Success of the American Red Cross drive for a war relief fund of $20,000,000 will insure continued aid to war-weary refugees of Europe.
ATLANTIC CHARTER

Joint declaration by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom August 14, 1941

55 Stat. 1603; Executive Agreement Series 236

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

1 Released simultaneously at Washington and London as part of a joint statement following a meeting between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill which took place Aug. 9–12, 1941, aboard the American cruiser Augusta and the British battleship Prince of Wales at sea near Argentia, Newfoundland.

For a list of countries which signified their acceptance of the purposes and principles of the Atlantic Charter by signing the Declaration by United Nations done at Washington Jan. 1, 1942 (EAS 236), see post, p. 697.

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Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

"Joint declaration by the President of the United States of America and Mr. Winston Churchill, representing His Majestys government in the United Kingdom, known as the Atlantic Charter," 14 August 1941. Courtesy of Library of Congress
USS West Virginia on Fire during Attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941

“Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. USS West Virginia aflame. Disregarding the dangerous possibilities of explosions, United States sailors man their boats at the side of the burning battleship, USS West Virginia, to better fight the flames started by Japanese torpedoes and bombs. Note the national colors flying against the smoke-blackened sky,” 7 December 1941. Courtesy of Library of Congress
TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Yesterday, December 7, 1941 -- a date which will live in infamy -- the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition American ships have been torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.
With confidence in our armed forces -- with the unbounding determination of our people -- we will gain the inevitable triumph -- so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December seventh, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 8, 1941.
“United States Is At War But Citizens Are Calm,” Postville Herald, 10 December 1941. Courtesy of the Postville Herald
Many Local People in Pacific War Zone

Newspaper Article, December 11, 1941 (Pg.1)

Many Local People In Pacific War Zone

Local Merchants Offer Bargains And Suggestions

Many Christmas Seals Appearing At Postoffice

Don't Forget The Boys In Service At Christmas Time

To Meet With 4-H-ers

Annual Christmas Program at Public School December 15

Recreation Leader Will Present Games For Local Meetings

Dairy Herd Sale To Be Held Dec. 16

County Legion To Meet at Rolla Dec. 16

Relations Here Await Word Of Their Safety

Important Red Cross Meeting At 2:00 P.M.

Three Men Injured In Car Accident Friday

Foreman Injured In Car Accident Friday

Offer Another Course In Metal Work

"Many Local People in Pacific War Zone,” Pocahontas Record-Democrat, 11 December 1941. Courtesy of Pocahontas Record-Democrat
“Many Local People in Pacific War Zone,” Pocahontas Record-Democrat, 11 December 1941. Courtesy of Pocahontas Record-Democrat
“Warning Our Homes Are In Danger Now,” General Motors Corporation, 1942. Courtesy of National Archives
“Sketch from ‘The Unconquered People.’ One of the illustrations from ‘The Unconquered People,’ a twelve page pamphlet published by the Office of War Information (OWI), Washington, D.C., describing the resistance to Hitler on the part of the people of the occupied countries of Europe,” July 1942. Courtesy of Library of Congress
“Remember Pearl Harbor - Work - Fight - Sacrifice!!” 1943

Alston, Charles H., “Remember Pearl Harbor - Work - Fight - Sacrifice!!” / “We’ll Remember - And By God, You Won’t Forget!!” 1943. Courtesy of National Archives
Roosevelt and Hitler: Bus (Buster) Ezell’s

War Time Song, or, Strange Things Are Happening in the Land

You may read the Holy Bible
Where Matthew’s does record
There are ‘pistles (pestilences) and earthquakes
And also rumors of war
There you can see
The Bible do fulfil
There are strange things a-happenin’ in the land.

(Chorus)
Strange things are happenin’ in this land—
Strange things are happenin’ in this land.
The war is goin’ on,
‘Cousin’ many hearts to mourn,
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Nations against Nations,
Are risin’ in this land
Kingdoms against kingdoms,
You jus’ can’t understand.
But you need not to be surprise
For the time is drawin’ nigh.
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

We have read also of famines
That shall come in this land.
But if you notice closely
You can see and understand.
Provisions are so high,
’Til we can hardly buy,
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Roosevelt with Hitler
He tried to live in peace.
But Hitler he’s destroyin’
Every vessel he could see
He’s treatin’ us so mean
With his dreadful sub-marines.
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Hitler, he’s a fightin’
And makin’ every charge.
He’s tryin’ to win the victory,
So his land might be enlarge.
He’s fightin’ everywhere
On land and in the air.
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Some said Roosevelt was coward.
And said he would not fight
But he was jus’ only a-waitin’
’Till he got things fixed up right.
When he made it up in his mind
He got on the foughtin’ line
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Hitler tried to fool the Negroes,
By sayin’ they ought not to fight.
They have no home or country
No flag or equal rights.
But the Nego knew the best
They deed did prove the rest.
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

When Uncle Sam called for them
They answered, “Here are we,
To perform a soldier’s duty,
Where-ever we may be.”
They answered true and brave,
Ef the trenches makes they grave
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Hitler called the Japanese
They could not help from cryin’.
They say, “Ef you go up against that race,
You comin’ out behind.”

