height a magnificent view of the city is obtained, is the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, more popularly called the Washington Cathedral, seat of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Washington. Although construction has been going on for 30 years, the cathedral is not half completed. Already \$12,000,000, contributed by more than 71,000 people, has been spent upon the project.

The cathedral, built in the style of fourteenth-century Gothic architecture, ranks among the great ecclesiastical structures of this country and among the 10 largest in the world. It is being built in the form of a large cross; the apse, choir, and nave form the stem of the cross, while the north and south transepts serve as the arms.

Following the precedent established in Westminster Abbey, many of the Nation's illustrious dead will be entombed in the cathedral. Among those now resting there are President Woodrow Wilson and Admiral George Dewey.

The Lincoln Memorial

When L'Enfant made his first plan, the Potomac River flowed over the present site of the Lincoln Memorial; when Congress extended the plan, it was a swamp. Today this huge fane, larger than either wing of the Capitol, stands on a circular plateau 45 feet above the surrounding Potomac Park, mirrored in the long reflecting pool in line with the Washington Monument and the Capitol.

The Memorial, the work of Henry Bacon, is constructed of white Colorado marble. At the base it is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide. It rises to a height of 100 feet. Each of its 36 columns represents one of the States of the Union at the time of Lincoln's death, and on the attic wall are 48 festoons emblematic of the States of the Union today. Within is a great hall completely dominated by the colossal figure of Daniel Chester French's Lincoln, said to be the largest statue ever carved. Nineteen feet tall, carved from Georgia marble, it weighs 150 tons.

On the north and south walls are inscribed the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural Address, with murals painted by Jules Guerin commemorating the Emancipation and the Reunion. The hall, formerly lighted only through the great central entrance and by translucent panels of marble, now has 24 powerful floodlights in the attic, the light being directed downward through the ceiling panels toward the statue.

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress, the world's largest and most elaborate building devoted wholly to library uses, was founded in 1800 by an act appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of "books for the use of both Houses of Congress." There are now more than 5,000,000 books and pamphlets and 2,500,000 maps, charts, musical compositions, newspapers, and manuscripts in the Library, including Thomas Jefferson's collection (6,760 volumes, the nucleus of the present collection).

The architecture is of the Renaissance order. The exterior walls are of New Hampshire granite. When the building was erected, in the 1890's, 50 masters of painting and sculpture worked together to make it a treasure house of the best contemporary American art.

In front of the Library is a bronze fountain representing the Court of Neptune.

The grand stair hall of the entrance pavilion is of Italian white marble. It leads to the great rotunda, which is the reading room. To the right are the library rooms of Senators and Representatives; to the left, the rooms for the blind and the conservatory of music.

Outstanding among the many interesting exhibits are the originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, and a quartet of stringed instruments made by Antonio Stradivari.

The Capitol

The Capitol Building, dominating all Washington, stands on the crest of a hill, where cross the north-south and the east-west axes of Federal City. The Capitol faces the East on a site selected by L'Enfant.

Simple, noble, beautiful, dignified, and graceful are the lines of the Capitol, which reflect the designs of Federal classic architecture. The huge central cast-iron dome crowns a structure 750 feet long by 375 feet wide. Around the base of the drum of the dome is a colonnade of 36 fluted Corinthian columns representing the States in the Union at the time the dome was completed. Surmounting the cap of the dome is a "lantern" decorated with a colonnade of 13 fluted Corinthian columns representing the original States of the Union. On top of the lantern is Thomas Crawford's 19-foot bronze statue of Freedom.

As seen from the east or west, the Capitol is composed of seven units. In the center, directly under the dome, is the rotunda. Flanking it are the original wings. Linked to these wings by short narrow passageways are the extended wings, housing, respectively, the House of Representatives and the Senate.

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Entering the Capitol by the central portico from the east through the 10-ton Rogers bronze doors, one comes into the great rotunda with its canopy, portraying the Apotheosis of Washington and the 300-foot frieze encircling the rotunda, as well as the paintings of historical interest.

West of the great rotunda is the section formerly used by the Supreme Court, and to the east is Statuary Hall. Beyond the old Supreme Court section is the Senate section with the President's Room. East of Statuary Hall is the House extension.

The Folger Shakespeare Library

When a student at Amherst College, Henry Clay Folger became interested in Shakespeare and devoted his life to the acquisition of Shakespearean material. In the Folger Shakespeare Library, located on Capitol Hill, beautifully housed and fully accessible to scholars and the general public, is the finest collection of Shakespearean material outside England.

Dedicated on April 23, 1932, the three hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, the library is administered by the trustees of Amherst College. Built of Georgia marble, the exterior is distinguished by the simplicity of its mass and the admirable harmony of sculpture and architecture. To create a suitable background for the historic collections, the interior is finished in the architecture of Shakespeare's time - seventeenth-century English.

In the library are found 85,000 volumes, a gallery of Shakespearean and Elizabethan relics, portraits of Shakespeare, an adaptation of a seventeenth-century English theater, and a beautiful reading room designed in the manner of a traditional English great hall.

Christ Church - Alexandria, Va.

The church where Washington and Lee worshiped was built in 1763 from plans designed by James Wren (reputed descendant of Sir Christopher). The building is typical of the Georgian church architecture of the pre-Revolutionary period; the large tower and cupola were added as an afterthought in 1818.

The fine but small wrought-brass and crystal chandelier was brought from England in 1818. Washington's family Bible and the vestry book containing his signature are in the possession of the church but not in view.

There are a number of fine early gravestones in the churchyard.

Arlington

The Arlington house, usually known as the Custis-Lee Mansion, built in 1802, is linked through its builder, George Washington Parke Custis, the only grandson of Martha Washington, with Mount Vernon and the Washington family, but is more familiarly associated with Robert E. Lee, the beloved Confederate general. Arlington is built along simple colonial lines of stuccoed brick, painted buff and trimmed with white. Standing on the portico with its huge Doric columns, one has a memorable view of the Potomac, the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, the Capitol, and surrounding buildings.

Here, Robert E. Lee, after his marriage in 1831 to Mary Ann Randolph Custis, daughter of the adopted son of George Washington, lived for 30 years. Occupied by the Union forces, Arlington was one of the key positions in the defense of the Capital. Restoration and furnishing of the house and other buildings was approved by act of Congress in 1925. Under the supervision of the National Park Service, Arlington is not so much a museum, but rather a home reflecting a period of gentle and gracious living.

Arlington National Cemetery, the largest and most famous of American national burial grounds, is a part of the old Arlington estate. Among the many commemorative monuments in the cemetery, the most important are the Memorial Amphitheater and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The United States Marine Barracks

The Marine Barracks is the headquarters of the United States Marine Corps in Washington. This site was selected in 1801 by President Jefferson. The Commandant's House, in which have lived all but two of the 15 commandants, was completed in 1805. It is a good example of the early eighteenth-century type.

The Marine Barracks is the headquarters of the celebrated Marine Band, which takes part in the national 4-H Club radio programs. The Marine Band is the oldest military band in the United States, having made its official debut at President Adams' formal reception at the White House on New Year's Day, 1801.

Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution is unique among scientific establishments. It administers seven Government bureaus, yet its own activities are supported by means of the income from its private endowment fund. This fund was left in trust to the United States by an Englishman who had never been in America, and who knew no one here. James Smithson was an English scientist who, in 1826, willed his fortune to the United States to found an establishment, the

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purpose of which he stated as "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." After 8 years of debate, Congress agreed on what Smithsonian's intentions were.

Arts and Industries Building. In this building are the Hall of History containing mementoes of famous Americans; Lindbergh's plane "Spirit of St. Louis"; the United States flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to compose the Star-Spangled Banner; the gowns worn by the mistresses of the White House; exhibits relating to coins, military and naval history, paints, mining, textiles, foods, wood, transportation, and communication.

Corcoran Gallery of Art

The Corcoran Gallery of Art was founded and endowed in 1869 by William Wilson Corcoran, a Washington banker and philanthropist. It was his purpose to honor American art and to encourage American artists. In accordance with his wish, the permanent collection of paintings is devoted largely to works of American artists.

Former Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, generously bequeathed the gallery his private collection of paintings, tapestries, and other works of art valued at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The receipt of the Clark Collection in 1928 is the most important event in the history of the gallery.

Pan American Union

The Pan American Union is an international organization created and maintained by 21 American countries, including the United States. It has for its purpose the development of closer cultural, commercial, and financial relations among the member countries and the promotion of friendly intercourse and peace. The architectural significance of the Pan American buildings lies in the blending of North and South American styles, symbolic of a common understanding of the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Interesting features of the Pan American buildings are: The inner patio in which tropical plants are grown; the Gallery of Patriots; the Hall of the Americas; the "Blus Aztec" garden connecting the main building with the annex; and the garden loggia, the inner walls of which are lined with varishaded blue tile from the holy city of early Mexican civilization.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States

The Chamber of Commerce building, which is of modernized classic Greek type, occupies the site of the old red-brick mansion known for many years to the people of the Capital and tourists who visited it as the one-time home of Daniel Webster.

Designed by Cass Gilbert, the architect who designed the new Supreme Court Building, it typifies the present period in national industrial and commercial development.

It was designed primarily as a gathering place - a common center - for the branches of trade and industry, the many threads of which are drawn together in the national chamber's membership.

The 4-H Club party is to be held in the Council Chamber, a lofty room with teakwood floors, high walls of French Crasanne marble, and a ceiling decorated by Ezra Winter. Between the beams are bas-relief panels and a series of inscriptions setting forth the outstanding achievement of explorers who blazed the paths of trade.

Mount Vernon

Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington the greater part of his life, was restored and is maintained by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, which was organized in 1858. The association purchased the property for \$200,000 from Martha Washington's nephew. The estate, which now comprises 476 acres, was once a part of an area patented to John Washington, who came to America in 1656. The grounds have been landscaped and restored according to Washington's records and advice to his estate manager.

George Washington's father first built a home on this land in 1735. This was destroyed by fire, and Lawrence Washington, half brother of George, rebuilt the house and named the place Mount Vernon after his old commander, Admiral Edward Vernon of the British Navy. In 1754 the estate passed into the hands of George Washington, who, after his marriage to Martha Dandridge Custis, a wealthy young widow, set about to develop the estate. Despite his many absences from Mount Vernon, it was undoubtedly one of the best-managed estates in the Colonies, and Washington himself was regarded as one of the richest men.

The house is typically Georgian in style, with a broad pillared portico overlooking the Potomac River. In 1773 the clapboard siding was covered with sand-finish wood, cut to give the appearance of stone blocks.

National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Art is a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution. The Gallery was erected with funds given by the late Andrew W. Mellon. The building is one of the largest marble structures in the world. The exterior walls are of rose-white Tennessee marble.

