

OF 22 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD Continued

Container	Contents
2	Railway Mediation Reports: Atchison, Topeka <sup>1938, 1941</sup> and Santa Fe and Other Carriers <del>1941</del> Railway Mediation Reports: A - D 1933-45
3	Railway Mediation Reports: D - N 1933-45
4	Railway Mediation Reports: R - W 1933-45
5	Railway Mediation Reports: Miscellaneous 1933-45 22a Endorsements 1933-45

OF 23 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD 1933-45

OF 24 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SPEAKER OF 1933-45

X OF 25 WAR DEPARTMENT

Container	Contents
1	1933-34
2	1935-36
3	1936-37
4	1938-39
5	1940
6	1941
X 7	Educational Orders 1938-41 X 1942
8	1942-43
9	1943- <del>44</del>
10	1944
11	1944-45
12	Miscellaneous 1933-39
13	Miscellaneous 1940-41
14	Miscellaneous 1941-42 Stimson's Convoy Speech 1941

President's Official  
File where  
Stimson letter  
is found.

Note to Stimson

25

February 26, 1942

Dear Harry:

Who is responsible for the air alarm system in the United States? Can anyone other than an authorized official of the United States Army order an air alarm?

It seems to me that all comment in reference to air alarms should be made exclusively by the appropriate officials of the Department responsible.

I am writing this note in the light of the two alarms last night.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Honorable  
The Secretary of War. x25

HLH/Lmb

x249 official  
x 4249  
x 4675

Friday, March 17 1950

A.M.

H.P.

8:00

8:30

9:00

9:30

10:00

10:30

11:00

11:30

12:00

P.M.

12:30

1:00

1:30

2:00

2:30

3:00

3:30

4:00

4:30

5:00

5:30

6:00

EVENING

Saturday, March 18 1950

A.M.

H.P.

8:00

8:30

9:00

H.P. is  
Hyde Park

1:00

1:30

2:00

2:30

3:00

3:30

4:00

4:30

5:00

5:30

6:00

EVENING

Jerusalem Library

Reaffirmation

Sunday, March 19 1950

Monday, March 20 1950

A.M.

A.M.

8:00

8:00

8:30

8:30

9:00

9:00

9:30

9:30

10:00

10:00

10:30

10:30

11:00

11:00

11:30

11:30

12:00

12:00

P.M.

P.M.

12:30

12:30

1:00

1:00

1:30

1:30

2:00

2:00

2:30

2:30

3:00

3:00

3:30

3:30

4:00

4:00

4:30

4:30

5:00

5:00

5:30

5:30

6:00

6:00

EVENING

EVENING

Breakfast

Theater

To physical exam.

Dr. G's office

Dr. Gorman's office

Haley museum for lunch

Lunch

breakfast

recording about Mr. Kung's  
Mr. Sublett

Y. Brian Kung

Along

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

PAPERS AS PRESIDENT

President's Secretary's File 1933 -

(NUCMC 75-581)

*N/C*  
*Description of*  
*the papers*  
*here at FDRL*  
[www.fdrlibrary.gov](http://www.fdrlibrary.gov)

Accession Nos.: 43-158, 43-210, 44-73, 44-92, 44-95, 44-100,  
44-128, 45-10, 45-48, 47-35, 51-59, 52-3, 55-3,  
56-9, 60-18, 73-51

These papers were donated to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Roosevelt began shipping these Presidential materials to the Library in December 1942 but the bulk of this collection was received from his estate in November 1951. President Roosevelt donated his copyright interest in these papers to the United States Government; writings of other individuals are subject to copyright restrictions under Title 17 of the U. S. Code.

Quantity: 70 linear feet (approximately 140,000 linear feet)

Restrictions: These papers contain documents restricted in accordance with Executive Order 11652, and material that might be used to harass, embarrass, or injure living persons has been closed.

Related Material: The papers of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President are divided into five major groups: the Alphabetical File, the Official File, the President's Secretary's File, and the Map Room Papers. Most of the Library's other collections will also contain related material on given topics.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, as administrative head of the Executive branch of the United States Government, had the assistance of several secretaries, administrative assistants and special assistants as well as a personal secretary. During the Roosevelt administration, the White House received an average of 3,000 letters a day. Mail addressed to the White House was routed by the Assistant Executive Clerk either to the President, through his personal secretary; to an assistant with a specific area of responsibility; to the Office of the Chief of Correspondence for the preparation of a routine reply; or, if appropriate, routinely referred to another government agency for action. The correspondence which went to the President directly was either answered personally by him or sent to another agency for the preparation of a draft reply. Occasionally Roosevelt would merely initial his approval on an original letter and return it to its sender.

