

● PSF:CF: War Dept. ~~1944~~. 1944 - 1945

G. F.  
War

Feb 1  
file

January 31, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

You wished to take up with General Arnold today:

- a. The proposed new airplane to be built for you and visiting heads of State. General Arnold is to give you the proposed design.
- b. Ambassador Messersmith's suggestion of forming a Mexican Airplane Squadron to be sent abroad. This, Messersmith says, should be arranged direct with him and not the Mexican Commission.
- c. Admiral Leahy reported to you a conversation he had with Vice Admiral Fenard regarding a large number of well trained French, or Moroccan, pilots that could be utilized if the French could be given some planes.

x25-U

x249 official  
x1171  
x101  
x2850

x896  
x146

x4181

x4189

x203  
x4193  
x203-B

x220  
x1178627

E.M.W.

RB:rlk

x25

**SECRET**

*B. F. War*

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

31 January 1944

MEMORANDUM

Balkan Problem *xw.c.*

There is an unresolved problem which is holding up planning for civilian supplies for Greece and Yugoslavia.

It appears to have been decided that if and when military operations are conducted in Greece and Yugoslavia they will be under the combined command in the Mediterranean but that American troops will not participate in operations, at least it is most doubtful if American troops will participate. A decision is necessary as to whether the Civil Affairs officers supervising distribution of supplies under the Commander in the field should be solely British or whether they should be, as in other theaters, a combined group. Presumably the ultimate decision rests with the Theater Commander. It is understood that he would be agreeable to a combined Civil Affairs group if the American Government would consent.

The question is then merely whether in matters of civil relief for these liberated areas pending the introduction of non-military relief organizations, the American Army should provide their share of Civil Affairs officers and men in combination with the British for the distribution in these areas of civilian supplies covering the military period. The State Department recommends that such consent be given. The War Department takes the position that this is a matter of national policy rather than a military question but will prepare itself to follow whatever decision is made. Procurement, it is planned, will be on a combined basis.

*"g.g. Mac  
O.K.  
F.D.R."*

**SECRET**

*Carbon of this memorandum returned to Hon. John J. McCloy, 2/7/44*

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-9-61

*Carl S. Spicer*

Signature-

*x25*

*x4675  
x20*



**SECRET**

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

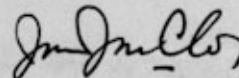
31 January 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

Herewith is a question the answer to which is holding up planning for civil supplies for Greece and Yugoslavia.

Ed Stettinius and I have been anxious to obtain the answer for some time but rather than bother the President for an appointment I have with the help of the State Department stated the question and I think the answer can be given in a minimum of time.

Will you be good enough to put this before the President at some convenient moment and then communicate the answer to me so that we can go ahead with our planning.



JOHN J. McCLOY  
Assistant Secretary of War

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-9-61

Signature- Carl S. Spicer



**SECRET**

**SECRET**  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

Feb 18  
file

*L. F.*  
*War*

14 February 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Chinese Army Corps on the Ledo Road.

*L. F.*

*Haydon L.*

~~General Boatner~~, General Stilwell's Chief of Staff for the Ledo Corps and who in effect was in command of this Corps during the period Stilwell was at Cairo, is here in the War Department. I think you would be interested in getting a direct report on the character of the Chinese troops that were trained at Ramgarh as well as regarding the situation and progress on the Ledo Road.

~~General Wheeler~~ will be in the War Department in a week or ten days and I understood from you the other day that you wished to see him. I shall notify General Watson accordingly.

~~May~~. General Wedemeyer, Mountbatten's Deputy Chief of Staff, will be here from a conference in London about the twenty-first. I shall notify General Watson when he has arrived, in case you desire to see him, which I think would be an excellent thing.

*2/16*  
*Gen. Watson will phone*  
*Col. McCarthy to get gen.*  
*Boatner here if President*  
*pull wants to see.*

*[Signature]*  
Chief of Staff.

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 9-24-59

Signature- *Carl F. Speer*

*x150*  
*x4675*  
*x25*  
*x48*

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

14 February 1944

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:**

**Subject: Chinese Army Corps on the Ledo Road.**

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(Sgd) G. C. MARSHALL

Chief of Staff.

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**DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)**

Date- 2-24-59

Signature- *Carl T. Spicer*

**SECRET**

*copy for W. House*



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

February 21, 1944.

*file*

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

11  
Last week you notified me that the President would like to see Major General Raymond A. Wheeler. At the time, General Wheeler was out of town, but he has now returned and will be in Washington during this week. General Wheeler's title is that of Principal Administrator, Southeast Asia Command. This amounts to his being the Commanding General, Services of Supply, for Mountbatten.

*B. W. Davenport*

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

*L. F.*  
*War*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1944

My dear Mr. Byrnes:

In connection with the handling of surplus war property by the Surplus War Property Administration and by the Office of War Mobilization, I direct your attention to a plan that I recently proposed to the Secretaries of War, Navy and Commerce. My suggestion was that war power plants now owned by the Departments of War and Navy and by the Defense Plant Corporation should be retained by the United States and integrated with Federally-owned power facilities for postwar operation. Lists of the power plants owned by these agencies have been compiled and supplied to the Secretary of the Interior and members of his staff have been working with representatives of the war agencies on plans for the postwar integration and utilization of the power facilities. I understand that the Secretary of the Interior has also gone into the matter with the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Rural Electrification Administration.

x444

x25  
x17  
x3  
x550

x284

x42  
x1570

I believe a plan of this kind offers the most economical and beneficial means of treating surplus power properties and I would like it to be effectuated. The Secretary of the Interior will communicate to you any over-all suggestions that he may have for the transfer of these power properties and surplus power materials to the Federal agencies.

x6  
x932

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Surplus War Property Administrator.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Hon. James F. Byrnes,  
Director of War Mobilization.

Director of War Mobilization. x5330

*Copy to Interior*



*ams*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 9, 1944

My dear Mr. Clayton:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have sent to the Director of War Mobilization, relating to the disposition of surplus war power plants and materials.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Hon. W. L. Clayton, Administrator, *x5490*  
Surplus War Property Administration.

Enclosure.

*Copy to Interior*



THE WHITE HOUSE

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAR 9 3 35 PM '44

RECEIVED

MAR - 9 1944

MEMORANDUM for the President.

Attached for your signature are letters to the Director of War Mobilization and the Surplus War Property Administrator, informing them of your suggestions to the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce, concerning the postwar integration of war power properties with Federal power systems. It seems appropriate that these agencies having responsibilities for the disposition of surplus war property be apprised of this plan.

*Harold L. Ickes*

Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosure 975.

(2518)

*hms*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*B. F.*

*War*

February 10, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

SECRETARY ICKES: *x6*

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

Carbon of letter from the Secretary of Commerce, 2/8/44, with attached copy of list of the major electric generating stations constructed by Defense Plant Corporation. Original papers retained for our files.

*X800*

*X284*

*X25*

R. F.

WILL YOU HOLD THIS CORRESPONDENCE  
AND ATTACH JESSE JONES' REPLY BEFORE  
IT IS SENT IN TO THE PRESIDENT?

G.



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1944

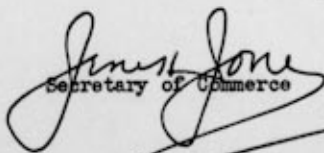
Dear Mr. President:

In response to the request contained in your recent letter there is enclosed a list of the major electric generating stations constructed by Defense Plant Corporation showing the location, capacity, number and size of units, and the name of the company which is operating the same or to which such station has been leased as a part of the particular DPC plant. x444

This list covers the plants which are capable of producing 2500 Kw of power or more. A complete schedule including the smaller units is being prepared and will be forwarded promptly.

We are engaged in a survey of all our plants from which potential post war uses can be developed. In this connection I am advised by our engineers that many of the units are available for the generation of electricity only when the particular plant, of which the unit is a part, is in operation, and that it would not be economical to operate such units independently.

Sincerely yours,

  
Secretary of Commerce x3

The President  
The White House



x4351

ELECTRIC GENERATING STATIONS  
 DEFENSE PLANT CORPORATION  
Capable of Producing 2500 Kw or More

PLANCOR NO.	COMPANY - LOCATION	CAPACITY OF GENERATION	NO. AND SIZE UNITS
202	Carnegie Steel Company Braddock, Pa.	50,000 Kw	2 - 25,000 Kw Units 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 13,800V
226-A0	Aluminum Ore Company Baton Rouge, La.	12,000 Kw	2 - 6,000 Kw Units 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 4,160V
226-X	Aluminum Ore Company Bauxite, Ark.	6,000 Kw	1 - 6,000 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 4,160V
226-K	Aluminum Co. of America Jones Mills, Ark.	65,000 Kw	18 Nordberg Gas Engines 50 Cooper-Bessemer Gas Engines Driven 660V, DC Generator Units
243	Dow Magnesium Company Velasco, Texas	120,000 Kw	1 - 45,000 Kw Unit 1 - 40,000 Kw Unit 1 - 30,000 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 13,800V
264	Mathieson-Magnesium Co. Lake Charles, La.	110,000 Kw	1 - 35,000 Kw Unit 1 - 15,000 Kw Unit 8 - 7,500 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 13,800V
265	International Minerals & Chemical Co. Carlsbad, New Mexico	3,650 Kw	2 - 600 Kw Gas Engines 1 - 450 Kw Gas Engine 3 - 500 Kw Diesel Engines 1 - 500 Kw Steam Engine 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 2,300V
301	Geneva Steel Company Provo, Utah	50,000 Kw	1 - 50,000 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 13,800V
394	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company New Martinsville, W.Va.	27,500 Kw	1 - 8,000 Kw Unit 3 - 6,000 Kw Units 1 - 1,200 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 2,300V
434	Phelps Dodge Corporation Morenci, Arizona	12,500 Kw	1 - 12,500 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 2,300V
483	Koppers United Company Monoca, Pa.	35,000 Kw	1 - 35,000 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 13,800V
485	Humble Oil & Refining Co. Baytown, Texas	3,000 Kw	1 - 3,000 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 2,300V

<u>PLANCOR NO.</u>	<u>COMPANY - LOCATION</u>	<u>CAPACITY OF GENERATION</u>	<u>NO. AND SIZE UNITS</u>
763	Lone Star Steel Co. Daingerfield, Texas	17,500 Kw	1 - 10,000 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 11,000V 1 - 7,500 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 5,000V
912	Wilshire Oil Company Norwalk, Calif.	2,500 Kw	1 - 2,500 Kw Unit 3 - 800 Kw Units 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 2,300V
1063	Sinclair Rubber Company Houston, Texas	35,000 Kw	1 - 35,000 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 13,800V 750# - 750° - exhaust 165#
1082	Humble Oil & Refining Company Baytown, Texas	9,000 Kw	1 - 5,000 Kw Unit 1 - 4,000 Kw Unit 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 2,300V 200# - 150°
525	Defense Plant Corporation Mobile Units (Floating Power Plants)	90,000 Kw *	3 - 30,000 Kw Units 3 Ph., 60 Cy., 13,800V

\* Two of these 30,000 Kw Units are now in operation and the third such Unit is still in the process of construction.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
FEB 6 11 36 AM '44  
RECEIVED

FEB - 5 1944

MEMORANDUM for the President.

We are working on the postwar disposition of the Army and Navy power plants that can be integrated into Federally operated systems. I should appreciate your sending me a copy of any list that you may have received from the Defense Plant Corporation in response to your letter of December 7, so that our studies of this problem may be complete.

*Harold L. Ickes*

Secretary of the Interior.

x172-73

*L. F.*  
*War*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*(sent 12/13/43)*

December 7, 1943

My dear Henry:

I have your preliminary list of electric plants built by the War Department submitted with your letter of November 2. I understand that your staff is working with Secretary Ickes' staff on the Oklahoma Ordnance Plant problem. I have suggested to Secretary Ickes that he get in touch with you directly with regard to the plans for the postwar disposition of other War Department plants that might be coordinated with the power development in which the Department of the Interior has an interest.

x 6

x 25-R

Sincerely yours,

*FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT*  
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Hon. Henry L. Stinson,  
Secretary of War.

x 25

*Copy of this letter sent to Interior*  
*12/13/43*  
*hms*

x284





*2 signatures*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NOV 30 1943

DEC 1 1943  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM for the President.

I have received your note of November 8 forwarding the preliminary list of war plants submitted to you by Secretary Stimson's letter of November 2. My staff is working with the Army staff now with respect to the Oklahoma plant. I have also received a list of the Navy plants directly from Secretary Knox in a letter dated November 18. I propose to prepare, in consultation with the operating agency and the organization charged with the overall problem of the disposition of Government war plants, a plan for the postwar handling of these power facilities, particularly in areas where they may be integrated with the power developments of this Department.

It occurs to me that the Defense Plant Corporation may have similar plants that would be useful in connection with public power systems. I have accordingly prepared the attached draft of letter to the Chairman of the Board which you may wish to sign.

x18

*Harold Z. Parker*

Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosure 2894974.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 8, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

For your information and  
preparation of reply, if you think  
one is necessary.

F.D.R.

Confidential letter to the Pres., 11-2-43,  
from Hon. Henry L. Stimson, referring to FDR  
ltr. 10-15-43 and to ltr. from Secy. Interior  
re electric generating plant of Oklahoma  
Ordnance Works. Encloses copy of his reply to  
Secy. Interior, re steps taken to work out  
arrangements for interconnection and inter-  
change of power between this facility and the  
system of the Southwestern Power Administra-  
tion during the war, if such is to the public  
interest. Encloses also list of electric  
stations built by Army for military purposes  
of 3750 KW capacity or larger.

**THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON**

November 8, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

For your information and preparation of reply, if you think one is necessary.

F.D.R.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*EMM*

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

2 November 1943.

The President,

The White House.

*P7251*  
*403 X SPA 650*

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR  
RECEIVED  
\* NOV 15 1943 \*  
DIVISION OF POWER

Dear Mr. President:

Reference is made to your letter of 15 October 1943, and to the letter from the Secretary of the Interior of the same date, regarding the electric generating plant of the Oklahoma Ordnance Works referred to therein. I am enclosing herewith copy of my reply to the Secretary of the Interior, from which you will note that steps have been taken to work out arrangements for interconnection and interchange of power between this facility and the system of the Southwestern Power Administration during the war, if such integration<sup>x</sup> is found to be in the public interest.