The central architectural feature of the interior is the rotunda under the dome, which is supported by 24 dark green marble columns. Both the diameter of the rotunda and the height to the top of the dome measure 100 feet. In each of the two wings of the building is a garden court where visitors may rest on their tour of the galleries. Each court has a colonnade of 16 monoliths of Indiana limestone and, in the center, a fountain surrounded by plants and flowers.

At present, there are about 600 paintings and pieces of sculpture in the building. The two great collections now on display were provided by Andrew W. Mellon and Samuel H. Kress.



RADIO BROADCASTS

RADIO PROGRAMS FROM THE NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

Saturday, June 21, 11:00 A.M.

COLUMBIA'S COUNTRY JOURNAL

Columbia Broadcasting System

Program conducted by Charles Stockey, Director
of Farm Broadcasts, Columbia Broadcasting System.

4-H Club Songs----The Camp Delegates

Interviews with Representative Campers:

Helen Gibbons, Eldorado, Arkansas
Douglas Quinn, LeMoore, California
Shirley Jewett, Weybridge, Vermont
Priscilla Ellen Miller, Palmer, Alaska
Jimmy Batchelder, Columbus, Georgia
Elroy Dannewitz, Somonauk, Illinois
Irene Hatchkiss, Leon, Kansas

4-H CLUB MEMBERS' PART IN SELLING DEFENSE

SAVINGS BONDS--The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury

Monday, June 23, 11:30 A.M.

THE NATIONAL FARM AND HOME HOUR

Blue Network, National Broadcasting Company
Program presented under the supervision of William
E. Drips, Director of Agriculture, National Broad-
casting Company.

Master of Ceremonies, John Baker, Radio Service,
United States Department of Agriculture.

MUSIC by the United States Marine Band, Captain
William F. Santelmann, Director.

MUSIC COMMENTARY by Ray Turner, Extension Service,
United States Department of Agriculture.

WE'VE BEEN HAVING A GOOD TIME AND WHY

Anne Stiegler, Missoula, Montana
Margie Martin, Seymour, Indiana
George Hoffman, Jr., Saugus, Massachusetts
Raul Gonzalez, Utuado, Puerto Rico

THE DEFENSE CRISIS CHALLENGES RURAL YOUTH

M. Clifford Townsend, Director, Agricultural
Defense Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE BILL OF DUTIES

Camp Delegates to be chosen

IN REPLYING
REFER TO NO.



UNITED STATES MARINE BAND
MARINE BARRACKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Delegates Attending the National 4-H Club Camp

The Band of the United States Marine Corps is again very pleased to welcome the National 4-H Club delegates to our Auditorium.

Your presence here is a symbol of the interest manifested by our young people in making our nation a better place for the American people.

The Marine Band welcomes this opportunity to see and hear some of the 4-H Club members to whom we feel such close connection thru our participation in your National 4-H Music Hour. We attach the greatest importance to these musical periods as it is a means by which we are able to bring the best in music to rural America.

Your achievements in your chosen fields give promise of the great things that the youth of America is capable of doing and you are to be congratulated on your selection as delegates.

Very sincerely,

William F. Santelmann
William F. Santelmann
Leader, U. S. Marine Band

Games & Songs and Parties



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DELEGATE AND LEADER ASSIGNMENTS

LIST OF DELEGATES

LIST OF LEADERS

CAMP ASSIGNMENTS TO DELEGATES

CAMP ASSIGNMENTS TO LEADERS

TENT AND GROUP ASSIGNMENTS

United States Department of Agriculture
 EXTENSION SERVICE
 Washington, D. C.

LIST OF DELEGATES

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

1941

<u>State</u>	<u>Delegates</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Alabama	Virginia Bell	R2, Heflin	Cleburne
	Julia Beth Dykes	R2, Banks	Bullock
	Freeman Smith	R2, Hartselle	Morgan
	Comer Woodall	R2, Newton	Dale
Alaska	Priscilla Ellen Miller	Palmer	Natanuska Valley
Arkansas	Martha Lou Foreman	R1, Rose Bud	White
	Helen Gibbons	R3, Box 68, El Dorado	Union
	Troy Cox	R3, Newport	Jackson
	Martin Cleoh Smith	R2, Box 300, Pine Bluff	Jefferson
California	Hazel Barnes	R3, Box 393, Visalia	Tulare
	Elsie Sanders	R2, Box 306, Woodland	Yolo
	Walter Martin	104 E. Olive St., Pomona	Los Angeles
	Douglas Vincent Quinn	R2, Box 206, Lemoore	Kings
Colorado	Ether Cooper	Box 644, Padroni	Logan
	Idabel Hayman	R1, Box 327B, Boulder	Boulder
	Ferry Blach	RA, Yuma	Yuma
	Jack Fletcher	Star Route, Agate	Elbert
Connecticut	Doris A. Ruwet	R1, Torrington St., Torrington	Litchfield
	Marion Woodward	Westville P.O. (Bethany)	Litchfield
	Victor F. Galgowski	Rockfall	Middlesex
	George Tremaine Goodwin	Toll Gate Park, Groton	New London
Delaware	Alberta H. Pordham	R1, Middletown	New Castle
	Sue O. Webb	R1, Box 54, Greenwood	Sussex
	Lister V. Hall, Jr.	R1, Frederica	Kent
	Richard Earnest Phillips	R2, Middletown	New Castle
Florida	Willie Mae Mixon	R2, Manatee	Manatee
	Gertrude Alice Noxtine	R1, Palm Harbor	Pinellas
	Lawrence Edward Bradley	Micoosukee	Leon
	Jack T. Dyer	Box 86, Lake Butler	Union

<u>State</u>	<u>Delegates</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Georgia	Eugenia Fletcher	R3, Box 33, Valdosta	Lowndes
	Juanita Potter	R2, Jefferson	Jackson
	Jimmy Batchelder	R1, Columbus	Muscogee
	Dan Finckney	Box 15, Savannah	Chatham
Illinois	Lorraine Anderson	R1, Loami	Sangamon
	Louise Downey	R1, Putnam	Marshall- Putnam
	Francis A. Boyle	R1, McNabb	Marshall- Putnam
	ELroy H. Dannewitz	R1, Somonauk	De Kalb
Indiana	Betty Anne Leaming	Romney	Tippecanoe
	Margie Martin	511 W. Fifth St., Seymour	Jackson
	Charles J. Dussler	R1, Albion	Noble
	Elmer Nussbaum	R1, Box 103, Monroe	Adams
Iowa	Margaret Kelsey	R2, Iowa Falls	Hardin
	Ella Jean Waddell	R2, Bronson	Woodbury
	Merle Lang	R1, Brooklyn	Poweshiek
	Richard Nelson	R2, Boone	Boone
Kansas	Irene Hotchkiss	R3, Leon	Butler
	Merna Vincent	R1, Alden	Rice
	Clair K. Parcel	Mayo Route, Box 383 Coldwater	Comanche
	Maxell Williams	R4, Beloit	Mitchell
Kentucky	Gladys M. Tilton	R4, Lexington	Fayette
	Ollie Frances Wilson	Richmond	Madison
	Gerald Schaffer	Henshaw	Union
	Wayne Stewart	Wildie	Rockcastle
Louisiana	Ruth Childress	R3, Baton Rouge	East Baton Rouge
	Annie Ruth Melville	Newellton	Tensas
	Luke Leger, Jr.	R1, Box 141, Rayne	Acadia
	Tait Whittington	R2, Box 118, Alexandria	Rapides
Maine	Eunice Bailey	Silvers Mills	Piscataquis
	Mavis Leavitt	R2, Turner	Androscoggin
	Oral L. Dunivan	R2, Dixmont	Penobscot
	Earl Ellsworth	R2, Farmington	Franklin
Maryland	Lucinda Holloway	RFD, Hurlock	Dorchester
	Ann Lee Tipton	R2, Dickerson	Montgomery
	J. Paul Duke, Jr.	Box 34, Clinton	Prince Georges
	William Irving King	Gaithersburg	Montgomery

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<u>State</u>	<u>Delegates</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
Massachusetts	Phyllis Hamilton	New Salem	Franklin
	Muriel Salley	Box 353, Attleboro	Bristol
	George A. Hoffman, Jr.	17 Endicott St., Saugus	Essex
	Gerald Smith	Vineyard Haven	Dukes
Michigan	Arlene Marshall	R1, Concord	Calhoun
	Isabel Raynard	Pickford	Chippewa
	Harley Barber	R1, Essexville	Bay
	Clare L. McGhan	R2, Box 68, Charlevoix	Charlevoix
Minnesota	Martha DeLanghe	R1, Box 32, Ghent	Lyon
	Ione Evelyn Oberg	Box 14, Angus	Polk
	Harley R. Cederstrom	R1, Watertown	Carver
	Earle G. Meschke	R1, Welcome	Martin
Mississippi	Beth Gill	R1, Nesbitt	De Soto
	Tom Allene Rose	R1, Columbus	Lowndes
	Maurice Brown	R2, Box 190, Leland	Washington
	Nelson Shaul	McLeod	Noxubee
Missouri	Marceline Lankford	R1, Seneca	Newton
	Mary Jean Lentz	R2, Box 664, Independence	Jackson
	Jim C. Heitmeyer	R1, Holliday	Monroe
	Jack McFerron	R1, Astury	Jasper
Montana	Frances Beck	Box 1, Round Butte,	Lake
	Anne A. Stiegler	R2, Box 172, Missoula	Missoula
	Alfred William Brass	RA, Helena	Lewis and Clark
	Lester Reuss	Star Route, Forsyth	Rosebud
Nebraska	Doris Bamesberger	R2, Aurora	Hamilton
	Norma Kolgr	R2, Box 22, Wolbach	Howard
	Frank E. Krivohlavek	R1, Dorchester	Saline
	Robert James Rexroth	R1, Gurley	Cheyenne
New Hampshire	Edna Frances Harvey	R1, Epping	Rockingham
	Elvira Taylor	Box 424, New London	Merrimack
	Hollon B. Avery	R6, Concord	Merrimack
	Hollis E. Willoughby	R3, Plymouth	Grafton
New Jersey	Bernice M. Garrigus	14 Mayfair Road, Morris Plains	Morris
	Dorothea S. Potts	Box 161, Kingston	Somerset
	Leroy Hardenburg	R1, Box 74, Flemington	Hunterdon
	Harry B. Stout	Belvidere	Warren