If you try to take they place.
You can’t not keep from dyin’.
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Hitler told his wife at the supper table
He dreamt a mighty dream.
“Ef I cut out these submarines,
I will sure save many of men.
But if I fight and Ef I win,
I will gain a many a friend.”
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

New sinners, God is Power
You jus’ can’t understand.
The whole world will tremble
From the moving of his hand.
Hit’s beyond the human sights.
But all he does is right.
There are strange things a-happenin’ in this land.

Page Five
Destruction of a Burmese Village after a Japanese Bombing, ca. 1942

“There was no military objective in this happy Burmese village. The object of the savage Japanese bombing was to create panic and drive the native population on to the roads and into the jungle,” ca. 1942. Courtesy of Library of Congress
Japanese Plane Carrier Circling to Avoid Attack at Midway, June 1942

“Japanese plane carrier circling to avoid attack by United States airmen at Midway, as seen from a B-17 American bomber,” June 1942.

Courtesy of Library of Congress
В результате обмена мнений в Москве, имевшего место 12 августа с.г. я установил, что премьер министр Великобритании г. Черчилль считает невозможной организацию второго фронта в Европе в 1942 году.

Как известно, организация второго фронта в Европе в 1942 году была предрешена во время посещения Молотовым Лондона и она была отражена в согласованных англо-советском коммюнике, опубликованном 12 июня с.г.

Известно также, что организация второго фронта в Европе имела своей целью отвлечение немецких сил с Восточного фронта на запад, создание на западе серьезной базы сопротивления немецко-фашистским силам и облегчение таким образом положения советских войск на Советско-германском фронте в 1942 году.

Вполне понятно, что Советское Командование строило план своих летних и осенних оперий в расчете на создание второго фронта в Европе в 1942 году.

Легко понять, что отказ правительства Великобритании от создания второго фронта в 1942 году в Европе наносит моральный удар всей советской общественности, рассчитывавшей на создание второго фронта, осложняет положение Красной Армии на фронте и наносит ущерб планам Советского Командования.

Я уже не говорю о том, что затруднения для Красной Армии, создающиеся в результате отказа от создания второго фронта в 1942 году, несомненно должны будут ухудшить военное

положение Англии и всех остальных союзников.

Мне и моим коллегам кажется, что 1942 год представляет наиболее благоприятные условия для создания второго фронта в Европе, так как почти все силы немецких войск и притом лучшие силы отвлечены на восточный фронт, а в Европе оставлено незначительное количество сил и притом худших сил. Неизвестно будет ли представлять 1943 год такие же благоприятные условия для создания второго фронта как 1942 год. Мы считаем поэтому, что именно в 1942 году возможно и следует создать второй фронт в Европе. Но мне к сожалению не удалось убедить в этом господина премьер-министра Великобритании, а г. Гарриман представитель президента США при переговорах в Москве целиком поддержал господина премьер-министра.

И. С. С. Г. 13 августа 1942.
Allied Civilian Relief in Tunisia, 1943

“Mejex-El-Bab, Tunisia. A market operated by the Allied civilian relief groups to sell at cost food, clothing, kerosene, etc., supplied by the U.S. Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations to natives and Europeans, victims of war deprivation,” 1943. Courtesy of Library of Congress
Australian Troops Fighting the Japanese in Buna (New Guinea), 1944

D-Day Statement to Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force, June 1944

Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force!

You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you. In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on other Fronts, you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely.

But this is the year 1944! Much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940-41. The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats, in open battle, man-to-man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. Our Home Fronts have given us an overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned! The free men of the world are marching together to Victory!

I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full Victory!

Good Luck! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.

Eisenhower, Dwight D., “D-Day Statement to Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force,” June 1944. Courtesy of National Archives
American Troops Move Through a Bombed German Street at the End of World War II, April 16, 1945

Harris, Jacob, “Infantrymen of the 255th Infantry Regiment move down a street in Waldenburg to hunt out the Hun after a recent raid by 63rd Division,” 16 April 1945. Courtesy of Library of Congress
Nagasaki, Japan, After the Atomic Bomb, 1945

General Leslie Groves’ Statement to the Officers about the Atomic Bomb, 1945

Groves, Leslie, “General Groves speaking to the Officers regarding the atom bomb,” 1945. Courtesy of National Archives
ACT OF MILITARY SURRENDER

1. We the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command all forces on land, sea, and in the air who are at this date under German control.