*x 800*

In accordance with your request, I am inclosing a list of electric stations built by the Army for military purposes, of 3750 KW capacity or larger. A supplemental list of smaller stations (excluding minor mobile units and installations solely for the operation of seacoast defenses) is being prepared and will be forwarded to you within a few days.

This department has no plans for the disposition of any of these generating stations at the present time, but in certain instances the plants of which the stations are a part are subject to purchase by the operators under options provided in the contracts under which they are operated. Furthermore, it has been found necessary in certain cases in the past, and may be necessary in other cases in the future, to move generating units no longer required at one location to other locations, in order to forward the war effort and to conserve materials and manpower by avoiding the procurement of new units.

The Army is already cooperating with the War Production Board and other Federal agencies in a number of matters relating to the most effective joint utilization of existing power generating capacity through interconnection, interchange, or otherwise. It is believed that the experience gained in this manner during the war may well provide a basis for arrangements for post-war

*x 4735*

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl S. Spicer*



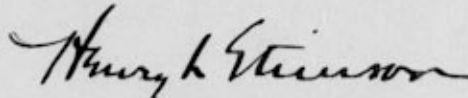
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

# CONFIDENTIAL

Letter to The President, The White House, continued

operation of the Army generating stations in the public interest. It is suggested, however, that such plans are so closely related to the problem of post-war utilization or disposition of the industrial facilities now served by these generating stations and to the contractual obligations to which some of these facilities are subjected, that the final plans may well be left to be worked out by such Federal agency as may be assigned the responsibility for the post-war disposition of war plants.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary of War.

- 2 Incls.  
Incl. 1 - Cpy. letter to  
Secretary of Interior  
Incl. 2 - List of generating stations

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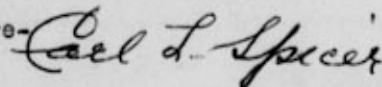
BOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

2-25-59

Date- ~~10-19-66~~

- 2 -

Signature-



# CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 2 - 1943

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to your letter of 15 October 1943, regarding the steam generating plant of the Oklahoma Ordnance Works, and to a letter from the President of the same date, referring to the same subject, copy of which is inclosed for your information.

You will note that the President agrees that the title to this plant should be retained by the Federal Government, and that its operation should be integrated with the Federally owned system in the Southwest after the war.

Action is being taken by the appropriate agencies of the Army to determine whether any portion of the capacity of the Oklahoma Ordnance Works steam generating plant may be available for sale of power to the Southwestern Power Administration during the war, or whether any additional interconnections are desirable for other purposes. Action will also be taken to undertake the working out of a mutually satisfactory arrangement for any such interconnection and interchange as may be desirable.

It is believed that such an arrangement for the duration of the war may well provide a basis for the post-war operation of this plant and for the disposition of its power in a manner that will be in the best interests of the Government and the people of the area. It is suggested, however, that such post-war plans are so closely related to the problem of the post-war utilization or disposition of the industrial facilities now served by this generating station, that the final arrangements for post-war operation may well be left for determination by such Federal agency as may be assigned the responsibility for the post-war disposition of war plants.

Members of the staff of the Commanding General, A.S.F. will communicate with your office and arrange a conference with such members of your staff as you may designate, in order to facilitate the cooperative handling of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HENRY L. STIMSON

1 Incl.  
Copy of letter  
15 October 1943

Secretary of War

INCL. 1

# CONFIDENTIAL

## LIST OF GENERATING STATIONS BUILT BY THE ARMY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES, HAVING A CAPACITY OF 3750 KW OR MORE

<u>WAR DEPARTMENT FACILITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CAPACITY IN KW</u>
Indiana Ordnance Works	Charlestown, Indiana	55,000
Alabama Ordnance Works	Sylacauga, Alabama	40,000
Radford Ordnance Works	Radford, Virginia	24,000
Missouri Ordnance Works	Louisiana, Missouri	22,500
Jayhawk Ordnance Works	Baxter Springs, Kansas	20,000
Oklahoma Ordnance Works	Pryor, Oklahoma	20,000
Morgantown Ordnance Works	Morgantown, West Virginia	16,250
Buckeye Ordnance Works	South Point, Ohio	15,000
Chickasaw Ordnance Works	Memphis, Tennessee	15,000
Ozark Ordnance Works	El Dorado, Arkansas	11,000
Ohio River Ordnance Works	Henderson, Kentucky	10,500
Iowa Ordnance Plant	Burlington, Iowa	10,000
Dixie Ordnance Works	Sterlington, Louisiana	9,750
Huntsville Arsenal	Huntsville, Alabama	9,000
Kingsbury Ordnance Plant	La Porte, Indiana	9,000
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	Denver, Colorado	7,500
Picatinny Arsenal	Dover, New Jersey	5,850
Rock Island Arsenal	Rock Island, Illinois	4,800
Fort Huachuca	Arizona	3,750

In addition, certain generating stations have been built, or are under construction for a secret project, information regarding which will be furnished in a secret document within a few days.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

(sent 12/13/43)

December 7, 1943

My dear Mr. Jones:

x 4351  
In October I requested from the Secretaries of War and Navy lists of electric generating plants constructed by their respective Departments during the present emergency. I have in mind that such plants may be utilized after the war in connection with existing public power systems.

I believe that the Defense Plant Corporation may have some power plants under its control. If so, I would appreciate your sending me a list of them together with any suggestions that you may have for their postwar operation in the public interest.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Hon. Jesse H. Jones, x 3  
Chairman of the Board,  
Defense Plant Corporation. x 4444

Copy of this letter sent to Interior  
12/13/43  
Jms



(2372)

*hms*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*C. F.  
War*

January 11, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

SECRETARY ICKES: *x6*

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

Transmitting copy of letter which the President received from the Acting Secretary of War, 1/8/44, in reply to the President's letter of 12/7/43 to the Secretary of War, in re power plants built by the War Dept. and also concerning the disposition of other War Dept. plants that might be coordinated with the power developments in which the Department of the Interior has an interest. Original retained for our files.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON

*E. E. E.*

8 January 1944

The President,  
The White House.

*EB*

Dear Mr. President:

I have your letter of December 7, 1943 to the Secretary of War relative to the plans for postwar use of electric power plants built by the War Department and also concerning the disposition of other War Department plants that might be coordinated with the power developments in which the Department of Interior has an interest.

As you know, representatives of the War Department are working with Secretary Ickes' staff on the Oklahoma \* Ordnance Plant problem. Appropriate instructions are being issued to insure that our staff will confer with the staff of the Department of Interior on questions pertaining to the disposition of the other War Department plants in which the Department of Interior may have an interest. I am informing Secretary Ickes of this action.

Sincerely yours,

*J. J. J.*

Acting Secretary of War. *x25*

*x25-R*  
*x800*

(2262)

7/12/44.

⊙

*hms*

*L. F. War*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 30, 1943.

CONFIDENTIAL

||

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR *x 6*

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

Transmitting copy of letter which the President received from the Secretary of War, 11/12/43, together with copies of List of Army Generating Stations and List of Manhattan District Project Generating Stations.

*x*

*x25-R  
x550  
x800*

**SECRET**

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

12 November 1943

The President,

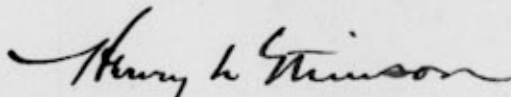
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

This letter supplements the information furnished on 2 November 1943 concerning the post-war operation of the Oklahoma Ordnance Plant steam generating station and of other War Department generating stations. x 4351

As requested, there is inclosed a copy of the list of generating stations built by the Army for military purposes (exclusive of mobile plants and plants built solely for the operation of seacoast defenses) of less than 3,750 KW capacity; and a copy of a list of generating stations built or under construction for the Manhattan District Project, which was referred to in the note on the tabulation previously submitted.

Sincerely yours,



Secretary of War. x 25

2 Incls.

- Incl. 1 - List of Army Generating Stations
- Incl. 2 - List of Manhattan District Project Generating Stations

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature-

*Carl L. Spicer*

**SECRET**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~LIST OF ARMY GENERATING STATIONS

(Other than mobile plants and plants built for operation of sea coast defenses) of less than 3750 KW capacity, based on presently available records, without field checks. For this reason, and because of frequent changes, minor discrepancies may exist.

---

<u>Facility</u>	<u>K. W.</u>
North American Aviation, Inc. Kansas City, Kansas	3,000
Gopher Ordnance Works St. Paul, Minn.	3,000
U. S. Military Academy West Point, N. Y.	3,000
Edgewood Arsenal Edgewood, Maryland	2,900
Savannah Ordnance Depot Savanna, Illinois	2,900
Welden Springs Ordnance Works Welden Springs, Mo.	2,500
Pine Bluff Arsenal Pine Bluff, Arkansas	2,250
Wendover Field Wendover, Field, Utah	1,662
Keystone Ordnance Works Meadville, Pa.	1,500
Milwaukee Ordnance Plant Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1,500
Sioux Ordnance Depot Sidney, Nebraska	1,321
Ravenna Ordnance Plant Apco, Ohio	1,250
Signal Corps Eastern Signal Service Philadelphia, Penn.	1,200

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**CONFIDENTIAL**

LIST OF ARMY GENERATING STATIONS Con't

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<u>Facility</u>	<u>K. W.</u>
Kankakee Ordnance Works Kankakee, Illinois	1,000
Percy Jones Hospital Battle Creek, Mich.	1,000
Plum Brook Ordnance Works Sandusky, Ohio	1,000
Letterman General Hospital San Francisco, Calif.	885
Des Moines Ordnance Plant Des Moines, Iowa	800
Lake City Ordnance Plant Independence, Mo.	800
Aberdeen Proving Ground Aberdeen, Maryland	800
Dugway Proving Ground Tooele, Utah	645
Kansas City Q M Depot Kansas City, Mo.	525
Chicago Aircraft Assembly Plant Chicago, Ill.	500
Lake Ontario Ordnance Works Niagara Falls, N. Y.	500
Kentucky Ordnance Works Paducah, Kentucky	500
Ogden Air Depot Hill Field, Ogden, Utah	474
Springfield Armory Springfield, Mass.	420
Utah Ordnance Works Salt Lake City, Utah	400
Utah Ordnance Plant Salt Lake, Utah	400

**CONFIDENTIAL**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIST OF ARMY GENERATING STATIONS Cont'd.

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<u>Facility</u>	<u>K. W.</u>
Navajo Ordnance Depot Flagstaff, Arizona	375
McChord Field McChord Field, Washington	375
Pueblo Ordnance Depot Pueblo, Colorado	300
Camp Stewart Camp Stewart, Georgia	300
Ft. Leavenworth Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas	300
Camp Davis, North Carolina	250
Lockbourne Army Air Base Columbus, Ohio	250
Twin Cities Ordnance Plant Minneapolis, Minn.	250
Darnell General Hospital Danville, Ky.	250
Atlanta Ordnance Depot Atlanta, Georgia	240
Bridgeport Brass Ordnance Plant Indianapolis, Ind.	200
Camp Hale Pando, Col.	200
Fort Leonard Wood Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri	200
Indian Spring Auxiliary Landing Field Indian Spring, Nevada	200
Foster Field Foster Field, Texas	175

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIST OF ARMY GENERATING STATIONS Cont'd.

---

<u>Facility</u>	<u>K. W.</u>
Bradley Field Windsor Locks, Conn.	150
Gowen Field Boise, Idaho	150
Richmond Air Base Richmond, Virginia	150
March Field Riverside, Calif.	144
Harlingen Army Gunnery School Harlingen, Texas	140
Wellston Air Depot Warner Robins, Georgia	125
Fitzsimons General Hospital Denver, Colorado	112½
Hamilton Field Marinco, Calif.	100
Ainsworth Army Base Ainsworth, Nebraska	100
Wright Field Dayton, Ohio	100
Umatilla Ordnance Depot Umatilla, Oregon	100
Charleston Ordnance Depot Charleston, S. C.	100
Army Air Base Biggs Field, Texas	95
Pueblo Army Air Base Pueblo, Colorado	91
Lowry Field Denver, Col.	75

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



**CONFIDENTIAL**

LIST OF ARMY GENERATING STATIONS Cont'd.

---

<u>Facility</u>	<u>K. W.</u>
Sherman Field Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	75
Air Force Base Houlton, Maine	75
Charlotte Quartermaster Depot Charlotte, N. C.	75
Fort Bliss Fort Bliss, Texas	75
Camp Williams Camp Douglass, Wisconsin	60
Camp Gordon Augusta, Georgia	50
Will Roger Field Will Roger, Oklahoma	50
Nansemond Ordnance Depot Nansemond, Virginia	50
Wingate Ordnance Depot Gallup, New Mexico	45
Hunter Liggett Mil. Reservation Jolon, Calif.	47

**CONFIDENTIAL**

~~SECRET~~

Incl. 2

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
REGARDING STEAM GENERATING STATIONS BUILT OR UNDER  
CONSTRUCTION FOR THE MANHATTAN DISTRICT PROJECT

- a. One (1) steam plant located at Clinton Engineer Works, Clinton, Tennessee, capacity 235,000 K.W. of which 60,000 K.W. are 60 cycle power suitable for inter-connection with TVA. Balance of power variable frequency not suitable for inter-connection except by addition of major equipment.
- b. Five (5) steam plants located at Hanford Engineer Works, Pasco, Washington, total capacity 3,750 K.W., constructed only as a source of emergency power and so designed that it would be impracticable to use them for the generation of outside power.

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

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Paul H. Spicer*

~~SECRET~~

Mr. P.

Is it all right to send  
copies of the latest  
correspondence from the  
Secy of War to the Secy of  
the Interior? S. OK

Please pick up and  
see where the correspondence  
originated. Perhaps it was  
Secy Debes Budget or  
Federal Power —  
SST

x25-T

Major Davenport handed this to Mrs. Dennison  
and feels that it should be held here until it can  
be sent in to the President in the usual manner.