<u>State</u>	<u>Delegates</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
New Mexico	Tempe Gilbert	R2, Box 613, Albuquerque	Bernalillo
	Mary Swinford	R1, Box 35, St. Vrain	Curry
	Buster Caviness	523 E. State St., Portales	Roosevelt
	Leon Wagley	RA, Box 46, St. Vrain	Quay
New York	Louise E. Mullen	Stafford	Genesee
	Luella Tooley	R2, Box 7, Antwerp	Jefferson
	Duane Benedict	R2, Manlius	Onondaga
	Walter Ganshaw	R1, Wilson	Niagara
North Carolina	Pansy Dillard	R1, Box 135, Sylva	Jackson
	Mildred Thomas	R1, Box 0, Morrisville	Durham
	Robert Newlin Wood	R1, Box 75, Graham	Alamance
	Braxton Coates	R1, Smithfield	Johnston
North Dakota	I. Laverne Horsted	R1, Cleveland	Stutsman
	Helen June Richards	Amenia	Cass
	George Adams	Lansford	Bottineau
	Russell Heine	R1, Ellendale	Dickey
Ohio	Emily Anne Benson	Box 521, Nevada	Wyandot
	Carolyn Dorn	Box 53, Sedalia	Madison
	William Reed Poling	R4, Van Wert	Van Wert
	Paul W. Ulmer	R4, Marietta	Washington
Oklahoma	Mattie Cozart	Waukomis	Garfield
	Wilma Hamm	Hollister	Tillman
	Wayne Boyd	Fairland	Ottawa
	Dayton Rose	Bearden	Oklfuskee
Pennsylvania	Mary Kathleen Kane	Box 7, Greenock	Allegheny
	Lucille Whitmer	R2, Sunbury	Northumberland
	Edward Kosa, Jr.	R1, Ulysses	Potter
	Richard B. Lefever	R4, Lancaster	Lancaster
Puerto Rico	Angelita Miranda	Ponce, c/o Home Demonstration Agent	
	Irma V. Trenche	Rio Grande, c/o Home Demonstration Agent	
	Manuel Domenech	Isabela	
	Raul Gonzalez	Utua	
Rhode Island	H. Nadine Dawley	R1, Box 124, Richmond	Washington
	Mary Matteson	R1, Scituate	Providence
	Horace A. Almy	Tiverton	Newport
	Ronald Anderson	7 Fairmont St., West Warwick	Kent

<u>State</u>	<u>Delegates</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>County</u>
South Carolina	Caroline E. Coleman	R1, Anderson	Anderson
	Bernice Hance	R2, Heath Springs	Lancaster
	Roy Howle	R2, Darlington	Darlington
	Carlisle Lewis	Box 501, Sumter	Sumter
South Dakota	Mary DeWilde	R2, Twin Brooks	Grant
	Luella Larson	R3, Lake Preston	Kingsbury
	Eugene Edward Buhler	Box 616, Butler	Day
	Charles F. Snyder	R1, Centerville	Turner
Tennessee	Verneda Catherine Boynton	R3, Pikeville	Bladsoe
	Edith Williams	R4, Nashville	Davidson
	Merle Crawley	R1, Sale Creek	Hamilton
	Mell Miller	R2, Clarksville	Montgomery
Texas	Sarah Pearl Davis	R3, Box 9, Gainesville	Cooke
	Elizabeth Rueter	R2, Box 50, Lorena	McLennan
	Charles Ball	R1, Pattonville	Lamar
	Marvin McMillan, Jr.	Box 446, Mason	Mason
Vermont	Shirley Jewett	R3, Weybridge	Addison
	Marion Plumb	R1, Box 164, Springfield	Windsor
	Richard Douse	R1, West Danville	Caledonia
	Gerald Folsom	Box 73, Royalton	Windsor
Virginia	Oralena Robinson	Glade Spring.	Washington
	Louise Rash	R2, Crewe	Nottoway
	J. Bryan Alvis, Jr.	R5, Richmond	Henrico
	Taylor Grizzard	R1, Skippers	Greensville
Washington	Fern Alder	R2, Ellensburg	Kittitas
	Ann Watzig	R1, Box 282, Orchards	Clark
	Dean Lindley	R3, Dayton	Columbia
	Irving Newhouse	R1, Mabton	Yakima
West Virginia	Sara Caroline Besco	R2, Triadelphia	Ohio
	Nellene Isabelle Staub	Inwood	Berkeley
	Jack Willard Buchanan	R1, Box 4-A, Barboursville	Cabell
	Sam Gwinn	R20, Box 35, Lockbridge	Summers
Wisconsin	Frieda Nicolaus	R4, Box 389, Waukesha	Waukesha
	Harriet Stanchfield	R3, Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
	Elton W. Broege	R4, Janesville	Rock
	Harold E. Niles	R1, Mauston	Juneau
Wyoming	LeNore Bagley	2122 House Ave., Cheyenne	Lincoln
	Katie Barbara Gillett	R1, Powell	Park
	Charles Middleswarth	R2, Wheatland	Platte
	Lloyd Leon Wilson	Box 382, Worland	Washakie

United States Department of Agriculture
 EXTENSION SERVICE
 Washington, D. C.

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP - 1941

LEADERS ATTENDING

Alabama.....	T. A. Sims Elizabeth DeLony
Alaska.....	Mrs. B. J. Bingle
Arkansas.....	W. J. Jernigan Mary Loughhead
California.....	W. G. Waterhouse Mary Mies
Colorado.....	Jeanne Warner
Connecticut.....	A. J. Brundage Elsie Trabue
Delaware.....	C. E. McCauley Anne Moore
Florida.....	R. W. Blacklock Ruby McDavid
Georgia.....	W. A. Sutton, Jr. Emmie Nelson
Hawaii.....	G. E. Marvin
Illinois.....	O. F. Gaebe Mary McKee
Indiana.....	Edna Troth
Iowa.....	F. P. Reed Florence Forbes
Kansas.....	M. H. Coe Mabel Smith
Kentucky.....	J. W. Whitehouse R. E. Lickert

- 2 -

Louisiana.....	W. C. Abbott Bertha Ferguson
Maine.....	K. C. Lovejoy Pauline Budge
Maryland.....	M. S. Downey Dorothy Emerson
Massachusetts.....	G. F. Farley H. A. Leland Tena Bishop
Michigan.....	A. G. Kettunen Ruth Schubert
Minnesota.....	A. J. Kittleson Amy Wessel
Mississippi.....	J. E. Tanner Blanche Goad
Missouri.....	R. S. Clough
Montana.....	R. E. Cameron
Nebraska.....	L. I. Frisbie Allegra Wilkens
New Hampshire.....	C. B. Wadleigh Hazel Colburn
New Jersey.....	K. W. Ingwelson Dorothy Smith Marjorie Merritt
New Mexico.....	G. R. Hatch
New York.....	W. J. Wright Dorothy DeLany
North Carolina.....	L. R. Harrill Frances MacGregor
North Dakota.....	H. E. Rilling Margaret Latimer
Ohio.....	C. C. Lang Virginia Bear

- 3 -

Oklahoma.....	E. W. Cinnamon Alice Carlson
Pennsylvania.....	A. L. Baker Martha Leighton
Rhode Island.....	L. F. Kinney, Jr.
South Carolina.....	L. O. Clayton Mrs. Harriet F. Johnson
South Dakota.....	H. M. Jones Geraldine Fenn
Tennessee.....	G. L. Herrington Alma Nixon
Texas.....	J. W. Potts Onah Jacks
Vermont.....	E. L. Ingalls Ruth White Townsend
Virginia.....	G. A. Elcan Hallie Hughes
Washington.....	Alice Sundquist
West Virginia.....	I. B. Boggs Helen Davis
Wisconsin.....	V. V. Varney
Wyoming.....	B. W. Marston Gladys Oller

United States Department of Agriculture
 EXTENSION SERVICE
 Washington, D. C.

CAMP ASSIGNMENTS TO DELEGATES

1941 NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

Delegates' Conference

Martha Lou Foreman, Arkansas	Walter Martin, California
Luke Leger, Jr., Louisiana	Gladys Tilton, Kentucky
Eunice Bailey, Maine	Mary Jean Lontz, Missouri
Elvira Taylor, New Hampshire	Mary Swinford, New Mexico
Walter Ganshaw, New York	George Adama, North Dakota
Paul T. Ulmer, Ohio	Manuel Domenech, Puerto Rico
Irving Newhouse, Washington	

Radio Programs

Saturday - June 21	Jimmy Batchelder	Georgia
	Irene Hotchkiss	Kansas
	Elroy H. Dannewitz	Illinois
	Helen Gibbons	Arkansas
	Douglas Quinn	California
	Shirley Jewett	Vermont
	Priscilla Ellen Miller	Alaska
Monday - June 23	Anne Stiegler	Montana
	George Hoffman, Jr.	Massachusetts
	Margie Martin	Indiana
	Raul Gonzalez	Puerto Rico

Assistant Tourmasters

Bus No. 1	Comer Woodall, Alabama	LeNore Bagley, Wyoming
Bus No. 2	Jack Fletcher, Colorado	Harriet Stanchfield, Wisconsin
Bus No. 3	George Goodwin, Connecticut	Sara Besco, West Virginia
Bus No. 4	Richard Phillips, Delaware	Pern Alder, Washington
Bus No. 5	Lawrence Bradley, Florida	Mary Dolfilde, South Dakota
Bus No. 6	Francis Boyle, Illinois	Elizabeth Rueter, Texas

Place Wreath at Tomb of Unknown Soldier

Charles Middleswarth, Wyoming	Beth Gill, Mississippi
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Place Wreath at Tomb of George Washington

Russell Heine, North Dakota, Phyllis Hamilton, Massachusetts

Hosts and Hostesses for Assembly Speakers

Thursday - June 19	Charles Duesler Verneda Boynton Earl Ellsworth Ann Watzig	Indiana Tennessee Maine Washington
Friday - June 20	Leon Wagley Margaret Kelsey Tait Whittington Marion Plumb	New Mexico Iowa Louisiana Vermont
Saturday - June 21	Virginia Bell Clair Parcel Esther Cooper Harry Stout	Alabama Kansas Colorado New Jersey
Monday - June 23	Lucinda Holloway Lester Reuss Tom Allene Rose Harley Barber	Maryland Montann Mississippi Michigan
Tuesday - June 24	Martha DeLanghe Hollis E. Willoughby Braxton Coates Hazel Barnes	Minnesota New Hampshire North Carolina California
Wednesday - June 25	Lloyd Leon Wilson Sarah Pearl Davis Jack McFerron Lucille Whitmer	Wyoming Texas Missouri Pennsylvania

Flag Raising

Thursday - June 19	Angelita Miranda Duane Benedict Idabel Hayman Robert James Rexroth	Puerto Rico New York Colorado Nebraska
Friday - June 20	Troy Cox H. Nadine Dawley Carolyn Dorn Buster Caviness	Arkansas Rhode Island Ohio New Mexico