2. The German High Command will at once issue orders to all German military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 2301 hours Central European time on 8 May and to remain in the positions occupied at that time. No ship, vessel, or aircraft is to be scuttled, or any damage done to their hull, machinery or equipment.

3. The German High Command will at once issue to the appropriate commanders, and ensure the carrying out of any further orders issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and by the Soviet High Command.

4. This act of military surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by any general instrument of surrender imposed by, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to GERMANY and the German armed forces as a whole.
5. In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this Act of Surrender, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and the Soviet High Command will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

Signed at Reims on the 7th day of May, 1945.

On behalf of the German High Command.

[Signature]

IN THE PRESENCE OF

On behalf of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force.

[Signature]

On behalf of the Soviet High Command.

[Signature]

Major General, French Army (Witness)
Petition from Leo Szilard and Other Scientists to President Harry S. Truman, July 17, 1945

“Petition from Leo Szilard and Other Scientists to President Harry S. Truman,” 17 July 1945. Courtesy of National Archives
August 6th
10 miles off the Jap
Coast at 28,000 feet

Dear Walter:

This is the first grown-up letter I have ever written to you, and it is really for you to read when you are older. During the last few hours I have been thinking of you and your mother and our little sister Jean. It was tough to take off on this flight, not knowing whether I would ever see any of you again. But lots of other fathers have been in the same spot many times before in this war, and I had a job to do, so I can't claim to be any sort of hero.

I wonder if you will remember the time in Albuquerque, when we climbed all through a B-29 Superfortress. Probably you will remember climbing thru the tunnel over the bombbay, as that really impressed you at the time. Well, I have been in this B-29 for eight hours so far, and we won't be back for another five or six.

The story of our mission will probably be well known to everyone by the time you read this, but at the moment only the crews of our three B-29s, and the unfortunate residents of the Hiroshima district in Japan are aware of what has happened to aerial warfare. Last week the 20th Air Force, stationed in the Marianas Islands, put over the biggest bombing raid in history, with 6000 tons of bombs (about 3000 tons of high explosive). Today, the lead plane of our little formation dropped a single bomb which probably exploded with the force of 15,000 tons of high explosive. That means that the days of large bombing raids, with several hundred planes, are finished. A single plane disguised as a friendly transport can now wipe out a city. That means to me that nations will have to get along together in a friendly fashion, or suffer the consequences of sudden sneak attacks which can cripple them overnight.

What regrets I have about being a party to killing and maiming thousands of Japanese civilians this morning are tempered with the hope that this terrible weapon we have created may bring the countries of the world together and prevent further wars. Alfred Nobel thought that his invention of high explosives would have that effect, by making wars too terrible, but unfortunately it had just the opposite reaction. Our new destructive force is so many thousands of times worse that it may realize Nobel's dream.

After that little sermon, I'll try to describe what it is like to go into combat for the first time. I had not made up my mind to go on the mission before I left the states, but I was pretty well convinced that I would end up by going. I thought the thing through on at least a dozen nights, while I was trying to go to sleep. I think these mental trips were the worst part of the deal.
When I arrived in the Marianas, I told the commanding officer that I thought I should go. I got cleared after a lot of radio messages to and from Washington. The mission was held up for several days by weather, and this was tough. We would get keyed up and ready to go, and then the weather experts would call it off. Finally we got the go-ahead sign and then worked most of the day checking instruments. We had several briefings which were quite exciting. I had attended bombing briefings in England for the RAF, but it is quite different when you are to go on the mission yourself. Data on anti-aircraft batteries and enemy fighters becomes of great personal concern. One of the planes of our squadron had come home with large flack holes in its wing two days before, so we felt some concern on that score. We were told a lot about parachuting out at various altitudes over land and sea, and about landing the plane in the ocean. The big worry, of course, was landing on the Empire and being captured by the Japs. They have been particularly savage with ordinary pilots, and I am sure they would have a special reason for disliking us intensely.

We were to take off at 2:15 A.M., and this last waiting was the worst part. We saw a movie until 9:30, and then packed up last minute supplies for the plane. Then we got equipped with our combat flying suits, which weigh about seventy or eighty pounds. First comes a survival vest, with fish hooks, drinking water kits, first aid packages, food, and a host of other things useful to a man forced down on the ocean. Over that was our parachute harness, to which could be clipped a chest chute pack, and a one-man liferaft. With this equipment, it is possible to go into the water from a plane, some distance from anyone else, and survive. Over this already bulging mess, we wore our flack suits, to protect our bodies from flying shell fragments. This is a very heavy and clumsy thing, like a suit of armor, but we were glad to put up with the discomfort during our 65 minutes over the Empire. Finally, we wore a cloth helmet with an oxygen mask attached, and over that a flack helmet to protect our heads.