After the White House mail had been answered, it was routed to the Office of the Chief of Files for filing. At this time a record was also kept of all correspondence referred elsewhere. This White House office maintained what was known as the White House Central Files; the filing system used was that originally developed in 1906 during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Central Files were divided into four categories of material. The Alphabetical File contained copies of letters of acknowledgment for mail referred elsewhere, copies of forwarding letters, lists of forwarded mail, abstracts of documents placed in the other filing categories, as well as some routine correspondence. Material in this file was arranged alphabetically by correspondent or subject.

The Official File was intended to consist of correspondence and other material related to the policy-making activities of the President. It includes correspondence, memoranda, and reports from government officials and other public and private individuals. Within this group of papers are files on government departments and agencies; subjects of concern to the President; important organizations and individuals; as well as files on less important persons or subjects. These files are arranged numerically by subject or individual concerned.

The President's Personal File was set up to contain correspondence concerned with matters in which the President took a personal interest. It includes files on gifts received by the President, birthday and holiday greetings, honorary memberships, fraternal organizations and philanthropic societies as well as files on personal friends and political associates of the President. This file is also arranged numerically by subject or individual concerned.

The fourth group of papers in the Central Files was known as the Confidential File. It contained material similar to that found in the other filing categories which had been designated confidential by the President or one of his secretaries or assistants. It was arranged alphabetically by subject.

The boundaries between these file groupings were often vague and similar material can be found in both the Official File and the President's Personal File. In many cases both groups of papers will contain files on a particular subject or individual. Researchers should thus consult both files to be assured of seeing all the material on their topic.

To facilitate the use of the Central Files, the Office of the Chief of Files prepared an index of important individuals and subjects and also adopted a system of inserting cross reference sheets in other related files throughout the four groups of papers. When correspondence was received by the Office a classifier determined the appropriate file for the original document and so marked the covering letter. Notations were also made on the document to indicate the other files where abstracts of that particular correspondence would be placed. The correspondence then passed to a typist for the preparation of the required number of abstracts. Subsequently, filing clerks would file both the original papers and the abstracts.

With a few exceptions, all of the mail received at the White House (or a record thereof) would thus end up in the Central Files. Occasionally large amounts of correspondence concerning a particular subject would be referred to another agency without a record being kept. Secretaries and administrative assistants might also retain small amounts of correspondence in their own files. The President's personal secretary, while sending ordinary correspondence to the Central Files, also maintained a file of documents deemed special and confidential by the President.

The correspondence retained by the personal secretary was arranged alphabetically by subject into a Diplomatic File, containing confidential reports from American representatives abroad; a Department File, containing material from various government agencies; a Famous People File; Secret File with correspondence from individuals such as Winston S. Churchill and Joseph Stalin; a Special Studies File; and a General File. This material plus the Confidential File of the Central Files has been incorporated into what is known as the President's Secretary's File.

After the United States' entry into World War II, a White House Map Room was established in January 1942 under the supervision of the President's Naval Aide. This office also maintained files, arranged by subject, which are now known as the Map Room Papers. Included are wartime messages sent and received by the President,

including those exchanged with Churchill, Stalin, and Chiang Kai-shek, as well as a number of documents sent by the War and Navy Department for the President's information.

President Roosevelt began shipping those portions of his White House files which were not in current use to the Roosevelt Library in August 1940. Additional accessions were received throughout his presidency. After his death, the remainder of the Central Files were received from his estate in December 1947. Security classified material in the President's Secretary's File and the Map Room Papers was received from storage in the National Archives in November 1951.

Anyone wishing more information concerning the recordkeeping practices of the White House may consult Fred W. Shipman's "Report on the White House Executive Office," available in the Research Room.