Saturday - June 21	Mattie Cozart William King Eugene Buhler Caroline E. Coleman	Oklahoma Maryland South Dakota South Carolina
Monday - June 23	Maurice Brown Louise Downey Doris A. Ruwet Earle G. Meschke	Mississippi Illinois Connecticut Minnesota
Tuesday - June 24	Mildred Thomas Gerald Folsom Ella Jean Waddell Jack Buchanan	North Carolina Vermont Iowa West Virginia
Wednesday - June 25	Taylor Grizzard Frieda Nicolaus Richard B. Lefever Edith Williams	Virginia Wisconsin Pennsylvania Tennessee

Flag Lowering

Friday - June 20	Julia Beth Dykes Alberta H. Pordham Elmer Nussbaum Alfred William Brass	Alabama Delaware Indiana Montana
Saturday - June 21	Gerald Schaffer I. Laverne Horsted Hollon B. Avery Gortrude Noxtine	Kentucky North Dakota New Hampshire Florida
Monday - June 23	Jim C. Heitmeyer Juanita Potter Arlene Marshall Oral L. Dunivan	Missouri Georgia Michigan Maine
Tuesday - June 24	Bernice M. Garrigus Charles Ball Horace A. Almy Maxell Williams	New Jersey Texas Rhode Island Kansas
Wednesday - June 25	Dayton Rose Annie Ruth Melville Roy Howle Louise Rash	Oklahoma Louisiana South Carolina Virginia

Reporters for "4-H Record"

Wednesday - June 18	Jack T. Dyer Elsie Sanders Harley R. Cederstrom Mavis Leavitt Marceline Lankford	Florida California Minnesota Maine Missouri
Thursday - June 19	Freeman Smith Marion Woodward Perry Blach Norma Kolar Betty Anne Leaming Frances Beck	Alabama Connecticut Colorado Nebraska Indiana Montana
Friday - June 20	Pansy Dillard Leroy Hardenburg Katie Gillett Merle Leng Merna Vincent Edna Frances Harvey	North Carolina New Jersey Wyoming Iowa Kansas New Hampshire
Saturday - June 21	Martin Smith Luella Tooley Dann Lindley Emily Anne Benson Wayne Stewart Mary Kathleen Kane	Arkansas New York Washington Ohio Kentucky Pennsylvania
Sunday - June 22	Oralena Robinson Lister V. Hall, Jr. Tempe Gilbert Harold E. Niles Ruth Childress Irma V. Trenche	Virginia Delaware New Mexico Wisconsin Louisiana Puerto Rico
Monday - June 23	Mell Miller Nellene Staub Clare L. McGhan Bernice Hance Muriel Salley Wayne Boyd	Tennessee West Virginia Michigan South Carolina Massachusetts Oklahoma
Tuesday - June 24	Wilma Hamm Richard Douse Luella Larson Ronald Anderson Nelson Chaul J. Bryan Alvis, Jr.	Oklahoma Vermont South Dakota Rhode Island Mississippi Virginia

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Wednesday - June 25

Eugenia Fletcher	Georgia
Ann Lee Tipton	Maryland
Loraine Anderson	Illinois
Mervin McMillan, Jr.	Texas
Helen June Richards	North Dakota
Sam Gwinn	West Virginia

Assistant Camp Advisers

Victor F. Galgowski, Connecticut	Louise E. Mullen, New York
Edward Kosa, Jr., Pennsylvania	Doris Bamesberger, Nebraska
Elton W. Broege, Wisconsin	Dorothea S. Potts, New Jersey

Pan-American Garden Party

Den Pinckney, Georgia	Sue O. Wobb, Delaware
Richard Nelson, Iowa	Willie Mae Nixon, Florida
J. Paul Duke, Jr., Maryland	Ollie Frances Wilson, Kentucky
Gerald Smith, Massachusetts	Isabel Raynard, Michigan
Frank E. Krivohlavek, Nebraska	Ione Evelyn Oberg, Minnesota
Robert Newlin Wood, North Carolina	Mary Matteson, Rhode Island
William Reed Poling, Ohio	Charles F. Snyder, South Dakota
Merle Crawley, Tennessee	Carlisle Lewis, South Carolina
Irma V. Trenche, Puerto Rico	

United States Department of Agriculture
 EXTENSION SERVICE
 Washington, D. C.

CAMP ASSIGNMENT TO LEADERS

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP - 1941

State Leaders' Conference

M. H. Cos, Kansas	Martha Leighton, Pennsylvania
Helen Church, Missouri	J. W. Whitehouse, Kentucky
B. W. Marston, Wyoming	Hallie Hughes, Virginia
Director H. C. Ramsower, Ohio	Marion Butters, New Jersey

Delegate's Conference

H. M. Jones, South Dakota	Dorothy Emerson, Maryland
Edna Troth, Indiana	G. F. Farley, Massachusetts
W. G. Waterhouse, California	Frances MacGregor, North Carolina
Mrs. Harriet F. Johnson, South Carolina	C. L. Herrington, Tennessee
V. V. Varney, Wisconsin	Geraldine Fenn, South Dakota
Amy Wessel, Minnesota	A. J. Brundage, Connecticut
L. R. Harrill, North Carolina	Martha Leighton, Pennsylvania
Elisabeth DeLony, Alabama	K. W. Ingvalson, New Jersey
L. I. Frisbie, Nebraska	E. L. Ingalls, Vermont

Radio Programs

G. R. Hatch, New Mexico	Marjorie Merritt, New Jersey
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Evening Programs and Recreation

Wednesday, June 18

Emmie Nelson, Georgia	E. W. Blacklock, Florida
W. J. Jernigan, Arkansas	Elsie Trabue, Connecticut

Thursday, June 19

C. B. Wadleigh, New Hampshire	Mrs. Harriet F. Johnson,
Martha Leighton, Pennsylvania	South Carolina
	J. E. Tanner, Mississippi

Saturday, June 21

K. W. Ingwalson, New Jersey
 Onah Jacks, Texas
 C. E. McCauley, Delaware
 Elizabeth DeLony, Alabama
 O. F. Gaebe, Illinois
 Ruth White, Vermont
 I. B. Boggs, West Virginia
 Alice Carlson, Oklahoma
 L. O. Clayton, South Carolina
 Hallie Hughes, Virginia
 R. C. Clough, Missouri
 Alma Nixon, Tennessee
 J. W. Potts, Texas
 Emmie Nelson, Georgia
 R. E. Cameron, Montana
 Frances MacGregor, North Carolina
 H. M. Jones, South Dakota
 V. V. Varney, Wisconsin

Margaret Latimer, North Dakota
 W. C. Abbott, Louisiana
 G. E. Marvin, Hawaii
 Florence Forbes, Iowa
 G. R. Hatch, New Mexico
 Hazel Colburn, New Hampshire
 A. L. Baker, Pennsylvania
 Dorothy DeLany, New York
 K. C. Lovejoy, Maine
 Amy Wessel, Minnesota
 E. W. Cinnamon, Oklahoma
 Allegra Wilkens, Nebraska
 G. A. Elcan, Virginia
 Edna Troth, Indiana
 B. W. Marston, Wyoming
 L. R. Harrill, North Carolina

Sunday, June 22

H. A. Leland, Massachusetts
 Blanche Goad, Mississippi

Mary McKee, Illinois
 A. G. Kettunen, Michigan

Monday, June 23

Florence Forbes, Iowa

I. B. Boggs, West Virginia

Tuesday, June 24

W. G. Waterhouse, California
 Frances MacGregor, North Carolina
 Geraldine Fenn, South Dakota

Tena Bishop, Massachusetts
 M. S. Downey, Maryland
 V. V. Varney, Wisconsin

Wednesday, June 25

C. C. Lang, Ohio
 Amy Wessel, Minnesota

Ruth Schubert, Michigan
 R. E. Cameron, Montana

Committees

Committee to report on tours at National 4-H Club Camp

A. J. Kittleson, Minnesota, Chairman
 Mrs. B. J. Bingle, Alaska
 L. E. Holman, North Dakota
 Alice Sundquist, Washington
 Bertha Ferguson, Louisiana
 L. F. Kinney, Jr., Rhode Island

Mary Mies, California
 W. A. Sutton, Georgia
 Mary Loughead, Arkansas
 A. Budet Dominguez, Puerto Rico
 , West Virginia
 Jeanne Warner, Colorado

Committee to report on the daily general assemblies

W. J. Wright, New York, Chairman
Ruby McDavid, Florida
F. P. Reed, Iowa
Rosa Ordonez, Puerto Rico
Virginia Bear, Ohio
Mabel Smith, Kansas

T. A. Sims, Alabama
Anne Moore, Delaware
Dorothy Smith, New Jersey
Pauline Budge, Maine
Anita Burnam, Kentucky

Pan-American Garden Party

K. C. Lovejoy, Maine
Blanche Goad, Mississippi
C. C. Lang, Ohio

Allegra Wilkens, Nebraska
W. J. Wright, New York
Gladys Oller, Wyoming

Committee to report on the daily general assemblies

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| E. A. Glass, Alabama | W. J. Wright, New York, Chairman |
| Anna Moore, Delaware | Andy McDavid, Florida |
| Thomas Davis, New Jersey | F. P. Reed, Iowa |
| Pauline Knight, Maine | Rosa Orton, Puerto Rico |
| Anita Barron, Kentucky | Virginia Best, Ohio |
| | Mabel Smith, Kansas |

Pan-American Garden Party

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alfred Wilson, Nebraska | N. O. Lovejoy, Maine |
| W. J. Wright, New York | Stanhope Good, Massachusetts |
| Gladye Oliver, Wyoming | O. C. Lusk, Ohio |

United States Department of Agriculture
 EXTENSION SERVICE
 Washington, D. C.

