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HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

January 5, 1940.

EDWARD J. TRENWITH, CLERK JAMES A. WHITE, ASST. CLERK

Mr. Hiram W.Johnson, Jr., Attorney at law, Mills Building, San Francisco, California

My dear Jack:

In your letter received by me you mentioned the fact that you were somewhat worried because you had not There must be some misheard from us on Christmas Day. take in this. We arrived, as you know, Friday in Chicago. I spent the time between trains at the Blackstone, and Mother went up to window shop. From the Blackstone we sent you a wire of our arrival there in Chicago. On the 24th we sent you a wire that you will find herein, and we both had a laugh over it, because of the concluding sentence. On the 25th, Christmas Day, we sent you a long wire by Postal Telegraph, a copy of which you will find herein. So you see, during the Christmas Season we sent you three wires, and on New Year's Day the one which you acknowledged. This is of little consequence, but I feel that those sent by Western Union may have failed of delivery because of the strike there.

We've finished the first week of the session, and have listened to a perfectly putrid address by the President. Of course, overshadowing everything here is the war. Notwithstanding the President's asseverations that he desires peace,

nobody believes otherwise than that he is suffering the tortures of the damned at his inability to get into the Everybody is perplexed over the kind of war that is being fought, and now the so-called wise ones are waiting until spring when Hitler, they say, will make his supreme effort. We've created a little false prosperity with the war orders that have come to us from abroad, and the President is most anxious to postpone the Conventions, have a "unity" of purpose, and no difficulties, domestically, until the last possible moment. His mind works in a peculiar way, but a rather transparent one. It is sufficient, however, that he completely fools the leadership in the Republican Party, and he expects that Party to go along with him in whatever measures he may present. I think he will have a rude awakening from the Independents here shortly, although the uncertainty of the two-legged animal, so impressed upon me in the special session, looms large with them yet.

Mother and I have kept reasonably well, and if I could keep from worrying about the situation at home, I would feel at ease. However, I don't have to run for the office of United States Senator, or any other office, if I don't want to, and I ought to be sufficiently philosophical to repeat this to

myself until it has its effect.

With my love to the boys and Miss Schow, in which Mother joins, I am

Affectionately yours,

Dad

COPY

January 12, 1940.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., Attorney at Law, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

My dear Jack:

I received your letter this week in which you related Philip's condition. He had been so well for so long a period that I'd become very optimistic, and your description of his condition was not very reassuring. I suppose all we can do is hope and pray. I wouldn't want an operation performed on him, but, of course, that rests with you and him, and I don't think that you will have it done until you have determined it to be absolutely necessary and essential. It's a damned outrage the boy has this cross to bear, and my heart goes out to him in a fashion I can't adequately describe.

We're in full swing again in the Senate and henceforth we'll be pretty busily engaged. From a letter that I have written you today you will see that a great deal of my time is taken up with my politics at home. I have tried very hard tokkeep from bothering you about them, because I know that you will be very busy with your own matters, and you ought not to be troubled with mine. It happens, however, that Girvin is trying his utmost to make good, and inasmuch as he is a volunteer whose expenses are being paid by Neylan, and inasmuch as he is so loyal and so willing, I don't wish to find fault with him in the matter of the two committees he's got together, the finance committee that he showed you, and this general organization committee. He needs direction. Like every young fellow he has views of organization which to me seem of little value, but these two committees I want to be such that no fault can be found with them. I don't want the finance committee to overshadow in importance the organization committee. The latter I consider far more important and I do not wish to swing out a finance committee that will indicate that I have supporting me only one class. On the organization committee I have left Alameda County alone, because of necessity I rely upon

Mr. Hiram W. Joneson, Pr. 1-2- Jan. 12, 1940.

Kelly and Fitzmaurice for that County. Pardon me for taking up the space that I have in this matter but if you could assist Girvin in this one particular of the selection of these committees I would very greatly appreciate it.

It is a pretty difficult task for me adequately to do my work here and direct my politics in California and I have been thinking very seriously of paying no attention to the California situation until I come out there. Please write me your views.

We've had the longest cold spell here that I have ever experienced in Washington. There have been times when the thermometer has been lower but not for such a protracted period as we experienced of late. The snow is on the ground now and has been for practically two weeks. The thermometer has ranged from twenty to thirty-two during all that period. It's gone down to fifteen or thereabouts several nights, but during the day has risen a few degrees. Apparently there is no prospect of a cessation. I hate this sort of weather. I don't feel that I can get out in it, and generally I feel like the devil. Your Mother keeps well apparently, but I am in constant terror of one of her frightful colds and of the bronchitis that she contracts in bad weather. She joins me in love to you and Hiram and Philip and Miss Schow.

Affectionately,

KEY PITTMAN, NEV., CHAIR
WALTER F., GEORGE, GA.
ROBERT F., WAGNER, N. Y.
TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
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HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

January 19, 1940.

EDWARD J. TRENWITH, CLERK JAMES A. WHITE, ASST. CLERK

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., Attorney at law, Mills Building, San Francisco, California

My dear Jack:

The thermometor marked 10 degrees when I arose this morning, and stayed that way all morning. The weather bureau reports that it will go down to zero tonight, so you see, we have had some weather ever since Christmas. I am heartily tired of it, and so is your Mother. Your Mother succumbed to a terrible cold this week, and although, she has not gone to bed, she has remained indoors. I am glad to say she is better now. There is an epidemic of what the doctors claim is trouble in the respiratory organs, which evidences itself in pneumonia, flu, etc. I do hope we'll come through it without any serious illness.

Of course, the absorbing news here is Borah.

He is dying. It may be that this is his last afternoon.

I can't tell you how I regret it. I fought many fights

with him, and have disagreed with him frequently. He

was a strange man, with marked ability, and a flair for

publicity that I have never seen equaled in any one else.

. . .

Of course, the newspapers are slobbering all over him now, and equally, of course, who'd begrudge him all the compliments they pay him. I think he has been sick for the last year. I saw evidences of it many times, and undoubtedly, he had to exercise the utmost care to keep up the pretense that he was still himself. We think at a time like this of our relationships with him with some regret, and some pleasure. He was just about a year older than I. I had my illness in 1936. His did not occur until really 1938. They were not dissimilar in character. I think I have fully recovered, and he, the day before his stroke, was assured by his doctors that he was all right. The mutability of human affairs is impressed upon you, but I won't philosophize.

