

Guide to a Microfilm Edition
of the
Papers of Henry Lewis Stimson
(not including the Diaries)
in the
Yale University Library

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Introduction

The Henry Lewis Stimson Papers hold a special place among the great manuscripts collections that are the pride of the Yale University Library. Each year the Stimson papers are used by approximately 100 scholars, representing the heaviest concentration of use of any of our manuscripts collections. The publication of a microfilm edition of the correspondence and certain related papers of Henry Lewis Stimson (and, separately, of a microfilm edition of the diaries) is exceptionally noteworthy. The ready availability of a microfilm copy of the papers will be an important aid to all scholars working in twentieth century history.

Though Yale University has a long and honorable record in the field of documentary publication, it is only within the past two years that microfilm has been used as a medium for some of these publications. The increasing importance of the role of microfilm is, of course, the direct result of the steadily increasing size of the collections of manuscripts now being deposited in libraries, and there is no sign of a reversal of this trend. The Stimson papers comprise 170,000 pages, which would have taken several lifetimes to issue in traditional letterpress form, assuming that financial backing could have been found for such a project. Though it has certain shortcomings, microfilm will in more and more instances serve to satisfy research needs in those cases where it is impractical to hope for exhaustively and meticulously edited and indexed printed editions of the papers of great men. Even in cases where printed editions are planned or already under way, microfilm can fill scholarly needs in the long interval between initiation and completion of such projects. The Stimson papers and diaries are our first major microfilm publications. They will not be the last.

Those who have been involved in projects of this magnitude will know how large is the total number of persons who must, at various times, contribute their labor and knowledge if the work is to be brought to successful completion. One must first express gratitude to Professor John Morton Blum, who, as Acting Director of Yale University Libraries, lent his encouragement and approval to the initiation of this project, which in 1969 represented a sharp departure from previous policy. The necessary consent and approval of Mr. McGeorge Bundy, executor of the Stimson Literary Trust, was also quickly and graciously given. From the beginning the proposal had the support of Dr. Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., then Executive Director of the National Historical Publications Commission. The help and advice of Mr. Fred Shelley of the National Historical Publications Commission have been indispensable. Ms. Diane Kaplan, the general editor and mainstay of the project for two and one-half years bore the brunt of the enormous and complex job of arranging, annotating and preparing the materials for filming, of inspecting the film on completion, of preparing this guide, and of attending to innumerable vital details. In the last few months of the project, when we were in sore need of additional editorial help, we had expert assistance from Ms. Ruth Gay. Mr. David Maslyn has given able assistance in many aspects of carrying forward the project, and in developing working arrangements with Yale Library Photographic Services, the staff of which has been patient, careful, and industrious in the filming of these 169 reels.

Herman Kahn
Associate Librarian for
Manuscripts and Archives

Biographical Sketch

The death of Henry Lewis Stimson on October 20, 1950, in his eighty-third year, marked the end of an unusually long career of public service. Condolence messages spoke mostly of his later achievements, his service to the nation during World War II and his term as President Hoover's secretary of state. He had outlived most of those who knew about his beginnings in public life nearly half a century earlier. Frequently mentioned in the tributes that followed his death were the ideals that guided him all his life: justice, the rule of law, the duty of public service, and personal integrity.

In writing about his forebears, Stimson described them as “sturdy, middle-class people, religious, thrifty, energetic, and long-lived.”¹ A Stimson connection could be traced back to King Philip's War and Elias Boudinot, president of the Continental Congress was one of his ancestors. Henry L. Stimson was the first child of Candace Wheeler and Lewis Atterbury Stimson. Lewis Stimson, a graduate of Yale, served in the Union Army in the Civil War and then joined his father's banking firm in New York. He married “Cannie” Wheeler in Paris in 1866 and Henry, nicknamed Harry or Hal, was born on September 21, 1867. Two years later a sister Candace, called Nan, was born. In 1871 Lewis A. Stimson moved his wife and young family to Berlin, Zurich, and then to Paris where he commenced studying medicine. In Paris the family enjoyed the friendships of James Russell Lowell and George Eliot. In 1873 the family returned to New York to allow Lewis to obtain a medical degree at the Bellevue Hospital Medical School.

In June, 1876, Candace W. Stimson died. Overwhelmed by the loss of his wife Lewis Stimson absorbed himself in his surgical practice and teaching, leaving the children at the home of his parents in the care of his sister Mary Stimson, “Aunt Minnie.” The family was extremely close, and Stimson grew up surrounded by a wide circle of aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents, and a great-grandmother who told him stories of her childhood talks with George Washington. His uncle, Henry A. Stimson, was a well-known clergyman and founder of Carlton College in Minnesota and his grandmother, Candace Thurber Wheeler, gained recognition as a poet, artist, and skilled craftswoman. Visits to Grandmother Wheeler were frequent and it was through her that young Harry developed his love of nature and the wilderness.

Until he was thirteen Stimson attended New York schools and was tutored by his father. Then, dissatisfied with the conditions of life in the city, his father entered him in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. In later years Stimson grew to appreciate fully the experience at Andover, noting in his autobiography, “It opened a new world of effort and competition. It also opened to me a new world of democracy and of companionship with boys from all portions of the United States.”² In 1905 Stimson was elected a member of Andover's board of trustees and subsequently served as the president of the board until 1947.

Stimson graduated from Andover in 1883 at the age of fifteen, too young to be admitted to Yale. He did a year's additional preparation at Andover and entered Yale's class of '88 in the fall of 1884. Stimson later criticized Yale's academic program, its system of rote learning, and the lack of opportunity for individual thinking, but praised the school for its “potent democratic spirit.” The friendships he formed there were lasting ones and included Amos Alonzo Stagg, Fred Solly, Irving Fisher, Morison Waite, and Gifford Pinchot. Stimson Won many prizes for oratory and literary work, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, was tapped for Skull and Bones, and graduated third in his class of 124.

1 ‘Henry Lewis Stimson and McGeorge Bundy, *On Active Service in Peace and War* (New York, 1947, 1948), xii.

2 *On Active Service*, xiii

At one time Stimson had seriously considered studying for the ministry but decided on a legal career instead. In the fall of 1888 he entered Harvard Law School. The training received at Harvard with its stress on individual drinking and a broad philosophical outlook offered a remarkable contrast to Yale. "Harvard Law School," Stimson said, "created a greater revolution in my power of thinking...while the faith in mankind that I learned on the campus at New Haven was greater and stronger than any such faith I achieved at Harvard."³

He left Harvard in the spring of 1890 with a Master of Arts degree. In the fall he returned to New York City to serve a clerkship in the office of Sherman Evarts, a prerequisite to taking the bar examination. After passing the examination in June, 1891, Stimson was eager for challenging work. Through his father's Yale classmates he was introduced to Elihu Root and was offered a clerkship in his firm. After a year with Root and Clarke, Stimson accepted a junior partnership. He was admitted to the firm on January 1, 1893, together with Bronson Winthrop who was to become his lifelong partner.

In 1893 Stimson married Mabel Wellington White, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles White of New Haven and a direct descendant of Roger Sherman. Although Stimson had proposed to Miss White during his senior year at Yale, his father made the couple promise to wait until Henry was established in his profession before announcing the engagement. Five years after graduating from Yale Stimson was earning \$2,000 a year. The wedding on July 6, 1894, began fifty-seven years of what he later called "perfect companionship."

His experience during the decade of the 1890's was important for the future of Stimson's career. The most important influence was Elihu Root himself from whom Stimson learned politics as well as law. Stimson appeared in court with Root and learned the evolving legal practices relating to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act from America's leading corporation lawyer.

In the mid-1890's Stimson, with other civic-minded citizens had joined in the formation of Good Government Clubs to arouse the public conscience to problems of corruption in government. Though successful in increasing the public awareness these groups found themselves powerless to change the entrenched political system. In 1892 Stimson had voted as a Cleveland Democrat though he had no use for Tammany Hall. He thought the local Republican organization was not much better, but since change had to be effected through the existing party system, Stimson decided to follow Root's example and join the Republican party. Stimson worked first in his own assembly district to register Republicans and make sure that they voted on election day. Stimson's efforts in the party between 1895 and 1901 brought him state prominence and notice from Theodore Roosevelt.

The Spanish-American War also changed Stimson's thinking. When war broke out in April, 1898, Stimson, though without military training, enlisted in Squadron A of the New York National Guard, but did not see service outside of the United States. The memory of America's unpreparedness for this war in later years made Stimson an advocate of universal military training and an early supporter of United States preparation for combat in World Wars I and II. In 1899 President McKinley made Elihu Root secretary of war in his new cabinet. When Root went to Washington he left his lucrative law practice in the hands of Winthrop and Stimson. By 1903 Stimson was able to afford a country residence, which he established in West Hills, Long Island, and called Highhold. By the end of 1905 Stimson's annual earnings from his law firm amounted to \$20,000.

In 1906 President Roosevelt offered Stimson the position of United States attorney for the Southern District of New York. Roosevelt was out to make war on corporate transgressions and bust the trusts. The New York Southern Judicial District as the seat of much corporate activity needed a competent, intelligent, loyal man for the job. Even though it meant a 50 percent loss in income Stimson was ready to serve. In reorganizing his office so as to try all important cases himself, he drafted young talent and numbered Felix Frankfurter, Thomas D. Thacher, Henry A. Wise, and

3 On Active Service, xv xvi

Goldthwaite Dorr among his protégés. In his term of service from 1906-1909 he prosecuted the New York Central Railroad for rebating, the American Sugar Refining Company for weighing frauds, Charles W. Morse for misappropriating funds from the Bank of North America, and James Gordon Bennett of the Herald for indecency in his personal columns. He had tried to indict Joseph Pulitzer for criminal libel at Roosevelt's request, and had defended the president's action in connection with the dishonorable discharge of black soldiers after the Brownsville incident. Speaking extemporaneously at a Yale reunion in 1908 Stimson said of this work, "The profession of the law has never been thoroughly satisfactory to me, simply because the life of an ordinary New York lawyer is primarily one essentially devoted to making money." Referring specifically to the job of a United States attorney he continued, "There has been an ethical side of it which has been more of an interest to me, and I have felt that I could get a good deal closer to the problems of life than I ever did before, and felt that the work was a good deal more worth while." After resigning from the United States attorney's office in 1909 Stimson returned to his law practice. In 1909 he was given serious consideration as a possible candidate on the fusion ticket for mayor of New York. At this same time, as a friend of Gifford Pinchot, Stimson was drawn into the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, a dispute dividing progressives from Taft Republicans.

In 1910, as the choice of Theodore Roosevelt and the progressive element of the Republican party, Stimson ran unsuccessfully for governor of New York against John A. Dix. Stimson did not have a politician's zest for campaigning, and the press referred to him as a "human icicle." The importance of the 1910 campaign for Stimson's career was that he did not win. He never ran for a major elective office again, but the campaign marked him as Roosevelt's man.

In the spring of 1911 when President Taft was searching for a new secretary of war Henry Stimson made a promising candidate. In order to unify the Republican party, Taft wanted an appointee who would be acceptable to Roosevelt. Stimson fitted that description and was, in fact, encouraged by Roosevelt to accept the post. On entering office Stimson found himself in the midst of a power struggle between Chief of Staff Leonard Wood and Adjutant General Fred Ainsworth. Stimson was eventually compelled to defend the prestige of the chief of staff against the adjutant general's insubordination. In February, 1912, he forced the resignation of the politically powerful Ainsworth. Subsequent Congressional backlash against Wood and Stimson's support for him cemented a lasting bond of friendship between the two. As secretary of war, Stimson also accomplished a reorganization of the nation's small military force, oversaw the construction of the Panama Canal, and familiarized himself with the administration of colonial possessions, including the Philippines.

Unfortunately, in the election of 1912 Stimson was caught in the middle of the rift between Roosevelt and Taft. Balancing his friendship and debt to Roosevelt against loyalty to Taft and the Republican party, Stimson chose to support Taft. Roosevelt did not soon forgive him, and it was not until the United States was threatened by war in Europe that the two men spoke to each other again.

After leaving the cabinet in March, 1913, Stimson returned to New York and Winthrop and Stimson. He remained active in the New York Republican party, trying to keep progressive ideals alive and at the same time engineer a partial reconciliation between Bull Moosers and Taft-Root Republicans. In 1914 he was elected as a delegate-at-large to the New York Constitutional Convention of 1915 and again left his law practice in April of 1915 to participate in the proceedings at Albany. Stimson's plan for reorganization of the state government revealed his own brand of progressivism which called for a powerful, efficient, centralized system headed by a strong executive. His program showed less concern for social reform. One can see in his support for such measures as the shortened slate of elective offices and the lengthened list of gubernatorial appointees his belief in a strong executive and, perhaps, too, his distrust of the mass of voters. Root, as president of the convention, had appointed Stimson to chair the Committee on State Finances and serve on the Committees on State Officers and on Judiciary. Proposals from these three committees embraced many of Stimson's ideas on "responsible government" and included an amendment outlining an executive budget plan. Though the new constitution was rejected by the voters of New York, many of Stimson's ideas were implemented later.

All through 1915 Stimson had stressed preparedness in speeches for the National Security League, convinced that the United States would soon be forced to enter the war in Europe. Following his own advice, in the fall of 1916, he enrolled for training under Leonard Wood at Plattsburgh Training Camp and was pronounced fit for service. After the United States' declaration of war Stimson accepted a commission in the Reserve as a judge advocate, but in September, 1917, was appointed a lieutenant colonel in the 305th Regiment, Field Artillery, of which he was second in command. In December he went overseas, spending nine months in France, most of it at the American General Staff College in Langres. He returned to the United States in August, 1918, and was discharged in December. The title "Colonel" continued to be used by his friends.

Although his law practice was his primary concern between 1918 and 1926, Stimson retained his interest in public affairs. He was vocal in his objections to some features of Wilson's peace plan and the League of Nations, but urged Republican senators to vote for the treaty. He supported Leonard Wood for the Republican presidential nomination in 1920. He continued to lobby for the executive budget, opposed the veterans' bonus, protested when the New York Assembly refused to seat duly elected Socialist members, and served with Charles Evans Hughes in 1925 on a commission to advise Governor Alfred Smith on the reorganization of state departments.

In 1926 the perennial dispute between Chile and Peru over the provinces of Tacna and Arica re-emerged. In an attempt to resolve the dispute Secretary of State Kellogg sought out Stimson as someone with a "detached mind" to provide an analysis of the situation. Stimson's actual contribution to the settlement of this issue was minor but his advisory brief brought him recognition from the Coolidge administration.

Later in 1926 Stimson traveled as a semiofficial representative of the president to the Philippines where he was the guest of his old friends Governor General and Mrs. Leonard Wood. Wood had aroused antagonism among the Filipino leaders and his administration had been experiencing difficulties. During his stay Stimson talked with Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmeña and culminated his visit by presenting a memorandum of a plan to achieve better relations between branches of the Philippine government. The plan recognized the need for effective executive authority but combined it with responsible cabinet government. On his return he reported directly to President Coolidge.

In the spring of 1927 Coolidge appointed Stimson a special emissary to Nicaragua and granted him power to act for the government in seeking a solution to the civil war in that country between liberals and conservatives. In April Stimson sailed for Managua. He conducted talks with President Diaz and other conservatives and with General Moncada, the liberal leader. Eventually a settlement providing for a national election under American supervision was agreed to, known as the Peace of Tipitapa. By the time he left Nicaragua in May Stimson had succeeded in restoring a general peace. Stimson believed that a major lesson had been learned from these negotiations, that friendly, frank discussions and an attitude of impartiality toward all participants could achieve constructive results in Latin American relations. He recorded his impressions of his work later in 1927 in *American Policy in Nicaragua*.