We arrived at the plane an hour and a half early, as there were lots of historic pictures to be taken with the aid of a big battery of lights. It looked just like the opening of a gas station in Hollywood. We had our pictures taken in front of the plane which held the big bomb in its bombbay, and then went to our own plane. By this time all my tension had gone away and I haven't felt any since, with the exception of a little tingling sensation when the Japanese shores appeared on the horizon. All of the civilians had thought we would be scared over the empire, but I can say truthfully that I was completely at ease, and so were my two companions. We weren't excited, as we were too busy with our work. After the bomb was dropped we made an exceedingly sharp turn to get away from the blast. We got 2 g's, which made our 80 pounds weigh 160.

A few seconds after we completed the turn, the plane was hit with the blast wave from the explosion. It gave the ship a couple of good jolts, but only about what we expected. We went to the
portholes to see the result of the explosion. It was awe-inspiring. Already the smoke cloud was up to 35 or 40,000 feet. The ground was covered with a layer of smoke so that the city was blotted out from view. I forgot to mention the most spectacular effect of all -- the light flash. It was many times brighter than the sun when we were seven miles away. I had looked at it directly, through dark glasses, on the trial shot in New Mexico last month.

Well, here we are over Iwo Jima, and on the home stretch, so I'll stop writing and go up and talk to the pilots. I wanted to tell you about this while it was still fresh in my mind.

With much love from

your Father

P.S. When I saw the pilots, they said they saw flack bursting a mile below us. The Japs apparently didn't have their good anti-aircraft in this region.
Atomic Bomb Opens New Era in Scientific History

Dr. Spedding Heads ISC Research on Atomic Bomb and Worries About Weeds in Victory Garden in Spare Time

Fake Hospital Ship Taken to Pacific Harbor

Jap Authorities Continue Investigation of Damage; Think Several Bombs Hit

Peyrouton Testifies at Petain Trial

Camp Fire Board Members and Guardians to Attend an Honor Council Fire

Chan Welch Will Coach ISC Linemen

Dr. Peterson Designs New Statue of St. Bernadette

Redeployment Schedule

Funeral for Mrs. Zumwalt On Thursday

Ace Richard Bong Dies in Plane Crash

Guadalcanal: Where Yank Forces Began March Back After Pearl Harbor Disaster

Six Leave for Pre-Induction
INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

E, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China, and Great Britain on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

“Surrender of Japan,” 2 September 1945. Courtesy of National Archives
“Surrender of Japan,” 2 September 1945. Courtesy of National Archives
April 9, 1955

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bill:

I have just received your note of the sixth. I think it would be very unwise to repeat anything publicly that was said at a private dinner. While in this case I see the logic of your suggestion, still this could lead to the most dangerous of practices and would eventually eliminate informal personal affairs for any President.

In addition, your understanding is not quite what I think I said at the dinner. You say, "Efforts to persuade our Government not to permit the Russians to enter the Pacific War." Actually I think I said that I recommended strongly that we not ask the Russians to come into the Far Eastern War. One of the reasons I gave was that in my opinion it was impossible to keep them out of that war -- another was that they were not needed.

Another important factor that would make any release of such information entirely beside the point in the present public discussion of this matter is one that I think you have overlooked. It is that my suggestions, made to President Truman and to the Secretary of State verbally, were made toward the end of July, 1945, when these two officials landed at Antwerp. The present discussion apparently centers around the time of Yalta. At that moment I knew nothing whatsoever about the Far Eastern situation -- I was too busy fighting my own battles. But as we neared the end of the European war and during the weeks following thereon, my staff and I became convinced that the Japanese were on their last legs. (I assume that a lot of other people, by that time, believed the same thing.)

Personal and Confidential
Personal and Confidential

Ambassador Pawley - 2.

On the other hand, when I suggested to Secretary of War Stimson, who was then in Europe, that we avoid using the atomic bomb, he stated that it was going to be used because it would save hundreds of thousands of American lives. So that I suppose that as far as I was concerned I still believed in the difficulty of any assault against Japan. But you must remember that there had been many bloody battles in the Pacific and certainly you cannot blame anyone for wanting to save American lives.

All this is written without reference to existing records and, indeed, it is possibly doubtful that any recorded opinion of the kind I have just stated would appear in the official records of SHAEF. Also, we must remember that the Far Eastern subject was really none of our business. Any opinions we expressed on it were gratuitous. However, I am sure that General Smith -- possibly Governor Byrnes -- and I think one or two others of my wartime staff would find that their memories of those incidents substantially parallel what I have set down.

Give my love to Edna.

As ever,

The Honorable William D. Pawley,
204 Roper Building,
Miami 32, Florida.

Personal and Confidential