I was very glad to have your last letter in which you told me, first; of Florence McAuliffe, and subsequently, of Arthur P. Dunne. I wired you this morning, as you requested, that I no longer had any objections to Dunne, and I assume that he will be chosen chairman of the northern California organization. I was interested in what you said about Girvin, and I think you justly appraise him, but I believe him to be loyal and honest, as you, doubtless, do. I thank you for your letter, and for the trouble and time you have taken with regard to it. I tried to express to Girvin, and I think, to you, first, my idea of the general committee of the organization which

I wanted as well balanced as it could be, containing a fair degree of women, and a fair number of labor union people. I confess my inability to suggest names from both classes, but I think that we ought to bend every effort in the endeavor to get them. It does not make any difference about swinging this committee out, or a finance committee, immediately. We should not do either until we are satisfied with the selections. As I have advised Girvin, I don't care particularly for an elaborate finance committee. In fact, I prefer a small one, which can be easily called together, and which will be in thorough accord with us. Girvin, I think, was a little ambitious with this committee, and anxious to show that a great many well-to-do citizens were favoring my candidacy. Politics is a poor place to boast in any fashion of wealth. I will have some names for Girvin, some of which I have already given him, and all of which you are familiar with. For instance, I will have at least four, and doubtless five, not counting Mrs. Weideman from Solano; Arthur Huston from Yolo County; Wm. P. Dwyer, and others besides Snook from Sacramento County. I suggested to Girvin that he write Ralph Bull in Humboldt for names from Humboldt and adjacent counties. I expect to get some names from Fresno and Stanislaus soon, and of course, we ought not to swing out our

committee until we have all of these. You are taking in as the northern part of the State the counties north of Kern, and including Kern. Santa Barbara and Ventura will be in the southern division. Girvin has lists of names from the different counties. He has a list of those who have written or called at the office within the past year, and then he has very many names covering the last six years of those who have pledged themselves to me. The trouble is that inasmuch as he knows few of them (I don't know many of them myself) he is likely to select someone of little consequence. However, if he is energetic, and has written the few letters that I have suggested to him like Irving Martin of Stockton, he probably will get all the names he requires.

I don't want to interfere, in any degree, with your work at Sacramento. I have seen by the press that the special session is called for the 29th, and I am wondering when you go up there. Let me know, please.

I wired Hiram on his birthday, and I think your Mother did, too. Let me know if the wires reached him.

The wire that was sent you on Christmas was a Postal Telegraph wire. The Company has reported to me that they cannot trace it, but they are continuing their efforts. Of course,

they are very apologetic, but that does not answer.

George Creel has called upon me with the Exposition Bill. I took it, and introduced it in my name, and that of Downey. I reached the conclusion that I would have no one able to say that I declined to aid the Exposition, and, for that reason, I introduced it. In talking to Creel, with whom, as you may imagine, I was on my guard, I was dumbfounded to hear him say that after the last election in 1936 Roosevelt thought he was God, and that he had a divine mandate to do exactly as he pleased, and because of this, he proposed his fantastic Court scheme. Creel said he hoped Roosevelt wouldn't run again, and that he would be beaten on the third-term issue, if he did. He spoke very disparagingly of him, although he runs to the White House whenever he is here. I sat perfectly quiet during this conversation. Whether Creel was talking for the purpose of trying me out, or said what absolutely he felt, I won't attempt to say. At any rate, he said this, and very much more. While the matter is fresh in my memory I wanted to write you of it.

With my love to the boys, and Miss Schow, in which Mother joins, I am

Affectionately,

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KEY PITTMAN, NEV., CHAII
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HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

January 26, 1940.

EDWARD J. TRENWITH, CLERK JAMES A. WHITE, ASST. CLERK

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., Attorney at law, Mills Building, San Francisco, California

My dear Jack:

I don't know whether you are preparing to go up to Sacramento or not, but as I recall the situation, at the last of the month, the Governor is going to call a special session, and you'll probably have to be up there during that time.

We have had a continuation of our cold weather. The other day we had nine inches of snow, which I might remind you is some snowstorm, and it is piled up in the streets and on the side—walks at the present time. This morning when I got up, the thermometer was just 10. It was probably lower during the night. It is no fun to a couple of old people; although, I look at the little children rolling in the snow in the street, in perfect amazement, and I will say, with a great deal of pleasure, too. I should think they would catch their death of cold, but, apparently, they seem to like it, and it does them no harm. I go along with a neck scarf on my neck, rubbers on my feet, and bundled up in an overcoat, and I avoid being out as much as possible. Old age, irresistible and cantankerous!

I wrote a brief letter of thanks to Florence McAuliffe, and one to young Mr. Dunne. I am gradually gathering names from the interior, and will send them on to Girvin. We ought, as you suggested long ago, from such counties as Santa Clara, Sacramento, Fresno, and a few like them, have a fair representation, but I am more concerned over having some union labor men and some women. It is a peculiar thing, but I'll probably be able to get more union labor men in Los Angeles than in San Francisco. However, these committees do not play anything like as important a role as many people imagine.

I wrote you last the day Borah was dying. He passed away that night. He was given what they term a "state funeral" here, and he had in death, as he had in life, what the politicians term a "good press". There are so many boys now writing for newspapers that the thing is overdone somewhat. To read them you would think he was

a little short of a god. We who knew him knew his virtues, and regretted his shortcomings. We were all very sorry to have him pass away, and we're glad to follow the rule of de martuis.

Out of a clear sky recently came the nomination of Paul Leake for Collector of Customs in San Francisco. He is the owner and editor of a little paper in Woodland called the Woodland Democrat, I think. I knew his father very well indeed. I have just known the boy. I think he has always been friendly toward me, and I certainly welcomed his nomination. I had nothing whatever to do with it. He did not say he was a candidate, and I was not consulted by him or by anybody else before he was nominated. Apparently he was named by McAdoo, probably George Creel, and Congressman Buck. Downey, my colleague, was extremely angry at his nomination because he and Leake had had a "run in" during the time that Downey was a candidate against Buck for Congress, in which Leake and his paper went after Downey rough shod, and Downey responded in kind. Downey first said that Leake was "personally objectionable" to him. When he got nowhere with a statement of that sort, which formerly was sufficient, but which in later days has fallen into disrepute, he then presented evidence to show that Leake claimed to be a veteran for a number of years in the 20's, and asserted his right to an exexemption. This had been accorded him, and his taxes reduced. At the time he was worth more than \$5,000, and the law forbids a reduction in taxes being made if the veteran has that amount of property or wealth. There probably was small basis for Leake's claim. The subcommittee hearing the matter regards this latter charge as a very serious one. Buck has attended the hearings with Leake, and Downey, I fear, has rather dominated them. I have not attended any of the hearings, although I have interviewed Senators, and aided Leake in every way I could, because it was not my fight, and because I never was called upon in the matter until Leake found himself in trouble. He thinks if I attended the hearings of four or five days that were necessary, he would have come out all right. This is absurd. His case has been put over until the 5th of February now, and the suggestion has been made to him that he bring back his attorney, who is familiar with the whole transaction, and he may do so. His attorney is Arthur Huston, whom we both know well, and who has been in charge of his father's estate, etc.