When Governor General Leonard Wood died in the summer of 1927, Quezon and Osmeña urged President Coolidge to appoint Stimson in his place. Guaranteed the support of these two leaders, Stimson accepted and sailed for Manila in February, 1928, for his "last short adventure before old age." Stimson's program included the clarification of the position of governor general in the executive department, establishment of a working relationship with the legislature, and progress in industrial and economic development by attracting foreign capital. These policies, especially the last, were not unanimously supported by all Filipinos. Stimson asserted that individual freedom and self-government would come more quickly to the Philippines if they had a more highly developed commerce and industry. Filipino leaders continued to fear that independence would not be granted and the extensive foreign investment would lead to economic dependence and exploitation.

The Stimsons found life agreeable in the Philippines—living in the Malacafian Palace, traveling through the islands, and enjoying the viceregal privileges of the office of governor

general. But, Hoover, on being elected president, offered Stimson a cabinet post, and Stimson agreed to accept the portfolio of the State Department. The Stimsons returned to Washington, and Stimson took the oath of office on March 28, 1929.

One of Stimson's first tasks was finding a place to live in Washington. In midsummer the Stimsons finally settled on a large and lavish Southern colonial style mansion in the heart of northwest Washington called Woodley. The grounds were extensive and in later years Cordell Hull found them to be ideal for his croquet matches.

Stimson entered his new office as a recognized believer in international cooperation. In October, 1929, British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald met with Hoover and Stimson at Rapidan in the Virginia mountains, a meeting which opened the way to a general conference of major naval powers on limiting fleet strengths. Representatives of the United Kingdom, United States, France, Italy, and Japan met in London in January, 1930, with Stimson as head of the United States delegation. The final results of this conference were disappointing and the build-up of naval armaments continued.

The Hoover administration also made new overtures of good will toward Latin American nations and raised once again the hopes for American participation in the World Court. In 1929 a serious conflict between the Soviet Union and China was averted. Stimson later looked back at his first two years in office as a period of peace and trust.

Almost overnight, however, the weaknesses of the post-World War I economic and political arrangements became startlingly apparent. By the spring of 1931 an international economic depression had produced a major political crisis. In May the Credit Anstalt, the largest bank in Austria, collapsed and financial panic swept Europe. Continuing monetary chaos in Central Europe meant that a political upheaval was certain along with the repudiation of all foreign debts. To meet this crisis Hoover proposed a one-year moratorium on all intergovernmental debts, including German reparations payments to the Allied powers and all war debts owed by the Allies to the United States. After the moratorium was announced Stimson departed for Europe to meet with leaders and attend the conference on intergovernmental debts.

In September, 1931, when Stimson was still deeply concerned over the world financial crisis, cables from the Far East indicated that Japan had invaded Manchuria in flagrant violation of the Kellogg Pact, the Nine Power Treaty, and the Covenant of the League of Nations. For three months Stimson continued to communicate with Kijuro Shidehara, Japan's foreign secretary. He hoped that the Japanese government could control the leaders of its armed forces, but Japanese aggression continued. By January 3, 1932, all of Manchuria was in Japanese hands. In reaction, Stimson decided to use moral sanctions. In a note to both China and Japan on January 7 he invoked the nonrecognition doctrine which was designed to reinforce the Kellogg Pact. If the fruits of aggression were recognized, Stimson believed, war would again be sanctioned as a legitimate instrument of national policy.

But this message did not deter the Japanese, who proceeded to attack Shanghai. Stimson, voicing United States policy, insisted on the maintenance of China's independence and territorial integrity. The Japanese refused to concur in the definition of China as an "organized people" and continued their advance. Stimson saw a sharp difference between the views of the East and West on these matters and predicted that if the friction between them continued it would be almost impossible to prevent an armed clash.

In the spring of 1932 Stimson attended the disarmament conference held in Geneva. In the summer he campaigned for the re-election of Hoover. After Hoover's defeat Stimson met with President-elect Roosevelt and Cordell Hull to discuss problems in foreign affairs, meanwhile preparing the way for conversations which he hoped to arrange between Roosevelt and the bitter Herbert Hoover, a plan which was never consummated.

In the interval between 1933 and 1940 Stimson divided his time between Washington and New York. Almost every summer he vacationed in Scotland. In 1936 he published a book about Japanese aggression titled *The Far Eastern Crisis*. In 1937 he was elected to serve a two-year term as president of the New York City Bar Association. He supported Roosevelt's basic views of foreign

policy but was deeply skeptical of New Deal domestic legislation and vigorously denounced the administration's attempt to reorganize the Supreme Court. Stimson kept a watchful eye on the developing drama in foreign affairs. He wrote letters to the *New York Times* demanding action against Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia, deploring the Ludlow amendment, and favoring an embargo on arms to Spain and Japan. Stimson made himself a champion of China's cause and favored a "get tough" policy toward the Japanese. When the American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression was formed in the summer of 1938 Stimson agreed to serve as its honorary chairman.

Stimson had continued to visit Roosevelt at the White House through October, 1934. Then, a misunderstanding occurred and though they corresponded occasionally Stimson's direct access to the president was gone. Stimson was greatly surprised, therefore, when Roosevelt offered him the post of Secretary of War in June, 1940. Stimson accepted, seeing the invitation as a call to duty. Stimson's frequent outspoken remarks about the need for United States aid to help Europe fight fascism had no doubt impressed the president. But, the appointment was also a political stroke. Roosevelt on the eve of his campaign for a third term had hoped to confound his critics by creating a "cabinet of national unity." When the announcement was made at the Republican National Convention then meeting in Philadelphia, Stimson and the new Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, another Republican, were both read out of the party. His nomination confirmed by the Senate, Stimson was sworn in on July 10.

At first Stimson had doubts as to the permanence of his position in the Roosevelt cabinet. He thought he might be cast out after the November election. At most, he foresaw eighteen months preparing the War Department to cope with its increasing responsibilities. One of Stimson's first urgent tasks was the enlarging of the Army. From two hundred thousand in 1940 it eventually reached a peak of eight million. Stimson supported enactment of selective service legislation. When the lottery was begun Stimson was the blindfolded man who drew the first capsule. Stimson also advocated support for Britain and worked for the passage of Lend-Lease. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, came almost as a relief to Stimson. The uneasy wait between peace and war was over. Mobilization began in earnest and Stimson took part in strategy sessions between the United States and Britain. He always believed that the European front should take precedence over the Pacific theater and he urged an early cross channel invasion of Europe instead of campaigns in the Mediterranean and Middle East.

During the progress of the war Stimson had to fight continual battles over mobilization of industry and the procurement of supplies and manpower, deal with questions affecting black troops, justify the relocation of West Coast Japanese-American citizens, and develop plans for the postwar government of Germany. He made several inspection tours of army bases in the United States, visited Britain in 1943, and joined Omar Bradley and George Patton in France after the invasion of Normandy. His devotion to his work won him the deep friendship of General George Marshall.

The work was rigorous for a man Stimson's age and he continued to amaze the nation with his stamina. His regime called for him to rise at 6:30 for work at the department. After a full day's work he would return to Woodley for a vigorous game of deck tennis. He continued also to enjoy the pleasures of horseback riding. Social engagements were cut to a minimum; he and Mrs. Stimson would spend quiet evenings at home. Almost every weekend they would escape to Highhold to confront the more enjoyable problems of running that household and farm.

As the war in Europe was coming to a conclusion in the spring of 1945 Stimson was beginning to suffer from coronary heart disease. But when President Roosevelt died suddenly in April and an inexperienced Harry Truman came into office Stimson promised Truman that he would remain on the job until the end of war with Japan was in sight.

In the fall of 1941 Stimson had been named by Roosevelt to a committee along with Vannevar Bush and James B. Conant to advise him on nuclear fission policy. When Truman became president, it was Stimson, as senior advisor on the military employment of atomic energy, who first informed him of the existence of the Manhattan project. News of the successful detonation of an atomic bomb was relayed to Stimson at Potsdam on July 16, 1945, where plans for postwar Europe

were being discussed. Stimson conveyed the information to Truman and a decision, since the subject of much debate, was made to use the bomb if Japan refused surrender terms. Stimson selected the targets of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Stimson's last cabinet debate was on the future uses of atomic energy. He insisted that the United States and the Soviets be brought into equal partnership on this subject, in an effort to confine the use of atomic energy to peaceful purposes. He felt that for the United States to negotiate with the Soviets with the bomb on our hip would "irretrievably embitter" future relations with Russia. He was voicing once again his faith that the best way to make a person or nation trustworthy was to trust them.

The war officially ended on September 2 and Stimson, then 78, weakened by his heart condition retired from the War Department three weeks later. The years following retirement were not active ones. Stimson returned to Highhold to recuperate, but was plagued by painful attacks of arthritis. Much of his time was occupied in writing. He wrote articles defending the decision to drop the bomb, justifying the legality of the Nuremberg war crimes trials and supporting the Marshall plan. In 1948 he completed his autobiography written with McGeorge Bundy, *On Active Service in Peace and War*. His last letter to the New York Times was written on March 27, 1950, and decried the attacks by Senator Joseph McCarthy on the State Department. Six months later he died at Highhold.

Provenance, Nature, and Organization of the Papers

The Stimson Trust was established by Henry Lewis Stimson in the fall of 1948 to preserve Stimson's correspondence, speeches, writings, diaries, and various other collected documents, and ultimately to make these materials available for research purposes to scholars and the public. Under the terms of the trust the first segment of the Henry L. Stimson papers were deposited in Yale University's Sterling Memorial Library in the spring of 1949. This shipment was composed of papers from Highhold, the Stimson law office in New York City, and materials that had been stored in a warehouse in Brooklyn. It consisted of almost all of Stimson's personal papers prior to March 4, 1933. Not included were papers created by Stimson as a practicing attorney, which remained in the files of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam, and Roberts. The trustees expressed their intention to make additional gifts to the library of the remaining Stimson papers and the diary. At the time of Stimson's death in 1950 the papers which had arrived at Yale in 1949 had still not been formally donated, and it was not until 1952 that these papers (for the period prior to 1933) became the property of the university. By this time a portion of the papers from the post-1933 period had also arrived at the Yale Library.

In 1949 an inventory of the newly-arrived material was made and an elaborate system for arranging and cataloging was begun. Each item was to be numbered and recorded on slips in triplicate so that a card catalog by author, date, and subject could be developed. The papers were arranged in chronological order excluding printed material, newspaper clippings, photographs, scrapbooks, and bound volumes of miscellaneous materials. Thus much correspondence that had previously been arranged by subject was now incorporated into a single chronological series.

The work of arrangement and cataloging proceeded slowly. The Stimson Trust had commissioned Elting E. Morison to write a biography of Stimson and had given him permission to use the papers in his own quarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In addition, Morison had taken for his use a quantity of additional papers that were still at Highhold at the time of Mrs. Stimson's death in 1955. As these papers began to trickle back to New Haven, it was decided to simplify the cataloging process. Items were no longer numbered, and catalog cards were made only for the more important letters. When, in July, 1959, the trustees authorized the library to make all papers including the diaries available to scholars without restriction, the cataloging and arrangement process was still going on. This work was completed in the early sixties and at that time the papers were estimated to contain 115,000 items. Stimson family correspondence in the possession of Morison was given to the Library in 1960 with the stipulation that these papers be kept under seal for twenty-five years.

Since that time there have been two substantial contributions to the collection. In 1965 Sherman Kent donated two more volumes of printed speeches which had been given to him by Stimson for the purpose of editing a volume of significant public statements. The other addition came from Dr. Philip Stimson in 1969 and consisted of family correspondence, history, and memorabilia.

The user of this material should be aware that the Yale University Library has made no attempt to obtain copies of Stimson papers and letters existing elsewhere, of which there may be no copy in Yale's collection. For instance, the library of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, has material which relates to Stimson's service as a member of the board of trustees. The official records of the War Department and the State Department for the periods of Stimson's government service are in the National Archives, and must be used by any serious student of Stimson's career.

Information for Users of the Microfilm

The microfilm publication of the Henry Lewis Stimson papers consists of 169 reels of film, each reel approximately 1000 frames long. The papers have been filmed in the IB or IIB format, and unless otherwise indicated have been filmed at 12 1/2:1 reduction ratio. The papers have been filmed in the order in which they are now maintained in the Manuscripts and Archives at the Sterling Memorial Library. They are in the following six series: I. General Correspondence; II. Memoranda, Minutes of Meetings, Notes on Conversations and Interviews, and Miscellaneous Papers, 1929-1933, 1940-1945; III. Speeches, Writings, and Other Public Statements; IV. Special Subjects; V. Family Correspondence; and VI. Selected Documents of the State Department, 1929-1933. There are three additional reels of film at the very end which do not fit into any of these series.

A description of each series and an explanatory note for each of the 169 reels have been printed in this guide. The notes offer a general survey of each reel in the context of Stimson's life, but are not an exhaustive analysis or catalog of the reel's contents.

Persons who have previously used the papers at the library may notice that there has been some rearrangement of series. This has been done to facilitate the location of material. A collection of newspaper clippings, routine business, financial, and legal papers, and photographs have not been filmed.

Advice on Property Rights and Citation

The papers copied on the microfilm edition of the Henry Lewis Stimson Papers are the property of the Yale University Library. This edition has been issued by the Yale University Library primarily for the purpose of making these valuable materials more easily accessible to scholars. Researchers who make use of the microfilm edition must conform to the "fair use" principles and the literary property right laws that govern the research use of all original manuscript materials. This means that unauthorized publication or photographic reproduction of any material in the microfilm is expressly forbidden.

The Stimson Papers, of course, contain vast quantities of letters and other material not written by Henry Lewis Stimson, but sent by others to him. Users of the microfilm are reminded that under the common law doctrine governing literary property rights, the right to publish a personal letter or a manuscript belongs to writer of his heirs, unless they have specifically divested themselves of this right. This means that the Yale University Library, although it is the owner of the Stimson Papers, is not able to authorize the publication of all of the materials they contain.

All persons wishing to publish any part or excerpt from the microfilmed materials should request authorization from the Associate Librarian for Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut 06520.

In citing documents in the microfilm edition the researcher should credit Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library, as custodian of the original papers. The following is a suggested form for citations: Henry Lewis Stimson to Woodrow Wilson, 1913 March 4, Henry Lewis Stimson Papers (Microfilm edition, reel 10), Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut.

Series Descriptions

Series I: General Correspondence Reels 1-125

The general correspondence series comprises 125 reels of the microfilm publication and is the largest series on the film. It spans Stimson's entire career from 1884 to his death in 1950.

The first eleven reels are composed of twenty-four volumes of letterpress copies of outgoing letters for the period 1891-1913. Each of these volumes contains approximately 500 letters. The books have been filmed in the following order: personal letters; official letters as secretary of war; official letters as United States attorney. Each volume except the first has its own index to the addressee of every letter. In addition, the volumes created in the office of the secretary of war on reels 7-10 contain a subject index. In these indices addressees are listed on the top half of the page, and subjects on the bottom half. The letters in all of the volumes are usually arranged in chronological order.

Every letter in these letterbooks has been filmed, but blank numbered pages have not been filmed. In certain instances the thin tissue copies in these volumes are almost illegible owing to a blurred or poorly made copy, fading, or tears and wrinkles in the page. In such cases a target indicating the illegibility of the original document has been filmed with the letter.

The remainder of the correspondence has been placed in a single chronological sequence. In cases of undated items, dates have been supplied in brackets, where possible, to the closest day, month or year. Items with only year dates were filmed at the beginning of each year; items with year and month dates were filmed at the beginning of the month. Items that could not be dated at all were placed in alphabetical order and filmed at the end of the series. Where there is more than one letter bearing a single date the letters have been alphabetized by name of writer. Copies of Stimson's outgoing letters have been chronologically interfiled with the other correspondence. Enclosures have been filmed following the letter of transmittal. Non-Stimson correspondence that is unexplainably in the files has been filmed on reel 168 as "Correspondence of Others." Most family correspondence will be found in the family correspondence series, but family letters that contain discussions of public issues or of Stimson's public career will be found in the general correspondence. Mabel White Stimson's non-family correspondence has been arranged in chronological order and filmed on reel 124. Condolence letters received by Mrs. Stimson on the death of her husband have been filmed on reel 125.