*lms*

①

*B F*  
*Warr*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Secretary Ickes has sent me a copy of his letter to you regarding the steam electric plant in connection with the Puerto Rico naval base. I agree that the title to this plant should be retained by the Federal Government and that its operations should be integrated with the Federally financed Territorial hydroelectric plants after the war.

It occurs to me that other electric plants built by the Navy during the present emergency should be similarly handled in the postwar period. I would appreciate having a list of electric stations built by the Navy and any suggestions that you may have for arrangements that can be effected between your agency and the appropriate operating agencies for the postwar operation of these plants in the public interest.

*X 860*

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Hon. Frank C. Knox,

*X 18*

Secretary of the Navy.

*Copy of this letter has been sent S. Vinton*  
*lms*

*X 400 Puerto Rico*

*X 18-78*

*X 284*

*Hand*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Secretary Ickes has sent me a copy of his letter to you regarding the steam electric plant in connection with the Oklahoma Ordnance Works. I agree that the title to this plant should be retained by the Federal Government and that its operations should be integrated with the Federally owned system in the Southwest after the war. \*

It occurs to me that other electric plants built by the Army during the present emergency should be similarly handled in the postwar period. I would appreciate having a list of electric stations built by the Army and any suggestions that you may have for arrangements that can be effected between your agency and the appropriate operating agencies for the postwar operation of these plants in the public interest.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Hon. Henry L. Stimson, X25

Secretary of War.

*Copy of this letter has been sent to Antenor  
Hans*

X25-R  
X4351



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
OCT 15 3 14 PM '43  
RECEIVED  
OCT 15 1943

MEMORANDUM for the President.

The Army owns a 20,000 kilowatt steam generating plant in connection with the Oklahoma Ordnance Works which will fit into any proper scheme for operating the various Federally owned hydroelectric projects that are being built or planned in the Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas area. I have written the Secretary of War the enclosed letter regarding this matter.

The Navy Department is constructing a 16,000 kilowatt steam plant in Puerto Rico that will be a valuable adjunct to the hydroelectric plants of the Territorial Government that have been financed by the Federal Government. I have written the enclosed letter to the Secretary of the Navy regarding this matter.

These two projects have come to my attention, but I assume that there may be others that have escaped my eagle eye. I suggest therefore that you send the attached similar letters to the Secretaries of War and Navy in order that the principle be established that publicly built plants in areas where public developments exist or are contemplated will not be dismantled or sold but will be integrated into the public system after the war emergency has passed.

*Harold G. Icha*

Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosure 117.

x6

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

25, D. C.

ICKES

OCT 15 1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It has come to my attention that the War Department, at the Oklahoma Ordnance Works, has a 20,000 kw. steam generating plant that would be a valuable adjunct to the Federally owned hydroelectric plants from which power is now being sold by the Southwestern Power Administration of the Department of the Interior under Executive Orders Nos. 9366 and 9373. \*

I urge that the War Department not dispose of this plant when it is no longer needed for war production and that title to it be retained by the Federal Government. I believe that a workable arrangement can be effected between your Department and the Department of the Interior for the postwar operation of this plant and the disposition of its power by the Southwestern Power Administration in a manner that will be in the best interest of the Government and of the people of the area.

I or members of my staff will be glad to confer with members of your Department in order to work out the handling of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HAROLD L. ICKES

Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. Henry L. Stimson,

Secretary of War.

cc: The President

COPY FOR WHITE HOUSE FILES

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

25, D. C.

(Sgd) IC KES

OCT 15 1943

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It has come to my attention that the Navy Department is constructing a 16,000 kw. steam generating plant at Puerto Rico that would be of valuable adjunct to the hydroelectric plants of the Territorial Government.

I urge that the Navy Department not dispose of this plant when it is no longer needed for war production and that title to it be retained by the Federal Government. I believe that a workable arrangement can be effected between your Department and the Department of the Interior for the postwar operation of this plant and the disposition of its power by the Department of the Interior in a manner that will be in the best interest of the Government and of the people of the area.

I or members of my staff will be glad to confer with members of your Department in order to work out the handling of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HAROLD L. ICKES

Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. Frank C. Knox,

Secretary of the Navy.

cc: The President

CCPY FOR WHITE HOUSE FILES



October 19, 1943

Respectfully referred for the  
information of the Secretary of the  
Interior.

M. H. McINTYRE  
Secretary to the President

hms

Transmitting copy of memorandum the President received under  
date of 10/18/43 from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to  
the President's letter of 10/15, in re power plants built by  
the Navy. Original letter retained for our files.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON

October 18, 1943

THE WHITE HOUSE  
OCT 19 8 32 AM '43  
RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

I acknowledge your letter of October 15 instructing me with regard to power plants built by the Navy being assigned, after the war, to one of the departments of the Federal Government where it can be used for peacetime facilities.

I think this policy is thoroughly sound and I shall discuss the matter promptly with Harold Ickes.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Knox

C.F.  
War

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON

7  
3-14-44

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Temporary promotion.

I recommend promotion of the following officers:

To be Lieutenant General (temporary), Army of the United States:

<sup>x 5510</sup>  
Major General James H. Doolittle - commanding the Eighth Air Force, European Theater. Recommendation (attached) of Generals Eisenhower and Spaatz. In view of size of command and stubborn character of present air battle, this promotion appears timely, carrying with it a stimulation to entire Eighth Air Force, off-setting any depressing effect of casualties suffered.

To be Major General (temporary), Army of the United States:

<sup>x</sup>  
Brigadier General Hoyt S. Vandenberg - Enroute to England to replace Major General Butler, relieved, as Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Allied Expeditionary Air Force. This advanced rank in his job appears essential, and is urgently recommended by Eisenhower.

*Henry L. Stimson*

Incl.

Secretary of War.

x25

*Sent to Senate 3-13-44*

~~SECRET~~  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

# INCOMING MESSAGE

**EYES ONLY**

FOR GENERAL MARSHALL'S EYES ONLY

U R G E N T

From: London - SHAEF  
To: War

No. B-246, 9 March 1944

*x25-T*

From Eisenhower to Marshall for eyes only.

*x549*  
General Spaatz has submitted to me an urgent recommendation for the promotion of Major General Doolittle to the grade of Lieutenant General. Doolittle's command is very large including about 19,000 Officers, 133,000 Enlisted Men and 2,500 combat planes. He is an inspirational leader and in the last 2 years has progressed markedly in absorbing the duties and discharging the responsibilities of high command. Because of the great work his organization has been doing I believe his promotion would be interpreted not only as a well earned mark of approval but would be an incentive to even greater action. The mere fact that this promotion would make the 8th Air Force Commander of the same grade as his immediate military superior should have no weight because we have similar situations throughout the Army. I request your sympathetic consideration of this recommendation.

No Sig.

ACTION: Gen White

INFORMATION: Gen Handy  
Gen Arnold

CM-IN-6237 (9 <sup>C of S</sup> Mar 44) 1922Z ~~mm~~

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DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-15-59

Signature-

*Carl S. Spicer 17*

COPY No.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON

*file*

*B. F. War*

*7 4/5/44*

28 March 1944

MEMORANDUM for: Mr. Shipman *x3900*

*x4675*

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

*x340*

*John W. Martyn*

JOHN W. MARTYN  
Administrative Assistant.

1 Incl.  
List w/attached paper.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library  
DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- *2-25-59*

Signature-

*Carl L. Spicer*



~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
MEMORANDUM

Genl Scurles

Prepare something  
for me to say on this  
next Comm. Conference

H.S.

—

**SECRET**

WAR DEPARTMENT  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

1343 JUN 28 PM 3:41

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

We have lately reduced to a minimum the active means of air defense along the East and West coasts. This we have done partly in the interest of conserving manpower, but principally to release fighting troops and equipment for offensive operations overseas. We have thereby assumed the calculated risk that limited small-scale air raids may meet with a measure of success. This policy we believe to be fully justified because by such offensive operations overseas we shall bring the war's end months closer.

Although continuous large-scale bombing of the United States is not at present an enemy capability, due to the strategic situation, limited nuisance raids are still possible. Such attacks might be launched against either coast from submarines carrying float planes, or possibly from a carrier. The East coast might be attacked by long-range land-based suicide bombers, although fuel requirements would preclude maximum bomb loads.

The physical destruction caused by such attacks would be comparatively slight. But even a moderately successful nuisance raid could be made of material aid to our enemies, if as a result, we were required, by uninformed popular clamor, to divert more than a limited amount of our powerful, offensive means to the conduct of defense along our coasts.

A Congress and press informed in advance would constitute our best defense against enemy attempts thus to divert our offensive strength. It is my recommendation that selected Congressional leaders and selected publishers and editors be informed in confidence of enemy capabilities of air attack against the continental United States, of the calculated risks we have assumed in reducing our planned air defenses, and of the good reasons therefor.

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DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) HENRY L. SIMMONS

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- Carl L. Spicer

Secretary of War. X25

X144  
X419  
X935

**SECRET**

*H L S. Please  
do it  
LHR  
22 JUN 1943*

Subject and brief  
description of paper

DATE

Letter from Secretary of  
War to The President -  
Re Air Defense along the  
East and West Coasts.

22 Jun 43

Receipt acknowledged

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



C. F.  
War

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

3-29-44

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I talked with Mayor LaGuardia on the phone about this regiment. x

You will recall that it was kept in the Metropolitan area on his insistence. At that time there was no manpower problem and a colored unit was considered particularly valuable on account of possible trouble in Harlem. I attach Judge Patterson's memorandum to me giving the background. Mayor LaGuardia now considers these men no longer needed in New York. Their only probable use would be in case of a German or Japanese air attack. That possibility is quite remote and these colored troops, in the Mayor's opinion, are not qualified for anti-aircraft duty. He therefore recommends that we let the War Department do what they want with this outfit, and he would be perfectly happy -- in fact, I think he would be glad to get rid of it.

I also spoke to General Grunert at Governors Island. He recommends strongly that this regiment be allowed to get out of the Metropolitan area and go for training.

It would seem from the above that everything points now to letting the unit revert as soon as possible to the command of the Ground Forces for combat training.

x 93

E.M.W.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL WATSON:

Will you get a pick-up on  
this and find out why this regiment  
was detained, etc.?

F.D.R.

372<sup>nd</sup> Infy Regt

~~SECRET~~

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/59)

MAR 24 1944

The President,

The White House,

My dear Mr. President:

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- Carl F. Spicer

7

As a result of your conversation with Mayor LaGuardia in December, 1941, the 372nd Infantry was assigned to permanent station in New York City. x

-filed C.F. War, 4-24-43

In reply to an inquiry in April, 1943, with a view toward the release of this unit, the War Department was informed by your office that no objection was interposed to the release of this unit if a replacement was provided. Since no unit was available to substitute, no further action was taken by the War Department at that time.

The limitations placed on the Army by the manpower allocation and the changing strategic situation have caused the War Department to reduce progressively its continental defensive forces. There are now provided only the minimum forces considered commensurate with enemy capabilities of external attack. In certain important areas Military Police units (two in New York City) are available to supplement federal, state, and city agencies in countering enemy capabilities for internal attack and other domestic strife. Should a disturbance arise out of all proportion to any which can now be foreseen, all Army units within the vicinity are available for immediate use.

The War Department believes that the existing internal situation does not now warrant the retention of the 372nd Infantry Regiment in the vicinity of New York City. x Because of the type duty now being performed, the War Department does not believe that the 372nd Infantry can be considered fully trained for service in a combat area, nor is it believed that this unit can be prepared for overseas service while it remains on its present assignment. The limited number of Infantry regiments presently retained in strategic combat reserve requires that each be thoroughly trained and available for assignment in an active theater.

It is therefore recommended that the 372nd Infantry be released from the terms of the agreement between the President and the Mayor of New York, without replacement, for preparation for overseas employment.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War. x 25-

Handed to Major Davenport 3-30-44  
with notation reading:

"The President approves.  
E.M.W."

~~SECRET~~

PATTERSON, Hon. Robert P.  
ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,  
4-24-43

Sent Memorandum to the "Secretary to the President" on subject: Status of 372d Infantry Regiment. Referred to fact that this Regiment, a colored unit, was assigned to Second Corps Area, on Dec. 13, 1941 for specific employment in the New York Metropolitan Area, and to subsequent directive designating New York City as the permanent station of this unit; said instructions were given to communicate with Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia regarding its employment. Explained why the War Dept., unless instructed to the contrary, will issue orders to release this regiment for movement to a station at which adequate and proper training facilities exist. -- Attached is Mrs. Dennison's memo for Miss Barrows, 4-30-43, with notation by Gen. Watson.

SEE C.F. WAR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*L. F.  
War*

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR 31 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL EDWIN M. WATSON:

Subject: Award of Legion of Merit.

*x 357-18*

Attached copy of citation for the award of the Legion of Merit to Sergeant Theodore D. Pimper, for services rendered in preventing what might have been an attempt on the lives of the President, the Secretary of State, and other important Government officials, has been approved by the War Department. In view of the references to the President and other Government officials contained in the citation, information is requested as to whether the President has any objection to the publication in War Department General Orders of the citation as now worded.

*x PP71-8  
x 20  
x 286*

*x 340*

*x PP71-A  
x PP71*

*Henry L. Stimson*  
Secretary of War.

*x 25*

Inclosures.

3-31-44

NOTE: Per General Watson's instructions, Major Davenport has taken the papers enclosed with this memo back to the War Department, to be held there and re-submitted at a later date.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- *2-25-59*

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



*B. F.*  
*War*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 7, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT *x 1172* *file*

For your confidential information. This is the gentleman you asked me to see several weeks ago.

S. I. R. *x 5433*

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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



April 6, 1944.