At first, I was sympathetic with Downey, although I told him very frankly I would not vote against Leake because of my knowledge of his family. I think Leake is a fellow of unimpeachable integrity, who simply fell into a mess, which of course, he should have kept out of; but I can not find it in my heart to condemn him too much, or to taint him forever as having practised fraud upon the government. The whole thing seems to me very little, engendered by the malice of one

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson - 3

man, who has clung to this charge now with the tenacity of a bull dog. And to tell you the truth, I do not have much confidence in the Senators who hold up their hands in holy horror at this lapse on Leake's part, and pretend such indignation concerning it. Of course, McAdoo and Creel are absent when Leake comes to the test, but his other sponsor has done his best, although I imagine his 'best' is rather poor, but he is by no means without ability. Leake faces an adverse report by the subcommittee that is holding the hearings, and this adverse report would mean probably an adverse report by the full committee, and the rejection of Leake's nomination.

I don't know whether you know Leake or not, but his case will be the subject of much discussion hereafter, and no doubt, some publicity in our state, and I wanted you to know the facts. I sm wholly for him, but I did not want to represent him, and take the burden of his hearings. This is just exactly what he would have liked me to do, although I would not have been consulted, in the slightest degree, if his nomination had gone through.

There are things like this turning up all the time, and that keep me busy. There are so many important things here, too - like the Japanese embargo, and the Finnish Loan, that are real questions, concerning which I would like to prepare myself.

With my love, in which Mother joins, to you, Hiram, Phillip, and Miss Schow, I am

Affectionately, JMC

COPY

February 3, 1940.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., 973 Green Street, San Francisco, California

My dear Jack:

to you with the seather, but our cold still continues. It has been so cold that the snow of nearly two weeks ago has not melted yet, and it is in great piles on the street, and elsewhere. I am heartily tired of the weathwe we have been having, but there is nothing in the law requiring me to continue the imposition upon the old cadaver that is left me, and if I did not care to do so, I could very easily be basking in the sunlight of California.

I observe that you had something of a revolution in the Assembly at the Legislature. I don't know the new Speaker, and have only learned that he walloped the Governor's candidate. I don't suppose this will make much of a dent in his ego, but it would make a sensitive man feel pretty rotten.

The politics of the State of California seem to be even more chaotic than the politics of the nation. So far as the politics of the nation be concerned, I have had consistently but a single opinion for the last year or more, and have often

expressed it. That is, that Roosevelt will be a candidate, will be nominated by acclamation by the Democrats, and be triumphantly elected. He certainly is striving for renomination, and I can not view his actions in any other light. His childish refusals to state his position; his pretense of treating it all as a great joke, are beginning to cause a great deal of disulet among the Democrats. However, we used to be fond of saying you could not beat somebody with nobody, and that is probably nearly the situation now.

Your Mother tonight is giving one of the series of dinners in which she expects to repay those to whom we are socially indebted. I don't like to see her doing this because she takes the whole thing so seriously, and works so hard that I am always fearful of the consequences. It is needless to say she gets up a dinner better than any we get anywhere, but I don't think it is worth all the trouble that she goes to. We have not attempted anything of this sort since our illnesses in 1936. The house does not lend itself to a very large number, and we have to confine ourselves to ten or tweeve at the utmost.

I observed from your last letter that Philip had walked a long distance and felt no ill effects from it, and that this was in defiance of the advice of all physicians.

Do let me know how he is. If Tuolumne county has its full quota of snow and storms this winter, and if it has been af-

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jp. - 3 T. Jandot . W marin . .

flicted anything like we have here, I can't imagine living there as he does would be entertaining, or even pleasant.

Because his sickness was of such a peculiar kind, and his temperature has run so high, I am eager for details.

We have been engaged in the Foreign Relations Committee on the loan to Finland, and a possible embargo on Japan. Most of our time, thus far, has been occupied with the Finland loan. An endeavor was made in the Senate to make a straight loan to Finland, and the bill was first referred to the Banking Committee. It heaved a great sigh, and put out a bill which bore no semblance to the original, and apparently, the principal purpose of which was to give Jesse Jones of the Import and Export Bank nearly a hundred million more. The bill then came to the Foreign Relations Committee. We have not finished our hearings yet, and I don't know what will be done, but it is a matter of some indifference now, because the Banking Committee said that Jones might lend up to thirty million of dollars without specifying the country to which the loan would be made, and that no part of the loan could be expended for military purposes. All this was pursuant to the President's suggestion.

Mother joins in love to Hiram, Philip, and Miss Schow.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr. - 5 To Mandot W marth .

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Mother joins in love to Hiram, Philip, and Miss Schow.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr. - 4. Warden W month . all

P: S: I am dictating this at noontime Saturday. Welll send it by airmail with a special delivery stamp in the hope that it reaches your house tomorrow night. Because his elciness was of such a peculiar kind, and his temperature has run so high, I am eager for details. We have been engaged in the Foreign Relations so optadme eldiarog a bna ,bnainil of naol ent no settimmed dance. Most of our time, thus far, has been occupied with the Finland loan. An endeavor was made in the Senete to make a straight loss to Finland, and the bill was first referred to the Banking Committee. It heaved a great sigh, and put -qa hna . Laninino edi of eonoldmes on evod noine Ifid a fuo parently, the orinoipal purpose of which was to give Jesse Jones of the Import and Export Bank nearly a hundred million more. The bill then came to the Foreign Relations Coumittee. tadw word finds I bas , jey andresd two bedsinit ton eved ew will be done, but it is a matter of some indifference now, qu brei ingle senot tant biss estitued gnimas ent esusped or thirty million of deligible without specifying the country neof out to free on fait bus . shem ed bluce neof ed dairy of

Mother joins in love to Hiram, Philip, and Wass

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auant to the President's suggestion.