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

1941

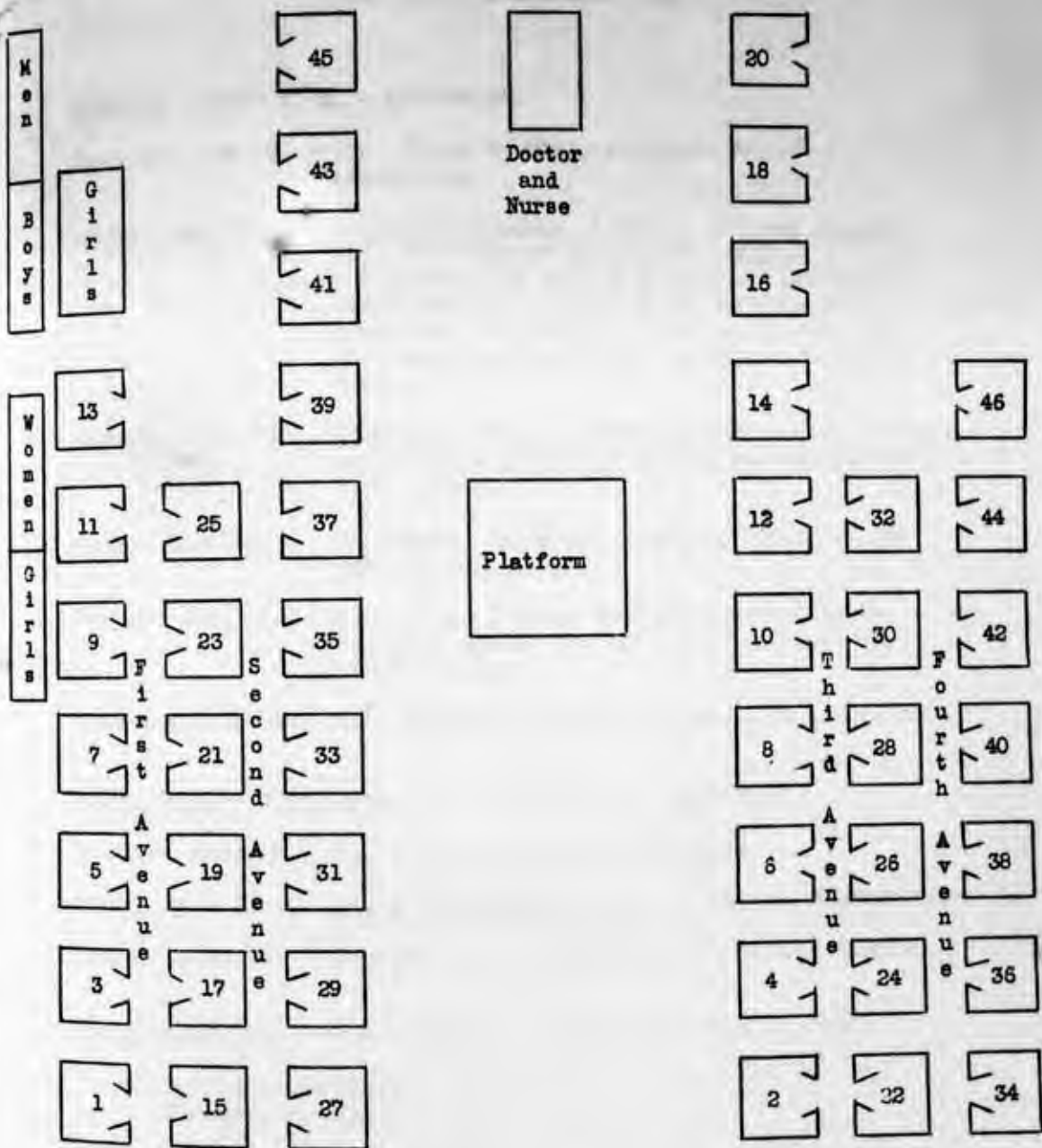
TENT ASSIGNMENTS

Tent No.

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Alabama.....	16	29
Alaska.....	-	25
Arkansas.....	18	31
California.....	20	13
Colorado.....	14	37
Connecticut.....	32	41
Delaware.....	44	19
Florida.....	10	17
Georgia.....	36	27
Hawaii.....	40	-
Illinois.....	14	45
Indiana.....	16	3
Iowa.....	18	19
Kansas.....	22	9
Kentucky.....	8	37
Louisiana.....	4	13
Maine.....	20	39
Maryland.....	42	15
Massachusetts.....	10	45
Michigan.....	12	33
Minnesota.....	44	11

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Mississippi.....	2	11
Missouri.....	28	23
Montana.....	6	25
Nebraska.....	24	7
New Hampshire.....	36	35
New Jersey.....	12	5
New Mexico.....	38	29
New York.....	38	33
North Carolina.....	46	23
North Dakota.....	26	15
Ohio.....	30	31
Oklahoma.....	24	43
Puerto Rico.....	2	21
Pennsylvania.....	6	27
Rhode Island.....	4	25
South Carolina.....	22	41
South Dakota.....	46	17
Tennessee.....	30	3
Texas.....	32	35
Vermont.....	28	9
Virginia.....	26	7
Washington.....	40	5
West Virginia.....	40	21
Wisconsin.....	8	43
Wyoming.....	42	39

DIAGRAM OF TENTS AND BUILDINGS
National 4-H Club Camp
Washington, D. C.



GIRLS

BOYS



Admin-
istration



Press
Radio
Photo



Writing



Supply
Laundry
Films and
Developing



Conference



SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY PROGRAM

1941 NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP

ASSEMBLY - 10:30 a. m. - AUDITORIUM.

- Thursday, June 19. - Hon. Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.
- Friday, June 20. - Graciela Mandujano, Director of Rural Information, Ministry of Agriculture, Chile.
Introduced by Miss Mary Winslow, Adviser of Civic Projects, Office of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics of the Council of National Defense.
- Saturday, June 21. - Edward B. Rowan, Assistant Chief, Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency.
- Monday, June 23. - Dr. Russell M. Wilder, Member of Staff of the Mayo Clinic.
- Tuesday, June 24. - Hon. Wright Patman, Representative in United States Congress from first Congressional District of Texas.
- Wednesday, June 25. - Hon. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

STATE LEADERS' CONFERENCE. - 9 - 10:20 a. m. - ROOM 1039.

- Thursday, June 19. - Dr. C. B. Smith. Reuben Brigham.
- Friday, June 20. - Roy E. Dickerson, Reports by Federal Subcommittees.
- Tuesday, June 24. - Director H. L. Wilson, Reports by Camp Committees.

PAN AMERICAN TEA. - 4:30 - 5:30 p. m., Saturday, June 21.-PATIO.

Songs of the Americas.
Theodore Pursley.

Songs of our own Country.
Georgia Washington.
Dorothy Ann Washington.

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY PROGRAM

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Georgia Washington.
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June 23, 1941
2:15 p.m.

RE FINANCING

Present: Mr. Bell
Mr. Haas
Mr. Hadley
Mr. Murphy

H.M.Jr: All right, gentlemen. What is there in May?

Haas: Three and a quarter.

H.M.Jr: I mean what else is there in May?

Haas: That is all.

Hadley: May 1 there is an HOLC issue and on May 15 there is a Federal Farm issue and they are both fairly sizable. Eight hundred million Federal Farm Mortgage on May 15 and seven hundred eighty million of Home Owner's on May 1.

H.M.Jr: Dan, I haven't talked with anybody since I have seen you. What is your thought?

Bell: The market hasn't changed, has it?

Hadley: The bonds have eased back a little bit. They still have a small gain.

Bell: I kind of like April. That gives us fourteen to seventeen thirty-seconds.

- 2 -

H.M.Jr: What do you like?

Hadley: I think April is a good point if you are willing to go on ten thirty-seconds. We can do July, but you might not get much more than ten on it.

H.M.Jr: No, I can't do that.
Henry?

Murphy: I think I would be glad to take April. I would give it a twelve, which seems like an absolute minimum.

H.M.Jr: George?

Haas: April.

Bell: This is really a little better than we thought we could do when we started out last Thursday.

H.M.Jr: Yes. You fellows were talking January.

Bell: That is right.

H.M.Jr: What have you got in April, Dan, please?

Bell: You mean maturing?

H.M.Jr: Yes.

Bell: There is one billion five hundred nineteen million dollars of Treasury bonds, three and a quarter percent, that are callable for the first time on April 15. Certainly if we call those bonds for that date, they will be refunded on some previous date, so it will be clear if you do that.

H.M.Jr: I would love to get out of that crowded area anyway.
(Secretary held telephone conversation with Mr. Rouse and Mr. Sproul as follows:)

June 23, 1941
2:20 p.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Sproul and Rouse.

HMJr: Hello.

Robert Rouse: Hello, Mr. Secretary.

HMJr: How are you?

R: Fine, thanks.

HMJr: What does it look like for this RFC issue?

R: Well, we have just been going over it, and we still think it looks like a 3 year 1%.

HMJr: Where would that put it?

R: Well, that would put it about 16/32, that is a range of 12 to 19, say.

HMJr: Well, you fellows are much higher than our boys.

R: Well, that's true on short figures, Mr. Secretary. They are - our charts show more - tend toward showing the same as your people do but the judgment we get of it and it's pretty general tends the other way and I've canvassed some of the dealers since I talked with you just to get a check - Chris Devine, a 3 year 1 would be worth par 19, he thought that you might make it a little shorter if the premium was to be maintained at

- 2 -

par, 19, but would expect it to be at least par 14 to 16 and that such an issue would go well. The Discount Corporation thought you could go as far as July '44, would recommend something shorter themselves. Rich and Company recommend a 3 year 1 and feel it would be worth par, 19. Solomon Brothers a 3 year 1, at par, 19. In addition to the banks that I mentioned to you this morning, you have the preponderance of evidence from these street people and the big banks tending toward the 3 year 1%. You could make it two or three cases, of course the shorter it is from that, the more attractive it will be.

HMJr: Our boys want to put it in April.

R: In April?

HMJr: Yeah.

A: Well, that will be even more attractive than if it's July, from a market standpoint. After two years, nine months if you want to put a little insurance on it, it's a good place to put it.

HMJr: Well, that's where they - all of my men want to put it April 15.

R: They don't feel that the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of '44 and '6 are any interference?

HMJr: Well, they think we'll clear those up before.

R: Yeah. Well, two years and nine months would suit us. We'd say that would go very well. We just put - prefer

- 3 -

a rather - think you could do a 3 year 1 and do it handily.

HMJr:

I see. Well, I'm just going to make a check - one more check, I want to make sure that nothing's going to bust up on this side tomorrow.

R:

There's just one thing more we'd like to say and that is, if you are going to come out with a very rich tax anticipation note for unlimited subscription by big fellows, you have to have - take some account of what that might do to the short-term money market and undoubtedly it would tend to raise it up and such obligations as these might sell off.

HMJr:

Well, I.....

R:

Our suggestion that if you're going to put out a tax anticipation security for the big fellows, it should be at a market rate rather than a premium rate to facilitate his operations which don't need facilitation.

HMJr:

Well, have you talked with Bell about it?

R:

Yes, we have. Just putting in a plug for it here.

HMJr:

Well, I - I haven't seen it - Bell's only going to let me see it tonight. But from what you tell me, it sounds too rich.

R:

Oh, it is. We have found it was too rich, definitely.

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HMJr: Well, I'll talk to you about
it again before I do it.

R: All right, sir.

HMJr: Okay. Thank you. Bell will
let you know.

R: Right.

HMJr: Thank you.

- 3 -

H.M.Jr: I don't know what it is, but they say it is rich.

Bell: It is a little bit rich.

H.M.Jr: I don't know what it is. Certainly we won't do it tomorrow.

Bell: After you read my memorandum I want to talk to you about the results of our meeting.

H.M.Jr: I do too. I have been very patient.

Bell: I don't put the consensus of the meeting in this memorandum.

H.M.Jr: What?