**MEMORANDUM FOR JUDGE ROSENMAN:**

Several days ago I received from Miss Bachelder a request for a statement concerning the dismissal of Lieutenant Arthur N. Bergman, Retired, as a special consultant to the War Department. *x PP75237  
x Ken.*

The Department has on hand evidence to show that Lieutenant Bergman on numerous occasions made false official statements to his superiors. In addition, there is evidence to show that Lieutenant Bergman has improperly secured from one of his fellow consultants approximately \$3900.00. Because of the false official statements, Lieutenant Bergman is being relieved as a special consultant. Since he is a retired officer and therefore subject to the jurisdiction of courts-martial, consideration is now being given to trying him for violation of certain Articles of War. An investigation is also being conducted to determine whether or not there has been improper action on the part of War Department officials in the Bergman case.

*B. W. Davenport*  
B. W. DAVENPORT,  
Major, G. S. C., *x25-7*

Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

*x5153-73  
x25*

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 9(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972  
BY *P* MARS Date *MAY 29, 1975*

**CONFIDENTIAL**

*L. F.*  
*War*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 12, 1944

My dear General Edgerton:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 21 tendering your resignation as Governor of The Panama Canal after nearly four years of service in that office. Your resignation is accepted as tendered, effective upon the appointment and qualification of your successor.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your successful administration of Canal affairs during your term as Governor.

Very sincerely,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Major General Glen E. Edgerton *x w. c.*  
Governor of The Panama Canal  
c/o The Panama Canal  
Washington, D. C.

x25-1



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
GENERAL WATSON:

What do you think of this?

F.D.R.

*Emrd.*

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON

Confidential

March 24, 1944.

The President,  
  
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

An urgent need for the services of an officer with certain special qualifications and background of experience has recently developed to fill an important key position in the War Department. It is believed that Major General Glen E. Edgerton, at present Governor of the Panama Canal, possesses these special qualifications to a high degree, and is the best qualified officer to fill the position in question. In view of the approaching end of his four-year term as Governor of the Panama Canal, and of the importance of the position to which it is desired to assign him, I believe it to be in the best interests of the war effort to arrange for his transfer from the Panama Canal for duty in the War Department.

I have communicated with General Edgerton concerning this matter, and he is agreeable to the proposed change, as indicated in copy of my letter of March 17 to him, and copy of his reply of March 21, which are attached. In order to effect these arrangements, it was necessary for General Edgerton to submit his resignation as Governor, and to have a successor appointed. He was agreeable to this, and has submitted his resignation dated March 21, which is also attached.

General Edgerton recommends that Brigadier General Joseph C. Mehaffey, who is now serving as Engineer of Maintenance of the Panama Canal, be appointed as his successor. This recommendation is concurred in by the Commanding General of the Caribbean Defense Command. General Mehaffey's qualifications for the position of Governor are outstanding in personal qualities, professional attainments, and by virtue of his wide experience and intimate knowledge of the Panama Canal gained through three tours of duty with the Canal organization. I heartily concur in General Edgerton's recommendation that Brigadier General Joseph C. Mehaffey be appointed as Governor of the Panama Canal as his successor.

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

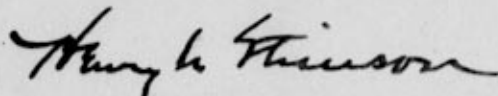
Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

Accordingly, I recommend that the resignation of Major General Glen E. Edgerton as Governor of the Panama Canal, for transfer to an important assignment in the War Department, be accepted, effective upon the appointment of his successor. I further recommend that Brigadier General Joseph E. Mehaffey be appointed Governor of the Panama Canal at the earliest practicable date.

Respectfully yours,

x



Secretary of War

x 25



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

March 29, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

I have thoroughly investigated the question of General Edgerton's new assignment. If the President approves his release as Governor of the Panama Canal he will become Director of the International Division, Army Service Forces, and will be charged with handling all military lend-lease affairs for the War Department. A large part of his work will be with the Munitions Assignment Board, of which General Burns is the Executive Officer.

The Munitions Assignment Board operates directly under the Combined Chiefs of Staff, while the International Division operates under the Commanding General, Army Service Forces. The International Division makes the War Department's recommendations with respect to military lend-lease to the Munitions Assignment Board. The office of the Director of the International Division, Army Service Forces, has been held by General Boykin Wright, who is retiring for physical disability.

*B. W. Davenport*  
B. W. DAVENPORT,

Major, G. S. C.,  
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

*Not 31. 44*

*x25-7*

*OK  
JRP*

*The President approves this  
assignment of Major Gen Edgerton*

*Allen*



**SECRET**

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

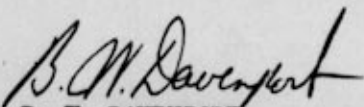
March 29, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

I thought you would like some additional information on the replacement of General Edgerton as Governor of the Panama Canal.

General Somervell took this matter up personally with the Secretary of War and then had General Styer go to Panama to discuss the matter with General Edgerton. It is planned to make General Edgerton Director of the International Division, Army Service Forces, to handle all military lend-lease affairs for the War Department. General Edgerton has indicated to the War Department that this position will be agreeable to him.

The new assignment for General Edgerton will not affect his rank as a major general. Furthermore, General Edgerton's appointment as Governor of the Panama Canal would normally expire on July 1, 1944.

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

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

**SECRET**

Signature-

*Carl L. Spicer*



THE PANAMA CANAL  
CANAL ZONE  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

CABLE ADDRESS:  
"PANCANAL, PANAMA"

Balboa Heights, C. Z.,  
March 21, 1944.


The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.  
(Through the Secretary of War)

Dear Mr. President:

The Secretary of War has informed me that my services are desired in the War Department as soon as practicable and accordingly I submit my resignation as Governor of The Panama Canal effective upon the appointment of my successor or at any other time you may prefer.

I take this opportunity to express my very high appreciation of the confidence and support you have accorded me in such generous measure during my term of office.

Very respectfully yours,

  
GLEN E. EDERTON  
Governor

C  
O  
P  
Y

THE PANAMA CANAL  
Canal Zone  
Executive Department

Balboa Heights, C. Z.,  
March 21, 1944.

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.  
(Through the Secretary of War)

Dear Mr. President:

The Secretary of War has informed me that my services are desired in the War Department as soon as practicable and accordingly I submit my resignation as Governor of The Panama Canal effective upon the appointment of my successor or at any other time you may prefer.

I take this opportunity to express my very high appreciation of the confidence and support you have accorded me in such generous measure during my term of office.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) GLEN E. EDGERTON

GLEN E. EDGERTON  
G o v e r n o r

MR. H. L. MILLER:

Please note and then send to  
Mr. Ingling for his files.

hms

*Noted  
H. L. Miller*

April 13, 1944

Respectfully referred for  
the files of the War Depart-  
ment.

M. C. LATTA  
Executive Clerk

hms

Transmitting copy of letter which the President received from Major General Glen E. Edgerton, 3/21/44, tendering his resignation as Governor of The Panama Canal, effective upon the appt. of his successor, or at any other time the President may prefer, copy of the President's letter of 4/12/44 to General Edgerton, accepting the resignation, carbon of memorandum which Gen. Watson received from Major B. W. Davenport, on which is notation "March 31, '44, The President approves this assignment of Maj. Gen'l. Edgerton. E.M.W., carbon of secret memo which Gen. Watson received from Major B.W. Davenport, 3/29/44, carbon of confidential letter which the President received from the Secretary of War, 3/24/44, and carbon of letter which the Secretary of War sent to General Edgerton under date of 3/17/44.



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107m.

**SECRET**

**WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON**

*G. F.  
War*

May 27, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL EDWIN M. WATSON:

Subject: Award of the Legion of Merit.

*x357-B*

Submitted herewith for the approval and signature of the President is a citation and certificate pertaining to an award of the Legion of Merit to Lieutenant George Broussine, French Army. \*

*x203-A*

This officer is operating as the head of an organization in France which picks up Allied airmen, maintains them, and directs their return to the United Kingdom through the underground. His activities place this organization in constant danger of apprehension by the enemy, and for this reason he is known by the fictitious name of Lieutenant Jean Jacques. \* For reasons of security the citation does not contain a description of the services rendered by him.

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

I recommend the President give approval to this award.

*Henry L. Stimson*

Secretary of War. *x25-*

Inclosures.

*Certificate signed 6/1/44  
Rate to War 6/2/44*

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BOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature-

*Carl S. Spicer*

**SECRET**

Secret.

CITATION FOR LEGION OF MERIT  
Degree of Officer

Lieutenant George Broussine, French Army. For  
exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of  
outstanding services.

APPROVED:

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

JUN 1 1944

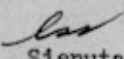
*Orig ret'd to War 6/2/44*  
Copy for the White House.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
Bureau of Public Relations  
Office of the Director

TRANSMITTAL SLIP

TO: MISS NEARY OS/W

Believe att'd shld now be filed  
in files of S/W. Was used in connec.  
w/press conf. of Thursday.

  
L. S. Sienuta

7-2-43

Month

Day

Hour

**SECRET**

**WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON**

*B.F.  
War*

*76/8/44.  
Recommendations by  
Secord - 6/8/44*

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:**

**Subject: Temporary promotion.**

The following officers are recommended for promotion to fill vacancies in combat units and to accord general officer grade to command and staff positions for which the higher rank is considered a matter of military necessity.

Since 31 October 1943, we have lost 41 general officers -- 4 by death, 1 missing in action, 9 by demotion, and the retirement or relief from active duty of 27. In addition, there are 5 general officers who, due to the nature of their disabilities, will probably retire in the near future.

To be Major Generals (temporary), Army of the United States:

Brigadier General Robert C. Macon - commanding the 83rd Infantry Division, Overlord (vice Major General Frank W. Milburn, reassigned to command the XXI Corps).

Brigadier General James P. Hodges - commanding a Bombardment Division, Eighth Air Force, European Theater (strength, 25,000).

Brigadier General Benjamin F. Giles - commanding the U.S. Army Forces in the Middle East (vice Major General Ralph Royce, reassigned to the European Theater).

Brigadier General Archibald V. Arnold - commanding the 7th Infantry Division, Central Pacific Area (vice Major General Charles H. Corlett, reassigned to command Army Corps in Overlord).

Brigadier General William S. Rumbough - Chief Signal Officer, Overlord.

Brigadier General Usal G. Ent - commanding the Second Air Force (vice Major General St. Clair Streett, reassigned to 13th Air Force, Southwest Pacific).

Brigadier General Lyman L. Lemnitzer - Deputy Chief of Staff to General Alexander, Commander of the Allied Armies in Italy.

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**DECLASSIFIED**

**DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)**

**SECRET**

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl A. Spicer*

~~SECRET~~

Brigadier General Jay W. MacKelvie - commanding the 90th Infantry Division, Overlord (vice Major General Henry Terrell, reassigned to command the XXII Corps).

Brigadier General Frank S. Ross - Chief of Transportation, European Theater.

Brigadier General John W. O'Daniel - commanding the 3rd Infantry Division, North African Theater (vice Major General Lucian K. Truscott, reassigned to command the Anzio Beachhead).

Brigadier General Walter L. Weible - Director of Training, Army Service Forces (vice Major General Clarence R. Huebner, assigned to duty overseas).

Brigadier General William B. Kean - Chief of Staff, First Army, Overlord.

Brigadier General William F. Marquat - commanding the 14th Antiaircraft Command, Southwest Pacific Area.

Brigadier General Joseph C. Mahaffey - Governor of the Panama Canal (vice Major General Glen C. Edgerton, reassigned).

Brigadier General Henry B. Saylor - Chief Ordnance Officer, European Theater.

Brigadier General Robert B. Williams - commanding a Bombardment Division, Eighth Air Force, European Theater (strength, 25,000).

Brigadier General George L. Van Deusen - commanding the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey (strength, 16,000), with supervision over the Eastern Signal Corps School, Officer Candidate School, and Unit Training Center.

Brigadier General Archer L. Lerch - Provost Marshal General (vice Major General Allen W. Gullion, assigned to duty overseas).

Brigadier General Earle E. Partridge - Deputy Commanding General, Eighth Air Force, Overlord (187,000 officers and men).

Brigadier General Ralph H. Wooten - commanding the U.S. Army Forces in the South Atlantic, and the South Atlantic Wing, Air Transport Command (vice Major General Robert LeG. Walsh, reassigned to Moscow).

# SECRET

Brigadier General Maxwell D. Taylor - commanding the 101st Airborne Division, Overlord (vice Major General William C. Lee, relieved due to heart attack).

To be Brigadier Generals (temporary), Army of the United States:

Colonel George D. Wahl, Field Artillery - Artillery Commander, 79th Infantry Division, Overlord (vice Brigadier General Augustus M. Gurney, demoted).

Colonel Alfred A. Kessler, Jr., Air Corps - commanding a Combat Wing, Eighth Air Force, Overlord (strength approximately 8,000).

Colonel Clesen H. Tenney, Coast Artillery Corps - commanding U.S. Forces at Kwajalein (vice Brigadier General Herbert D. Gibson, reassigned).

Colonel Herbert B. Thatcher, Air Corps - commanding a Medium Bombardment Wing, Ninth Air Force, Overlord (strength approximately 8,000).

Colonel Francis W. Farrell, Field Artillery - Artillery Commander, 11th Airborne Division, enroute to Southwest Pacific Area (vice Brigadier General Wyburn D. Brown, transferred to command the 33rd Field Artillery Brigade).

Colonel Paul F. Yount, Corps of Engineers - Director of Military Railways, Persian Gulf Command. Responsible for maintenance and operation of the Iranian Railway.

Colonel John P. Ratay, Field Artillery - commanding U.S. Army Forces, Corsica. Responsible for organizing ports, building roads, and making preparations for support of 60,000 Air Corps personnel.

Colonel William M. Gross, Air Corps - commanding a Combat Wing, Eighth Air Force, Overlord (strength approximately 8,000).

Colonel Reuben E. Jenkins, Infantry - Chief of the Planning Section, G-3, Allied Force Headquarters, North African Theater.

Colonel Donald R. Hutchinson, Air Corps - commanding the 310th Bombardment Wing, 5th Air Force, Southwest Pacific Area (8,000 officers and men).

Colonel Clinton D. Vincent, Air Corps - commanding the 68th Composite Wing, 14th Air Force, China-Burma-India Theater.

# SECRET

Colonel James S. Stowell, Air Corps - commanding the Central African Wing, Air Transport Command.