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Saturday, February 10, 1940.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., 973 Green Street, San Francisco, Ualifornia

My dear Jack:

All of our time has been taken up this week in the consideration of the Finnish loan. I am torn between my emotions and my judgment. I would like to do anything I could to aid the Finns, and this, even though I believe we are getting a good deal of 'hooey' with the dispatches from there. I would like to see them beat the Russians on every front, and in their fight generally, but I want to preserve, if I can, a semblince of neutrality, and stop poking our noses in everybodys' business. The matter has gone over until Tuesday, and then will be decided. The fact is, our decision won't make a vast deal of difference, except to those who have to make it.

Yesterday, Roosevelt threw a bombshell at us in the selection of Summer Welles of the State Department to go abroad, and be, as he called it, a listening post for him. Welles whomid have no authority, and would report to nobody but the President. Out accredited representatives will be utterly disregarded. They are both here at the present time - Kennedy, the Ambassador to Great Britain, and Bullitt, the Ambassador to France; and if they had a spark of manhood in them, and a bit of pride, they would quit the service at once. This move is a coolly calculated scheme to take us further in, in my opinion, easing us a little bit forward to war. I know Welles quite well. He is a stuffed shirt, but with a certain ability, and a great deal of experience. Our friend, Colonel Wynne, during his lifetime, described him as a 'rat', with all a rat's cunning. There can be no other explanation of his appointment by Roosevelt as a roving ambassador at this particular time than to put Roosevelt in intimate touch with the war, as war, in order that he may do his part as an undisclosed ally of Great Britain. All the press will probably laud the appointment, and refuse to publish anything critical of it. The reporters rushed around yesterday to get our various comments on it. I simply said we ought to mind our own business. One of two of them, as an evening story, published it, but even this little saying is kept out of the great mass of the papers here. Others who expressed a similar opinion were even more thoroughly overlooked.

You remarked in one of your letters recently that a writer becomes so much engrossed in matters of interest to him that he has very little time to think of matters of interest to his correspondents. How true this was I have long realized. I can write you only about those things I'm absorbed in now, yet I believe that I have just a bit of my head that is constantly thinking of you and your concerns. I don't see clearly how you will come out in this session, but I hope that everything goes satisfactorily to you. They struck some forceful blows at the Governor. Every man I see here from California has nothing but criticism of him.

I had a call from Dowey Anderson day before yesterday. and after listening to him for half an hour. I reached the con-clusion he would be a candidate for United States Senator. He spent his time demonstrating to me what a bad man Patterson was, and how he, Anderson, was probably the only man who could beat him in a primary. He described him as an indefatigable worker. with the ability to put over his ideas, and convince his audiences of his sincerity. He likewise described him as without a principle on earth, as a most unmitigated fakir, and one in whom no one ought to have any confidence at all. He also has broken with Olson, and was only less complimentary to him. Not knowing Anderson I maintained a very discreet silence, and listened to his characterization of Olson and Patterson. He disclosed his ambition to be Governor of the State of California. and by a process of elimination proved conclusively that he had in mind the only candidate who could carry out the renaissance of true liberalism, as exemplified in my Governorship. I don't know why he called upon me, except to apologize for beating me ultimately in the primary and in the election. I think he has ability, and he has had a certain sort of experience in economics, which makes him rather dangerous. He has had enough experience in politics to be perfectly certain he has nothing to learn. He left me with protestations of friendship, and with a knowledge of the secret that he would determine his candidacy for the United States Senate within a couple of months.

What do you hear from Philip? I know Hiram must be very busy. He sent to your Mother recently some check which had come from Golden State Co. and his letter was the form of a brief business epistle.

Mother joins in love to the boys and Miss Schow.

Affectionately your Father,

PAT HARRISON, MISS.

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.

ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.

TOM CONNALLY, TEX.

ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAM

FREDERICK VAN NUYS, IND.

JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.

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THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.

ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY.

ROBERT R. REYNOLDS, N. C.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, PA.

GUY M. GILLETTE, IOWA

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AS, UTAH ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH.
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Y, MONT. HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

February 14, 1940.

EDWARD J. TRENWITH, CLERK JAMES A. WHITE, ASST. CLERK

Personal.

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., Hotel Senator, Sacramento, California

My dear Jack:

I am trying to reply to yours now of February 10. First, let me say to you how glad I was to read in your letter that Senator Rich had entirely recovered. I was the more delighted with this news, because after his accident I feared he had no chance at all. He is a fine fellow, and a most excellent Senator. Again I say I am more than delighted that the Lord has spared him.

I have read, and then re-read, what you say about the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention, and the inclusion of Merriam in the list. Of course, I would not in a thousand years have selected him for anything, but from the beginning of the agitation for Republican delegates I have stated that I neither wished to be one of them, nor would I take any interest in the selection of the delegates from California. I thought, too, and still think that I have a big enough job on my hands in my own fight to keep me exclusively in the politics of the State this year. I have been proceeding wholly upon the theory that I would not get into the controversy for I felt that ultimately a contest might come. Take the candidacy of Dewey, for instance. I have always thought that he, or anybody else of any consequence, might try for the Republican delegation. They would succeed and would defeat the delegation unpledged. The fight came the other way around four years ago, and you'll remember that Earl Warren at the head of the delegation, avowedly a mere figure head, beat the Hearst-sponsored delegation for There were many elements then that entered into the contest that do not now; and I have ever been of the opinion that a delegation with some active candidate for President would be successful over an unpledged delegation, and I would not like to get into this fight. It would have to be a real fight in order to be successful, and I would finally find myself in the position of leading it; if not, of taking an active part, which would be just as bad.

I will say to you, confidentially, that Hoover has made several attempts to talk to me, but I have kept away from him, and refused to make any appointments with him. It is not so much that I distrust Hoover, for I am bound to believe his repeated protestations that he is not a candidate, but I simply do not want to get mixed up with him. I know how I would feel if I were in his shoes toward one, who had been guilty of the political sins, or what are looked upon as political sins, I have committed. I made up my mind in the beginning, therefore, and I have stated the fact to very many people, that I would have nothing to do with the selection of delegates to the National Convention, and would confine my gigantic energies to my own fight.

I don't know how else to answer your letter than frankly as I have done. Let me know if you think I am mistaken, although it would be very difficult for me to change my course now, inasmuch as I have repeated it, without reservations, to so many people.

My love to all.