Bell: This memorandum is just on the basis of the kinds of security we could put out along the lines I talked to you about, but I want to talk to you about the views of some of the people other than that.

H.M.Jr: We won't do that tax thing today.

(Secretary held a telephone conversation with Mr. Welles as follows:)

June 23, 1941
2:25 p.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Mr. Welles.

HMJr: Hello.

Sumner Welles: Hello.

HMJr: Sumner?

W: Hello, Henry, I thought you had forgotten my existence.

HMJr: Well, it was the other way around.

W: I haven't heard from you for two months.

HMJr: Well, I'm here.

W: I've been very anxious to see you from time to time.

HMJr: Oh....

W: However....

HMJr: What's the matter with your phone?

W: (Laughs) Nothing.

HMJr: I thought I was the forgotten man.

W: I should say not.

HMJr: The reason I'm calling you is, that I'm proposing to borrow 500 million dollars tomorrow for RFC and I just wondered if you or the President had anything startling that you were going to do tomorrow.

- 2 -

W: I don't know of anything, Henry. So far as I'm concerned my conscience is clear (Laughs)

HMJr: Wonderful. Will you keep it that way until Wednesday morning? (Laughs)

W: I'll do my best - if I can - if human will permit me to.

HMJr: All right.

W: All right, Henry.

HMJr: My latch-string is always out.

W: All right, I hope to see you soon.

HMJr: And if the President says anything, just remind him we are doing a little borrowing tomorrow if he wants to pull something out of the hat.

W: All right, I'll do that. I'll bear that in mind.

HMJr: Thank you.

W: Thanks, Henry. Goodbye.

- 4 -

Hadley: The dealers have picked up quite a few of these RFC issues at about nineteen, and it looks like they want to hold the price there until they get rid of them.

(The Secretary held a telephone conversation with Mr. Jones as follows:)

June 23, 1941
2:26 p.m.

HMJr: Hello.

Operator: Secretary Jones.

HMJr: Hello.

Jesse Jones: Hello, Henry.

HMJr: How are you?

J: Pretty good, how are you?

HMJr: I see you want to go down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, in a row boat

J: Yeah. Well, I spent an hour and a half with them.

HMJr: I see.

J: Gave them every reason that I....

HMJr: Have you ever been up there?

J: Never have.

HMJr: You ought to go up there sometime before they build that dam.

J: (Laughs) And see what we're going to destroy?

HMJr: Yeah. Those Lachine rapids are wonderful.

J: I see. I've never seen them.

HMJr: Jesse, this is the way we feel here - 2 years and 9 months, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, that'll take it to April 15, '44.

- 2 -

J: I think that's fine, Henry.

HMJr: See?

J: I think that's fine.

HMJr: The other day when I spoke to you - this January and February...

J: Yeah.

HMJr: And the Germans - Russians are giving you three months to the good.

J: Uh huh. That's fine.

HMJr: I think that that's pretty cheap money, don't you?

J: I think it's awful nice.

HMJr: It's a little cushion there.

J: That's all right.

HMJr: Little cushion.

J: Well, they like it....

HMJr: But the New York crowd I can't follow - they are all up in the air or all down. Just now everything is wonderful, and there's just a little margin of safety.

J: I think that's fine.

HMJr: Well, we'll go ahead - be April 15 and we'll announce it in tomorrow's morning's papers.

J: You're going to - just for this three new money?

- 3 -

HMJr: Well, that's 5 - yes - 300 -
it'll all be one issue.

J: Yeah.

HMJr: The refunding of the new money
will be one issue.

J: And it will be all right then
for us if you over-issue 10%
or so?

HMJr: Oh yes.

J: Because we've got - we can use
the money.

HMJr: Oh, we'll go that.

J: Okay.

HMJr: Sure. The point that Bell
and I thought that (laughs) -
you're in the wholesale business
now over there.

J: We certainly are.

HMJr: And if we'd only have 300 or 200
million dollars worth of issues-
they come too fast.

J: Yeah. Well, I've agreed and -
and going over this - you going
down to Pat's, aren't you?

HMJr: Going down where?

J: Going down to the funeral?

HMJr: Yeah, but I'm not going by
train.

J: You going to fly down?

HMJr: Yeah.

- 4 -

J: Tomorrow? When is the funeral?

HMJr: Well, the funeral is Wednesday. I was planning to go very early Wednesday morning.

J: Oh, I see. Well, we're figuring with the British on that loan.

HMJr: Yeah.

J: And when we get a little further along, I'll talk to you.

HMJr: All - you going to the funeral?

J: No, I'm not going.

HMJr: Oh.

J: It's a little too hard on me.

HMJr: What's that?

J: It's a little too hard on me to travel that much.

HMJr: Well, after all he was the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

J: Well, that's right. I think you're the one man that ought to go, Henry. And I said so, I'm delighted that you're going because you had a lot to do with him and he'd been a good pal for you.

HMJr: Yes, he had.

J: And I'm awful glad you're going.

HMJr: Yes, I was very fond of him.

J: Well, then I'll - you go ahead on that and I'll see you soon.

- 5 -

HMJr: You think you'll have anything on that British thing this week?

J: Well, I think it depends. I've got another engagement in the morning. If I make any progress tomorrow, I'll talk with you tomorrow afternoon.

HMJr: Will you because they're riding me awful hard.

J: What the - we've - they've asked for, if we can go, to give them about 100 a month.

HMJr: Yeah.

J: Which will - going to fit into our program pretty well.

HMJr: Well, as I say, if you could Tuesday or Wednesday sort of see your way clear to give a time because they have been riding me awful hard.

J: I'll give you a ring first - as soon as I can.

HMJr: Thank you.

J: Okay.

- 5 -

H.M.Jr: O.K?

Bell: I will give you this to take home tonight.

H.M.Jr: Oh, do I have to sign this?

Bell: Well, you have to sign some telegrams, unless you want me to go ahead with them and not bother you. They won't be ready until about three-thirty.

H.M.Jr: Well, we go into that meeting -- don't you go into this meeting now?

Bell: Two-thirty?

H.M.Jr: Yes.

Bell: Yes, but I want to get this started.

H.M.Jr: Yes. All right, boys.

June 23, 1941

Dear Sirs:

Receipt is acknowledged of your Treasurer's letter of June 23, 1941, enclosing an attested copy of a resolution adopted by your Board of Directors on the same date with respect to the proposed issuance of notes of the Corporation, to be designated 1 percent notes of Series W, in the amount of \$500,000,000, or thereabouts.

The proposed issue has my approval and I further approve the form of the notes to be issued as set forth in the above-mentioned resolution.

In compliance with your request, I shall be glad to offer these notes for sale, and to offer to purchase on July 3, 1941, at par and accrued interest, the outstanding Series W notes of the Corporation to the extent to which the holders thereof subscribe to the issue of Series W notes, and in this connection will utilize the facilities of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. McLaughlin, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation,
Washington, D. C.

ELK:mp

Forwarded from Mr. Kilby's
office to the attention of
Mr. Harry Mulligan

RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED, That subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Corporation hereby authorizes and approves the issuance of its notes in the aggregate principal amount of Five Hundred Million Dollars (\$500,000,000), or thereabouts, to be designated "Series W", to be in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000, to be dated as of July 3, 1941, to be payable to the bearer, at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., or, at the holder's option, at any agency or agencies in the United States which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may, from time to time, designate for such purpose, on April 15, 1944, to bear interest from July 3, 1941, payable on a semi-annual basis on October 15, 1941, and thereafter on April 15 and October 15 in each year, until the principal thereof shall be payable, at the rate of one per centum (1%) per annum; and it is hereby directed that said notes be executed by the facsimile signatures of the Treasurer and the Secretary of this Corporation, and that the facsimile of the seal of this Corporation be reproduced on the face thereof, and that the coupons hereinafter described be executed by the facsimile signature of the Treasurer; said notes and coupons to be substantially in the following form, to wit:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

NO. _____

NOTE

SERIES W

\$ _____

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a corporation created and existing under an Act of Congress (known as "Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act") approved January 22, 1932, as amended and supplemented, for value received, promises to pay to the bearer, on April 15, 1944, the principal sum of _____ Dollars (\$ _____).

and to pay interest on said principal sum, at the rate of one per centum (1%) per annum, from July 3, 1941, payable on a semi-annual basis on October 15, 1941, and thereafter on April 15 and October 15 in each year, until the principal hereof shall be payable, upon presentation and surrender of the interest coupons hereto attached as they severally mature, both principal and interest payable at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., or at the holder's option, at any agency or agencies in the United States which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may from time to time designate for the purpose.

This note is one of a series of notes, designated "Series W", of like tenor (except as to serial number and amount) issued with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury under authority of the aforesaid Act of Congress, as amended and supplemented, and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Corporation duly adopted on June 23, 1941. The income derived from this note shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. This note shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest hereof by any Territory, dependency, or possession of the United States, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Reconstruction Finance Corporation has caused this note to be executed by the facsimile signatures of its Treasurer and its Secretary, and has caused the facsimile of its seal to be reproduced hereon, and the coupons annexed hereto to be authenticated by the facsimile signature of its Treasurer, all done in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, as of July 3, 1941.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

(FACSIMILE SEAL)

(facsimile signature)
Secretary

(facsimile signature)
Treasurer

This note is fully and unconditionally guaranteed both as to interest and principal by the United States.

(facsimile signature)
Secretary of the Treasury

(Text of coupon payable October 15, 1941)

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

will pay to bearer on
at the Treasury
Department, Washington,
or at a designated agency

_____ DOLLARS

\$ _____

being interest then due on its
\$ _____ NOTE OF SERIES W

(FACSIMILE SEAL)

Reconstruction Finance Corporation
By (facsimile signature)
Treasurer

No. _____

(Text of coupons payable after October 15, 1941)

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

will pay to bearer on
at the Treasury
Department, Washington,
or at a designated agency

_____ DOLLARS

\$ _____

being six months' interest then due on its
\$ _____ NOTE OF SERIES W

(FACSIMILE SEAL)

Reconstruction Finance Corporation
By (facsimile signature)
Treasurer

- 3 -

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this Corporation apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval of the issuance and the offering for sale of such notes of said "Series W" in the aggregate principal amount of Five Hundred Million Dollars (\$500,000,000), or thereabouts; that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested on behalf of this Corporation to offer for sale such notes of said "Series W" at par and accrued interest; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized on behalf of this Corporation to offer to purchase and to purchase on July 3, 1941, at par and accrued interest the outstanding notes of this Corporation designated "Series N", maturing July 20, 1941, to the extent to which the holders thereof subscribe to notes of "Series W".

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Treasurer of this Corporation be and hereby is authorized and directed to take such action and to make such payments of the Corporation's funds as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this resolution; and that he be authorized and directed to address substantially the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury:

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation proposes to issue in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended and supplemented, its obligations hereinafter described in the total principal amount of Five Hundred Million Dollars (\$500,000,000) or thereabouts.