Colonel Egnont F. Koenig, Infantry - commanding Eastern Base Section (Bizerte-Tunis Area), Services of Supply, North African Theater (vice Brigadier General Arthur W. Pence, returned to U.S. on account of illness).

Colonel Julius K. Lacey, Air Corps - commanding a Combat Wing, Eighth Air Force, Overlord (strength approximately 8,000).

Colonel James E. Morrisette, Judge Advocate General's Department - Assistant Judge Advocate General in charge of military justice matters (vice Brigadier General Edwin C. McNeil, transferred to the European Theater).

Colonel Charles H. Caldwell, Air Corps - Chief of Staff, First Air Force (vice Brigadier General George F. Schulgen, reassigned to duty overseas).

Colonel Claude B. Ferenbaugh, Infantry - Assistant Division Commander, 83rd Infantry Division, Overlord (vice Brigadier General Robert C. Macon, assigned to command the division).

Colonel Alexander M. Owens, Quartermaster Corps - Deputy Director for Distribution, Office of the Quartermaster General. Responsible for the operation of Quartermaster field installations, and the supply of units to be activated or alerted for movement overseas.

Colonel Clark L. Ruffner, Cavalry - Deputy Chief of Staff, Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces, Central Pacific Area.

Colonel George B. Foster, Jr., Medical Corps - commanding O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Missouri (2196 beds).

Colonel Charles S. Shadle, Chemical Warfare Service - Chemical Officer, North African Theater.

Colonel Robert M. Bathurst, Field Artillery - Chief of Staff, Western Defense Command.

Colonel Richard C. Sanders, Air Corps - to command the 98th Bombardment Wing, 9th Air Force Bomber Command, European Theater (strength, 6,000 officers and men).

Colonel Leif J. Sverdrup, Army of the United States - Principal Assistant to Theater Engineer, Southwest Pacific Area. General MacArthur states he is an exceptionally competent engineer, and has made a major contribution to the success of operations in that area.

**SECRET**

Colonel Walter G. Layman, Infantry - commanding the Field Force Replacement System, Overlord (operating personnel in excess of 21,000).

Colonel William W. Bessell, Jr., Corps of Engineers - Senior Army Member, Joint War Planning Group, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Colonel Edwin B. Howard, Infantry - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Fifth Army, in Italy.

Colonel Henry C. Dooling, Medical Corps - Surgeon, Caribbean Defense Command, and Chief Health Officer, Panama Canal Department (vice Major General Morrison C. Stayer, transferred to the North African Theater).

Colonel Philip G. Bruton, Corps of Engineers - Director of Labor, Office of the War Food Administrator, Department of Agriculture.

Colonel James M. Lewis, Field Artillery - commanding the 32nd Field Artillery Brigade, Overlord.

Colonel Howard M. Turner, Air Corps - commanding the 40th Combat Bombardment Wing (Heavy), Eighth Air Force, Overlord (strength approximately 8,000).

Colonel William H. Middleswart, Quartermaster Corps - Quartermaster, Services of Supply, North African Theater.

Colonel John H. McCormick, Air Corps - Deputy Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel, Headquarters, Army Air Forces. Acts for the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel, who is a Major General, in his absence.

Colonel Edmund C. Langmead, Air Corps - Air Officer in charge of Administration (US), Allied Expeditionary Air Forces, European Theater. Responsible for formulation and coordination of policies on personnel and supply matters pertaining to Combined Air Headquarters.

Colonel Arthur A. White, Field Artillery - Chief of Staff, Seventh Army, North African Theater (vice Brigadier General Hobart R. Gay, transferred to the European Theater).

Colonel LeRoy J. Stewart, Field Artillery - Artillery Commander, 7th Infantry Division, Central Pacific Area (vice Brigadier General Archibald V. Arnold, assigned to command the Division).



**SECRET**

Colonel Carl C. Bank, Field Artillery - commanding the 13th Field Artillery Brigade, North African Theater (vice Major General John A. Crane, reassigned to Allied Force Headquarters).

Colonel Harold C. Mandell, Cavalry - Senior Army Planner on Combined Staff of Admiral Nimitz.

Colonel Andrew J. McFarland, Infantry - Secretary to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and Secretary of the Joint Board (vice Major General John R. Deane (then Brigadier General), transferred to duty overseas).

Colonel Ernest J. Dawley, Field Artillery - Commandant, Tank Destroyer School, Camp Hood, Texas. Colonel Dawley was demoted on September 23, 1943, from Major General. He had been admirable in all of the training and organizational phases, according to General McNair, and his demotion was determined by General Eisenhower, since we would not permit him to return officers in grade after relief. Since his return to the United States, his services have been utilized by General McNair in training commands, where his ability has been of great value. Incidentally, the reappointment to grade of brigadier general of a man who has been demoted from grade of major general will have beneficial effect on theater commanders, who otherwise are reluctant to demote officers of high rank to lieutenant colonel or colonel. Dawley was merely advanced beyond his capacity.

Colonel James W. McCauley, Air Corps - commanding the 70th Fighter Wing, 9th Air Force, European Theater (strength, 8,000 officers and men).

Colonel Miles Reber, Corps of Engineers - Deputy Chief of the Legislative and Liaison Division, War Department General Staff. Responsible for liaison with members of Congress on matters pertaining to the military establishment.

Colonel Victor E. Bertrandias, Air Corps-Reserve - commanding the 5th Air Force Service Area Command, Southwest Pacific Area.

Colonel Frank A. Henning, Field Artillery - Artillery Commander, 71st Infantry Division (vice Brigadier General John H. Hinds, reassigned to duty overseas).

Colonel Donald P. Booth, Corps of Engineers - Chief of Staff, Persian Gulf Command (vice Brigadier General Stanley L. Scott, returned to duty in the United States).

**SECRET**

Colonel Ralph G. DeVoe, Medical Corps - commanding Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, New York (capacity, 3,000 beds).

Colonel John DeF. Barker, Air Corps - Deputy Chief of Theater Group for Air, Operations Division, War Department General Staff (vice Brigadier General John E. Upston, reassigned to duty overseas).

Colonel Hugh W. Rowan, Chemical Warfare Service - Chief Chemical Warfare Officer, European Theater.

Colonel Nicholas H. Cobbs, Finance Department - Fiscal Director, European Theater.

Colonel Lawrence G. Fritz, Air Corps-Reserve - commanding the North Atlantic Wing, Air Transport Command, and the U.S. Armed Forces in Eastern Canada (vice Brigadier General Benjamin F. Giles, assigned to duty overseas).

Colonel James H. Stratton, Corps of Engineers - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, European Theater (vice Major General Robert W. Crawford, transferred to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force).

Colonel Harry B. Sherman, Infantry - Assistant Division Commander, 34th Infantry Division, North African Theater (vice Brigadier General Frederic B. Butler, transferred to be Deputy Commander, VI Corps).

Colonel Ephraim F. Jeffe, Army of the United States - Executive to the Production Vice Chairman, War Production Board, and Executive Secretary to the Production Executive Committee. His position corresponds to that formerly occupied by Brigadier General Joseph L. Philips who was transferred to duty overseas.

Colonel Royden E. Beebe, Jr., Air Corps - Chief of Staff, Headquarters, Allied Air Forces and 5th Air Force, Southwest Pacific Area (vice Brigadier General Donald Wilson, returned to duty in the United States).

Colonel Isaac D. White, Cavalry - Combat Commander, Second Armored Division, European Theater (vice Brigadier General Allen F. Kingman, reassigned to duty on the Joint Rearmament Committee).

Colonel Edwin A. Zundel, Field Artillery - Artillery Officer, Sixth Army, Southwest Pacific Area (vice Brigadier General Horace Harding, reassigned to duty as Corps Artillery Commander, I Corps).

**SECRET**

Colonel Charles W. Lawrence, Air Corps - commanding the 47th Heavy Bombardment Wing, 15th Air Force, North African Theater (vice Brigadier General Carlyle H. Ridenour, reassigned to duty in the United States).

Colonel George S. Eyster, Infantry - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, European Theater (vice Brigadier General Noce, transferred to Headquarters, North African Theater).

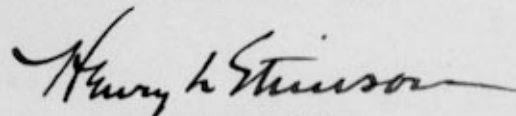
Colonel Frank F. Everest, Air Corps - Senior Air Member, Joint War Planning Group, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Colonel Homer C. Brown, Infantry - commanding the Intermediate Section, Services of Supply, Southwest Pacific Area, embracing five major forward bases in New Guinea (114,000 officers and men).

Colonel Joseph Smith, Air Corps - Chief of Staff, Third Air Force (vice Brigadier General Thomas D. White, reassigned to Headquarters, Army Air Forces).

Colonel Rex E. Chandler, Field Artillery - commanding the 1st Cavalry Division Artillery, Southwest Pacific Area.

Colonel Jarred V. Crabb, Air Corps - commanding the 5th Air Force Bomber Command, Southwest Pacific Area (vice Brigadier General Roger M. Ramey, returned to duty in the United States).



Secretary of War.

x25

**SECRET**

*B. F.*  
*War*

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

*7*

June 15, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Withdrawal of nomination.

I recommend that the name of Brigadier General  
Jay W. MacKelvie be withdrawn from the list of nominations  
submitted to the Senate on June 8, 1944.

This action is based on information received  
from General Marshall, who is now in the European Theater.

*Henry H. Stimson*  
Secretary of War.  
*x25*

*Sent to Senate 6/16/44*

*x25-T*



7/8/44

1  
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War  
6-26-44

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

X

REMINDER FOR GENERAL WATSON:

When I phone General Marshall,  
I should tell him that <sup>x 5430</sup> Leo Crowley and  
Secretary Ickes have both recommended  
against <sup>J</sup> Pat Hurley being made Commanding  
General as indicated by attached memo.

x 4760

The President says that I should  
discuss with Gen. Marshall what kind  
of assignment could be found for Hurley.

E.M.W.

Done  
E.M.W.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1944.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
JUN 23 3 47 PM '44  
RECEIVED

My dear Mr. President:

At your request, General Watson has twice inquired by telephone what my attitude would be on an assignment of Major General Patrick Hurley as chief in command of the American troops in the Middle East. It was suggested that I discuss the matter with Leo Crowley. This I have done.

Both Mr. Crowley and I are of the opinion that we can see no good purpose that could be served by such an assignment. Personally, I have a high regard for him but the oil situation in that section of the world is so delicate that I would be disturbed by the injection into it of a new personality, particularly when he has had, and still has, oil clients and who has, therefore, ideas on oil that might be in conflict with what we are trying to work out for our nationals with respect to their concessions in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Sincerely yours,

*Harold L. Ickes*

Secretary of the Interior.

x 6

The President,  
The White House.

x 56

**SECRET**

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

16 June 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

Subject: Assignment of Major General  
Patrick J. Hurley.

I have ascertained that General Marshall did not discuss the proposed assignment of General Hurley with the Secretary of War or any other officer now present in Washington. In view of General Marshall's early return, I suggest that the matter be held in abeyance until his views can be obtained.

*Joseph J. McManey*  
Acting Chief of Staff.

x 25-T

x 25

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature-

*Carl L. Spicer*



**SECRET**

C. F.  
War

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON

file  
7-22-44

July 6, 1944

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

It is believed that you will be interested in the following summary of a report made by Brigadier General J.C.Holmes, Senior American Civil Affairs Officer in the European Theatre who has just arrived in Washington after having made a survey of conditions in Normandy.

Political Attitude of the People

The attitude of the French people toward General de Gaulle and the French National Committee is one of general acceptance without any special or spontaneous enthusiasm. The number of confirmed "de Gaullists" is fairly limited in this predominantly agricultural and conservative area. They are limited in most of the region to the organized resistance groups although in Cherbourg, with its more varied population, somewhat more support of General de Gaulle was shown than in the rest of the area. The attitude of the conservative elements was well expressed by the Bishop of Bayeux who said:

"We consider that General de Gaulle is a great Frenchman and a great Patriot. His hands are clean. He is the head of the Committee which is the only organized body of Frenchmen capable of taking the lead in the liberation of France. However, we are apprehensive of some of the elements in the Committee; notably, Marty and the Communists, Pierre Cot, and former deputies like Mendez - France, le Troquer and others who were active in the Popular Front. We feel

x4675



that France's unprepared state and weakness in 1939 and 1940 can be largely blamed on the Popular Front. We are perfectly willing to accept General De Gaulle as the rallying point and leader for the liberation, but we are not convinced that the future of France lies in him and the Committee."

All elements of the population are very desirous of having a French authority after having lived for four years under German control. The presence of French officers in uniform and the display of the Tricolor were everywhere received with enthusiasm. An important factor in General De Gaulle's acceptance is the fact that he is French, and there is no other Frenchman or body of Frenchmen to bring doubts upon his acceptability. Another influence in favor of his acceptance is that it is generally believed he is working harmoniously with the Allies. Unless Frenchmen have changed fundamentally, this will in the long run militate against any long term monopoly of French authority. At the time of General De Gaulle's visit to Normandy he left behind Monsieur Coulet as "Regional Commissioner" in charge of civil administration. Monsieur Coulet's authority was accepted without question by both officials and population, including the Sous-prefet of Bayeux whom he suspended from office.

The administration being conducted by Monsieur Coulet has been cooperative and helpful, although it is done on a voluntary basis without admission of any other final authority than the so-called provisional government. The attitude is that the French are our

allies, we are fighting in the same battle, and that it is the desire of the French administration to do everything possible to help the operations. This independent attitude has only shown indications of being troublesome in connection with Coulet's threat to instruct tax collectors to refuse to accept supplemental francs in the payment of taxes. (This matter has been subsequently temporarily adjusted to our satisfaction.)

In a speech which he made on Thursday, last, in the public square of Cherbourg, Monsieur Coulet announced himself as the Regional Commissioner appointed by the provisional government to be in charge of civil administration in the area and that it was the purpose of the provisional government to carry on until liberation of France was completed; that after the return of the prisoners and refugees free elections would be held in order that the French people might determine the kind of government under which they wanted to live.