Affectionately,

Dan

KEY PITTMAN, NEV., CHAIRM.

PAT HARRISON, MISS.

WALTER F, GEORGE, GA.

ROBERT F, WAGHER, N. Y.

TOM CONNALLY, TEX.

ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH

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ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH.
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.

United States Benate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Saturday, February 17, 1940.

EDWARD J. TRENWITH, CLERK JAMES A. WHITE, ASST. CLERK

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., 973 Green Street, San Francisco, California

My dear Jack:

There are two things I want to write you about particularly today. First, an interview that I had with young Mr. Knowland on the subject of your letter, which, of course, I did not disclose; and the other, a rather historic interview I had with our American Ambassador to Great Britain, - Joseph P. Kennedy.

When Mr. Knowland called upon me the other day,
I asked him what had been done in the matter of the selection of delegates, and he told me they had been selected. He said there were not more than one-third who
could be gotten for Hoover by any combination of events.
He said that Bill Rich had been indignant, but he thought
that he had calmed him down by his relation of the people
selected. There are many selections in the delegation
that, personally, of course, I would not have selected;
and there are many more that I don't know at all. He said
Merriam's selection was a sort of home-rule proceeding,
which after they had arranged for the mode of selection,
they did not feel could be interfered with. I think we

can trust what Knowland says, and from this I conclude he is not for Hoover, and he would do everything he could to prevent Hoover's nomination. He is not for Merriam, but he sees no way in which he could get out of that nomination. Brad Melvin, Walter McGovern, Arthur Dunne, himself, and Philip Bancroft are among the delegates chosen. I am going to see him today, and I will ask him why there were not some old Progressives on the list. The upshot of my talk with him was that he thought the delegates had been fairly selected, and that the selection of Merriam was in the regular way with which they could not interfere. I paid no attention to the selection of delegates because of what I said in my last letter to you, - I wented nothing to do with it, and did not want to enter into any fuss concerning it.

The other day I was quite surprised to receive a telephonic message from Mr. Kennedy that he would like to see me. Of course, I was very glad, and he called, and we had something more than an hour's interview. I am writing you now the most important parts of that interview because I want to preserve it, and I know that my memory is such that six months hence I will have forgotten much of it. He is going back next week on the Manhattan. He has been sick while he has been here these few months, but is very much better now, he says. He

told me that we have not a friend in Europe among the ruling classes, and illustrates what he means by saying (this is his own illustration) that if Mussolini, Stalin, Hitler, Deladier, and Chamberlain, met for the purpose of determining their course, and with an agenda of things to be done at the calling of the meeting to order, all of them would be on their feet, and all of them yelling - what can we do to screw the United States. All of them, he says, have a deep-rooted hatred for us, and will do anything that can be concealed to carry that hatred into active operation. He says all of them will be sweet and kindly, apparently, in the endeavor to get us to do the job they want done, but if they can rope us into doing the job, they will sit back and laugh at us. He says that he has frankly told them since he has been in London, that this country should keep out of this war, and nobody over there is in doubt as to where he stands upon this proposition. He says he does not see eye to eye with the President, or with Bill Bullitt upon what is transpiring, but that he is going to pursue exactly the course he has mapped out for himself while he holds the Ambassadorship. Another thing that he said was that he considers Lord Halifax a high grade gentleman, Chamberlain a plotter but one who would not resort to tactics we abhor. The man he said who was without scruple and who would

resort to anything was Winston Churchill, and as illustrating this point, he said it was a 50/50 shot (these are his words) that the ship upon which he was sailing, if it went to Gibraltar, would immediately thereafter find itself in some mysterious way blown up, and the blame for the mishap, England, through Churchill, would ascribe to Hitler. He dilated upon this, and upon the theory that an accident to our people, by which some Americans were killed, would probably take us into the war, and he thought it an even break that this might occur. There was very much more along the same line that he spoke of, and that was a surprise to me. He went into finances, about which I know little, and care less, and demonstrated how they finally would leave us financially ruined with our purchases of gold at an excessive price, and would finally creep into us with credits we had advanced, which, of course, never will be repaid. I never had a franker talk with a man in my life. He had been looking at a picture on the wall here of himself and myself that was taken as a snapshot one day we were before the Maritime Commission, when he was a member of that Commission. The complimentary things that he said respecting the other photograph were sweet to hear; but the two big things of which he spoke, as nearly as possible I write you

in this letter.

I have been wondering how Philip is getting along, but I suppose I'll hear in your letter which will arrive Monday. I am wondering, as well, how you have been getting on with your matters. When you went up there, it seemed to me a rather hopeless task you had undertaken, but, perhaps, it is all changed now.

Mother joins in love to the boys, Miss Schow, and yourself.

Affectionately,

Dri

KEY PITTMAN, N
PAT HARRISON, MISS.
WALTER F. GEORGE, GA,
ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.
TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
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GUM. GILLETTE, IOWA
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NUYS, IND. WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE

Y, MONT. HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Saturday, February 24, 1940.

EDWARD J. TRENWITH, CLERK JAMES A. WHITE, ASST. CLERK

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., 973 Green Street, San Francisco, California

My dear Jack:

This week I received two messages from you, one, a brief note of your talk with Melvin, and the other, containing a clipping from the Call-Bulletin. I wrote you at once fully agreeing with you about your talk with Melvin; and from the newspaper clipping I observed that there had been a meeting protesting the appointment of delegates. I tried to make plain to you that I had said I would take no part in the delegates to the National Convention, and I carefully refrained from becoming involved in it. On sober reflection, I think you will conclude I am entirely right in this. For me to make a fight for somebody for President, as would be involved in opposing an uninstructed delegation, in the present condition of things, would be the height of folly, I think. These people who are protesting can get together, if they desire, upon a single candidate, and make such a fight. the little knowledge that I have of the various candidates, I think they will have a pretty difficult task in getting any of them to run in California, particularly, as there

would be many people stating, whatever we believed, that the delegation was an unpledgeddelegation. I think they have succeeded in convincing Dewey of this fact, and he would not, under any circumstances, go into our primaries. I may be wrong about this, but the little information I have concerning it, convinces me that it is so. There is no other candidate who has a Chinaman's chance, in my opinion. All of this, however, is pure speculation on my part, and you, close to the situation, may know it from the California standpoint far better than I do. However, I have decided the thing from my standpoint, and you, of course, I expect to do just as you please.