The proposed obligations will consist of the bearer notes of this Corporation, to be designated "Series W", to be dated July 3, 1941, to be payable on April 15, 1944, to the bearer at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., or at the holder's option at any agency or agencies which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may from time to time designate for the purpose, to bear interest from July 3, 1941, payable on a semi-annual basis on October 15, 1941, and thereafter on April 15 and October 15 in each year, until the principal thereof shall be payable, at the rate of one per centum (1%) per annum, and to be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation requests that you approve, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9, as amended, of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, the issuance of the notes of "Series W", as hereinbefore described, and that you further approve the form of the notes to be issued, the text of which is embodied in the enclosed resolution.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation requests that on behalf of this Corporation you offer notes of the above-described issue for sale at par and accrued interest.

- 4 -

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation further requests that on behalf of this Corporation you offer to purchase on July 3, 1941, at par and accrued interest the outstanding notes of this Corporation designated "Series N", maturing July 20, 1941, to the extent to which the holders thereof subscribe to the issue of "Series W" notes.

An attested copy of the resolution authorizing the issuance and sale of the notes herein described is enclosed for your information.

Very truly yours,

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

By _____
Treasurer.

*** *** *** *** *** ***

The foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on the 23rd day of June, 1941.

Secretary
Reconstruction Finance Corporation

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE June 23, 1941

TO Secretary Morgenthau

FROM W. H. Hadley

R. F. C. ISSUES

<u>Term</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Probable Price</u>	<u>Premium</u>
2 years (7/15/43)	3/4%	0.60	100.11	11/32nds
2-1/4 yrs. (10/15/43)	7/8%	0.67 0.69	100.14 100.12	14/32nds 12/32nds
2-1/2 yrs. (1/15/44)	1%	0.73 0.76	100.22 100.19	22/32nds 19/32nds
2 yrs. 7 mo. (2/15/44)	1%	0.75 0.78	100.21 100.18	21/32nds 18/32nds
2-3/4 yrs. (4/15/44)	1%	0.80 0.83	100.17 100.14	17/32nds 14/32nds
3 years (7/15/44)	1%	0.87 0.90	100.13 100.10	13/32nds 10/32nds
	1-1/8%	0.87 0.90	100.24 100.21	24/32nds 21/32nds
3-1/4 yrs. (10/15/44)	1-1/8%	0.95 0.98	100.18 100.15	18/32nds 15/32nds

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE June 23, 1941

TO Secretary Morgenthau

2:00 P. M.

FROM W. H. Hadley

R. F. C. ISSUES

<u>Term</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Probable Price</u>	<u>Premium</u>
Nov. 15, 1943 (2 yrs. 4 mos.)	7/8%	0.70	100.13	13/32nds
		0.72	100.11	11/32nds
Jan. 15, 1944 (2 yrs. 6 mos.)	7/8%	0.73	100.11	11/32nds
		0.76	100.8	8/32nds
	1%	0.73	100.22	22/32nds
		0.76	100.19	19/32nds
Feb. 15, 1944 (2 yrs. 7 mos.)	1%	0.75	100.21	21/32nds
		0.78	100.18	18/32nds
April 15, 1944 (2 yrs. 9 mos.)	1%	0.80	100.17	17/32nds
		0.83	100.14	14/32nds
May 15, 1944 (2 yrs. 10 mos.)	1%	0.82	100.16	16/32nds
		0.85	100.13	13/32nds
July 15, 1944 (3 years)	1%	0.87	100.13	13/32nds
		0.90	100.10	10/32nds
	1-1/8%	0.87	100.24	24/32nds
		0.90	100.21	21/32nds

June 23, 1941
2:30 p.m.

RE AID TO BRITAIN

Present: Mr. Bell
Mr. Cochran
Mr. White
Mr. Viner

H.M.Jr: We decided on two years and nine months
for the RFC at one percent.

Viner: Too low.

Bell: That inning of Eccles' before the Banking
and Currency Committee was Saturday.

H.M.Jr: I see. All right, Harry, let's go.

White: On the first item, they said they were going
to get considerable amount of information
over the week-end from London. You might
want to ask them what they have got that they
were going to have ready today, general
information that they were going to have
ready, to supplement other information they
have given us. That is number one.

H.M.Jr: Go ahead.

White: Number two --

H.M.Jr: Go a little faster, Harry.

White: Number two, the contracts which Cox is par-
ticularly interested in having them give us,

- 2 -

particularly the steel contracts, because those are the ones which he wants to examine to see whether he can take any over and he wants the specific contracts, and they maybe brought some or should bring some.

H.M.Jr: They haven't done that yet?

White: No, they haven't.

H.M.Jr: All right, next.

White: The next is, he also wants a sample of the - other kinds of contracts which they have already placed since March 11 in order to ascertain whether he can take some of those over. We have talked a good deal about them, but they have not yet given the exact contracts and Cox wants to have the contracts and not any description of them.

H.M.Jr: Has Cox seen this?

White: No, he hasn't, but I have talked to him over the phone and he said he would try to be here early, but I guess he couldn't. But those are two things he is particularly interested in.

Viner: Is he going to be here at three-thirty?

White: Yes, he is.

Number 4 is a memorandum which they said they were going to prepare and have ready for Monday to discuss items which they think are administratively difficult to place, and which would provide the basis for discussion as to which of them might be taken over.

H.M.Jr: All right.

- 3 -

- White: Number five, there was - they hoped to get additional information on the specific needs of Dominions and India. They have some. They gave us some. They weren't a complete list and they said they were going to try to get some more detailed items.
- Viner: Did they expect to have that by today?
- White: They said they might. I didn't know, but he might want to ask Merle to push them.
- H.M.Jr: Next?
- White: They also said they were working on a centralization of South African purchases in the United States, some committee. You might want to ask them whether there was any progress, although I don't suppose there could have been much over the week-end.
- Number seven. As you know, they have sent about twenty-five million dollars worth of wool here. There is another fifty million on the way. They have been unable to sell any of that.
- Dan pointed out possibly for political reasons, and they are raising the question whether they might not be able --
- H.M.Jr: On that, they said they didn't want to do it on account of our wool. Jesse Jones would go to town on that. They are always thinking of our people.
- White: They said, "We are stopping it, and we are delighted to sell it," and we asked them to prepare a memorandum on it, and they are supposed to have a memorandum on it.
- H.M.Jr: All right.

- 4 -

- Bell: Jesse raised the political issue. He had an agreement with three Senators on the Hill that they would not sell this wool.
- Viner: Well, the supply situation may have changed.
- Bell: That is right.
- H.M.Jr: It could be real. Next.
- White: They have other items which they would like to sell us or which - maybe like the wool, and then there are some items like cocoa which they contemplated selling us about fifty million dollars worth, they say, but which arrangements are now being made to buy elsewhere, which would mean that they will have from forty to fifty million dollars less exchange if it goes through.
- Now, we asked them to submit memoranda on each one of these points for your consideration, and they may have some of them today and they may not.
- H.M.Jr: What is the next one?
- White: Merle raised the question of our taking over the Swedish charters, and they said they were trying to get some information on it. They may have more.
- H.M.Jr: All right.
- Bell: That is shipping charters, you mean?
- White: Yes, Swedish shipping charters.
- H.M.Jr: The next?
- White: The next is a general question. You can leave it off if you want to.

- 5 -

- H.M.Jr: With my background I can do this all right, unless you (Bell) have got some objections.
- Bell: No, I haven't. I was wondering how you are going to bring the Canadians into this picture. There is nothing here other than the Dominions --
- H.M.Jr: By the time we get down to that, I will be so tired - if I last until four-thirty I will be good today.
- Viner: I would suggest that if you get through with them pretty early that again you say if they want to have a further talk - so you can push us out, you see.
- H.M.Jr: I am worn out now.

AGENDA FOR 3:30 MEETING

1. Any additional information from London to be discussed.
2. Actual contracts representing type cases which the British propose to enter into.
3. Actual contracts placed since March 11.
4. Memorandum (which British were to have prepared) on U.K. imports from U.S. administratively difficult to place under Lend-Lease.
5. Further information on needs of Dominions and India which may be handled under Lend-Lease.
6. Any development with respect to the centralization of South African purchases in U. S.
7. Memorandum on possible sale of wool already here or stored in Australia.
8. Any further information on other materials which the Defense Supply Corporation contemplates buying from the British Empire, or which the British Empire hopes to sell to U. S.
9. Information on our taking over Swedish charters and placing them under Lend-Lease.
10. Suggestions from the Canadian Treasury on ways in which we could help them improve their dollar position.

June 23, 1941

Treasury Department

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

P010 M DH FRANK E-2060

CG CAMBRIDGE MASS JUN 23 1941 1006A JUN 23 AM 11 47

HON HENRY MORGENTHAU JR
SECRETARY .. PERSONAL

IN ORDER TO CLEAR UP A FEW MATTERS HERE UNLESS YOU WISH
OTHERWISE AND SO ADVISE WILL TURN UP WEDNESDAY MORNING
INSTEAD OF TUESDAY AS PREVIOUSLY SUGGESTED

JAMES M LANDIS

1142A

June 23, 1941
2:39 p.m.

Grace
Tully:

Well, that's good. I'm just about. Mr. Secretary, the President said he'd be very glad to send a letter to Conant. He wonders if you'll draft it for him.

HMJr:

Oh.

T:

He says, would you do that now? He said on the La Guardia thing that Professor Landis will have to straighten that out with La Guardia himself. He doesn't feel that he should do that.

HMJr:

Oh.

T:

But he will do the Consent one and he said would you be good enough to draft it for him.

HMJr:

Yeah.

T:

All right, sir.

HMJr:

What will be deadline to get it over to you today to get him to sign it?

T:

Well, I'll be around here probably till 6 or 6:30.

HMJr:

Yeah. What about....

T:

But I imagine he may send for me around 5 or a little after. If you had it over

- 2 -

Here by that time, I would take it with me then.

HMJr: By when?

T: He may send for me around 5 o'clock.

HMJr: I'll get into your hands. When I send it with a secret service, do you get it....

T: Yes, he brings it right into me.

HMJr: He does?

T: That's right, sir. I took the memorandum over that you sent a little while ago.

HMJr: Did you look at that?

T: No, I gave it to the President, but I - it was marked - I knew it came directly from you and the gentleman brought it in to me.

HMJr: Right-o. How is he feeling today?

T: Oh, he's feeling pretty well. It's so awfully warm and everything and I don't know that - I think he feels better - doesn't have any temperature today.

HMJr: All right, thank you.

T: All right, Mr. Secretary, fine.

HMJr: Thank you.

T: Goodbye.