Thus far there have been no political arrests and only two important suspensions from office -- that of the Sous-prefets of Bayeux and Cherbourg. The only collaborationists arrested have been a limited number of persons known to have enlisted voluntarily in the French Legion sent to fight with the Germans against the Russians. Thus far there has been no "witch hunting". In Cherbourg, Colonel de Chevigne who was appointed District Military Commander by General De Gaulle, has been helpful in police matters and in getting the personnel of the arsenal assembled in order to provide repair facilities for ships, etc. He stated that although many of the French Naval Officers on duty in Cherbourg had been, in the French Naval tradition, loyal to Vichy, nevertheless they would be used

as their technical skill was required for the operation of the port and other facilities necessary to military operations.

#### Effect of Anti-Communist Propaganda

One interesting disclosure was the effect of German and Vichy anti-communist propaganda which has been carried on actively for the past four years. The majority of people do not realize that there has been any evolution in Russia. They think of communism in terms of the Bolshevism of 1917.

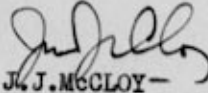
#### Condition of the Population

Normandy is a food producing area and there is no shortage of essential supplies. Sugar, coffee and some other items are lacking. The surplus of dairy products will be useful when other more populous, less productive areas are uncovered. The state of public health is very good and the number of civilians wounded and injured by battle conditions is not great. These are being given adequate care and additional medical supplies have been furnished from Allied sources. There is thus far an adequate supply of civilian labor both from members of the Todt organization and from volunteer organizations to meet all military requirements.

#### Attitude of the People Toward the Allies

There have been a number of alarming newspaper reports that the French people are antagonistic toward us and resent our arrival. These reports should not be given too much weight as the number of disgruntled people who are resentful of our presence is exceedingly small. The vast majority of the French really look on us as

liberators and accept the suffering and loss that operations have inflicted upon them as part of the price that must be paid for the expulsion of the Germans.



J.J. McCLOY -  
Assistant Secretary of War.

x25

**SECRET**

OCS  
GCM

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**DECLASSIFIED**

**DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)**

7 July 1944

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

*C. F. War*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Temporary promotions.

The following officers have been recommended by theater commanders for outstanding leadership displayed in recent offensive operations. Their immediate promotion is recommended in order to stimulate further aggressive action by other commanders and so that maximum use may be made of the experience and proved ability of these particular men in prospective operations.

As the immediate effect of such promotions is highly desirable I recommend that recess appointments be made.

To be General (temporary), Army of the United States:

x  
Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell. The increased grade to be given in view of his present and prospective employment.

To be Major Generals (temporary), Army of the United States:

x  
Brigadier General Robert T. Frederick, who gave an outstanding display of leadership in command of the 1st Special Service Force (a Canadian-American commando-parachute formation) east of Cassino, at the Anzio beachhead and in the pursuit to the north. He is to command the recently organized Airborne Command in Italy for ANVIL, composed of American, British and French airborne units.

x  
Brigadier General Jens A. Doe - Assistant Division Commander, 41st Infantry Division, Southwest Pacific Area. Recommended for promotion by General MacArthur, who stated that General Doe has distinguished himself at Buna, Aitape - Wakde-Sarmi, and Biak.

To be Brigadier Generals (temporary), Army of the United States:

x  
Colonel Gerald J. Higgins, Infantry - Assistant Division Commander, 101st Airborne Division (vice Brigadier General Don F. Pratt, killed in a glider crash during the assault on France). Colonel Higgins, though Chief of Staff of the Division Headquarters, entered into

RETURN TO ORIGINATING OFFICE IN WAR DEPARTMENT SHOWING ACTION

**SECRET**

x 25

**SECRET**

the initial assault as a parachutist, fighting in the early part of the operations as leader of the headquarters groupment. The conduct of this entire organization was superb.

x  
Colonel Maurice W. Daniel, Field Artillery - Combat Commander, First Armored Division, Mediterranean Theater (vice Brigadier General Robert I. Stack, reassigned to duty with the 36th Division). He had led his unit with marked distinction throughout the Italian campaign.

x  
Colonel James A. Van Fleet, Infantry - commanded the 8th Infantry (4th Division) during the initial OVERLORD assault and in present operations in France. Strongly recommended by General Collins, who stated that his leadership was so outstanding that he would like to have him as a Division Commander.

x  
Colonel George A. Taylor, Infantry - commanded the 16th Infantry (1st Division) in Northern Tunisia, Sicily, and made the initial OVERLORD landing against heavy hostile resistance. General Bradley considers that he displayed a high order of leadership.

x  
Colonel Charles D.W. Canham, Infantry - commanded the 116th Infantry (29th Division). Commanded the initial assault force of his division in the OVERLORD landing against heavy hostile resistance. General Bradley considered that he displayed a high order of leadership. Though wounded in action, he has continued in command of his regiment in heavy fighting.

x  
Colonel Hugh F.T. Hoffmann, Cavalry - recommended for promotion by General MacArthur as having been the outstanding regimental commander in the First Cavalry Division during the Admiralty campaign.

x  
Colonel John H. Church, Infantry - commanded the 157th Infantry Regiment, 45th Division, throughout the Italian campaign. General Devers states he demonstrated outstanding leadership, aggressiveness, force and tactical ability.

(Sgd) G. C. MARSHALL x 25-7

Chief of Staff.

"Approved  
FDR".

Original given to Col. Davenport 8/17/44 by  
Mr. Latta.

hms

- 2 -

**SECRET**

Mr. Latta says this is to go in your  
files.

hms

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. SHIPMAN: x3980

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

Carbon of ltr of 7/11/44 to the President  
from Hon. Robert P. Patterson; stating  
that the appointment of another committee  
to handle problems of primary concern re  
disposition of important enemy records is  
unnecessary.

x

x4675



CONFIDENTIAL

*File*

*7/12/44*

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Copy sent to  
Mr. Shipman  
for his information  
SST*

JUL 11 1944

*Dunn*

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

The Working Security Committee<sup>\*</sup>, which, under the chairmanship of Mr. James C. Dunn of the State Department, is charged with handling problems of primary concern to the European Advisory Commission, knows that disposition of important enemy records will be a problem of the immediate post-surrender period. That Committee is properly constituted to act on the question raised by Mr. Shipman's memorandum to you, inclosed; therefore, the appointment of another committee is unnecessary. A copy of Mr. Shipman's memorandum has been referred to the Working Security Committee through its War Department member. \*20

There is no combined policy which gives complete assurance that all the important records of combined operations will go to the military forces of both countries. Since determination of such a policy is a matter for the Combined Chiefs of Staff, this matter has been referred to the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff for consideration.

*x5014*

*x4774*

Sincerely yours,

*R. H. P. Att*

ACTING Secretary of War.

*x25*

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature-

*Carl S. Spicer*

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR: *S*

FOR RECOMMENDATION.

F.D.R.

Memorandum for the President from Fred W. Shinman,  
6/20/44, suggesting the establishment now under the  
President or the Secretary of State of a committee  
to survey and study the question of the disposition  
to be made of important enemy records at the cessation  
of hostilities.

*A review on this same  
subject is filed 4675 to  
is dated July 12, 1944.  
213*

CONFIDENTIAL

The National Archives  
The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library  
Hyde Park, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 20, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT:

I believe it important that a committee to survey and study the question of the disposition to be made of important enemy records at the cessation of hostilities be established now under the President or the Secretary of State. The material would include certain military, scientific, political and economic records of government agencies and private organizations. The members of this committee should be prepared to advise our representatives in this matter at any peace conference and provisions affecting such records should be written into the peace treaty.

It is generally known how the German General Staff, though abolished by treaty, continued to function and assiduously studied the military records of the last war to prepare for the present one. It is to avoid a repetition of this sort of thing that we should be prepared to make known our demands relative to the disposition of important records as a condition of our peace terms.

We should also have a policy regarding the disposition of records of joint operations to which we are a party. This question was brought to my attention several times at A.F.H.Q. and the A.C.C. headquarters recently.

*F. W. S.*  
Fred W. Shipman

Secretary of War.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library  
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DOB 818

Jan 25 1957

~~SECRET~~

*L. F. Har*

SEP 7 - 1944

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I deem it necessary that there be established with the United States Army Forces under the Command of the Commanding General, Pacific Ocean Areas, a branch of the Judge Advocate General's Office and a board of review therein or more than one. Pursuant to Article of War 50½ I direct The Judge Advocate General, at such time as you deem advisable, to establish such branch office under an Assistant Judge Advocate General and to establish in that office a board of review or more than one. Upon their establishment such Assistant Judge Advocate General and board or boards of review shall be empowered to perform for the United States Army Forces under the command of the Commanding General, Pacific Ocean Areas and for such other United States Army Forces as you may from time to time specify, under the general supervision of The Judge Advocate General, the duties which The Judge Advocate General and the board or boards of review in his office would otherwise be required to perform in respect of all cases involving sentences not requiring approval or confirmation by the President.

Deeming it necessary in order to insure continuance of adequate and just administration of military justice, I further direct The Judge Advocate General, at such time or times as he may deem advisable, to establish additional boards of review in the Branch Office of The Judge Advocate General with the United States Army Forces under the command of the Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area. Upon the establishment of such additional boards of review, they shall be empowered to perform for the United States Army Forces in the Southwest Pacific Area, and in such other areas, as you may specify, under the general supervision of The Judge Advocate General, the duties which the board or boards of review in his office would otherwise be required to perform in respect of all cases not requiring approval or confirmation by the President.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Honorable Henry L. Stimson,

Secretary of War. X25

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

X 460 *Thurman*  
X 25-V

THE WHITE HOUSE

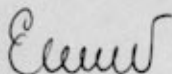
WASHINGTON

September 5, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

This is the establishment of a branch of the Judge Advocate General's Office for the Pacific Ocean Areas, with headquarters in Honolulu, for the reasons stated herein.

The War Department seems to think this will facilitate the administration of military justice within General Richardson's command, and is recommended by all concerned, including the Secretary of War.

  
E.M.W.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

9-2-44

GENERAL WATSON:

This is the duplicate of the letter about the branch Judge Advocate General's office in Hawaii.

General Cramer said you wanted to handle it personally.

He also said he would appreciate it if you could let him know when it is acted on by the President.

ld

~~SECRET~~

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/59)

10-19-66

Date- ~~2-25-59~~

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

Signature- *Paul F. Speiser*  
September 2, 1944.

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

General Richardson, who has been designated Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in the Pacific Ocean Areas effective 1 August 1944, has recommended the immediate establishment of a branch of The Judge Advocate General's Office and a board of review initially in Hawaii.

At present the only branch of the Judge Advocate General's Office in the Pacific area is established with the United States Army Forces under the command of the Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, in Melbourne, Australia. That office serves the United States Army Forces in the South Pacific Area also, and all other records of trial in the Pacific area are transmitted to the Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington. General Richardson will now command all United States Army Forces in the Pacific Ocean Areas, except in the Southwest Pacific Area; and, in view of the wide dispersion of our forces in those areas; and, in the interest of efficient administration of military justice in the Pacific Ocean Areas, I believe the establishment of such branch office and a board or boards of review therein is necessary.

The establishment of such branch office will make the administration of military justice within General Richardson's command self-contained. It will permit the execution of certain sentences which may not now be carried into effect until approved by the board of review in the Office of The Judge Advocate General and by The Judge Advocate General himself. It will materially reduce the period of delay and risk of loss involved in transmitting court-martial records from such areas to the United States. The maintenance of discipline in General Richardson's command requires the prompt execution of sentences imposed by general courts-martial.

The authority for establishing a branch office is contained in Article of War 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  which reads in pertinent part as follows:

"Whenever the President deems such action necessary, he may direct the Judge Advocate General to establish a branch of his office under an Assistant Judge Advocate General, with any distant command, and to establish in such



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

branch office a board of review, or more than one. Such Assistant Judge Advocate General and such board or boards of review shall be empowered to perform for that command, under the general supervision of The Judge Advocate General, the duties which the Judge Advocate General and the board or boards of review in his office would otherwise be required to perform in respect of all cases involving sentences not requiring approval or confirmation by the President."

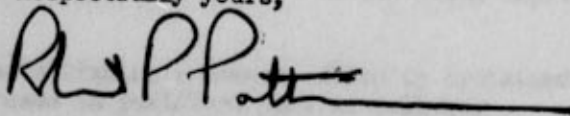
Article of War 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  contemplates a directive by the President to The Judge Advocate General to establish such an office whenever he shall deem such action necessary.

The required personnel of the Judge Advocate General's Department will be detailed and ordered to General Richardson's command when the direction above outlined shall have been received.

In order to complete organization for the administration of military justice in the Pacific Area, The Judge Advocate General has recommended that he be authorized to appoint additional boards of review in the Branch Office of The Judge Advocate General with the United States Army Forces in the Southwest Pacific Area. That branch office was established by your direction 11 July 1942. Since its activation the number of United States Army Forces in that area has materially increased. The Judge Advocate General has recommended that provision be made at this time authorizing the establishment of additional boards of review so that when the circumstances require, they may be established promptly. This action is similar to your recent authorization for the establishment of additional boards of review in the Branch Office of The Judge Advocate General in the European Theater of Operations. I concur in the recommendation of The Judge Advocate General and this matter has been incorporated in the inclosed directive rather than a separate directive, as a matter of convenience to you.

A draft of a letter authorizing the action recommended herein pursuant to the provisions of Article of War 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  is submitted herewith which I recommend receive your signature.

Respectfully yours,



ACTING Secretary of War.

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BOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/88)

Date- 10-19-66

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

1 Inclosure  
Draft ltr fr President  
to Secretary of War.

~~SECRET~~



OCT 9 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Reports continue to indicate the probability that the Germans intend, as a last-minute act before their defeat, to complete the extermination of Jews and others held by them in concentration and forced labor camps. As you said in your message to the Congress on June 12: "Knowing they have lost the War, the Nazis are determined to complete their program of mass extermination." We think that a stern warning by General Eisenhower may have some deterrent effect. Consequently, we have submitted to the War Department a proposed statement to be issued by him, a copy of which is attached. The Department of State has already given its approval to such statement.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, there is attached for your consideration a proposed memorandum from you to Secretary Stimson approving the issuance of such statement by General Eisenhower.