Reel notes for this series have been written in a narrative style to describe major events and issues of the time. These notes enlarge on details missing in the biographical sketch and provide a sampling of the more important or most frequent correspondents and subjects in the reel. The reader is cautioned against assuming that all persons or subjects that appear in the reel are mentioned in the reel note. A reader interested in a specific person is encouraged to consult Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library, for information that may be available in catalogs kept in the department. In general, speeches and articles mentioned in these reel notes will be found in the "Speeches, Writings, and Other Public Statements" series on reels 129-136.

Series II: Memoranda, Minutes of Meetings, Notes on Conversations and Interviews, and
Miscellaneous Papers
Reels 126-128

Though comprising only three reels, this series is one of the most valuable for the periods 1929-1933 and 1940-1945. Copied on these reels are such materials as notes preparatory to cabinet meetings, minutes and notes of cabinet meetings, memoranda of engagements, aides-memoire, summaries of problems and proposals for their solution, and various types of research material. These materials were all produced during Stimson's periods in the cabinet. The series is arranged in chronological order.

Series III: Speeches, Writings, and other Public Statements
Reels 129-136

The material in this series is divided into three subseries, by type, i.e. speeches, writings, and other public statements. Within each subseries the material is arranged chronologically. The papers for any particular pronouncement will always contain notes, a draft, or a printed copy, but may also include outlines, research memoranda, working drafts, and extensive research material. In some cases mailing lists are also present, but these have not been filmed.

"Speeches" includes radio talks, commencement addresses, classroom lectures, and some speeches which were prepared but never delivered.

"Writings" includes all works intended for publication: articles, letters to the editor, memorial tributes, books and introductions to works of others. The papers produced in connection with the writing of Stimson's three books have been removed from their chronological position in the "Writings" subseries. The material for *The Far Eastern Crisis* contains a reference file useful for research on the conflict between China and Japan in the early thirties. For the convenience of the researcher interested only in the period 1929-1933 this material has been placed after the "Memoranda, Minutes of Meetings" series on reel 126. The material for *On Active Service* and *My Vacations* has been filmed on reel 136.

The subseries "Other Public Statements" includes press releases, testimony before congressional hearings, preparatory notes and transcripts of interviews, notes used at press conferences, and transcripts of press conferences.

Series IV: Special Subjects
Reels 137-146

The "Special Subjects" series contains ten reels. Each reel is composed of one or more segments, each segment representing a separate subject unit. Each segment may contain any of several different kinds of material, but none of them contains any correspondence of Henry L. Stimson. Each segment has its own internal organization; in most cases it is chronological. The beginning of a segment has been indicated by the triple filming of a target giving the segment title.

Series V: Family Correspondence and Other Family Papers
Reels 147-159

The family papers are divided into two subseries. The first, "General Stimson Family Papers," is composed of all correspondence between Stimson family members that is not addressed to or written by Henry Lewis Stimson. Such Stimson family members include Mabel White Stimson and her relatives, as well as Henry L. Stimson's relations. Correspondence in this subseries dates back to the 1840's. The correspondence is arranged alphabetically by the name of the recipient, and then chronologically under each name. The husband's surname has been used in alphabetizing the names of married women. In a few cases, copies of letters sent to nonfamily members have been placed with the writer's incoming correspondence. Speeches, diaries, poems, or other personal material has been filmed with each person's letters.

The subseries, "Family Correspondence of Henry L. Stimson," is composed of letters both to and from family members. Letters by Stimson's law partners and secretaries which discuss family matters are also found here. The subseries is arranged in chronological order and spans the years from 1874-1950. The subseries does not contain any correspondence which refers to Stimson's public career. Letters which contain discussions of politics, current events, meetings with public figures or the like have been placed in the general correspondence series.

The last reel in the "Family" series contains documents relating to family history and genealogy, and items of Stimson's personal memorabilia.

In accordance with a stipulation of the donors, the thirteen reels containing the "Family" correspondence will not be available for purchase and use until 1985. The series contains the bulk of material from the recent donation by Philip Stimson. It should be stressed again, however, that all letters relating to Stimson's public career are available on the reels in the general correspondence series.

Series VI: Selected Documents of the State Department
Reels 160-166

This series consists of copies of official State Department records created in or for the office of the secretary of state between 1929 and 1933. The series comprises seven reels of film. The major portion of this series consists of reports from the various divisions of the State Department memoranda of conversations with diplomatic representatives and of transatlantic phone conversations and departmental administrative records. Most of the documents are carbon copies of original State Department records now in the National Archives. The originals are not yet available in a National Archives publication.

Kept with this series are several folders of mimeographed State Department press releases issued between 1929 and 1933. These press releases are duplicated in *Press Releases*, a publication of the State Department also kept with the series. Neither set of press releases has been filmed. Two printed volumes of the Registers of the Department of State (January 1930 and January 1932) are also kept with this series but have not been filmed.

Reel Notes

I. General Correspondence

Reel 1, 1891 August 25-1899 January 4

Volume 1: 1891 August 25-1897 February 27

Volume 2: 1897 March 3-1899 January 4

The letterpress copies of outgoing letters between 1891 and 1894 are meager in number. There are references to family and financial matters and a few legal cases. Letters to George Wharton Pepper in November, 1893, and June, 1894, contain discussions of a monograph Stimson was to write for a legal text edited by Pepper and William Draper Lewis.

Beginning in 1895 letters reflect Stimson's increasing interest in local politics. In October and November of that year Stimson wrote many letters as secretary of the Good Government Club including letters to Charles H. Ludington and Horace E. Deming in which club policy was discussed. In 1896 Stimson began working in the 27th District Republican Club for the defeat of Boss Tom Platt's machine. There are letters to club members including Richard Curd Daniel, Herbert Parsons, and William C. Wilson.

In September, 1896, Stimson wrote Irving Fisher about monetary policy. Additional letters in October to Thomas Burke and Charles P. Chamberlain discuss the Republican party's prospects in Washington state and William Jennings Bryan's ideas on the free coinage of silver.

Several letters written to members of the Boone and Crockett Club including Theodore Roosevelt and George Bird Grinnell exhibit Stimson's love of the outdoors. In March, 1897, Stimson wrote to Gifford Pinchot, Thomas Burke, and William H. Cowles supporting the creation of forest reservations. There are also many routine letters containing plans for hunting trips in Montana and Canada.

Reel 2, 1899 January 5-1902 November 13

Volume 1: 1899 January 5-1900 August 25

Volume 2: 1900 August 27-1902 November 13

The routine considerations of Stimson's legal practice, affiliations with numerous organizations, and management of family and domestic matters are discussed in the letterpress copies in this reel.

Stimson wrote frequently to his Yale classmates and enlisted subscriptions for the Yale Alumni Fund. He also served on the Committee on Admissions of the Bar Association of the City of New York, in the Charities Organization Society and in the Boone and Crockett Club. There are letters about the Boone and Crockett Club to C. Grant LaFarge and many letters about hunting trips to Gifford Pinchot.

Stimson served for a time as president of the 27th Assembly District Republican Club. Frequent correspondents on club matters included B. Aymar Sands, Richard Curd Daniel, William C. Wilson and Gherardi Davis. On March 8, 1900, Stimson sent a brief outline of the club's history and problems to Governor Theodore Roosevelt.

Of interest also is a letter written to Lloyd M. Garrison on May 4, 1900. Stimson writing in response to an article by Garrison on the Philippines, suggested some considerations on the question of Philippine statehood versus independence.

Reel 3, 1902 November 13 - 1905 December 5
Volume 1: 1902 November 13 - 1904 October 7
Volume 2: 1904 October 7 - 1905 December 5

Stimson's affiliations with numerous organizations and his management of family and domestic matters are discussed in the personal outgoing letters in this reel. In 1903 Stimson completed the negotiations for the purchase of a house and grounds in West Hills, Long Island, which he called Highhold. Many of the letters concern improvements on the property. Stimson's organizational activities included membership on the Committee on Admission and the Committee on Amendment of the Law of the Bar Association of the City of New York, service in Squadron A of the New York National Guard, and fund raising for the Republican Campaign Committee of the 27th Assembly District. He corresponded with Alfred Stearns, Oliver Jennings, and William S. Haskell over matters concerning Phillips Academy, Andover, and in 1905 was appointed to the board of trustees. Stimson continued his association with the Boone and Crockett Club and corresponded with Madison Grant and George Bird Grinnell. There are also letters to Elihu Root and Gifford Pinchot as well as some letters to members of the state legislature concerning mortgage tax proposals.

Reel 4, 1905 December 5 - 1908 August 11
Volume 1: 1905 December 5 - 1907 May 27
Volume 2: 1907 May 28 - 1908 August 11

The letters in this reel are concerned with Stimson's private interests: family matters, vacations plans, organizational affiliations, and problems of friends. Serving as a member of the board of trustees of Phillips Academy, Andover, Stimson became familiar with many aspects of running an educational institution. He corresponded with Alfred Stearns, James Hardy Ropes, and James C. Sawyer on Andover matters. On the question of transferring Andover Theological Seminary to Cambridge he wrote to Henry A. Stimson and Alfred Ripley in January, 1907, and April, 1908. There are also letters scattered throughout the reel to J.B. Monroe and Gifford Pinchot arranging camping trips in Montana.

In January, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Stimson United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, and on January 11 Stimson, himself, wrote to Herbert Parsons mentioning the appointment. All through January there are letters acknowledging congratulatory messages and replying to suggestions for prospective staff appointees. Aside from a few letters to William H. Moody in early 1906, however, there is no other mention of the functioning of the district attorney's office in this reel.

Reel 5, 1908 August 7-1910 September 19
Volume 1: 1908 August 7-1909 November 9
Volume 2: 1909 November 9-1910 September 19

Stimson resigned his position as United States attorney for the Southern District of New York in March, 1909. There are no letters in this reel which concern any work of the office prior to that date. After his resignation, however, Stimson did maintain close ties with the Justice Department and the administration. He corresponded with George W. Wickersham on cases involving the sugar refining industry and on other matters related to his term as district attorney. Stimson also wrote to Elihu Root and President Taft on appointments and pending legislation.

During the summer of 1909 Stimson's friend, Gifford Pinchot, charged Secretary of Interior Richard Ballinger with the misuse of public lands. In August Stimson asked Thomas Burke for information about Ballinger and wrote to Pinchot frequently. He declined to act as Pinchot's

counsel, however, at a congressional investigation of the controversy, but did secure the services of George Wharton Pepper. Besides letters to Pinchot and Pepper there are letters relating to the case to William Kent, A. C. Shaw, George W. Wickersham, and Louis D. Brandeis.

Stimson corresponded with Thomas Shipp and John F. Bass about the National Conservation Association. There are several letters to New York legislators supporting bills for the short ballot, direct primaries, penal reform, and an end to the evils of "Raines Law hotels." Other correspondents on these subjects include Charles Evans Hughes and George Cobb. Other subjects discussed include Phillips Academy, Andover, and lectures at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Reel 6, 1910 September 23-1913 June 13

Volume 1: 1910 October 17-1910 December 1

Volume 2: 1910 September 23-1911 April 14

Volume 3: 1911 April 17-1913 June 13

In 1910 Henry Stimson ran for governor of New York. The first volume filmed contains approximately one hundred letters dated after the election acknowledging contributions to the campaign. In the second volume there are about twenty additional letters dated between September 23 and November 14, but these contain no substantive references to campaign issues. Most of the second letterpress volume is dated after November 14, 1910.

After the election Stimson began preparing for a speech to be delivered in Cleveland in January on the progressive movement in the Republican party. He wrote to William Kent on December 29, 1910, and to Gifford Pinchot on February 25, 1911, on the future of progressivism, shared his ideas on anti-trust and interstate commerce legislation with Emory Speer on December 2, 1910, discussed the recall issue with Theodore Roosevelt on February 4, 1911, and corresponded with other persons interested in efficient state government including Robert Bass and Charles McCarthy. At this same time Stimson defended himself in letters to Roosevelt and Oswald Garrison Villard against campaign slurs in Villard's paper and campaigned for reforms supported by Frances Kellor and the North American Civic League for Immigrants.

In April Stimson began work as chairman of the Committee on Safety and on May 5, 1911, wrote a letter to Governor John A. Dix concerning fire hazards in New York factories. In the middle of May Stimson was appointed Secretary of War by President Taft. Though the third volume spans the years 1911 to 1913 there are few letters which refer to the War Department. There are some acknowledgements of letters of congratulation and a letter to H. C. Emory on May 18 seeking information for a speech on reciprocity which Taft requested Stimson to deliver in May in Boston. The third letterpress volume commences again with a regular outgoing record on March 14, 1913.

After leaving office Stimson wrote his successor Lindley Garrison about the problems he would encounter. In June he wrote several letters expressing his satisfaction with the Supreme Court decision in *United States v. Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Company* which reaffirmed Stimson's ideas on the control of waterpower on navigable streams. For his speech, "Initiative and Responsibility of the Executive; A Remedy for Inefficient Legislation," Stimson corresponded with Henry J. Ford, William Howard Taft, and Felix Frankfurter. He also wrote to A. Perry Osborn, Elihu Root, and Herbert Hadley to discuss progressivism in the Republican party. The organization of a movement of reform Republicans against state party chairman William Barnes was the subject of letters sent to George J. Smith, Herbert Parsons, William Calder, Frederick Hicks, Harvey Hinman, and Horace White. On June 2, 1913, Stimson sent J.N. Palmer a detailed summary of his activities since leaving the War Department.

Reel 7, 1911 May 22-1912 May 22

Volume 1: 1911 May 22-1911 December 20

Volume 2: 1911 December 20-1912 May 22

The “personal” letters in this reel were dispatched from the office of the secretary of war, an office assumed by Stimson in the middle of May, 1911. Many of the letters in the first volume are acknowledgements of congratulatory messages. Stimson’s letters after assuming office contain discussions of living quarters in Washington, construction on the Panama Canal, his report on the concentration of army posts, and the situation in Mexico. There are also letters of appreciation for hospitality extended on trips to Central America and to Arizona and New Mexico. In December Stimson gave an important speech on the Sherman Act. In letters to Otto T. Bannard he outlined the problems he sought to cover and sent further comments on the Sherman Act to C. Stuart Guthrie.

Stimson maintained a strong interest in New York state and national politics. There is a letter to Samuel Koenig on October 27 discussing New York affairs and several letters to Theodore Roosevelt in January and February discussing national politics and judiciary reform. Stimson also wrote to John B. Townsend on February 6 giving his views on the political situation. Stimson’s views on the Roosevelt candidacy are contained in a letter to James H. Callanan of the Schenectady *Union-Star* on March 15. Stimson’s concern over Republican disunity and over a proposal for the recall of the federal judiciary is reflected in letters to C. Lloyd Griscom, and Herbert Parsons.

Additional correspondents include William Michael Byrne, Learned Hand, James Garfield, Henry Moskowitz, Norman Hapgood, and Elihu Root.