The President's Secretary's File contains incoming and outgoing correspondence, memoranda, printed material, and newspaper clippings, deemed special or confidential, which were in the custody of the President's personal secretary. These papers, arranged alphabetically by correspondent or subject, are presently divided into five series as follows:

Safe File: Formerly security classified material, mainly from the World War II period. Includes files on United States government departments, a number of foreign countries, and important individuals. Containers 1 - 6.

Confidential File: Material similar to that in the Official File and the President's Personal File which was considered confidential by the White House filing staff. Once a part of the White House Central Files. Includes files on government departments and agencies, 1933 - 1945, and copies of State Department dispatches from a number of European countries and Japan, 1937 - 1943. Containers 6 - 23.

Diplomatic Correspondence: Confidential reports sent to the President from American representatives abroad, letters from royalty and heads of state, as well as State Department correspondence concerning particular countries, 1933 - 1945. Containers 23 - 53.

Departmental Correspondence: Confidential material sent to the President from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Justice, Labor, Navy, Post Office, State, Treasury, and War, 1933 - 1945. Containers 53 - 91.

Subject File: Includes files on lesser government agencies, members of the Executive Office of the President, other public officials and personal friends, 1933 - 1945. Also material on personal affairs of the Roosevelt family, Hyde Park and Warm Springs. Grace Tully's White House correspondence after the President's death are filed in containers 167 and 168. Containers 91 - 174.

81

Treasury

Morgenthau  
3/6 - 5/1/42  
Secret Service

War

1934-36  
1937  
Jan. - Oct. 1938  
Nov. - Dec. 1938  
1939  
1940  
1940: Army Handbook  
1940: Draft

Page from  
"President's Secretary's  
File" that lists  
where document is  
found

---

82

Jan. - Aug. 1941  
Sep. - Dec. 1941  
9/1/41: Anglo-American Statement  
1942  
Jan. - July 1943  
Aug. - Dec. 1943  
1944-45  
Arnold, Henry H.

X 83

Chenault, Claire L.  
Chief of Staff  
Craig, Malin  
Dern, George H.  
Eisenhower, Dwight D.  
Germany, Handbook of Military  
Government for, 1944  
    Chapters 1-7  
    Chapters 8-19  
Johnson, Louis: 1937-40  
Knudsen, William S.  
MacArthur, Douglas  
X Marshall, George C.  
    1941-42 X  
    1943-45  
Patton, George S.

Feb. 26, 1942

84

Stimson, Henry L.  
    1940-41  
    1942  
    1943-45  
Woodring, Harry  
Reports, Procurement  
    1937-40  
    6/20 - 7/18/40  
    7/25 - 8/15/40

85

8/22 - 9/12/40  
9/19 - 10/17/40

*PST  
Marshall  
War*

Published in Elliott Roosevelt,  
FDR, His Personal Letters, 1928-45  
page 1271.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
GENERAL MARSHALL

In view of the rather tense situation caused by the announcement of Wavell's appointment, without prior approval by the Dutch Government in London, I am wondering if it would not relieve the tension a bit if you could -- this afternoon -- go over the list of the Dutch request for munitions of war and make some releases to them, even though they be very modest, such as some light tanks, depth charges and sub-machine guns.

I think it is very important in our own relations with the Dutch that they fully understand that we are going to do everything we possibly can for them.

F. D. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

*Confidential ASF*  
*Maxwell File*  
*1-42*

January 19, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

We are reinforcing the Maxwell and Wheeler Mission as rapidly as the transportation situation permits. Maxwell has asked in various cables for about 25,000 officers and men. At present there are 427 officers, enlisted men and civilians enroute to him by air or water or awaiting transportation, and we plan to send about 900 more in February and over 2,000 in March.

About 136 officers, enlisted men and civilian experts are enroute to Wheeler. 10 additional officers are leaving shortly by air, and over 2,000, mostly civilians, are awaiting transportation by sea with only about 400 passages allotted up to March 1. General Wheeler, incidentally, has not requested the large forces desired by General Maxwell.

With respect to materiel, there are 6 ships now enroute to North Africa and the Persian Gulf. 70,000 ship tons of materiel is awaiting shipment to Maxwell, and 68,000 tons to Wheeler. These shipments are scheduled to be made prior to March 1. The limiting factor, of course, is shipping. The 6 freighters above mentioned and one passenger vessel with a capacity of 500, but with very little cargo space, have been allotted to the two missions. Availability of other shipping in the immediate future is doubtful.