(Signed) J.W. Pehle

Executive Director

Attachments.

JWP:dg 10/9/44

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*B.F.*

*War*

MR. JOHN PEHLE of the War Refugee Board phoned.

On Oct. 9 the President signed a memo, sent over by Mr. Pehle, to Gen. Eisenhower and transmitted with this memo a text of a proposed statement by Eisenhower. Then the War Department sent back a memo to the President, the date of which Mr. Pehle does not know (it's probably McCloy's memo of 10/20/44, attached), saying that the matter had been referred to Eisenhower and Eisenhower suggested certain changes and giving the President a copy of the statement, as changed, for his information.

Mr. Pehle says that the President signed this statement and sent it back to the War Department. The War Department is confused over why the President signed the statement and returned it to him and called Pehle and asked him to straighten out the status.

*GGT says  
that the P.  
meant that it  
was OK by him -*

*hms*  
Signed original of this statement handed to Col. Davenport, as per Mr. Latta's instructions, 10/25/44.

~~SECRET~~

3639 - Transmitting copy of Mr. McCloy's memorandum of 10/20/44, and *hms* copy of this statement, to Ad. Leahy, 10/27/44.

x4189

**GERMANSI**

x198

*G. F. War*

There are within your midst large numbers of persons in forced-labor battalions and in concentration camps. Without regard to their nationality or religious faith, Germans, these are my orders: You shall disregard any order from whatever source, to molest, or otherwise harm or persecute any of these people. As the Allied armies, already firmly on German soil, advance, we shall expect to find these persons alive and unharmed. Severe penalties will be inflicted upon anyone who is responsible, directly or indirectly, in large measure or in small, for their mistreatment. Those now exercising authority, take heed!

x5152

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

x4675

**DECLASSIFIED**

By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date \_\_\_\_\_

~~SECRET~~

11

SECRET

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

*E. M. ...*

20 October 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

In the absence of the Secretary of War, I am acknowledging your letter of October 18 to him concerning issuance by General Eisenhower of a statement, prepared by the War Refugee Board, with respect to prisoners in enemy concentration and forced-labor camps.

On October 11, upon receipt of a copy of the proposed statement from the War Refugee Board, the War Department transmitted it to General Eisenhower for an expression of his views. He replied that he has no objection to the statement provided the words "or religious faith" are substituted for "and whether they are Jewish or otherwise" in the second sentence thereof. He requested that he receive a directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff for issuance of the statement.

The War Refugee Board has approved General Eisenhower's proposed amendment, and the U. S. Chiefs of Staff have today recommended to the Combined Chiefs of Staff that they instruct General Eisenhower to issue the statement as amended by him.

x 4774

The statement as thus amended is attached.

*J. D. ...*

Assistant Secretary of War

The President

The White House

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

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BOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 10-19-66

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

SECRET

I told Miss Gelligen  
this had been signed.  
WJH

October 18, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO SECRETARY STIMSON

x25

There is attached a proposed statement  
to be issued by General Eisenhower with respect  
to prisoners in enemy concentration and forced<sup>x5419</sup>  
labor camps which the War Refugee Board has  
submitted for consideration. x4708 x5477

In view of the seriousness of the  
situation, I think General Eisenhower should  
issue such a statement as promptly as possible.

"F. D. R."

Handed to Major Dulie 10/19/44.  
Jmo

x25-7

## GERMANS!

There are within your midst large numbers of persons in forced-labor battallions and in concentration camps. Without regard to their nationality and whether they are Jewish or otherwise, Germans, these are my orders: You shall disregard any order from whatever source, to molest, or otherwise harm or persecute any of these people. As the Allied armies, already firmly on German soil, advance, we shall expect to find these persons alive and unharmed. Severe penalties will be inflicted upon anyone who is responsible, directly or indirectly, in large measure or in small, for their mistreatment. Those now exercising authority, take heed!

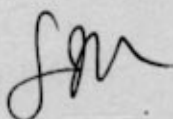
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 10, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

I have received a number of phone calls from New York about these reports about the Nazi intentions with respect to mass extermination.

I have talked with Mr. Pehle of the War Refugee Board, and the attached is his suggestion which I think is fine.



S. I. R.

x5433

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
WAR REFUGEE BOARD  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.




OFFICE OF THE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

October 9, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Reports continue to indicate the probability that the Germans intend, as a last-minute act before their defeat, to complete the extermination of Jews and others held by them in concentration and forced labor camps. As you said in your message to the Congress on June 12: "Knowing they have lost the War, the Nazis are determined to complete their program of mass extermination." We think that a stern warning by General Eisenhower may have some deterrent effect. Consequently, we have submitted to the War Department a proposed statement to be issued by him, a copy of which is attached. The Department of State has already given its approval to such statement.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, there is attached for your consideration a proposed memorandum from you to Secretary Stimson approving the issuance of such statement by General Eisenhower.

  
Executive Director

Attachments.



**SECRET**

7

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

October 20, 1944.

*file*

*B. F.*  
*War*

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

Attached is a recommendation to the President from the Secretary of War for the recess appointment of Brigadier General James M. ~~Gavin~~ to the grade of Major General. General ~~Gavin~~ is the Commander of the 82nd Airborne Division, and General Eisenhower intended that his name should head the next promotion list to be sent to the Senate. However, General Brereton has urged General Eisenhower to press for a recess appointment, as have the Commanding Generals of the British Airborne Corps and the XIII Corps under whom the 82nd Division has served.

General Marshall is anxious to have this recommendation presented to the President at the earliest time convenient to him in order that we may show General Eisenhower our thoroughgoing support.

*B. W. Davenport* x 25-7  
B. W. DAVENPORT,  
Lt. Colonel, G. S. C.,  
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

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**DOD DIR.** 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

**SECRET**

~~SECRET~~

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/56)

October 20, 1944

Date- 2-25-59

Signature- Carl F. Spicer

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Two U.S. divisions participated in the airborne operation between Eindhoven and Arnhem, the 82nd and the 101st. They are still in the line.

Brigadier General James M. Gavin has been in command of the 82nd Division for about three months. His name was to have headed the next promotion list for advancement to the grade of Major General.

Today a message was received from General Eisenhower stating that the Commander of the Airborne Forces, Lieutenant General Breton, recommends the immediate promotion of General Gavin while on the battlefield as an acknowledgment of his gallant and brilliant leadership from September 17th to date. This action was first recommended by the Commanding General of the British Airborne Corps and also by the Commanding General of the 101st Airborne Corps under both of whom the 82nd has served. General Eisenhower thinks this action would distinguish the airborne operation and would be a stimulant to the continued gallantry of the operations of this and its companion division (which is commanded by a Major General) for the remaining weeks they must remain in line in the hard battle to maintain and broaden the salient.

It is therefore recommended that a recess appointment of General Gavin to the grade of Major General be authorized.

Secretary of War. x25

*Reginald Henry L. Sherman*

*01.7592*

*Carbon  
copy*

*Wendell L. ...*

*Edward ...*

~~SECRET~~

RETURN TO ORIGINATING OFFICE  
IN WAR DEPT. SHOWING ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

I direct the recess appointment of Brigadier  
General James M. Gavin, Army of the United States, as  
temporary Major General, Army of the United States.

11-11-44

BETTY BONSTEEL:

Should this be in your ~~confidential~~ files?

ld

*B. F. War*

*7*

November 10, 1944.

Dear Basil:

When Colonel Prosser brought up the attached cable the other day the President was about to leave the city, so I asked Colonel Davenport, my liaison with the War Department, to look into the matter before I presented it to the President. His report is as follows:

"Reference the message received from Colonel Charles A. Reid requesting that Mr. Basil O'Connor talk to the President and the Foreign Economic Administration about the return of Colonel Reid to this country.

"I have learned that the Civil Affairs Division which is primarily concerned with Colonel Reid's assignment knows no reason why the Colonel should be returned. On the other hand, the theater of operations has authority to return him at any time. It would appear that Colonel Reid has been unable to obtain the necessary orders from the theater returning him to the United States.

"Because the Civil Affairs Division has no knowledge of why Colonel Reid should be returned and since it is a decision which would normally be made by the theater of operations, it has been recommended that no action be taken by the President on the request and that Mr. O'Connor answer the message in any way he sees fit."

In view of the above I have taken no action, and am returning the message herewith.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

EDWIN M. WATSON  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Secretary to the President.

Honorable Basil O'Connor,  
Chairman, American Red Cross,  
Washington, D. C.

Inlosure.

*(copy attached)*

DECLASSIFIED  
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.  
By W. J. Stewart Date FEB 9 1972

x25  
x5430

*4117-96  
x124*



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

November 7, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

You will remember the message which Mr. Basil O'Connor received from Colonel Charles A. Reid requesting that Mr. O'Connor talk to the President and the Foreign Economic Administration about the return of Colonel Reid to this country.

I have learned that the Civil Affairs Division, which is primarily concerned with Colonel Reid's assignment, knows no reason why Colonel Reid should be returned. On the other hand, the theater of operations has authority to return him at any time. It would appear that Colonel Reid has been unable to obtain the necessary orders from the theater returning him to the United States.

Because the Civil Affairs Division has no knowledge of why Colonel Reid should be returned and since it is a decision which would normally be made by the theater of operations, General Hildring recommends that no action be taken by the President on the request and that Mr. O'Connor answer the message in any way he sees fit.

*B. W. Davenport*

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

x 25-7

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-27-59

Signature-

*Carl S. Spicer*

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DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- JAN 31 1972

Signature- *RHP*

WAR DEPARTMENT  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON

-25-

WDGBI/WL  
TWS/rec

5200.9 (9/27/58)

31 October 1944.

Paraphrase of Message:

Message for Mr. Basil O'Connor, Chairman of the American Red Cross, from Mr. ~~Horace Peabody~~ C. S. Reed, London.

Please reply to this message through the Military Intelligence Service, War Department General Staff: It is imperative that my immediate return to Washington be arranged at once. Request you confer with the Director of Foreign Economic Administration, the Attorney General, and the President himself. This is urgent.

(This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, U.S.C. 50;31 and 32. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.)

(in pencil -- Col (or Lt. Col) Reid was Chief Justice, Georgia Supreme Court.)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 13, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE FILES:

Mr. Hassett gave Colonel Davenport the telegram referred to (November 13th) after discussing this case with the Colonel.

Colonel Davenport says "we are going to get General McArthur, who is out there, to tell Marjorie Lawrence — NO." In other words, the War Department will handle it.

X 4771

Alice Winegar

X 25



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

*C. F.*  
*War*

November 13, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HASSETT:

I refer to my memorandum of November 6 regarding Marjorie Lawrence's request to the President for air transportation for herself and her husband from Australia to the United States. As I stated in this memorandum, Miss Lawrence had previously been refused such transportation by the Army officials overseas, but there was some question as to whether or not the Army had been committed to transport Miss Lawrence in return for her entertainment services in the Southwest Pacific and Pacific Ocean area. I told you that I would let you know the final decision reached by the War Department when replies had been received to our inquiries overseas. x48-12

We have now heard from our overseas commanders that no commitments for air transportation for Miss Lawrence and her husband have been made. We have also learned that General MacArthur on the 14th of October, ten days before Miss Lawrence telegraphed the President, advised her that her request for air transportation must be turned down but that favorable consideration would be given to a request for water transportation. You will remember that Miss Lawrence is a British citizen who traveled from the United States to Australia by British transportation in order to carry out commercial engagements. The basis for her request to the President for air transportation was that the delay in water transportation would result in her failure to meet engagements in this country and would cause her a considerable financial loss. In view of what the War Department has learned, our people here recommend that Miss Lawrence's request for air transportation to the United States be disapproved. If you approve this recommendation, we can have General MacArthur reply to the telegram addressed to the President.

*B. W. Davenport*  
B. W. DAVENPORT,  
Lt. Colonel, G. S. C.,  
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

x1571-A  
x173  
x48-A  
x25-Misc.  
x249





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



November 6, 1944. *Z*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HASSETT:

You will remember the attached radio message to the President from Marjorie Lawrence the opera singer regarding transportation for herself from the southwest Pacific area to the United States. This turned out to be quite a complicated proposition principally because Miss Lawrence was working on it in Australia and also had her manager working on it in this country.

The Operations Division of the War Department General Staff has prepared for me the attached memorandum which I believe is self-explanatory.

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4. The commanders to whom the above message is dispatched are asked to inform the War Department immediately as to the present situation. As soon as replies are received you will be further advised.

*B. W. Davenport*

B. W. DAVENPORT  
Lt. Col., G. S. C.

Assistant Secretary, General Staff.

125-57

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 24, 1944

Respectfully referred to  
Colonel Davenport for recommenda-  
tion.

||

L

WILLIAM D. HASSETT  
Secretary to the President

hms

Telegram from Marjorie Lawrence, Menzies Hotel, Melbourne,  
10/23/44, to the President, asking aid in obtaining  
immediate air transportation for herself and her husband,  
Dr. King, to America.

/  
?

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7

12-28-44

GENERAL WATSON:

Col. Davenport phoned that he would be here about 11:30. In the meantime, he wanted you to have the following information:

"I have just finished a lengthy conversation with Special Services and with G-2. As a result, Lash will go to the QMC Officer Candidate School, Camp Lee, Va., on January 22, 1945. Orders will be issued forthwith.

Col. Davenport also asked if you thought it would be possible to withhold this information from Mr. Lash so that he would be notified in the regular way by the War Department.

*They  
have seen  
Lash*

*12/28/44 J. G. S. F.  
-2-*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

*B. F.*  
*War*

December 28, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

I refer to our telephone conversation of this morning regarding the attendance of ~~Technical Sergeant Joseph Lash~~ at an Officer Candidate School.

x  
I have known for some time about Lash's application to attend Officer Candidate School and have been following the progress of it. This morning I talked to the Information and Education Section of the Morale Services Division and also to our G-2 people regarding the admission of Lash to the School. G-2 advised me that they have never interposed an objection to the soldier's admission but the Information and Education Section has questioned Lash's possession of the necessary qualifications expected in an officer.