Reel 8, 1911 May 22-1913 March 8

Volume 1: 1912 May 23-1913 January 28

Volume 2: 1913 January 20-1913 March 8

Volume 3: Memoranda and Orders, 1911 May 22-1913 March 5

The first two volumes in this reel contain copies of outgoing personal letters. Letters concerning the national and local political situation are numerous. In May and June letters to A. C. Hill, George Carter, Henry A. Stimson, Samuel B. Clarke, and Richard Templeton discuss the contest between President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican nomination for president. On August 7 Stimson wrote to Samuel Koenig explaining his reasons for not seeking the position of temporary chairman of the New York Republican convention. Stimson campaigned for Taft in October and there are letters arranging for his speaking engagements. After the election Stimson kept in contact with progressive Republicans Herbert Hadley, Lloyd Griscom, and Philip McCook.

There are only a few references to army matters in these personal letters. On August 23 there is a copy of Stimson’s statement on the passage of the Army Appropriation Bill. On his return from a postelection trip to Panama, Stimson wrote several letters thanking his hosts. There are also comments on the question of canal tolls in letters to Edward D. Page, Alfred Stearns, and Thomas Thacher. Stimson’s concern over the selection of a knowledgeable successor is reflected in his letters to William Williams. At the end of the second volume there are several letters of appreciation to officers who served under him.

The third volume contains copies of memoranda, orders, and letters of transmittal sent by Stimson during his tenure as secretary of war. They are mostly addressed to the chief of staff, chief of engineers, quartermaster, judge advocate general, or the adjutant general. They take up routine business of the department, such as requisitions for supplies, for repair work, or are notes about an issue or conversation.

Reel 9, 1911 May 22 - 1912 May 7

Volume 1: 1911 May 22 - 1911 December 19

Volume 2: 1911 December 20 - 1912 May 7

Two volumes of letterpress copies of outgoing letters marked "semi-official," have been filmed in this reel. These letters deal with areas under the jurisdiction of the secretary of war: the army, the Bureau of Insular Affairs, navigation on inland waterways and public works constructed by the army. The subjects of most of these letters are routine: setting of hearings, answers to requests about appointments and dismissals, and letters of introduction.

Letters especially concerned with the administration of the army include: letters to Oscar Underwood explaining the investigation of charges of anti-Semitism at the United States Military Academy; a January 4 letter to James Hay about legislation affecting the army contained in the Army Appropriation Bill; the letter to Adjutant General Fred Ainsworth on February 14 charging him with insubordination and relieving him of duty and letters to several retired generals requesting their service in court martial proceedings; views on the militia bill to Charles D. Hilles on March 16; letters on the congressional investigation of the Pay Department; and views to James L. Slayden and Henry duPont on April 18 on the bill concerning disposition of military posts and reservations no longer required by the army.

Of the many letters concerning the work of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the construction of the Panama Canal and the administration of the Canal Zone, those of special interest are: the letter on July 1 offering Felix Frankfurter a position as a legal advisor in the Bureau of Insular Affairs; letters to the secretary of state concerning foreign interests in railroad construction in Panama; a report to President Taft on August 19 on the raising of the *Maine* in Havana harbor; and letters to Foster V. Brown and W. Cameron Forbes.

As secretary, Stimson became involved in decisions about the title to electricity generated on navigable waterways. Dam and lock construction on the Hudson River, improvements on the Black Warrior River, and dam construction on the Connecticut River all came under Stimson's scrutiny. Correspondents include John A. Dix, Thomas F. Carmody, John C. Forney, Oscar Underwood, Joseph Johnston, Knute Nelson, and William Adamson.

Reel 10, 1912 May 8 - 1913 March 5

Volume 1: 1912 May 8 - 1912 November 12

Volume 2: 1912 November 12 - 1913 March 5

The last two volumes of letterpress copies of outgoing letters, marked "semi-official," have been filmed on this reel. As on the previous reel many of these letters are routine in content.

As part of his official duties Stimson was concerned with problems affecting navigation on inland waterways. In letters to W.C. Adamson and Knute Nelson Stimson discussed his views on bills granting private companies the right to build dams on navigable rivers. Stimson also wrote on the waterpower question in letters to Elbert Baldwin, Mark Sullivan, and Francis Newlands.

Matters of army reorganization recur frequently in these letters. Stimson worked with the National Militia Board on the passage of a suitable Militia Pay Bill. In the spring and summer of 1912 a long fight took place over the Army Appropriation Bill. Stimson sent letters on this subject to President Taft, Henry Cabot Lodge, Robert Bulkley, Hoke Smith, James Hay, and Henry duPont. Other problems included: the consumption of beer and wine at army installations; the protection of Texas citizens along the Mexican border; and the proposal for new articles of war.

Stimson sent his letter of resignation to President Wilson on March 4, 1913. Before leaving office he recommended legislation to allow cabinet members seats on the floor of Congress, sent several suggestions for army legislation to Senator duPont, and wrote letters of appreciation to Leonard Wood, Enoch Crowder, and William Crozier.

Reel 11, 1906 February 15 - 1909 March 30

Volume 1 : 1906 February 15 - 1908 January 6

Volume 2: 1908 January 7 - 1909 March 30

Stimson's official outgoing letters as United States attorney for the Southern District of New York have been filmed on this reel. The two volumes filmed here cover Stimson's entire term in office and constitute a compact record of his service.

On entering office Stimson initiated a radical reorganization by dividing the criminal bureau into two parts: one for regular criminal cases and the other for interstate commerce and anti-trust cases. He supported efforts by Herbert Parsons to create a new district judgeship to handle the increased criminal load and sought funds to upgrade staff salaries. Stimson solicited the aid of James Barr Ames in recruiting bright, young law graduates for his staff and eventually attracted Goldthwaite Dorr and Felix Frankfurter. Other personnel included Henry Wise, Winfred Denison, and J. Osgood Nichols.

Stimson's most spectacular cases involved: prosecutions of the New York Central Railroad and the American Sugar Refining Company for rebating; conviction of James Gordon Bennett for the mailing of obscene material; indictment of Charles W. Morse of the Bank of North America for violations of the national banking laws; an investigation, instigated at the request of Theodore Roosevelt, of the New York *World* and Joseph Pulitzer; and further prosecutions of sugar refiners for attempts to defraud the government of full duties on imported sugar. Other work by Stimson's office included: peonage prosecutions, a negligence case against the captain of the *General Slocum*, and a brief for a case arising from the Brownsville affair. In addition Stimson wrote his comments on candidates to fill judicial vacancies and sent detailed opinions to Herbert Parsons and William Bennet on proposed revisions of the federal penal laws.

Stimson's reports to Attorneys General William H. Moody, Charles J. Bonaparte, and George W. Wickersham (April 5, 1906, August 10, 1906, December 22, 1906, July 15, 1907, and August 14, 1908) are useful summaries of the work being carried on in the office. Other frequent correspondents include Alfred W. Cooley, Henry Hoyt, and Elihu Root.

Reel 12, 1884 March 6 - 1901 March 26

Prior to 1897 most correspondence is with Yale classmates Irving Fisher, William Seward, Fred Solley, and Morison R. Waite. There are a few letters to Stimson in Cambridge from George Wharton Pepper discussing the legal profession.

After joining the firm of Root and Clarke, Stimson became active in civic affairs. For his work in the 27th Assembly District Republican Club he corresponded with Richard Curd Daniel, Gherardi Davis, Herbert Parsons, B. Aymar Sands, P. Tecumseh Sherman, and William C. Wilson. He served in Squadron A of the New York National Guard, the Charity Organization Society and the Bar Association of the City of New York, and solicited for the Yale Alumni Fund.

Much in the correspondence reveals Stimson's love of hunting and the outdoors. In April, 1893, Theodore Roosevelt invited Stimson to join the Boone and Crockett Club. In this organization Stimson met Madison Grant and C. Grant LaFarge. There is correspondence with George Bird Grinnell, Amos Gaunce, and J. B. Munroe arranging hunting trips with taxidermist Thomas Fraine, and with Gifford Pinchot.

Reel 13, 1901 April 1 - 1904 December 28

Stimson served as president of the 27th Assembly District Republican Club through 1901. After his term was over he served on the Committee on Political Action with B. Aymar Sands. Among other things this committee opposed the mortgage tax bills which were considered by the New York State Legislature in 1903 and 1904. Stimson also served as chairman of the Finance Committee for election campaigns.

He continued his affiliations with the Boone and Crockett Club and Squadron A of the New York National Guard. He served with George W. Kirchwey, Jr. on the Committee on Admissions of the Bar Association of the City of New York. He also corresponded with Madison Grant, Gifford Pinchot, A. Phimister Proctor, Elihu Root, various Yale classmates and several hunting companions.

In 1902 Stimson began looking for property on Long Island and in the next year moved into a house which he called Highhold. In this reel are letters concerning the negotiations for that property.

Reel 14, 1905 January - 1906 February 28

Having distinguished himself as a fund raiser for the Permanent Endowment Fund for Phillips Academy and as president of the New York Association of Alumni and Students, Stimson was appointed in 1905 to the board of trustees. In correspondence with Oliver G. Jennings, Alfred Ripley, James H. Ropes, Thomas Sawyer, and Alfred Stearns, he discussed school finances and relations with Andover Theological Seminary.

During this period Stimson served on the New York City Bar Association's Committee on the Amendment of the Law. Letters from Cephias Brainerd and Paul D. Cravath discuss the committee's efforts to defeat the legislature's mortgage tax bills.

Stimson's correspondence with Gifford Pinchot continued steadily. On August 8 there is a letter from Pinchot discussing the tariff. In Pinchot's letter of December 10 he mentions the possibility of a public office for Stimson: "Yesterday I saw the President for just long enough for him to tell me that he intended to offer you the U.S.-Dist.-Attomeyship, or had done so"

The correspondence after the announcement of Stimson's appointment as United States attorney for the Southern District of New York a month later contains many letters of congratulation. The only correspondence relating to official matters is with Herbert Parsons who wrote about the need for an additional district judge to handle the increasing burden of criminal cases.

Reel 15, 1906 March 2-1907 September 30

Herbert Parson's bill providing for an additional district judge was passed in May, 1906. Stimson supported the man eventually chosen to fill the position, C. M. Hough. By summer, after a half year in office, Stimson brought indictments against the New York Central Railroad and the American Sugar Refining Company. In a letter to his father, July 1, 1907, he explained his participation in the cases and discussed the movement to curb the trusts. Verdicts of guilty against both companies were returned in the fall, and Stimson received a personal note from the president.

In 1906 the New York Republican party faced a strong challenge from the Democratic candidate for governor, William Randolph Hearst. Stimson sought and received Theodore Roosevelt's support for the nomination of Charles Evans Hughes. During the summer before the campaign Stimson had indicted Hearst's rival, James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the New York Herald, on a charge based on the paper's scandalous personals column. When Hearst claimed credit for the investigation during the campaign Root urged Stimson to delay the proceedings (October 4, 1906). Stimson was unwilling to acquiesce even though urged by Herbert Parsons in a letter,

October 20, 1906. He stated his reasons in a letter to Root on October 8, 1906.

Herbert Parsons consulted Stimson in January, 1907, on the final report of the Commission to Revise and Codify the Laws of the United States. For other discussions of legal procedure and office policy see letters from Henry A. Wise, William H. Moody, Charles J. Bonaparte, Henry Hoyt, and Winfred Denison.

Numerous letters from Alfred Stearns and James H. Ropes discuss the operation of Phillips Academy and the moving of the Andover Theological Seminary to the Harvard Campus. There are letters from Stimson's uncle, Henry A., Stimson, discussing points of the settlement.

Reel 16, 1907 October 1 - 1908 November 30

Between February and November, 1908, several important cases came under Stimson's jurisdiction as United States attorney. He wrote the brief in support of a lower court decision against the master of the *General Slocum*, Captain Van Schaick whose ship had burned taking 1,000 lives. Ezra R. Thayer wrote letters to Stimson in February supporting his position. Letters from Theodore Roosevelt, Senator William E. Borah, and Senator John Coit Spooner in May mention the "Brownsville Case". Roosevelt had ordered the blanket dismissal of over one hundred black soldiers from the army after an incident in the Texas town. The president's power to discharge soldiers en masse was challenged in Judge Hough's court by a dismissed member in April. Stimson wrote a brief supporting the president's action. All through the summer Stimson was preparing a case against Charles W. Morse for violations of the banking laws. There are many letters of congratulation on the successful completion of this case in November.

There are several letters that give an overview of these cases and other office business: Alfred W. Cooley to Stimson, April 28; Stimson to his sister Candace, May 31; to Lewis A. Stimson, June 13; a twenty-seven page draft of a report to Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, August 14; and D. Frank Lloyd's "Record of Important Happenings During Your Absence" to Stimson, September 19. Other correspondents in this reel include Winfred T. Denison, Herbert Parsons, Charles Evans Hughes, William Loeb, George B. Cortelyou, Alfred Stearns, James Ropes, Alfred Ripley, Henry A. Stimson and Gifford Pinchot.

Reel 17, 1908 December 1 - 1909 September 30

Stimson worked on two additional cases before submitting his resignation as United States attorney to President William Howard Taft in March. On December 9 there is a letter from Theodore Roosevelt seeking Stimson's help, "I do not know anything about the laws of criminal libel, but I should dearly like to have it invoked about Pulitzer, of the *World*." Between December and February Roosevelt wrote several times concerning the progress of the suit initiated against the *World* for remarks about his connection with the "Panama Canal deal." The other case involved new charges against the American Sugar Refining Company for attempting to defraud the government of import duties. After his resignation Stimson was retained as a special assistant to the attorney general in the prosecution of this case.

During the summer Stimson joined the executive committee of Gifford Pinchot's newly organized National Conservation Association. Stimson also followed the developing Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. He sought opinions of Richard Ballinger from George Wickersham and Elihu Root and warned Pinchot to be careful about his assertions.

In September New York City fusionists proposed to nominate Stimson as their candidate for mayor. Stimson wrote his father on September 1 explaining his reasons for not wanting to run and on September 14 outlined his reservations to E.H. Outerbridge and R.V. Ingersoll. In his letter of September 18 Elihu Root encouraged Stimson to accept this call to duty. At the last moment the fusionists disagreed and no ticket was presented. The fate of the fusion ticket is explained in Winfred Denison's letter to Stimson on September 24.

Reel 18, 1909 October-1910 March 31

Stimson, no longer a candidate for mayor, supported Otto T. Bannard, the Republican candidate. He continued his work as a special assistant to the attorney general in the prosecution of the sugar frauds. In March his duties were expanded to include the prosecution of other frauds upon the revenues of the United States. In this same month he wrote letters to New York legislators supporting prison reform bills. Stimson also took a more active interest in the National Conservation Association. He began a study of government coal lands and corresponded with John F. Bass, Philip Wells, Thomas Shipp, and Gifford Pinchot.

During this period Stimson became involved in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Gifford Pinchot and his brother Amos both petitioned Stimson to serve as the former's counsel at the congressional investigation of the case, but he declined. He procured instead the legal services of George Wharton Pepper for Pinchot and consulted with Pepper on the strategy of the case. Charles E. Kelley and Norman Hapgood, both of Collier's, sent Stimson reference material. There is also correspondence with Louis D. Brandeis, the counsel for Collier's, and with William Kent, James R. Garfield, Elihu Root, A. C. Shaw, and George W. Wickersham about the case.

Reel 19, 1910 April 1-1910 September 27

In the spring and early summer Stimson was active as special assistant to the attorney general, preparing a case against Charles R. Heike. He also completed a report concerning the New York Customs House which he sent to the president on April 20. Letters to his wife and his father give an overview of this work.

For lectures he was to deliver at the Harvard School of Business Administration in May on federal regulation of corporations, Stimson corresponded with Edwin F. Gay and O. M. W. Sprague. He discussed direct primary legislation in letters to Charles Evans Hughes and George H. Cobb, and corresponded with Edwin J. McGuire of the Committee of Fourteen on the evils of the "Raines Law hotels." Thomas Shipp and Overton Price kept Stimson informed of National Conservation Association business, and Stimson continued his correspondence with George Wharton Pepper and Louis D. Brandeis about the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. In a letter to his father on July 8 Stimson described two meetings with Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill; discussion had centered on state and national affairs and Roosevelt mentioned the possibility of Stimson running for governor to succeed Hughes.