You probably have observed the efforts that have been made here to smoke out the President, none of which has succeeded, but he is leaving a pretty bitter taste in many peoples' mouths by the cavalier fashion in which he is treating these attempts. There are still people who say that he is not a candidate for a third term, but how in the world they can do so is beyond me. His every act, his every utterance, and every utterance of every stooge in Washington, are to the contrary.

The national organization of the Four Brotherhoods endorsed my candidacy the other day. I have been told repeatedly that Irvine, See, and others, with whom I had worked since

I was Governor, were against me, and I felt very badly about I made no effort whatever; indeed, did not know that any endorsement was to be made by the national association, and I only know now from the publication in the newspapers. If you run across Harry See, or Irvine, just thank them for me, if you will. I am under the impression that they hold lucrative jobs under Olson, but in this I may be entirely in error. Why they should be against me I don't understand. I have always looked upon them as my friends, and certainly I have been in everything that I have done their friend. An interesting thing that brought this to my mind occurred when a termigrating negress, who is named as one of the delegates to the Republican Convention, - Betty Hill, called upon me in Los Angeles and was very critical of me because of the Full Train Crew bill. This was passed in 1911 or 1913 in California, and with rather a bitter fight. I shoved it through because of the railroad men. Her complaint was that we had deprived certain colored porters and waiters of their jobs, something that I think was entirely false, and I told her so. Since the passage of this bill I never have heard from those who were employes of the railroads a single kick, but the bill was right and duly became a law. So it has been in everything with which the Brotherhoods have been concerned . While I was Governor I was with them, and here, if they had

an interest in legislation, I was for it.

my vote on the Finland loan. If you'll read the two bills that were the subject of controversy, you will find that the first was a straight loan to Finland of \$60,000,000, but when the bill came from the Banking and Currency Committee it had been transmuted into an appropriation of an additional \$100,000,000 to the Import-Export Bank. In the second bill, which was the bill passed, no mention was made of Finland, and restrictions were placed upon loans to any country. The whole thing was a fraud, a delusion, and a snare. A very astute and cunning man, Mr. Jesse Jones, the head of the Import-Export Bank, had succeeded in changing the bill to an additional appropriation for his Bank with no mention whatever of Finland or China.

Your Mother and I are in fairly good shape at present. We had one good day of weather this week. The prophecy is for snow tonight or tomorrow. The wiseacres now say that after the 15th day of March, the weather will improve. This has been a horrible winter.

I wonder if Philip is still home and getting along all right! Mother and I worry a great deal about him. She

telegraphed Miss Schow, and received her answer.

Mother joins in love to both the boys, Miss Schow, and yourself.

Affectionately,

Dad

PAT HARRISON, MISS.
WALTER F, GEORGE, GA;
ROBERT F, WAGNER, N. Y.
TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
FREDERICK VAN NUYS, IND.
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AS, UTAH ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH.

WY, MONT. HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

March 9, 1940.

EDWARD J. TRENWITH, CLERK JAMES A. WHITE, ASST. CLERK

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., Attorney at law, Mills Building, San Francisco, California

My dear Jack:

Your letter of August 1 reached us the afternoon of March 5. I don't know whether this is due because there was six cents postage due on it, or what was the reason; but I got very sore at having a letter like that, which we had awaited with such interest, delayed. I assumed that the storm was responsible for it, and let it go at that.

I should have written a week ago, but I have had a rather disagreeable week. Last Sunday was the first time that I had not been at the office for a long, long period. I was quite miserable then, and have been during this week. How small our ills seem when we think of Philip's! Your Mother and I were intensely interested in your description of him, and we were greatly puzzled at his mental attitude. I can account for it in just one way, - that he is very ill; and we all ought, therefore, to pay no attention to his vagaries.

I wired you about obtaining the X-rays, but you set that at rest quickly by saying it could not be done, or

that Ebright would not tolerate it. I think this is all damn nonsense. The X-rays are taken of one who is ill. They are paid for by him. They are peculiarly his property. He has a right to do with them just as he pleases, and the doctor attending him has no more right to put a ban upon them than he would have to retain any other property of a patient. Our desire was to have the doctor here at the Naval Hospital, who probably has more surgical cases in a month than these gentlemen attending Philip have in a lifetime, study the pictures of the trouble; and I know he thinks so much of your Mother and myself that he would have given us his very best judgment respecting them. We did not want to interfere with Ebright or any of the gentlemen who are treating Philip. It was only an excess of interest of ours which caused the suggestion. Forget it, however, if it arouses in anybody's mind any sort of ill-feeling. Our intentions were good, but perhaps we forgot the rigid rules, of which we are ignorant, that control the medical profession.

I have been intensely interested in the revelations of the dictagraph in the Speaker's room. As I wrote you before when I knew nothing about the matter except from the early publications, apparently, the way seemed to lead

direct to the Governor's office. From the couple of stories I have seen I would say there was not any doubt about it, and that the Governor, with the highly moral Mr. Philbrick, had conspired to listen in to everything that was said in the Speaker's bedroom. I think this is the sort of surveillance that is the rottenest in the world, and the men who were responsible for it ought to be held up continuously to public obloquy. Apparently, there are not very many people who have notions of this sort, although I may be mistaken, and have got hold of the wrong papers. Very few people have written me about the matter, and perhaps my opinions have been formed on utterly inadequate or prejudiced articles. When you take into conjunction with this, the revelations concerning horsemen and the horse tracks, it seems incredible to me that any man could go the lengths that, apparently, Olson has gone. Again, I may be full of misinformation, and so, I ought torestrain myself from speaking about the incident, except in speaking to my lad. What kind of an administration is this in California now? I have been all through all kinds of administrations. We're in one nationally now that is bound by no rules except its own aggrandizement, and the smearing of its opponents; but I think for downright dishonesty, and for sneaking, snooping

methods, the Olson administration at present seems to be far in advance.

I wish you would write me your views, and generally, what you think the views are of others.

I may say to you that Downey this morning talked very freely about the matter to me, and concerning a man named Stanley Anderson. I don't know Anderson, and I only know that Downey's description of him was that he was a well-to-do man, owner of a great deal of property, etc. Downey said concerning the Strube testimony that Strube gave him a certified check for \$5,000, and he immediately went into the bank and cashed it; that Olson waited outside for him, and when he came out, he gave the money to Olson. He said that if they called him he would tell the facts, although, of course, he did not desire to be mixed up in it.