As a result of my investigation I have been assured that Lash will be selected to attend the Quartermaster Corps' Officer Candidate School, Camp Lee, Virginia, beginning 22 January 1945. I suggest that this information not be passed to him for several days so that the Morale Services Division will have an opportunity to get his orders to him. Otherwise Lash might well conclude that his application had been blocked by G-2 and that G-2's objections had been overruled by higher authority.

*B. W. Davenport*  
B. W. DAVENPORT  
Lt. Colonel, G. S. C.,  
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.

x25

x25-T



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
Dept. of State letter, Aug. 10, 1972

By *g* NARS Date *MAY 29 1975*

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

December 30, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

Yesterday the Commanding General of the Military District of Washington sent a telegram to Technical Sergeant Joseph Lash, 245 West 11th Street, New York 14, New York, advising him that orders were mailed on December 29 directing that upon the termination of his furlough he proceed to Camp Lee, Virginia, for enrollment in the Quartermaster Corps Officer Candidate School. I have a copy of this telegram and a copy of the orders, so I am sure that this case has been concluded satisfactorily.

*B. W. Davenport*

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



*June General*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*C.F.  
War*

1-2-45

MEMO FOR ROBERTA BARROWS:

The General told Colonel Davenport to let us know when the Chief of Staff of the French Army, General Juin, is here and we will try to get him in to see the President.

ld

*never assigned*

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT  
THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

*file*  
*5-1-45*

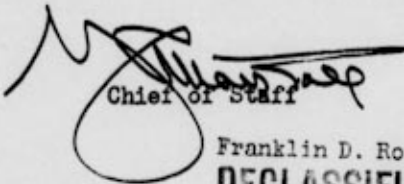
December 30, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

General Eisenhower sent me a message stating that General Juin is very anxious to pay a visit to the United States for the particular purpose of seeing our industrial set-up in connection with future French rearmament.

General Juin commanded the French Army in Italy prior to the entry of those troops into South France. His service as a combat commander has been outstanding, and his cooperation with American commanders was perfect. They all like and admire him very much, as I do personally. He is now Chief of Staff of the French Army and is one of our staunchest supporters.

I am informing General Eisenhower that such a visit by General Juin would be most welcome. We will arrange a trip for him to see our industrial set-up and Army facilities.

  
Chief of Staff

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

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DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 2-24-57

Signature- *Carl S. Spicer*

~~SECRET~~



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



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

*B. F. War*

January 11, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Apart from the legal technicalities mentioned by the Attorney General there is no reason why these saboteurs should not be tried by an ordinary court martial or military commission appointed by the Army Commander. There are many strong reasons as urged by the Secretary of War why the normal military procedures should be followed.

*x 5153  
x 5036*

As to the legal technicalities which the Attorney General fears may obstruct conviction--the weight to be ascribed to these depends upon the whole body of evidence to be submitted to the court martial or military commission.

If the Judge Advocate General after considering the points raised by the Attorney General feels that convictions can be secured through an ordinary court martial and is not disposed to recommend a Presidential commission, I think the matter should be left to the War Department to be disposed of by normal procedures.

*James F. Byrnes*  
James F. Byrnes.  
*x 5584*

*x 3603  
x 1661  
x B. F. Justice*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. JAMES F. BYRNES

I wish you would let me have your thought on this. I feel rather strongly that the trial should be handled by the Secretary of War and I have no objection, just as he has no objection, to the help of the Department of Justice.

I want as little publicity as possible and, on the whole, the trial could be conducted at Governors Island with the least amount of publicity.

F. D. R.

P.S. Please return enclosures with your comment.

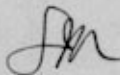
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE EARLY.

This is the letter which came in from Biddle.

I think this should be handled as a dispute between two agencies, and referred for settlement to Justice Byrnes, who is the only one who has been authorized by the President to settle interdepartmental disputes.



S. I. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR S.I.R.: *x5433*

Dear Sam:

I suggest that this communication to the President received today from the Secretary of War, should be held and taken up for discussion with the President when the proposed draft of the order comes here from the Department of Justice.

I concur most heartily in the recommendations of the Secretary of War and do not believe the President should sign the order appointing a Military Commission for the trial of two alleged German spies.

I think it is very necessary that the trial be conducted in the way military proceedings are normally disposed of — entirely without any "extraordinary action or notice" by the President or other officials in the upper brackets. In other words, the proceedings should be routine and no "news" names should participate in the trial of these men.

  
S. I. E.



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D.C. 25

January 8, 1945

The President

The White House

My dear Mr. President:

I am in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of War enclosing me his letter of January seventh, to you, objecting to the trial of the two German spies by a Special Commission appointed by you. His letter crossed my letter to him, a copy of which I enclose, detailing the reasons why, in my opinion, the trial should be by a Commission appointed by you.

There is no doubt that the Secretary of War can appoint a Commission. There is, however, very grave doubt as to whether or not a Commission so appointed would not be bound by the statutes and regulations, particularly with respect to the admission of evidence. I am inclined to think it would be. One regulation of the Manual for Courts Martial provides that an accused cannot be convicted upon his unsupported confession. The only evidence of the landing of these spies from a submarine is based on their respective confessions.

A Court Martial would be guided by the ordinary rules of evidence. The restrictions on the admissibility of confessions recently imposed by the Supreme Court would probably, therefore, be applicable, and undoubtedly technical objections to the admission of confessions would be made by defense counsel and would prove troublesome.

X198

The President

January 8, 1945

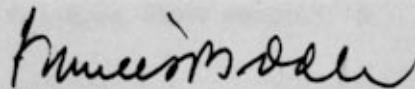
I pointed out too that the defendants would have to have the preliminary investigation; would have the right to peremptory challenges of the court-martial; and that the review could not be direct to you as was done in the Saboteur case.

All these difficulties could, in my opinion, be overcome by a Commission appointed by you. I think that if the clear precedent established in the Saboteur case were followed we would avoid these doubts and delays.

I understand that it is agreeable to the Secretary of War to have the men tried at Governors Island, New York, where they now are. Substantially all of the witnesses are also in New York.

I, therefore, strongly recommend that these two men be tried under a commission appointed by you and that the prosecution be conducted by the Attorney General and the Judge Advocate General, or by such assistants as they may designate.

Respectfully yours,



Attorney General

X10

COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 8, 1945

The Honorable

The Secretary of War.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing you with respect to the trial by a military commission or court-martial of the two spies recently apprehended by the FBI.

I understand that your position is that they should be tried by a court-martial appointed by the commanding officer of the military district where the men landed, and not by a special military commission appointed by the President. My objection to a trial by court-martial is that the defense counsel would insist on all the elaborate procedures prescribed for such courts by the provisions of the Articles of War and the Manual for Courts-Martial. A number of doubts and difficulties of a most serious nature would thus be created. For example, I refer you to Paragraph 114 of the Manual, dealing with confessions, which specifically provides: "An accused cannot be convicted legally upon his unsupported confession." As the proof in this case that these two men landed from a submarine is exclusively supported by their respective confessions, the quoted language would raise grave doubt whether the evidence is sufficient to permit a court-martial to convict them.

Moreover, the Manual provides (at Paragraph 111): "So far as not otherwise prescribed in this manual or by Act of Congress, the rules of evidence generally recognized in the trial of criminal cases in the District Courts of the United States will be applied by courts-martial." Under this rule the restrictions on the admissibility of confessions expressed in the McNabb-Anderson cases (318 U. S. 332, 350) would appear to be applicable. Technical objections to the admission of the confessions in this case would undoubtedly be made by defense counsel. It

Declassified per letter of S.A. Andretta, 12-13-61

should be remembered that the McNabb and Anderson cases were both handed down since the trial of the saboteurs two years ago.

Moreover, if these two defendants were tried by a court-martial they would no doubt claim to be entitled to the "thorough and impartial investigation" prior to trial provided in Article 70. At this preliminary investigation, they would ask to be confronted by witnesses and to cross-examine them. It seems to me highly inappropriate in the trial of these two spies to extend them this right. Furthermore, they would be entitled under the ordinary court-martial procedure to a peremptory challenge and challenges for cause. This, too, seems to be inappropriate in dealing with German spies. If, for purposes of promptness, it is decided to have a direct review by the President of the findings of the court-martial, this could not be done under the provisions of the Articles of War. The record would have to go first to the Board of Review, then to the Judge Advocate General, then to the Secretary of War, and finally to the President.

It might be suggested that a military commission be appointed by the Secretary of War. I have not yet concluded whether this is legally possible. If it is possible, a forceful argument could still be made that a commission thus appointed would be subject to the regulations and statutes applicable to courts-martial. It is clear under the Thirty-eighth Article of War and the Quirin case (317 U. S. 1) that the President could waive these regulations; but I have grave doubt that the Secretary of War could do so. Certainly, I have been unable to find statutory authority to that effect.

The doubts and difficulties which would be created by the use of a court-martial seem to me to be very serious. Some of these doubts might perhaps be held by the reviewing authorities or by the civil courts to be without foundation. But the confusion and delay which might be created by the use of a court-martial would in my opinion be considerable -- and most unfortunate.



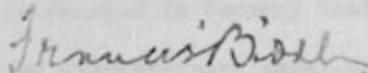
By following the clear precedent established in the Quirin case we would avoid all these doubts and delays. A military commission appointed by the President, under the form of order which I sent to you last Saturday, would have undoubted jurisdiction. It could function with efficiency as well as propriety. It would allow the defendants a fair trial, and would fully protect the limited rights which they possess under the law of war.

As to the place of trial: it has been suggested that these men be tried in Bangor. This would be highly inconvenient, since it would involve taking them there from New York, where they now are. All of the witnesses, who are now in New York, would also have to be taken to Bangor. I understand that it is agreeable to you that the trial be held at Governors Island.

Since the evidence has been prepared by the Department of Justice, and any proceeding in a civil court would have to be defended by this Department, it seems to me appropriate that the prosecution should be conducted jointly by the Department of Justice and the Judge Advocate General, or by such civil and military assistants as may be designated for that purpose.

I should appreciate having your views on this matter as promptly as convenient.

Sincerely yours,



Attorney General.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

January 7th, 1945.

The President,  
The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

On Saturday the Attorney General sent me a proposed military order to be signed by the President, for appointment of a Military Commission for the trial of two alleged German spies, with prosecution to be conducted by the Attorney General and Judge Advocate General.

I am bound to say that the handling of the case in such a manner is likely to have unfortunate results. I should prefer to have the trial conducted in the way military trials are normally conducted, without any extraordinary action or notice taken of the case by officials on the highest levels.

My objections to the procedure suggested by the Attorney General are these:

1. A trial of these two men by a Military Commission formally appointed by the President, with the Attorney General of the United States and the Judge Advocate General of the Army taking part in the trial, would certainly be attended by headlines and worldwide publicity. This would almost certainly lead to charges in Germany that innocent Germans were being tried and condemned by an extraordinary legal proceeding.

2. A trial held under such conditions would be likely to lead to German maltreatment of American prisoners of war in their hands, in the opinion of high military authorities.

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~~SECRET~~

Date- JAN 31 1972

Signature- *RAD*

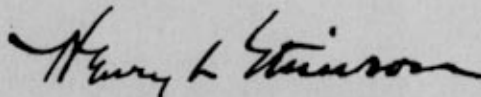
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3. The effect on our fighting troops and on the public would be adverse. They would wonder why so much time and such important personnel were devoted to the trial of two obscure persons charged with an ordinary war offense, at a time when millions of Americans are daily risking their lives.

4. These men should be tried in the normal manner by a court martial or military commission appointed by the Army Commander in Boston or in New York. Since the Supreme Court decision in 1942, there can be no doubt as to the validity of an ordinary military trial. If the fact that the evidence against these men has been collected and prepared by the Department of Justice makes it desirable, in the opinion of The Attorney General, that members of his staff should present the case in cooperation with members of The Judge Advocate General's office, that can be easily arranged and I should be quite willing to accept such an arrangement.

I am authorized to say that Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information concurs in these views regarding the public relation aspect and also as to the use that the Germans would make of the case.

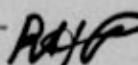
Sincerely yours,



Secretary of War.

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Date- JAN 31 1972

Signature- 

~~SECRET~~

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

*B. F.*  
*War*

✓  
X

February 22, 1945

x4708

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HASSETT:

This afternoon I have been advised by the Provost Marshal General that word has been received from General MacArthur's headquarters that Theodora H. Cowie has been released from internment. According to the Provost Marshal General's records, this is Mrs. George Cowie. No word has been received as yet in the War Department regarding the daughter, Theodora Cowie.

x25-777

The above information has been transmitted by telegram to Miss Betty Cowie, who is listed as emergency addressee.

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

x25

*No memos to War re Cowie case  
in file. Probably a verbal request by  
Mr. Hasselt. EP.*



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

February 19, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HASSETT:

I just want to let you know that I am making every effort to obtain information regarding the Cowie family. On Sunday we received a small list of people who have been released but it did not include information regarding the Cowies. This morning we have received a radio from General MacArthur which indicates that the complete list has been compiled but cannot be sent by radio without disrupting operational traffic. Consequently General MacArthur has sent the list by courier and in order to insure its arrival is sending a copy by a returning officer who leaves the Philippines today and is expected to arrive in Washington about the 23rd. Of course this latter information is confidential and I do not believe it should be passed to the Cowie family. It is possible that the War Department will publish some of it.

*B. W. Davenport*

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

x4771

x25-7



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*L. F. War*  
~~SECRET~~

*P. F. ... Dept. 1945*  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Filed by Miss Tamm 4-16-45*

March 6, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR: *x25*

Dear Harry:

I forgot to show you this the other day. Please read and return for my files.

F.D.R.

*x4117*

Pers.&Confid. memo to Harry Hopkins from J. Edgar Hoover, re German inquiries into the secret Army project re atomic explosives.

By Deputy *U.S.*

By W. J. Stewart

*x10-B*  
*x198*  
*x4675*  
*x178*

DECLASSIFIED

By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date

**FEB 3 1972**