HMJr: Goodbye.

6/23/41

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Draft of letter for the President's signature prepared on White House stationery and sent to the President by Secret Service Agent Dipper at 4:20 p.m.

June 23, 1941

Dear President Conant:

Many times during my administration I have turned for aid and counsel to American colleges and universities. Invariably their response has been generous and their cooperation unflinching even under circumstances which involved great inconvenience and sacrifice of their important work of education and research. None has been more helpful in providing the highest type of leadership in critical times than Harvard University. Once again, therefore, I turn to you as President of Harvard with a request for assistance.

Dean James Landis has generously consented to accept appointment as Under Secretary of the Treasury subject to the willingness of the Corporation to grant him leave of absence. I should be deeply grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the Corporation with a recommendation for favorable action. In doing so you will render invaluable aid to the nation in this hour of great decision.

Sincerely yours,

President James B. Conant,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

June 23, 1941
2:45 p.m.

RE DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS

Present: Mr. Callahan
Mr. Powel
Mr. Kuhn
Mr. Schwarz
Mr. Odegarde

H.M.Jr: All right, gentlemen, you have got ten minutes. Let's see what you can do. I just wondered if I had a Publicity Department.

Powel: I thought your story was very nice in the Times yesterday.

H.M.Jr: Did you like it?

Powel: Very much.

H.M.Jr: I wrote it.

Powel: The picture, I thought, was charming.

H.M.Jr: All right.

Kuhn: This is a repetition of last week. That is, it is new names but the same subject.

H.M.Jr: You are not serious about the picture, are you?

Powel: I thought it was very interesting.

June 28, 1941
2:45 p.m.

RE DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS

Present: Mr. Callahan
Mr. Powel
Mr. Kuhn
Mr. Schwarz
Mr. Odegarde

H.M.Jr: All right, gentlemen, you have got ten minutes. Let's see what you can do. I just wondered if I had a Publicity Department.

Powel: I thought your story was very nice in the Times yesterday.

H.M.Jr: Did you like it?

Powel: Very much.

H.M.Jr: I wrote it.

Powel: The picture, I thought, was charming.

H.M.Jr: All right.

Kuhn: This is a repetition of last week. That is, it is new names but the same subject.

H.M.Jr: You are not serious about the picture, are you?

Powel: I thought it was very interesting.

- 2 -

- H.M.Jr: What I am trying to get over to you publicity men, which ought to be a novel experience, I am asking for suggestions that you give me so I can give them at my three o'clock press conference, but you are all such modest blushing violets I can't get anything out of you.
- Powel: How would you like to tell them the story of Treasury House? I have got the bank it grew out of, partly full of money.
- H.M.Jr: They would be more interested if I gave them a bank.
- Callahan: I will get the banks.
- H.M.Jr: Where?
- Callahan: Across the street.
- H.M.Jr: Have them here for Thursday morning.
- Kuhn: You notice it says on the outside of the banks what you get for your nickel, your dime and your quarter.
- H.M.Jr: If you have them here, you see, what I will do --
- Powel: We could have them here now in ten minutes, couldn't we?
- H.M.Jr: No, have them next Thursday and I will put a quarter in each one and give each man a bank.
- Powel: Do you want any detail on the Treasury House for today, or will you save that?
- H.M.Jr: No, I will leave this for Thursday.

- 3 -

Schwarz: There is one story out.

Callahan: Did it go out today?

Schwarz: Yes.

Callahan: Good.

H.M.Jr: I will leave that. But I was thinking about this thing here. Don't they want other cities?

Powel: They are going into other cities if this experiment is a success. They consider Pennsylvania Avenue not only the main street of Washington, but the main street of America.

H.M.Jr: Who put this money in?

Callahan: It belongs to Mr. Graves.

H.M.Jr: Belongs to Graves?

Schwarz: Did belong to him. (Laughter)

H.M.Jr: Well, you come back with that. I will launch that next Thursday.

Kuhn: Those are the companies that have put in payroll plans. I have lots more, but those are insurance companies. I thought we could lump them all together.

H.M.Jr: Are there copies for the boys, or just the one copy?

Kuhn: Just the one copy.

Schwarz: I will have some made.

H.M.Jr: Get some made, will you? Just tell Stephens what you want.

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- Powel: Mr. Secretary, did you get a letter from the Mayor of Philadelphia today?
- H.M.Jr: If I have, it hasn't reached me.
- Powel: He offered in the letter to let you strike the Liberty Bell to announce the Treasury Hour. That will be struck with a light hammer but will be amplified to any desired intensity. That is a very unusual, and I think, pleasant thing.
- H.M.Jr: How do I get there.
- Powel: You got a letter from him. I have got the carbons.
- Kuhn: He will do it himself if you want him to.
- H.M.Jr: How do I strike it?
- Powel: You can strike it by remote control, delegate somebody to strike it, one of your children, if you have a child to spare or know a child, or you can do it by remote control. It is in Philadelphia. It would make a very nice newsreel.
- H.M.Jr: What do you think of it, Peter?
- Odegarde: It is a very good idea.
- H.M.Jr: I am going to speak from here. I am not going to New York.
- Powel: The Bell would not leave Philadelphia.
- H.M.Jr: I wouldn't ask it to.
- Powel: But anybody we appoint to strike it, subject to the mayor and the corporation's acceptance, can strike it.
- H.M.Jr: Well, think it out, whether it can be done with a button and so on.

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Powel: It could.

H.M.Jr: If it could be done with a button, I think it would be nice, an electric key.

Callahan: They can work that out, I am sure.

Schwarz: Could the Captain of the Port do it for you, the Coast Guard Captain?

H.M.Jr: No, no.

Callahan: If you don't do it, Mr. Secretary, I think we should let the Mayor of Philadelphia.

H.M.Jr: Well, either way; and on the Treasury House I have got a suggestion. Use the President of the Washington Press Club.

Callahan: All right.

H.M.Jr: They will like him.

Schwarz: He is an Associated Press man, too.

H.M.Jr: The President of the Press Club.

Schwarz: Want us to help you spend another eighteen seventy-five?

H.M.Jr: How?

Schwarz: The first baby born in Gallinger on July 1. If it happened to be a pickaninny -- (Laughter)

Callahan: Beginning today the newspapers started carrying the quizzes, or the announcements. Here is the News for today and the Chicago Times.

H.M.Jr: Do you want me to say something about it?

Callahan: I thought it would be very nice if you could make some complimentary statement about the

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responses which we are getting from the newspapers.

H.M.Jr: Where is this?

Powel: Left-hand column.

Callahan: That is the New York Herald Tribune this morning announcing it.

H.M.Jr: I see.

Callahan: All these letters came from the newspapers saying they are running them.

Powel: The detail there, Mr. Secretary, out of fourteen hundred and fifty newspapers, a thousand and forty-eight have replied pledging full cooperation. There are nine hundred ninety trade papers and a thousand forty-one foreign language papers. Replies are coming at the rate of two hundred fifty a day. That is what we sent them, which is a very unusual sheet, that which you have in your hand.

There is a coupon on it at the bottom, you see, so that they can acknowledge it and mail the coupon.

H.M.Jr: I just wondered if you wanted to tell this to the local boys where it is going to their home offices.

Callahan: Well, I think you can tell them how pleased you were with the cooperation.

H.M.Jr: Why not wait another day or two?

Callahan: Well, we will have much more at the end of the week, but by the end of the week it would be old stuff. Everybody would have seen it.

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Don't you think that is true, Chick?

Schwarz: One publisher - I think the Secretary has a point.

H.M.Jr: I don't react to this. I would like to know about it again Thursday, but I just don't quite react. I will tell you what you have done - I will do that - this glass thing for you on Thursday and I will do this follow-up on this statement today.

Have you got anything else up your sleeve?

Callahan: That is all.

H.M.Jr: You haven't got any of these cards?

Powel: Another yes, I have got a twenty-four sheet right downstairs. I will bring it up.

H.M.Jr: What is a twenty-four sheet?

Powel: That is the biggest kind of billboard known. I will tell you the story.

The First National Bank of Chicago, Mr. Brown, very much offended by the defeatism of some elements in Chicago, asked us if we would accept a hundred and fifty local city twenty-four sheet outdoor panels or billboards. We wrote the copy. He was very generous. Whereupon he put his order to the General Outdoor Advertising Company, who immediately presented him with a hundred and sixty more, giving a coverage in Chicago of three hundred and ten billboards.

Mr. William Wrigley, noticing that, and also feeling very opposed to the defeatism of Chicago, presented us with all his billboards throughout the country to make any use --

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H.M.Jr: Throughout the country?

Powel: Yes. To make any use we please. At Forty-Second Street and Fifth Avenue is the most seen billboard in the world. That now has a large sticker on it, "Defense Savings Bonds", and just some, these stickers, about this square (indicating) are going on the country's outdoor signs where we consider those signs to be in good taste. Put out by a reputable company.

H.M.Jr: What do you do with Wrigley's board?

Powel: Not in front of beauty spots. I will not do that.

Wrigley's boards, we are in conversation with him now, and I think we will do this scheme on a somewhat more ample scale. That includes spectaculars, little "Spear" men winking at night.

H.M.Jr: Will you know where they are?

Powel: We will know here where they are and what the circulation of each is.

You know, off the record, I was asked to be the stuffed shirt of the billboard industry about six months ago, and declined on the grounds that nothing could be done. They are the only kind of advertising that pays the individual citizen an income.

H.M.Jr: Well, I have got to stop now, but I just want to tell you, if you men through Odegarde and Kuhn and Graves don't reach me with the stuff, it is your own fault.

Now, I am hungry for the stuff. I can put

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put it out for you, and I would like to know.

Powel: Would you rather have it verbally, sir, or in memorandum form?

H.M.Jr: No, I want you - I have got time enough once or twice a week. I can't do it just now. Today is a bad day. We will just take this one thing.

But it is up to you fellows to sell me what you are doing, because I can't dream it, and if you tell Graves that you are ready with some stuff - now, if you have got some of that billboard stuff, if you would pin it up downstairs around the curtain in my movie theater I can go down and look at it and then if it is all right, Chick can take the press boys down and say, "Here is what the president of the bank is doing down there and" - you know, Chicago and so forth, and they will run it.

I would pin the things up around the curtains downstairs, you see.

Powel: I will.

H.M.Jr: And let them go in and you (Callahan) and Chick bring the boys in and say, "This is what is going on in Chicago." They might want a photograph of it.

Callahan: Very good.

H.M.Jr: I can give you ideas. The thing to do is pin it up downstairs and then let the Treasury news men go downstairs and see it. I would like to see it first myself, though. Just as soon as it is pinned up on that curtain, I will go down and look at it.

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Powel: Will you have that done right away, Vince?
Callahan: Yes.
H.M.Jr: You will have to excuse me now.