Downey, by the way, withdrew his opposition the other day to Leake. You have seen it by the papers, doubtless. He based it upon the ground that he would not, under any curcumstances, interfere with the freedom of the press; that that was one of our most precious liberties, and when it became tainted, and was influenced in any way, our gov-

ernment was likely to totter. Downey relies on the fact, undoubtedly, that the damn fools predominate, and perhaps, his own election justifies him in that opinion. At any rate, I was very glad that he withdrew his objections to Leake, because it would have necessitated a nastysort of controversy on the floor to him. I think now that we'll be able to put the nomination over without any particular trouble.

I have not heard anything more from you about the members of the legislature who objected to the selections for delegates to the Republican National Convention, nor have I heard from anybody else. I read the clippings, I think subsequently, to the objection of Rich and others, and thought possibly they might have won out with the Dewey delegation, but in someone of the papers I saw that Dewey would not have this. It looks more and more like Roosevelt and a third term. This is generally believed here now, although when I first began to state it, more than a year ago, there were few who agreed with me.

Tell us, please, in detail, about Philip in your next. I think of him constantly, and so does your Mother. Give him our love, and do not forget Hiram and Miss Schow.

Affectionately,

DAd.

PAT HARRISON, MISS.
WALTER F, GEORGE, GA.
ROBERT F, WAGNER, N. Y.
TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
LEBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
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KEY PITTMAN, NEV., CHAIR:

AISS. HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF,
GE, GA. ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS.

IER, N. Y. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., WIS.

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH.

AS, UTAH WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE

NUYS, IND.

HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

March 17, 1940.

EDWARD J. TRENWITH, CLERK JAMES A. WHITE, ASST. CLERK

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., 973 Green Street, San Francisco, California

My dear Jack:

I received your letter of March 8, and would have replied before this, but I have been laid up. I am dictating this from bed, and although I am not sick, I have had one of the worst colds I have had for many a day; and in consequence, have obeyed the doctor and stayed inside and in bed. The weather is disagreeable here, and this makes it worse. This is my third day in bed, and I am going to get up Monday without fail, cold or no cold. I have grown very restless and very tired of the situation.

about Bob Duke. I opened this note, and found it was merely that, and nothing more. I was looking for something containing news of Philip. I have read, and reread your story of the operation on Philip. I think it was a damned outrage, With an incision 14" long, and two and a half hours on the operating table, I don't think the operation can be minimized. I think that the boy's sickness has made him irresponsible. I blame

Ebright for his not having a special nurse. As you say, he certainly is making it tough for himself, but I ascribe it to his illness. He gets vagaries and delusions, and his doctor ought to be able to talk them out of him. You have not written any more about the X-rays, so I conclude the subject is distasteful to you. I will say just this regarding it. Ebright asked for the X-rays of Mother when she was injured, and they were immediately sent. I don't know whether they ever came back or not, and don't care. It was a decent inquiry by him, and a kindly thought that actuated it. It was the same sort of thought that actuated our doctor here. He is a decent fellow, a surgeon of the highest ability, and intensely interested in us. For that reason he wanted to look at the pictures. He would have returned them immediately, and of course, he would talk to your Mother and myself about them. The San Francisco doctors who would not permit them to be sent, I think, were probably doubtful about themselves. This is all upon this subject. I could write quite a volume.

Your letter was the first that I knew about Girvin. I think the young man has done a good job. I have nobody else. I wrote him immediately upon hearing from him, just after I had your letter, that there should be no misunderstanding between us and I wanted to know exactly what he desired. I have since heard from him, in which he says,

substantially, what he said to you, although there was nothing about giving him a bonus for the loss of his job. The only thing that I did not like about the situation was it looked as if he had done his job up to a certain point, and then when ready to publish the committee, he suddenly thought of compensation, and indulged in what, apparently, was a hold-up. I may do him an injustice. I confess I can not think clearly now about it. I am going to let it rip until I get up. I am convinced, however, that it will be absolutely necessary for me to do something in the campaign in the south. I think that the work having been done, we can permit it in the north to proceed, but I fear before we can get any committee in the south into activity, I have personally got to do a good deal of work.

Fortunately, the Senate has been engaged in a sort of filibuster on the Hatch Bill. This measure leaves me rather cold. It is one of that sort that is honored more in the breach than in the observance; but it presents a moral issue, and long ago, I learned that even though only presented as a moral issue, it is the duty of one who passes upon it to favor it.

With the love of Mother and myself to Miss Schow, the boys, and yourself,

Affectionately, Jak

KEY PITTMAN, N
PAT HARRISON, MISS.
WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.
ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.
TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH
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KEY PITTMAN, NEV., CHAIRMAN

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TEX. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH.
AS, UTAH WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE
NUYS, IND. HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

March 23, 1940.

EDWARD J. TRENWITH, CLERK JAMES A. WHITE, ASST. CLERK

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., 973 Green Street, San Francisco, California

My dear Jack:

I was very much relieved, and your Mother also, over your last letter concerning Philip's condition. We received, as well, a short note from Philip in which he indicated he was getting along well, and expected to leave the hospital next week. He also spoke of his blood count, and said it was now practically normal. I can't tell you how we rejoiced at this good news, and I do hope he continues to improve. Certainly he has had a terrible cross to bear, and I can not find it in my heart to blame him for his vagaries, or even the delusions that he has. I ascribe all of his singular treatment to his sickness. Do you know just what these doctors have done in the operation, and whether or not, they struck the infected parts, and have removed them?

I read with the utmost interest your comments on Olson and upon the recall movement against him.

I think you took the most charitable view, and I am inclined to accept it.

Of course, I followed as best I could the antics of "Honest Harold". I think he has sunk to unexpected depths. To think of his trip across the Continent to "harmonize" a lot of rotten politicians. It was really the worst thing that I have known him to do. What will not a little power, and some publicity, permit a man to attempt; and, when you add to this, the hope he has of continuing in office, and realize he will endeavor to do anything to hold his job, you can not have enough contempt for him.

Now, I have got to write you in reference to my own affairs, because I have received a letter this morning from Girvin saying a meeting was held this week in which you were present. He also says in his letter that he is waiting to hear from me regarding his leave of absence. I said to him bluntly in one of my notes that I did not desire any man to give up his regular job to do my politics, and I don't. If he chooses to do that, he does it upon his own responsibility, and not because of any request from me. I recognize that he has probably done very good work, but pretty generally, I have furnished him the names of those from different counties who would serve upon a general committee, and this committee has grown in numbers far beyond my original expectations.