Our plans are to accomplish much of the work desired by the British in both the North African and Iranian areas by using personnel under contract. This reduces the number of Army personnel it would otherwise be necessary to ship, and we do not have in the armed forces the necessary numbers of skilled supervisors required.

  
Chief of Staff.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

**DECLASSIFIED**

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

Date- 3-10-58

Signature- Carl S. Spencer

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

PSF Marshall Files  
~~SECRET~~ 1-42

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

*file*

January 22, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Subject: Coast Defense Armament for Latin America.

In response to your memorandum of January 21st, suggesting that Mr. Welles be wired at once the list of materiel that we can offer to Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela, I had the matter checked with the Brazilian response to our immediate offer, and notified Mr. Laurence Duggan, of the State Department, yesterday afternoon of the list of materiel, ammunition, time requirement for displacement and set-up in new positions, and an approximate price on a scrap value basis of \$20 a ton. It was stated that this materiel is in first rate condition for the purpose for which it was originally installed, and that for the defense of coastal points in South America, it can be made highly effective.

Your directions and desires in the matter were stated, and it was requested that this information be transmitted by confidential cable at the earliest possible moment to the Under Secretary of State."

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Chief of Staff.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library  
9/27/58

Date- 4 - 22 - 66

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

~~SECRET~~

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

*Marshall Folder*  
*1-42*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
GENERAL MARSHALL

Even though Brazil may not want those coast defense guns, your list is very impressive. I suggest you wire Welles at once telling him that he can offer some of these guns to Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela, if he cares to do so. Give him also the ammunition on hand for them and the estimated time for dismantling and new installation.

F. D. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

With regard to our conversation yesterday as to seacoast materiel for Brazil, I find that that listed below - all of which is available, has been discussed with Brazilian representatives during the past six months, and that they were not much interested. General Miller, our representative in Rio, has recommended against our endeavoring to persuade them to take any old, what we term obsolete, coast defense equipment. However, I am having the list given below discussed with their representative here in Washington to see if there is any possibility of their wanting any portion of this:

No.	Caliber	: Range : in yards	: Sufficient : Ammunition Is : on hand for	: Estimated elapsed time : to dismantle, transport, : build emplacements, and : install in new positions.
8	: 8-inch Guns	: 13,000	: 4 guns	: 3 months
43	: 10-inch Guns	: 14,000	: 34 guns	: 4 months
11	: 12-inch Guns	: 18,000	: 11 guns	: 4 months
28	: 12-inch Sea : coast mortars	: 14,500	: ) : ) 45 guns	: 3 months
62	: 12-inch Rail- : way mortars	: 15,000	: ) : )	: 2 months

  
 Chief of Staff.

*PSF War Marshall Felt*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

January 26, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE  
CHIEF OF STAFF:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND  
RETURN.

F.D.R.

Memo dated Jan. 24 from Lauchlin Currie  
to the Pres. re: Chinese situation.

*Marshall  
Fishes*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1942.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMIRAL STARK and  
GENERAL MARSHALL

This for your very confidential  
information and return.

F.D.R.

FBI report sent Gen. Watson re New York

DECLASSIFIED  
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.  
By W. J. Stewart Date APR 6 1972

PSF Marshall Folder

February 25, 1942

Dear George:

Apropos of the cutting of the Burma Road, I should like to know what is the exact status of the air transport route from Northern India to China.

When will the planes which General Stilwell took with him arrive and when will additional transport planes reach that area?

Could you also let me know the status of the planes which I authorized the Army to take from the commercial transport companies to put in our Ferry Service via Africa. It is obviously of the utmost urgency that the Ferry Service be vigorously prosecuted and that the pathway to China be kept open.

Very sincerely yours,

General George C. Marshall,  
Chief of Staff,  
War Department.

HLH/lmb

*file  
personal*

*PSF*

*Marchal*  
~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The following is the information we have from GHQ at this moment regarding the air alarm over Los Angeles of yesterday morning:

"From details available at this hour:

"1. Unidentified airplanes, other than American Army or Navy planes, were probably over Los Angeles, and were fired on by elements of the 37th CA Brigade (AA) between 3:12 and 4:15 AM. These units expended 1430 rounds of ammunition.