While vacationing in England Stimson worked on a case against the Arbuckle Brothers Sugar Refineries. On his return to the United States in late summer he sent letters to Roosevelt and Pinchot discussing reform and politics. At the end of September Stimson went to the state Republican convention in Saratoga.

Reel 20, 1910 September 28-1910 October 17

On September 28, 1910, Henry L. Stimson was nominated for governor of New York at the Republican convention to oppose Democrat John A. Dix. The correspondence in this reel is filled with congratulatory messages and Stimson's acknowledgements. There are also requests for photographs and copies of speeches, letters of endorsement, and questions on issues such as the tariff, race track laws, and his connections with Theodore Roosevelt. Stimson assembled a staff to help him with strategy and the details of the campaign. Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., Lloyd C. Griscom, Henry Moscowitz, and Roosevelt, submitted many suggestions to improve the candidate's image. Felix Frankfurter and George R. Carter handled much of the correspondence, finances, and arranged the whistlestop tour through the state. Letters addressed to Frankfurter or Carter or signed by them have been integrated into the chronological arrangement of

the general correspondence. When his campaign activities began to interfere with his work as special assistant to the attorney general, Stimson decided to resign. His letter of resignation to George W. Wickersham on October 12 also summarizes his completed work.

Reel 21, 1910 October 18-1910 November 3

By the middle of October, 1910, Stimson's campaign for governor was in full swing with a fund raising committee that included Richard Hurd, Thomas D. Thacher, Francis W. Bird, Bronson Winthrop and George R. Carter. Henry Moscovitz chaired the Stimson Independent League. The campaign was also aided by suggestions from Frederic C. Howe, George Alger, J. O. Hammitt and Herbert Parsons. Statements received from William Hepburn Russell, Frederick Trevor Hill and William H. Wadhams were used for publicity.

Stimson and his campaign staff sought to disprove several Democratic campaign slurs. They released an affidavit by Bronson Winthrop to explain charges by New York papers that the law firm of Winthrop and Stimson had accepted a retainer from the Bank of America during Stimson's prosecution of Charles Morse of that bank. In a letter to Harvey D. Hinman on November 3 Stimson replied to Judge Alton Parker's accusation that he had resigned as United States attorney at a critical time in the investigation of the sugar frauds knowing that he would have to be retained as a special assistant at a higher fee.

The Republicans, in turn, attacked the Democratic candidate by linking John Dix to the Raquette Lake Railway on information supplied on October 28 by H. Leroy Austin. On October 24, Morison Waite sent information to the campaign committee to help establish Dix's personal connection with a wall paper trust.

Reel 22, 1910 November 4-1910 December 31

The gubernatorial election took place on Tuesday, November 8. When the votes were tabulated that evening Stimson sent a telegram to John Dix conceding the election. The correspondence is then filled with letters expressing sympathy and disappointment. Theodore Roosevelt wrote on November 16 expressing his own concern about the Republican party's chances in the next presidential election.

After a short rest Stimson returned to his normal routine. He sent letters of acknowledgement to those who had contributed time and money to his campaign. Philip Wells started him working with James R. Garfield on the redrafting of the constitution of the National Conservation Association. Winfred T. Denison, the assistant attorney general, consulted him about details of the sugar prosecutions. At the end of November Stimson began preparing for a speech to be given to the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland, Ohio.

Reel 23, 1911 January-1911 March 31

After Stimson delivered an address, "Some Phases of the Progressive Movement in the Republican Party," at the McKinley banquet of the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland on January 28, many persons wrote for copies of the speech and sent congratulations and comment. The speech also provoked discussions of the progressive movement in correspondence with Gamaliel Bradford, Gifford Pinchot, Charles McCarthy, Seth Low, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Elihu Root, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Stimson continued to work on the National Conservation Association constitution and received minutes of the board of directors' meetings from Thomas Shipp. On January 12, he sent George W. Wickersham an account of the investigations in the Arbuckle case. He also received a

long report on January 19 from W. Cleveland Runyon on the weighing frauds of the National Sugar Refining Company.

Stimson was active in a number of organizations: the North American Civic League for Immigrants, the Judiciary Committee of the New York City Bar Association, the Committee of Fourteen for the suppression of the "Raines Law hotels," and the board of trustees of Phillips Academy, Andover.

Reel 24, 1911 April-1911 May 31

Stimson remained a prominent figure in progressive circles although he held no public office. Letters from Charles W. McCarthy in Wisconsin requested his opinion on the establishment of state industrial commissions. On April 12 he was invited to join the board of directors of the Committee on Safety and was subsequently chosen its president. He also corresponded with John Kingsbury on fire prevention and factory safety. At the end of April Stimson gave a talk, "National Control and Public Welfare," at Cooper Union. Comments solicited from Felix Frankfurter and Herbert Parsons are found in their letters of April 25.

On May 6 Elihu Root asked Stimson to meet with him on May 8. At this meeting Stimson was informed that President Taft was offering him the position of secretary of war. The letters of congratulation that followed his acceptance, and the acknowledgements, fill several hundred frames. When Stimson's father wrote on May 12 to express his concern over the president's motives, Stimson explained his decision to accept the appointment in letters of May 12 and 24.

As one of his first duties as secretary of war, Stimson spoke, at the president's request, to the Intercolonial Club of Boston on the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada. Stimson corresponded with Elihu Root and Edwin R. A. Seligman, among others, for information for this speech. His letters to his wife, who remained at Highhold to avoid the summer heat, relate his impressions of his first few days at the War Department.

Reel 25, 1911 June-1911 August 31

The correspondence during Stimson's first summer at the War Department contains memoranda from Chief of Staff Leonard Wood, Adjutant General Fred Ainsworth, and others on such topics as: the executives of colonial possessions, army service schools, the business of the adjutant general's office, and organization of the General Staff Corps. Stimson corresponded with President Taft on tariff policies, reciprocity, the wool bill, and the situation of troops stationed on the Mexican border. There is also correspondence on the wool bill with Felix Frankfurter, Stimson's appointee as solicitor for the Bureau of Insular Affairs. His letters to his wife give summaries of his daily routine.

In July the Stimsons made an inspection trip to Panama, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, toured the sites of the construction of the Panama Canal, and observed the raising of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor. In letters to his father he described his own activities, personalities encountered on the trip, as well as the climate and conditions prevailing in the various countries.

Additional correspondents on the reel include: Gifford Pinchot, George R. Carter, W. H. Cowles, Irving Fisher, W. D. Washburne, and members of the Committee on Safety and the National Conservation Association.

Reel 26, 1911 September-1911 November 15

On September 5 Adjutant General Fred Ainsworth sent Stimson a copy of a memorandum addressed to Chief of Staff Leonard Wood protesting Wood's assignment of officers to general recruit depots. There is additional correspondence from Wood on this subject including a memorandum on September 8 relating to the discourteous attitude of the adjutant general. Stimson responded to Ainsworth on September 19 affirming the decision of the chief of staff and warning Ainsworth that in the army subordinates must act on orders.

Other concerns of the secretary of war included new legislation required by the War Department, cases of pollution on navigable waterways, and the dismissal of cadets from West Point. As a member of the board of directors of the Panama Railroad Company Stimson received minutes of meetings from T. H. Rossbottom. Stimson also commissioned Emory Johnson to study canal traffic and tolls. The situation in the Philippines and Puerto Rico was discussed with Governors W. Cameron Forbes and George R. Colton. Letters to Mrs. Stimson describe a fall tour of army installations with Leonard Wood.

In September Stimson began work on a speech for the Commercial Club of Kansas City. Felix Frankfurter wrote him on September 9 suggesting that Stimson take the occasion to make a clear definition of progressivism. Stimson chose as his topic the Sherman anti-trust legislation and other governmental controls of business. He corresponded with Winfred Denison and Charles Nagel on the subject. When he had a draft completed he sent it to the president. Taft feared that Stimson's message might misrepresent the administration's view and on November 2 suggested that Stimson change the topic. Stimson wrote a new speech on the Panama Canal which he delivered on November 14.

Reel 27, 1911 November 16-1912 January 26

The correspondence in this reel reflects Stimson's varied duties as head of the War Department. He received information on plans for construction of the Chicago sanitary canal and wrote letters to Governor John Dix in January discussing improvements on the Hudson River. On January 5 Felix Frankfurter sent him a memorandum on the scope of activities of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. He also received letters describing conditions in Hawaii and the Philippines from Governors George R. Carter (November 29) and W. Cameron Forbes (December 14, January 17). Adjutant General Fred Ainsworth sent Stimson a report on proposed changes of policy regarding deserters and military convicts (November 27) and Elihu Root sent suggestions for Stimson's annual report.

By January, the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives had completed a draft of a new appropriation bill for the army. Stimson and Chief of Staff Leonard Wood objected to several features in the bill. Wood sent Stimson a memorandum of his objections and Stimson forwarded these along with several of his own to James Hay, chairman of the committee, on January 4.

On December 15 Stimson addressed the Republican Club of the City of New York on the Sherman anti-trust legislation. The talk, titled "The National Regulation of Business," elicited many letters of comment including some extended observations by C. Stuart Gutherie.

Reel 28, 1912 January 27-1912 April 7

The resignation of Adjutant General Fred Ainsworth and the subsequent action by Congress on the Army Appropriation bill were major considerations of the secretary of war during this time. There is, however, little correspondence here to document either event. On January 31 Stimson sent George W. Prince a memorandum of objections to riders in the appropriations bill. In February Stimson threatened to court-martial Ainsworth for insubordination after seeing a memorandum Ainsworth had sent to Leonard Wood. There is no copy of this memorandum in the correspondence, but there are many letters supporting Stimson's stand. Stimson's letter to his father on February 19 described the whole affair. There is also a statement for the press on March 9. On February 16, the day Ainsworth resigned, the House passed the appropriations bill with the offensive riders intact.

On February 5 there is a long letter from Theodore Roosevelt on the condition of the state and federal judiciary. Late in February Roosevelt announced his candidacy for the presidency. Stimson described his reaction to the announcement in a letter to his father on February 26. Since he had already committed himself to support Taft for renomination and was scheduled to speak on his behalf, he sent a copy of his speech to Roosevelt on March 3 expressing his disappointment over the entire situation. Many persons including Learned Hand, William Michael Byrne, Gifford Pinchot, Lloyd Griscom, and Herbert Parsons sent comments on Stimson's speech and the general outlook for the Republican party.

During the winter there was talk that the United States might intervene militarily in Mexico. Stimson received communications on the prospect from James R. Garfield, Francis Adams, Harold Walker, and G. W. Knoblauch. Correspondents on topics related to the construction of the Panama Canal include Emory Johnson, E. T. Chamberlain, and Ricardo Arias.

Reel 29, 1912 April 8-1912 July 31

The Army Appropriation bill continued to be a controversial proposition through the summer of 1912. On May 18 Stimson reported to President Taft that a new bill had come out of conference containing a provision to prevent Leonard Wood from serving as chief of staff. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was enlisted in the fight against the new riders. Nonetheless, the appropriation bill that appeared on Taft's desk for signature contained all the offensive riders intact. When Taft asked his advice Stimson returned the bill to the president on June 15 with the recommendation that he veto it. In letters to his father and his wife Stimson discussed the fight over the bill.

Various other issues concerning the War Department are discussed in correspondence in this reel. The situation along the Mexican border had grown more tense. Harold Walker and G. W. Knoblauch continued to send their impressions of the internal situation. Stimson also conferred with John Barrett, O. B. Colquitt, and Lewis Warfield over the growing crisis. Charles Francis Adams and J. L. Davenport discussed aspects of military pension policy with him. On July 17 Stimson wrote a long letter to Elbert Baldwin giving his opinions on the militia pay bill. Other letters deal with questions pertaining to Panamanian political reform, access to beer and wine on military posts, the possibility of sending troops to Cuba, and waterpower issues.

Stimson did not attend the Republican Convention in June, but corresponded with Felix Frankfurter, Samuel B. Clarke, and his father about the political outlook.

Reel 30, 1912 August-1912 November 30

Stimson delayed his vacation to settle affairs in Washington. He corresponded with William Kent and W. C. Adamson on waterpower issues, promoted passage of a bill on Panama, worked with Walter Fisher on the tariffs in the Woolens bill, considered an August 6 memorandum from Enoch Crowder relating to military intervention in Cuba, and faced the possibility of censure by a House committee for failing to produce documents requested in an investigation of the Army Pay Department. After Taft's veto of the Army Appropriation bill in June Stimson corresponded with Representative James Hay, Senator Henry duPont, and President Taft on the drafting of a suitable compromise. On August 24 Stimson advised Taft to sign the new bill. His letters to his father and his wife describe his dealings with Capitol Hill.

Stimson finally left for the West Coast on August 26 but there was no lessening of problems. Taft sought Stimson's advice on sending the army to quell internal difficulties on Nicaragua. On August 29 Stimson wrote Elihu Root explaining that before he left he had been approached to run for governor but that only in an emergency would he run again. On reaching the West Coast Stimson granted an interview to Timothy Healy of the San Francisco *Evening Post*. Healy's article quoted Stimson attacking Theodore Roosevelt. On September 5 Stimson wrote Healy criticizing his story as a gross falsification. Nevertheless, the story was given wide circulation and Stimson received concerned comment from Gifford Pinchot, Felix Frankfurter, and Henry A. Stimson. Stimson concluded the trip with an address to the National Conservation Congress on Taft's position on conservation. Upon his return in October he began work on an article for the *Scientific American* on the fortifications of the Panama Canal. Later in the month he campaigned for Taft in Buffalo, New York, and complained to Charles D. Hilles about the corrupt Taft organization in New York. The only correspondence with Roosevelt is a note wishing him a speedy recovery after an assassination attempt and Roosevelt's acknowledgement on October 16.

There is little correspondence on the outcome of the election except for a few letters from Herbert Hadley and Thomas Shipp. After the election Stimson took a trip to Panama. On November 26 there is a memorandum on canal matters which Stimson was preparing to consider on his return.

Reel 31, 1912 December-1913 February 28

Before turning the War Department over to his successor Stimson implemented a plan for army reorganization. He also completed work on several decisions involving waterpower issues. He commented on President Taft's veto of the Alabama Coosa Dam bill and wrote to Taft on January 6 concerning the Chicago drainage canal. On January 3 and 15 he wrote memoranda on an agreement with the Connecticut River Company and on a decision concerning pier construction in the Hudson River. During February Stimson worried over the imminent threat of war with Mexico. On February 17 Alice Paul and Cuno H. Rudolph approached Stimson with a request for military protection of a suffragette parade during the inaugural festivities. On February 21 Stimson sent a reply to an article by Charles H. Parkhurst that was highly critical of the United States administration of the Philippines.

Stimson wrote to his father almost once a week during this period. In these letters he described his meetings with various persons, cabinet meetings, his position on current issues, and the social life in Washington at the end of the Taft administration.

There is also correspondence about Stimson's concerns outside his official duties. Winfred Denison, Henry A. Wise, and John Stanchfield wrote him about the Supreme Court decision in the Heike weighing fraud case. Letters from Frances Perkins kept him informed of the activities of the New York City Committee on Safety. Thomas Thacher asked Stimson to serve on the Subcommittee on Panama Canal, Tolls, and International Obligations of the National Affairs Committee of the Republican Club, and Stimson obliged by reviewing drafts of the committee's report.