I don't care to have, and I don't want sent to me a budget such as he is preparing, nor anything in reference to the collection of money. I can write you, perhaps, and you are the only one to whom I can write, that the financial part of the campaign I want nothing to do with. I don't know how we will proceed upon this theory, but it occurs to me it might be well to have a small executive committee, with authority to do everything that is essential in connection with the campaign, and let them proceed without consultation with me. Perhaps this is a far-fetched idea, and if you will let me, I will leave to you the determination of just what should be done about it.

Now, as to Girvin. I am somewhat disappointed in him, not in the work that he has done, but in his sudden desire for greater compensation. I don't wish anybody to do anything for me who isnot reasonably paid. I think you understand my peculiar feeling in this regard. I have not any objection to Girvin receiving what may be appropriate, under the circumstances, but I leave the determination of that entirely to the small executive committee, if you have one.

I am troubled, as well, with the situation in the south. There is no use bothering you about that, but suffice to say, that things have not developed there as I would wish.

I have the appointment of two \$1500 a year clerks. One I appointed in the south when I was there, and I still have one. Of course, the amount, \$1500, a year does not satisfy anybody who is doing politics, for it seems to be accepted now that any man who enters into a political job is entitled to \$10,000, or \$20,000 a year, sums, which, of course, are beyond me. I think it was this feeling on Girvin's part that caused him in the midst of his work to ask for more money, bonus, etc. If you know any young fellow who wanted to get to work at \$1500 a year, I will appoint him, but that would be the extent of the amount that I could pay. I am sorry to bother you with this damned political stuff.

I have had a wretched two weeks with a horrible cold. I am getting better now; but with my worries here - and the work seems to grow greater with more Californians calling on me than ever before -and my thoughts over the political situation in California, where many kind friends advise me I have the fight of my life, I get "nuts".

Your Mother joins me in love to the boys and Miss Schow.

Affectionately yours,

Dra

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Sunday, March 31, 1940.

EDWARD J. TRENWITH, CLERK

Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, Jr., Attorney at law, Mills Building, San Francisco, California

My dear Jack:

First, let me say to you we were electrified to receive your night letter this morning, and then when I came over to the office I found your letter of March 29, which was fine and splendid.

I have had from you of late two short notes, one of them telling me Clark would appear here, which he has not; and the other saying that a committee would be formed, and that you very kindly had done everything in the matter of finances.

This morning I have your letter of the 29th, in which you say everything is straightened out. I am infinitely obliged to you.

Your good letter fortells the coming home of Frere, and this is the great news with Mother and myself. She will wire you today. You can give every precautionary admonition to Philip that you deem essential, in my name. Probably it will be as effective as if I had yelled it at the sea; but it is a glorious thing to have him home again. I have read over three or four times this morning your explanation of what the doctors say. I hate to say that they are a set of damned - well, we'll call it "mugginses" because that does not mean anything bad. The worst that can happen to Philip, according to the story of the doctors, and the best that could happen to him, from the technical medical standpoint, will be, as you say, that he'll break his leg: and this is a fine thing to contemplate. Strictly from the scientific standpoint, the doctors could take it as a tribute to their skill; but from the standpoint of everyday use the ordinary man would think they were a set of damned fools. However, we can sit still and pray; but it is a fine thing the boy is home. Now, he will be with you for just a little while, of course. The restless urge that accompanies him always will send him before he is half well up to Twain-Hart; and again, we can only sit and pray. Say nothing further

to him about the X-rays. We'll charge his action regarding them off to his sickness. Indeed, I am inclined to excuse any action of his now because I realize that not only did he have an operation, the pain and trouble of it; but that he was continuously oppressed with the idea that he might - and he might yet - be a cripple for life. He had good reason to feel worried, and for any little ebullition of ill-feeling he can be forgiven.

I can't tell you what a load you took off my mind by having this small committee appointed to do the financial work. Girvin had no knowledge of this sort of thing, and while he very industriously did everything that as required, I could not expect he would enter fields that he had never explored before.

Of course, I have been worried, as you indicate, in your letter, over the situation in Los Angeles, which has fallen far behind what has been done in San Francisco. I am somewhat at loggerheads with Doherty as to the method to pursue. He is so infernally anxious about offending the Democrats that everything he would do would be done in subordination to the Democratic nomination. I have got to make the run as a Republican, and while I need not stress my Republicanism, and my record in the past shows I care nothing about partisanship, still in asking and receiving the Republican nomination, there is a certain sort of obligation, which of course need not be magnified, but which exists just the same. Doherty is looking solely to the Democratic nomination in Los Angeles, and I'll be overwhelmingly beaten in this, but may accomplish the desired result in the rest of the State. I can not afford to do aught that would be offensive to the Republicans, and I believe that I can keep a rightful balance.

I am in a bad situation in the south in relation to my campaign. I would not say this to anybody else but you, but I think that we have frittered away four months in Los Angeles, when we might have been ready to go at any time during that period. It's a pretty tough thing, I admit, to ask any man to devote himself to one's politics, and I can not tell you how I shrink from this sort of thing. You can understand how hateful it all is to me, particularly when you can not see the results that you are looking for.

I think I wrote you that Dewey Anderson called upon me once here, and told me how much he thought of me, and admired me, and that he was going to defeat me for United States Senator. He was making a sacrifice for Anderson in running because he knew his ability to accomplish great things for the State of California. He was very pleasant. I had quite an amusing talk with him. It is needless to say that I encouraged him in his contemplated candidacy and endeavored to express myself as to the high esteem in which he was held, but this was very much lower than he himself held himself. However, it is a month or more since he called, and I have not seen anything of his candidacy since.

The very interesting thing will be the Garner vote and the Ham & Eggs vote in the primary. Maybe we can learn something from it.

I saw Garret McEnerney two days ago. He had just argued the City's Hetch Hetchy case in the Supreme Court. I was shocked at his appearance. I regarded him as a very close friend for many years past, and as one who would be very kind to me, under any circumstances. I can't tell you the effect upon me of his appearance. I won't dwell on it, but suffice it to say, he is about one year older than I am, but I think the Lord has put his impress on him.

Give my love, in which Mother joins, to Hiram, Philip, and Miss Schow. Tell Philip to guard himself, and take care of himself. There is no reason why, with his youth and his strength, he should not come through all right.

He must not attempt too much. If he could be brought to look at his sickness in terms of months, instead of impatient days, it would be the best medicine he could have. I wish it were possible to influence him somewhat.

Affectionately,

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