"2. As many as fifteen airplanes may have been involved, flying at various speeds from what is officially reported as being 'very slow' to as much as 200 MPH and at elevations from 9000 to 18000 feet.

"3. No bombs were dropped.

"4. No casualties among our troops.

"5. No planes were shot down.

"6. No American Army or Navy planes were in action.

"Investigation continuing. It seems reasonable to conclude that if unidentified airplanes were involved they may have been from commercial sources, operated by enemy agents for purposes of spreading alarm, disclosing location of antiaircraft positions, and slowing production through blackout. Such conclusion is supported by varying speed of operation and the fact that no bombs were dropped."

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

DDO DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

*W. Marshall*  
Chief of Staff.

Date- 3-10-59

Signature- *Carl L. Spicer*

~~SECRET~~

*PSF Gen Marshall  
folder*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
GENERAL MARSHALL

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND  
PLEASE RETURN FOR MY FILES.

F. D. R.

Confidential memo from J. Edgar Hoover to  
Gen. Watson 3/4/42 re German Diplomatic Mission  
presently detained at Greenbrier Hotel in  
White Sulphur Springs; report that Gen.  
Friedrich Von Boetticher stated that he believed  
Australia would fall to the Japanese and that  
after that he believed the German Govt. would  
put pressure upon the Japs to have them aid  
the German Govt. against Russia.

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

*PSF War Gen. Marshall Folder*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL MARSHALL:

Will you speak to me about  
this at your convenience?

F.D.R.

Secret memorandum 3/13/42 from Bill Bullitt  
re Turkey and definite need for  
an adequate air force. tt

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

*Gen. Marshall Folkes*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~████████████████████~~

March 21, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
THE CHIEFS OF STAFF

This message from Bern,  
March 15, 1942, No. 1055,  
should be attended to.

F. D. R.

DECLASSIFIED  
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.  
By E. J. Stewart Date JUN 6 1972

*Marshall Folder*

*1-42*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1942.

Personal and  


MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL MARSHALL and  
ADMIRAL KING

For your confidential  
information.

F.D.R.

Memo to the Pres. from Ambassador  
Alexander W. Weddell, (Spain) 3/24/42  
re expeditionary force to Africa.

DECLASSIFIED

By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.

By W. J. Stewart Date NOV 6 1972

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS AT THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

~~SECRET~~

PSF Marshall Files  
1-40

*Confidential*

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON

April 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Message from General Marshall indicates good progress.

Salient parts of message are as follows:

"I sit with full Cabinet Monday, 13th and Defense Cabinet (Committee) Tuesday, 14th.

"Naval Person told me he accepts our proposal. Make sure it is understood by President and Secretary of War that this proposal is the last draft I took with me from Washington and not (repeat not for emphasis) the preliminary draft submitted to the President. They are both the same in principle but differ in language and method of presentation."

*Joseph S. McManey*  
Acting Chief of Staff.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

DOD DIR. 5200.9 (9/27/58)

Date- 3-10-59

Signature-

*Carl L. Spicer*



~~SECRET~~

*PST Marshall*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR  
GENERAL MARSHALL

What can I tell Currie to  
pass on to Madame Chiang Kai-Shek?

F. D. R.

Memo to the Pres. from Lauchlin Currie  
April 20 with attached cable from Madame  
Chiang Kai-shek re planes to China in  
answer to the Generalissimo's plead.

*Answer in China Folder*

*BSF Marshall Folder*

This memorandum is printed  
in FDR: His Personal Letters,  
Volume 2, 1928-45, pp. 1312-13. USE

JN

April 28, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL MARSHALL

I have read with interest the memorandum from General Vladislav Sikorski sent to me by you. In the main he is right though perhaps he underestimates the time required to establish the second front in Europe. I think he is correct in saying, as an illustration, that one armored division of the allies operating in Western Europe in 1942 is more effective than five such divisions in 1943.

I think he overestimates the value of insurrections in those countries which have been conquered by Germany.

However, his thesis of a general staff representing these countries is worth considering. Such a staff could not, of course, be led by an officer of any one of the occupied countries. I do not believe that a British officer would be accepted by all of them as readily as an American officer. Such an organization need not be a general staff at the outset. It might better

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

-2-

be called a planning unit under American leadership.

Do you think anything more need be done?

F. D. R.