Reel 32, 1913 March-1913 May 31

On March 5 President Wilson accepted Stimson's resignation as secretary of war. Stimson still maintained an interest in War Department affairs, however, and communicated with his successor, Lindley Garrison. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes kept him informed of their activities. Before leaving office Stimson had denied a request from Alice Paul for military protection of a suffragette parade on March 3. Following the attacks on suffragettes Stimson was criticized for his decision in an article in the New York *Evening Mail*. There are copies of Stimson's angry letters of protest to the *Mail's* editor Henry Stoddard in March.

In April Stimson returned to New York and resumed many of his civic activities. He worked again on the Committee on Safety with Frances Perkins. He accepted an invitation from Louis H. Pink to join the Citizen's Municipal Committee which proposed to endorse qualified candidates for public office regardless of party affiliation. Correspondence with Elihu Root in March discusses this committee. Stimson also corresponded with Herbert Parsons, A. Perry Osborn, Elihu Root, and George J. Smith on the New York Republican party. With Smith and Parsons he sponsored a conference for reform Republicans on May 23.

Stimson delivered an important speech to the Law Academy of Philadelphia on May 27. Stimson chose as his title "Initiative and Responsibility of the Executive; A Remedy for Inefficient Legislation" and set out to explore the relation of the executive to the legislature and evils inherent in a system of rigid separation of the branches of government. In preparing for this speech Stimson corresponded with Felix Frankfurter, Winfred Denison, Henry J. Ford, G. H. Hodges, H. S. Gilbertson, F. A. Cleveland, and William Howard Taft.

Reel 33, 1913 June-1913 October 20

Stimson continued to work with reform minded Republicans including Herbert Parsons, Harvey D. Hinman, and Horace White to reorganize the party along progressive lines. He also worked with the Citizens' Municipal Committee on the selection of a slate of candidates for the New York municipal elections. He corresponded with Norman Hapgood, Charles L. Bernheimer, and Joseph Price of this group and received suggestions from William Howard Taft in July on possible candidates.

Stimson received many comments on his speech to the Philadelphia Law Academy on the subject of efficient government. In June the correspondence contains discussions of the Supreme Court decision in *United States v. Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Company* which reaffirmed his ideas on the control of waterpower on navigable streams. He wrote a more detailed discussion on waterpower issues to George F. Swain on October 1. Former associates from the War Department wrote Stimson. They include Leonard Wood, W. Cameron Forbes, William E. Pulliam, Frank McCoy, and William Wotherspoon. There is also correspondence with Herbert Croly, Felix Frankfurter, Charles McCarthy, and Frances Perkins.

Reel 34, 1913 October 21-1914 January 31

In a letter to Alfred Hays on October 31 Stimson explained why, as a progressive Republican, he was unable to support a candidate on the Progressive party ticket. Hays' reply on November 14 continues the discussion. After the election of the fusion candidate John Puroy Mitchell as mayor of New York, state Republicans called a conference to be held on December 5. In preparation for the conference, Stimson corresponded with Elihu Root about the general issues, with Horace White about direct primaries, and received information on the short ballot from H. S. Gilbertson. Comments on the conference can be found in the December 6 letter from John Hays Hammond. After the conference Stimson proposed to Root (January 13) that a special committee

take charge of the approaching congressional campaign thus removing power from state chairman William Barnes. Stimson's letter to Harold J. Hinman on January 14 outlined a proposal for implementation of an executive budget.

In early November there is correspondence with Gifford Pinchot and George F. Swain on waterpower issues. Stimson was preparing a report with Swain for presentation at the National Conservation Congress later in the month. He also corresponded with Charles Lathrop Pack and Charles Van Hise on certain disputed points in the report. A letter from Felix Frankfurter described his reaction to the congress.

Stimson also asked Frankfurter to discover why Winfred Denison's appointment to the staff of the governor general of the Philippines had been delayed. In connection with his post as chairman of a Republican Club committee to report on the action of the Wilson administration toward colonial possessions, Stimson wrote to W. Cameron Forbes and Henry W. Goddard (January 30). He outlined his plans to make the report a protest against the demolition of the merit system.

Additional correspondents on the reel include George V. Mosely, Lindley Garrison, Clarence R. Edwards, and Nicholas Murray Butler.

Reel 35, 1914 February 1-1914 May 29

In February and March Stimson communicated his concern over the administration's waterpower policy to Lindley Garrison and Gifford Pinchot. He continued to receive information on the Committee on Safety from Frances Perkins and became concerned when Felix Frankfurter and Thaddeus Sweet informed him that the state assembly was cutting off funds for the Factory Investigating Commission.

Stimson began work on the Republican Club's report on the mistakes of the administration in the treatment of United States insular possessions. W. Cameron Forbes sent information on February 12 on the administration's policy toward the Philippines. On April 27, however, Henry Goddard wrote Stimson suggesting that due to the threat of war with Mexico the report should be deferred indefinitely. Stimson also believed that war was imminent, and on April 23 he wrote Elihu Root of his hopes for obtaining a volunteer commission and entering active service with Leonard Wood. He also corresponded with Wood, Enoch Crowder, and Frank McCoy.

On April 7 the voters of New York approved a proposal to hold a constitutional convention in the summer of 1915. At the beginning of May Stimson sent out several letters asking reform Republicans to begin formulating their ideas for a platform for Republican delegates to the convention. Among the responses are letters from Nicholas Murray Butler (May 5), Elon R. Brown (May 12), and Ezra Prentice (May 16). On May 12 the Republican State Committee sent out an invitation to a meeting on May 28 to consider holding a state Republican convention to nominate candidates for delegates to the constitutional convention. Herbert Parsons and Stimson announced a preliminary meeting to be held on May 27. The purpose of this meeting, Stimson explained to Root in a letter on May 25, was to organize support for a motion to be considered at the May 28 meeting for the appointment of a committee to formulate the platform for the Republican delegate candidates.

Reel 36, 1914 June-1914 August 31

The Republican State Committee authorized Elihu Root to organize a committee to draft the Republican platform on constitutional amendments, and Root asked Stimson to help organize the committee. In June Stimson sent letters to Charles M. Hamilton, Harvey D. Hinman, and John Lord O'Brian seeking suggestions for committee members. Later he discussed committee appointments with Root and Herbert Parsons. Stimson chaired a sub-committee of nine to prepare the draft of the platform. There is much in the correspondence dealing with substantive differences between committee members and with various points in the wording of the platform. Root, O'Brian, Seth Low, Joseph Choate, and William Gutherie all had frequent comments and criticisms to voice.

In addition there is much in the correspondence that refers to issues to be considered at the constitutional convention. Stimson circulated copies of his *Independent* article, "Responsible State Government: A Republican Constitutional Program," and requested comment. From July 14 onward Stimson received letters on the article, some with extended comments on the short ballot, executive budget, and executive privilege in legislative proceedings. These letters and Stimson's replies are an interesting collection of views on the progressive program for efficient government. He also corresponded with Frances Kellor, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Ethel McClintock Adamson, Alice Hill Chittenden, and William Barnes on the issues of women's representation at the convention and woman suffrage. Stimson also served on a committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York to consider amendments to the judiciary article of the state constitution. Serving as chairman of the Sub-committee on Criminal Law he sought suggestions and information from Felix Frankfurter, Tompkins McIlvaine, and Charles McCarthy.

Reel 37, 1914 September 2-1914 December 31

In the New York primaries held in September Stimson was chosen by both the Republican party and the Independent League as their candidate for the position of delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention. In campaigning Stimson answered questionnaires from various groups on his position on several issues. His response to the New York Constitutional Convention Committee can be found in his letter to Walter T. Arndt on October 15. On October 26 Stimson sent letters to several newspaper editors encouraging them to arouse the interest of their readers in the delegates election. Several letters of congratulation on Stimson's election can be found after November 3.

Stimson began to be concerned about the preparedness of the United States for war. During September he volunteered for training at Plattsburgh with Leonard Wood. Letters to his wife describe this experience. In December he spoke to the Merchants Association of New York on preparedness, and this address was later printed and circulated. Stimson also discussed preparedness with Frank R. McCoy, A. P. Gardner, S. Stanwood Menken, A. R. Pinci, William Crozier, John Palmer, and George Haven Putnam.

In the middle of October Stimson and Taft exchanged ideas on labor legislation reform. Taft's letter of November 13 suggests plans for the 1916 Republican presidential campaign and his consideration of Charles Evans Hughes as a candidate. There are also several letters from Winfred Denison in November and December concerning criticisms of his work in the Philippines.

Reel 38, 1915 January-1915 March 10

Stimson wrote to Winfred Denison on January 9 in response to Denison's letters on the Philippines. In further correspondence with Denison (February 27), William Howard Taft (February 2, 15), Lindley Garrison (February 15), and Felix Frankfurter (March 3) there is a fuller consideration of Denison's ideas on the administration of the Philippines and the United States' commitment to Philippine national independence.

During the winter Stimson and other Republican delegates to the constitutional convention were busy planning their program. There is correspondence with Elihu Root and Israel T. Deyo on aspects of organization and with Taft, Frankfurter, Frederic E. Wadhams, and Sidney Roby on suggestions for reforms which the convention might approve.

As part of his campaign for "adequate national defense" Stimson accepted the chairmanship of the Army Committee of the National Security League and corresponded with Frederic Huidekoper, William H. Childs, S. Stanwood Menken, Francis V. Greene, and George Haven Putnam of this organization. He also discussed preparedness with Leonard Wood and Lindley Garrison. Stimson had to decline invitations from numerous organizations and publications, but agreed to speak to the Civic Forum on February 3 and to write a tract for the National Security League.

Reel 39, 1915 March 11-1915 May 31

The New York Constitutional Convention convened in April, and Stimson moved temporarily to Albany. From April 6 he wrote frequently to his wife describing the work of the convention. During April he also corresponded with William S. U'Ren concerning short ballot proposals, with Lillian Wald and Frances Perkins regarding factory bills, and received letters from both woman suffrage and anti-woman suffrage groups.

During the convention Stimson served as chairman of the Committee on State Finance. Even before his appointment he had drawn up a tentative plan of state budget procedures, a copy of which is enclosed in a letter from Herbert Parsons on March 16. In late April Stimson began arranging for guests to speak to his committee. For these appearances there is correspondence with William A. Prendergast, James A. Wendell, A. Lawrence Lowell, Frank J. Goodnow, and William Howard Taft. The correspondence also contains proposals for amendments and background information on state and municipal financial issues including some from John F. Fitzgerald, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Lewis B. Franklin.

Stimson continued to urge national preparedness and supported the work of the National Security League. General Enoch Crowder sent him a study on May 5 regarding the strength and organization of the armed land forces. On May 12, after the sinking of the *Luisitania*, Stimson wrote to Lindley Garrison letter advocating the use of force if necessary to vindicate neutral rights.

Reel 40, 1915 June-1915 July 31

On June 14 Stimson addressed the National Security League's Peace and Preparedness Congress at Carnegie Hall on "The Duty of Preparedness Today." There is correspondence here relating to the work of the league and, expressing concern over the war in Europe. A letter from James Bryce on July 14 gives a British view of the fighting.

Stimson, however, spent most of his time in Albany as a delegate to the constitutional convention. Serving as a member of the Committee on State Offices and the Committee on Judiciary he received much mail from individual citizens and organizations on such matters as the state hospital system, suffrage requirements, and juries. A memorandum concerning the hearings of

the Judiciary Committee can be found on June 4. Stimson also chaired the Committee on State Finance. Stimson and committee secretary Paul Shipman Andrews corresponded with the committee's guests including William Howard Taft. Stimson also received considerable information on financial problems from Lawrence Chamberlain, Lewis B. Franklin, R. A. Seligman, and Frederick A. Cleveland. On June 10 he submitted some of the ideas of the committee to state newspaper editors for comment and publicity. The letters of response start on June 12. Frequent letters to his wife give general descriptions of the work of the convention and of his committees.

Reel 41, 1915 August-1915 October 15

During the convention's last month Stimson's correspondence contains opinions on home rule for cities and counties and on preferential treatment for Spanish-American War veterans in regard to civil service positions as well as comments from Herbert Croly and Don Seitz on the budget amendment. The correspondence also contains several letters to Mabel White Stimson and one to Lewis A. Stimson (August 22) discussing the work of the convention.

The convention adjourned on September 11. Soon after returning from Albany Stimson joined the Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution to publicize the importance of ratification of the new constitution. He corresponded with Robert S. Binkerd, C. E. Whitman, and Elihu Root on preliminary organization matters. He wrote an article for circulation by the committee, "Saving the State's Money." A draft of this article can be found in a letter from Binkerd on September 28. This reel also contains letters from individuals and organizations stating reasons for supporting or rejecting the new constitution. Among the correspondents were Herbert Croly, Henry J. Ford, Amos Pinchot, the Anti-Saloon League, and the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

Stimson visited Leonard Wood at Plattsburgh at the end of September and corresponded with him on his training of citizen soldiers. There is also a long letter from Winfred Denison (September 14) on his work in the Philippines and correspondence with Felix Frankfurter on the Harvard Law School.

Reel 42, 1915 October 16-1915 December 31

Stimson continued to campaign for the adoption of the revised constitution in October. He made speaking appearances with Robert Binkerd of the Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution. Several letters received by Stimson reflect the attitude of the public toward the constitution. Most of them predicted a narrow victory; consequently the sound defeat of the constitution on November 2 was quite unexpected. Stimson explained the defeat in letters to Israel T. Deyo, Frank Kellogg, and in renewed correspondence with Theodore Roosevelt,

After the elections Stimson received requests to serve on numerous committees and invitations to speak at various functions. He rejected almost all such requests including the presidency of the Army League in order to return to his law practice. He did, however, serve on the Commission for Relief in Belgium and considered Frank Kellogg's suggestion to nominate Elihu Root as the Republican candidate for president in 1916. He also investigated proposals for army reorganization which would affect national preparedness. Much of his correspondence with Myron Herrick, Enoch Crowder, John F. O'Ryan, and Roosevelt reflects his continued support for universal military training.

Reel 43, 1916 January-1916 March 9

Procurement of adequate army legislation was the major topic in Stimson's correspondence with Lindley Garrison, William W. Wotherspoon, and Enoch Crowder. In an article for *Leslie's*, in an address to the National Security League, and in a letter to the *New York Times* Stimson stressed the need for an army prepared to fight in the event of war. Many defense societies complained to him about Garrison's policies. But Stimson sympathized with Garrison's aims; his letters to the societies warned that they were "shooting off at wrong tangents." When Garrison resigned in February in protest against the official attitude on preparedness Stimson sent him a sympathetic letter.

Stimson attended the state Republican convention in February and served on the New York State Bar Association Committee on Amendment of Procedure in the Federal Courts. He also continued as a member of the advisory committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Letters from the commission contain information on the progress of European relief efforts and occasionally copies of letters from Herbert Hoover. Stimson also corresponded with Felix Frankfurter on the possible presidential candidacy of Walter Fisher, with James R. Mann on the idea of a national budget system, and with Winfred Denison about a suspicion that the current administration had substituted a spoils system for the merit system in the Philippines.

Reel 44, 1916 March 10-1916 May 20

In late March Stimson wrote a series of letters to the *New York Times* analyzing various measures regarding America's military preparedness, opposing especially the proposal to federalize state militias. He circulated these letters in printed form and received several letters of comment. He corresponded with Enoch Crowder, George V. H. Mosely, and Leonard Wood about pay for the National Guard and better preparedness measures. More on preparedness can be found in correspondence with Grenville Clark and William Lassiter. Stimson remained active in the National Security League. A letter from Henry L. West on March 29 contains minutes from the executive committee meetings. Stimson also received occasional letters from the American Defense Society and the League to Enforce Peace.

On March 18 Felix Frankfurter wrote Stimson expressing his disappointment over Senator Elihu Root's opposition to the nomination of Louis Brandeis to the Supreme Court. In his letter he enclosed a copy of a letter he had written to Root. Frankfurter wrote Stimson again on April 29 after receiving Stimson's less than enthusiastic comments on the Brandeis appointment.

In April Stimson began organizing support for the nomination of Root for president. Stimson received letters from around the state discussing local support for Root as well as for Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Evans Hughes. In a letter to Oliver H. Payne on April 8 Stimson described a meeting between Roosevelt and Root. Stimson discussed his own reasons for supporting Root in letters to George R. Carter on April 11 and 27 and to Henry A. Stimson on May 17.

Reel 45, 1916 May 21-1916 September 30

On May 26 Stimson received some proposals for the Republican national platform from Nicholas Murray Butler, but there is little correspondence relating to the convention itself. Stimson hoped that the convention's nominee, Charles Evans Hughes, would make military preparedness a campaign issue, and there are several letters from Stimson to Hughes containing information on the preparedness situation in the United States.

Relations with Mexico grew tense in the spring, and Stimson expressed his concern to Theodore Roosevelt (May 24). In June when the state militias were called to active duty on the border Stimson complained to Enoch Crowder and to Newton Baker that these military operations

were guided only by political exigencies and not by sound military planning. He also protested in a letter to the *New York Times*. Many letters received by Stimson after the publication of his letter supported his position. Stimson was kept informed of the situation on the border by friends called to serve including Frank McCoy. Letters from Allen Klots (July 27) and A. W. Putnam (July 28) in Texas express their dissatisfaction with the situation.

In the meantime Theodore Roosevelt invited Stimson to help organize a division of volunteers to fight in case of a real war with Mexico. Supported by Elihu Root's letter (July 11) Stimson began gathering necessary information, aided in this by McCoy, Eric Fisher Wood, and John Palmer. During the month of August Stimson trained with Leonard Wood at the Pittsburgh camp and was pronounced fit for service.

Reel 46, 1916 October-1916 December 30

Stimson campaigned extensively for Charles Evans Hughes, but many of his friends did not support his cause. Correspondence in October with Felix Frankfurter, Irving Fisher, and Herbert Croly revealed that all three would support Woodrow Wilson. Stimson continued to send Hughes suggestions for his speeches. He also wrote articles for the *New Republic* and the *Chicago Tribune* defending his choice of Hughes.

After the defeat of Hughes, Stimson turned again to the preparedness campaign. The National Security League Congress was to meet in January, and he began drafting a speech for it on the lessons learned from the mobilization at the Mexican border. To make his point he used information from A. W. Putnam's letters in October on the poor conditions of troops stationed in Texas. He also corresponded on the subject with George Van Horn Mosely and John Palmer. He received a troubled letter from George Wharton Pepper (December 28) over the planning of the congress and S. Stanwood Menken's leadership. Stimson corresponded occasionally with other defense organizations and supported the formation of a rifle club among his neighbors in West Hills, Long Island. On December 12 he sent Charles E. Rhodes his impressions of military training at Plattsburgh.

Reel 47, 1917 January-1917 March 9

In January Stimson received more information on the mobilization of the militia along the Mexican border for his speech to the National Security League on January 25. He exchanged ideas with Walter L. Fisher on the best organization of the nation's defense forces and discussed the fusion movement in New York City with George W. Wickersham.

After Germany announced its intention to implement a policy of unrestricted submarine warfare the correspondence reveals increased public interest in universal military training and other preparedness efforts as well as a concern for war ravaged civilians in allied countries. Stimson also received requests for information about Theodore Roosevelt's proposed volunteer division. The Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the National Security League, the Universal Military Training League, the West Hills Rifle Club, the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and the Red Cross all asked Stimson's support.

In response to this new sense of urgency Stimson mailed out many copies of his January 25 address and corresponded with Enoch Crowder, Herbert Croly, Newton Baker, and Samuel Gompers about the approaching crisis. In an attempt to counter the vocal "peace at any price" groups Stimson circulated resolutions demanding a strong stand by the United States against the newest German outrages.

Reel 48, 1917 March 10-1917 May 14

Under the auspices of the National Security League Stimson, together with Frederic R. Coudert and Frederic C. Walcott conducted a speaking tour through the Middle West during the first two weeks in April. During the trip Stimson wrote several letters to his wife which give a vivid picture of the preparedness rallies. His report to President Wilson on April 17 describes the sentiment of the Middle West toward war. Henry West sent an advance itinerary on March 12, and a summary of the trip, including remarks by Coudert and Walcott, was sent to Stimson on April 25 by the party's secretary, C. W. Nieman.

Enoch Crowder had written Stimson of the difficulties that would have to be faced in raising the size of the army. During April Stimson corresponded with Senator William M. Calder on a conscription bill. Stimson was also concerned with his own role in the war effort. Too old to obtain a regular commission for front line service Stimson consulted friends as to his best course. In a letter to Felix Frankfurter (April 26) he expressed the fear that he might have been blacklisted by the War Department. John J. Kingman suggested (May 1) that he obtain a reserve officer's commission in the Judge Advocate's section.

Reel 49, 1917 May 15-1917 October 31

On May 16 Stimson refused an invitation from Herbert Hoover to become his "right hand man" in the organization of the food administration, hoping for something more military. At the end of May Stimson wrote to Adjutant General Henry P. McCain accepting a major's commission in the Judge Advocate's section of the Officers Reserve Corps, and reported for duty at the Army War College in Washington, D.C. Commitments to various organizations had to be curtailed. Nevertheless, Stimson continued to receive letters and reports from the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the Red Cross, the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and from George Wickersham and others concerning the New York Fusion Committee.

During his separation from home Stimson wrote frequently to his wife and father. These letters picture daily routine and the politics of the War Department. Stimson investigated the General Munitions Board and made recommendations for its reorganization in a memorandum to Newton Baker on June 25. In August Stimson was disappointed to learn that a recommendation for his promotion to lieutenant colonel in the field artillery had been rejected. After a personal interview with Secretary Baker Stimson was promoted and ordered to Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, to train the 305th Field Artillery.

Letters from Enoch Crowder contain complaints about the problems of enlarging the army; Crowder blamed Baker for being too cautious. Theodore Roosevelt was perturbed that Wilson had refused to authorize him to raise a volunteer force. Leonard Wood training National Guard troops grumbled about the conditions of the camps.

Lewis A. Stimson died suddenly on September 17. The correspondence following is filled with messages of sympathy, many of them alluding to the close relationship between Stimson and his father.

Reel 50, 1917 November 1-1918 June 30

Until December Stimson was stationed at Camp Upton. In the correspondence are letters concerning troop training and requisitions for supplies. There are also a few letters to Mrs. Stimson. On December 9 he received special orders for field service in France. Before departing he sent Major General John Biddle a report (December 18) about his regiment and his work with it.

Stimson spent January on the front lines with the British troops and then was ordered to the Army General Staff College in Langres. Herbert Parsons, Willard Straight, and Grayson Murphy

studied with him at the school. During March Stimson was able to meet with Secretary of War Newton Baker. After completing the staff course Stimson received orders to rejoin his regiment, newly arrived in France. A notice from the college (May 29) bore the recommendation that Stimson's name be considered for chief of staff of a division.

During his stay in France Stimson wrote frequently to his wife and sister and occasionally to other family members. These letters describe his daily routine, persons met, and his ideas about the war as well as his intense loneliness.

Incoming letters in this reel are minimal. Between March and June Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Elihu Root each wrote to Stimson once or twice about conditions at home. Notifications of meetings or requests for information were handled in the office of Winthrop and Stimson.

Reel 51, 1918 July-1919 March 31

In August Stimson was shipped home, reporting to Camp Meade, Maryland in September with orders to train a new division. The 31st Field Artillery, Stimson's new division, was ready to be sent to France as the armistice was declared. There is little correspondence for this period beyond letters to Mrs. Stimson from France and occasional letters from Leonard Wood, Alfred Stearns, Herbert Parsons, and Allen Klots.

On Stimson's return to New York in December Mayor John F. Hylan requested him to serve on a committee to welcome the homecoming troops, but he declined in a letter on December 17, refusing to work with William Randolph Hearst. In December and January Stimson corresponded with Samuel B. Clarke outlining some of his ideas on international law and the future of world peace. Felix Frankfurter wrote on February 1 urging Stimson to lend his support to the proposed League of Nations. Stimson wrote a strong letter to William H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, (February 18) urging Hays not to allow the party to drift into a position of "mere opposition" to the league. Stimson circulated copies of this letter and received extended comment from Clarke, Wood, William Crozier, William Howard Taft, Nicholas Murray Butler, and George Wharton Pepper. Additional comments by Stimson on Wilson and the league can be found in his March letters to Allen Klots and Alfred W. Bjornstad.

In January Theodore Roosevelt died, and Stimson joined many others in paying tribute to the former president. In February a possible conspiracy in the War Department to remove Enoch Crowder as judge advocate general aroused his concern, and in March he received progress reports on the National Budget Committee from John T. Pratt.

Reel 52, 1919 April-1919 September 9

A controversy in the War Department between Enoch Crowder and Samuel Ansell over the administration of military justice stimulated a considerable correspondence. Stimson defended Crowder in a letter to the New York Times on April 12 against attacks by Ansell and Senator George Chamberlain. The correspondence contains several letters complimenting Stimson on his stand including Crowder's own grateful letter on April 11. When the American Bar Association's Committee on Military Law requested opinions for its investigation of the court martial system Stimson sent the committee a long letter through John Hinckley (April 23).

John T. Pratt and Samuel McCune Lindsay kept Stimson abreast of the National Budget Committee proposals for reorganizing the federal government's financial structure. Stimson also corresponded with William H. Allen and Edmund Platt about financial reform. Serving on the Harvard Board of Overseers' Committee on the Law School Stimson felt compelled to warn Dean Roscoe Pound of the "radical" reputation of Manley O. Hudson, a candidate for faculty appointment.

Other correspondents include Allen Klots on the relief effort, William Calder on the Republican Club's Committee on the League of Nations, William Boyce Thompson on the Roosevelt Memorial Association, William Lassiter, and Joseph Buckland Bishop. There is also some comment on Stimson's August 6 statement in the press on the problems presented by the Railway Brotherhood.

Reel 53, 1919 September 10-1919 December 31

In late September Stimson testified before the House Select Committee on the Budget. He frequently corresponded with the committee chairman, James W. Good, and with John Pratt, Benjamin Strong, and other members of the National Budget Committee on proposed House and Senate budget bills. On December 7 Stimson wrote the *New York Times* to give his support to pending budget legislation.

Stimson was also interested in state financial reorganization and was an acknowledged authority in the field. George Wharton Pepper and Gifford Pinchot, both serving on Pennsylvania's commission on state reorganization, sought information and advice from Stimson. The Citizens' Union of New York City was pleased to have him chair their Committee on Reorganization of State Government. After studying the New York commission's report Stimson stated his views in a letter to William A. Prendergast on December 26.

James Wadsworth asked Stimson to testify on army reorganization before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in October. Later in the month Stimson as chairman of the Republican Club's Sub-committee on the Conduct of the War gathered suggestions for a report. A canvass of committee members on October 24 elicited long letters from Elihu Root, Jr., Ogden Mills, James Beck, Herbert Parsons, William Williams, Wadsworth, and A. Perry Osborn.

On October 6 Leonard Wood wrote Stimson of his troops' defense of Gary, Indiana against militant "Red" strikers. The correspondence in December contains several telegrams from Wood relating to personnel conflicts in the organization promoting his candidacy for president. On December 18, F.C. Wolcott sent Stimson a copy of a letter describing the general disorganization in Russia under the Bolshevik regime. Stimson's letters to William Calder and James Wadsworth urged support for ratification of the peace settlement worked out by Woodrow Wilson. Additional correspondents include Edgar Rickard, H. C. Laboure, William Boyce Thompson, Joseph Buckland Bishop, Franklin D'Olier, William Lassiter, Alfred Bjornstadt, Paul Kellogg, George E. Chamberlain, and Felix Frankfurter on October 2 commenting on the issues before the nation.

Reel 54, 1920 January-1920 March 31

As the 1920 elections drew nearer, Nicholas Murray Butler sent Stimson drafts for the state Republican platform. Stimson continued to favor Leonard Wood's candidacy for the presidency and helped Wood formulate strategy. In his support for Wood Stimson found himself at odds with Enoch Crowder who had no confidence in Wood's administrative ability. Other correspondents on the Wood campaign include Eric Fisher Wood and Gordon Johnston.

Stimson was active in his local American Legion post, but differed with the legion leadership over the bonus question. Letters to Franklin D'Olier and Wade H. Hays in March expressed his vigorous opposition to the legion's petition to Congress for a flat bonus for all veterans.

Stimson took a strong stand against the action of the New York legislature in suspending duly elected Socialist assemblymen. He wrote a letter to the editor of the *New York Tribune* on January 46 and repeated his position in a letter to Rollin Saltus on February 7. Felix Frankfurter's January 17 letter complaining of the difficulties of discussing Russia and bolshevism is an example of several other letters in the reel indicative of the postwar hysteria in America.

Other correspondence relates to the National Budget Committee, the League for the Preservation of American Independence, and the New York Reconstruction Commission.

Reel 55, 1920 April-1920 July 31

As a delegate to the Republican national convention in June, Stimson received many letters soliciting his support for the various presidential aspirants. Stimson was firmly committed to Leonard Wood and corresponded with other Wood supporters including Herbert L. Satterlee and Frank Knox. There is also some correspondence prior to the convention with Enoch Crowder and Warren G. Harding. Events during and after the convention evoked bitter feelings among participants and observers. After an attack on Wood by Nicholas Murray Butler, Stimson challenged Butler's statements and demanded an apology in a letter to the press on June 18.

Stimson continued to disapprove of the American Legion's demand for a bonus for all veterans. Believing that the disabled and the dependents of war dead needed primary consideration he organized the Committee for Aid to Disabled Veterans and served as Its chairman. In this capacity he wrote a letter to Franklin D'Olier on July 29 protesting the legion's support of the general bonus at the expense of the wounded soldier.

Incoming correspondence directed Stimson's attention" to other domestic and international problems. Samuel B. Clarke sent Stimson copies of his correspondence with William Purrington on the Wilson administration and on the peace settlement. On May 11 Henry P. Davison sent Stimson a letter from Robert Olds describing conditions in Russia. William Haskell also wrote about social conditions in Europe. On questions of Irish home-rule and its effect on Anglo-American relations Stimson corresponded with James Bryce. On June 18 Felix Frankfurter sent him copies of his correspondence with A. Mitchell Palmer concerning the deportation of aliens.

Reel 56, 1920 August 2-1920 December 31

On August 3, Stimson sent Warren G. Harding good wishes for his campaign and some suggestions on governmental reform. In return Harding extended an invitation for Stimson to visit him in Marion, but Stimson was unable to accept. Leonard Wood, Arthur Page, and Irving Fisher all wrote Stimson varying impressions of Harding. Herbert Parsons found Harding's attitude toward the League of Nations so unacceptable that he refused to support the Republican national ticket. Provoked by Parson's action Stimson on October 21 wrote a letter to the editor of the *New York Tribune* to argue that one could support the league and still in good conscience vote for Harding. Correspondence with Will Hays also related to the campaign.

In November the New York electorate was to vote on a bond issue to allow the state to pay a bonus to all veterans of the recent war. Stimson publicized his opposition to such a measure by means of letters to newspaper editors around the state. When the bond issue passed Stimson wrote to New York's American Legion leaders, William F. Deegan and Charles G. Blakeslee, suggesting that individuals contribute their state grant to a fund to help the disabled.

Other correspondents include Anson Phelps Stokes, Russell Whitman of the Roosevelt Military Academy, and C. T. Chenery of the National Committee on Governmental Economy,

Reel 57, 1921 January-1921 May 31

In January Stimson wrote a long letter to President-elect Harding advocating the appointment of Leonard Wood as secretary of war. Later in the month Wood wrote that he was being considered instead for the position of governor general of the Philippines. In February Irving Fisher sent Stimson a copy of the *Russian Press Review* which he claimed was propoganda sent him by Felix Frankfurter. Stimson had heard other rumors of Frankfurter's "bolshevik" sympathies and decided to warn Frankfurter of the effect of public opinion on himself and on the Harvard Law School. His letter on March 17 cautioned Frankfurter to "Pay a little more attention to being on your guard not against evil but of the appearance of it." Frankfurter's reply on March 22 is a strong

condemnation of the forces that would silence free speech in an effort to defeat "un-Americanism." Later letters from Frankfurter describe his work for the Cleveland Foundation.

Stanley Howe of the National Budget Committee kept Stimson informed of legislation pending in Congress on the executive budget. Hermann Hagedorn reported the decisions of the Roosevelt Memorial Association and Edward C. Delafield described the proposed state chartered Veterans Relief Fund. Governor Nathan Miller wrote about the administration of state government and Arthur Page discussed articles that Stimson was writing for the *World's Work*. In late March Stimson suffered a painful attack of neuritis. All engagements were cancelled and plans made for a long vacation in Europe. There is much routine correspondence concerning travel arrangements.

Reel 58, 1921 June-1921 December 30

In June Stimson left New York for a three month vacation in Europe. Allen Klots handled what office correspondence there was. During this time Leonard Wood wrote describing his mission in the Philippines. Hamilton Holt sought a response for the *Independent* to an open letter addressed to all those, including Stimson, who had assured the American public that the League of Nations would not be betrayed by the election of Warren G. Harding. A. A. Berle, Jr. and others circulated a defense of Harvard Professor Zechariah Chafee who was under attack for his political views. While in Paris Stimson was requested by Attorney General Harry Daugherty to organize an inquiry into war contracts, but had to decline because of his extended absence from the country.

In the fall, Stimson, still recovering from his painful illness, was less active than usual, turning down requests for extra activity from organizations. He did write a letter to John Emory on September 28 objecting to an American Legion editorial opposing the decision of the New York Court of Appeals which declared the state's veterans bonus unconstitutional. He also protested against giving preference to veterans in civil service jobs. A few interesting letters on the Irish question came from Lawrence Timpson.

Reel 59, 1922 January-1922 June 30

Nineteen manufacturers of portland cement, indicted by the government for violations of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, secured Stimson as their senior counsel in January. In a letter to Felix Frankfurter (May 17) Stimson explained his apparent about face from his position as a public prosecutor. The trial began on April 4 and was declared a mistrial in mid-May.

Stimson discussed the trial in letters to Blanton Winshop and Leonard Wood on June 22. In these letters Stimson evinced pessimism about the future of the country and described the present government as "pestiferous." During the winter President Harding had entertained the idea of appointing Isaac Siegel to the district court, although Stimson and several other lawyers protested that the man's legal background was not sufficient to qualify him for such a responsible post. Stimson was also disgruntled over the weakness of Attorney General Harry Daugherty.

Stimson sent Wood descriptions of the Washington Conference and other diplomatic problems, while Wood wrote of his own administrative difficulties in the Philippines. Lawrence Timpson continued to send personal views of British diplomacy, the -Irish question, and Lloyd George. Stimson also corresponded with Nathan Miller, William G. McCarthy, and Arthur Page about a contemplated article on the budget activities of the governor. The moral dilemmas posed by the Volstead Act are discussed in correspondence with Yale classmates in regard to the serving of liquor at the June class reunion.

Reel 60, 1922 July 1-1922 December 31

In July Philip Wells began organizing a national committee to defend the principles of the Federal Water Power Act of 1920. Writing to ask Stimson to join the committee, Wells described the goals of the new organization, among them the appointment of a Supreme Court judge favorable to conservation. The group also opposed Henry Ford's proposals for the Muscle Shoals power site.

During the fall Stimson's legal practice was active. The Southmayd will case was successfully concluded in December, and Stimson received several letters of congratulation. At the same time he prepared for a vacation trip south during which he planned to do research for his next clients, a committee of bituminous coal operators.

On September 18 Stimson sent a statement on the bonus question to Mrs. Frank Vanderlip of the New York League of Women Voters. He commented on Irving Fisher's proposed Independent Voters' League in his letter of October 16. His article, "The Cause of High Prices," appeared in the *World's Work* in October. Stimson served as the treasurer of the National Budget Committee and corresponded with the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association and the Boone and Crockett Club.

Reel 61, 1923 January-1923 June 30

Stimson's labors as counsel for the bituminous coal operators before the United States Coal Commission prevented him from taking an active role in many civic causes. He did serve in the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League and consented to election to the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association. Irving Fisher invited him to join the Eugenics Society and Philip Wells continued to keep him informed of the work of the National Committee for the Defense of the Federal Water Power Act. In June Stimson accepted the added responsibility of membership on the policy committee of the American Peace Award and corresponded with Esther Everett Lape about it.

Individual letters worth noting include: Stimson's discussion with Felix Frankfurter on January 18 contrasting their ideas on trade unionism; Stimson's advice to President Harding on February 10 to veto the pending Army Appropriations bill in order to assert the authority of the president over the budget, and Stimson's advocacy of the state executive budget in a letter to Alfred E. Smith on March 31.

Reel 62, 1923 July-1924 January 31

In this period Stimson continued to work as counsel for the bituminous coal operators, studying in depth the industrial upheaval caused by labor disputes. A letter to his wife on July 29 describes a meeting between bituminous and anthracite coal operators and mine union officials. On August 27 Stimson wrote to Gifford Pinchot of the necessity of preserving a system of arbitration in labor disputes. In January he had the satisfaction of seeing the court quash an indictment against his client, former Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, for any corruption in the awarding of defense contracts. A rumor circulated that Stimson was being considered for appointment as a special prosecutor for the government in the Teapot Dome oil scandal.

Stimson continued his association with the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League and the National Budget Committee. His work for the American Peace Award Policy Committee became more involved as progress was made in the selection of the Jury of Award in August. Esther Everett Lape sent him large quantities of information on the efforts to publicize the Peace Award contest around the country. Stimson also wrote an introduction for a new edition of Theodore Roosevelt's *Foes of Our Own Household*.

The reel also includes correspondence with Gordon Johnston and Leonard Wood regarding the administration of the Philippines, and with Felix Frankfurter on the enforcement of Prohibition.

Reel 63, 1924 February 1-1924 July 31

Work continued for the members of the American Peace Award Policy Committee even after the Jury of Award had selected "the best practicable plan by which the United States may cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world." During the publicity campaign in February for the winning Levermore plan Stimson spoke at the Philadelphia Forum. Esther Everett Lape corresponded frequently with Stimson to discuss the referendum being conducted on the plan, the pending Senate investigation of the award, and the possibility of introducing the winning plan in Congress. Stimson's opinion of the Levermore plan can be found in his letter to Mrs. Philip J. McCook on March 1.

Stimson received letters from George Gordon Battle and Samuel Colcord of the Committee on Educational Publicity in the Interest of World Peace and from a group of private citizens including J. G. Harbord who had drafted a treaty to outlaw aggressive war. Stimson continued his association with the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League and the Roosevelt Memorial Association. He served on the New York City Bar Association's Committee on Character and Fitness, allowed his name to be included as a trustee of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, and accepted an invitation from Gifford Pinchot to join the advisory committee of the Giant Power Survey to formulate a constructive program for large scale, socially-minded power development.

Stimson wrote several times to President Coolidge on subjects including Teapot Dome, the choice of the new attorney general, the Philippines, and the veto of bonus legislation. There is also correspondence with George Wharton Pepper, Felix Frankfurter, and Alfred E. Smith.

Reel 64, 1924 August-1924 December 31

Returning from vacation in October Stimson began work as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association of New York City. The committee investigated the qualifications of persons being considered for appointment to the federal district court bench, and Stimson sent their findings to Attorney General Harlan Stone. Stimson also supported the Lawyer's Committee to Procure Adequate Compensation for the Federal Judiciary and corresponded with Felix Frankfurter concerning the Supreme Court's understanding of the "due process" clause of the Constitution.

Stimson participated in Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.'s campaign for governor of New York, advising him on the issues of prohibition and Robert LaFollette's proposal to allow Congress to override a decision of the Supreme Court. Stimson also corresponded with F. Trubee Davison about the campaign.

Esther Everett Lape discussed with Stimson the necessity of maintaining the American Peace Award organization to promote United States adherence to the World Court. Samuel Colcord continued to send suggestions on the implementation of peace plans. In December, as a member of the advisory committee of the Giant Power Survey, Stimson with William Crozier drafted a letter containing the committee's suggestions which was sent to Gifford Pinchot and Morris Cooke. A proposal by the Long Island State Park Commission to extend a parkway through the quiet residential areas near Highhold also aroused, Stimson's concern.

Reel 65, 1925 January-1925 March 31

Stimson agreed to speak to the National Republican Club on January 24 in a debate, "Public or Private Operation of Public Utilities." For his speech in favor of private operation Stimson corresponded with Arthur Hadley, Newton Baker, Herbert Hoover, and Felix Frankfurter. At this time Stimson was serving on the advisory board of the Pennsylvania Giant Power Survey, a group interested in forging an agreement between New York and Pennsylvania on power sites. It was particularly concerned about the legal problems arising over transmission of electricity across state

lines. Stimson corresponded with Morris Cooke, Gifford Pinchot, H. V. Bozell, and Albert Ottinger on this question. Frankfurter sent him useful information on the compact clause of the Constitution on January 19.

In 1925 the New York legislature again had before it a proposal to implement an executive budget. Stimson expressed his concern to George K. Morris and Charles Hewitt. John G. Agar, organizing a citizens' committee on the executive budget, sent Stimson information regarding the committee's plans.

Stimson sent his opinion of the Federal Trade Commission Act to Ellis Rowland on February 19. He corresponded with Leonard Wood in the Philippines and sent Harlan Stone more of the New York City Bar Association's Judiciary Committee's recommendations of candidates for federal posts. Esther Everett Lape and Samuel Colcord continued to send him information on their efforts to promote United States adherence to the World Court.

Reel 66, 1925 April-1925 August 31

Stimson and Arthur W. Page grew more concerned about the Long Island State Park Commission's decision to construct a parkway through West Hills. Correspondence on the issue can be found with Alfred E. Smith, Robert W. deForest, Thomas Adams, Charles Sheperd, and Alphonso T. Clearwater. Stimson studied a proposed constitutional amendment allowing the legislature to borrow money for public improvements in lump sums rather than for a stated project. He discussed it with Vincent Murphy, Elihu Root, and Governor Smith, and stated his decision to oppose the amendment in a letter to Ogden Mills on June 1.

The American Law Institute proposed to draw up a model code of criminal procedure, and William Draper Lewis invited Stimson to participate. Comments regarding the code appear in correspondence with Felix Frankfurter, Herbert Hadley, and Anna Judge. Stimson's Judiciary Committee of the City Bar Association studied ways to bring the influence of the bar to bear on judicial elections. Correspondence with Silas Strawn was informative on the methods employed by the Chicago bar. On behalf of the Committee to Procure Adequate Compensation for the Federal Judiciary, Stimson sent pamphlets to many New York legislators.

Stimson followed the activities of the American Peace Foundation and the Walter Hines Page School and was kept up to date on the work of the Giant Power Survey by Philip Wells and Gifford Pinchot. Leonard Wood wrote him about the Philippines and on August 20 William Crazier in Peking sent him information on China's political situation.

Reel 67, 1925 September 1-1925 December 31

In October Stimson wrote letters to several newspaper editors noting the importance of the amendments on the ballot in the pending election. He voiced his opposition to the amendment on debts and his support for the state reorganization proposal. In July Stimson had agreed to serve on a citizens' committee to recommend laws to carry out the spirit and purpose of the reorganization amendment if it should pass. Soon after the election the committee, under the chairmanship of Charles Evans Hughes, began its work in earnest. Stimson was appointed to chair the Sub-committee on the Executive and State Department. During November and December he corresponded with sub-committee members Robert Wagner, Parton Swift, and Alfred Marling, as well as with Walter Arndt, the committee secretary, and Hughes. For his research Stimson corresponded with Florence Knapp, Alfred E. Smith, Frank J. Goodnow, Samuel McCune Lindsay, W. F. Willoughby, and Albert C. Ritchie.

This reel also contains correspondence on the American Law Institute, the longer American Peace Foundation, and the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association of New York City. Correspondence with Robert W. deForest, Robert Manue Moses, and Marvin Shiebler relates to the proposed Long Island Parkway.

Reel 68, 1926 January-1926 April 20

As a member of the executive committee of the Hughes Commission Stimson received letters in regard to the Port Authority, the Land Commission, the executive budget, the Motion Picture Commission, and the Division of Military and Naval Affairs. He also supervised the drafting of bills relating to proposals in the commission's report. Information relating to the commission's work can be found in correspondence with Walter T. Arndt, Charles Evans Hughes, John Lord O'Brian, Alfred E. Smith, and William F. McCormick.

The Long Island State Park Commission's proposal for the construction of a parkway near Highhold continued to trouble Stimson and his neighbors. He corresponded actively with Marvin Shiebler, Charles Hewitt, and Eberly Hutchinson on methods to change the proposal. Robert W. deForest continued to send Stimson copies of his correspondence with Robert Moses and other state officials. Stimson supported a measure by F. Trubee Davison to create local controls over the park commission.

There are several exchanges on this reel with William D. Guthrie on New York City Bar Association matters. Letters from several lawyers form a poll of opinion on the question of equalizing the salaries of judges of the general sessions with those of the state supreme court justices. On March 2 Leonard Wood wrote Stimson for aid in finding someone to visit the Philippines who could give him legal advice regarding his administration. After consultation with Frank McCoy, Stimson decided to make a summer trip to the Philippines.

Reel 69, 1926 April 21-1926 October 31

In April Stimson was asked by the State Department to study the dispute in South America over Tacna-Arica, and for a time Stimson feared that his trip to the Philippines would have to be cancelled. Apart from the correspondence with Leonard Wood the State Department assignment is mentioned only in a letter from William Lassiter on July 13. (Stimson's June 3 memorandum on Tacna-Arica is included in reel 134.)

The Long Island State Park Commission's proposal for a highway in the West Hills area continued to agitate local residents. Robert W. deForest, Alfred E. Smith, Townsend Scudder, and Thomas Regan all wrote Stimson about this proposal.

Stimson left for the Far East in July to study Leonard Wood's problems in administering the Philippines. Before his departure Frank McCoy, Frank McIntyre, and Nicholas Roosevelt had all sent Stimson background information. While in the Islands Stimson met with Wood and native leaders and concluded that greater Filipino participation in government was needed. This suggestion can be found in Stimson's letter to Wood on September 19 and in Stimson's longer report to McIntyre on October 27. Additional correspondents on Philippine matters include Charles A. Johns, Elihu Root, Sergio Osmena, and Manuel Quezon. While in China Stimson visited his old friend, William Crozier, who later wrote him on the political situation in China.

The correspondence that came into Stimson's office during his absence between July and October was minimal. Much of it dealt with the New York City Bar Association's Committee on Judiciary or with the approaching November elections. Elizabeth Neary, Stimson's secretary, handled most of this correspondence.

Reel 70, 1926 November 1-1927 March 14

After his return from the Philippines Stimson was asked by President Coolidge to discuss the Wood administration and the report by Carmi Thompson. Summaries of this meeting can be found in Stimson's letters to Leonard Wood on December 24 and to William Howard Taft on December 27. Other correspondents on the Philippines include Frank McCoy, Frank McIntyre,

Manuel Quezon, R. A. Duckworth-Ford, Ollie Roscoe McGuire, and Edgar Kiess.

William C. Dennis wrote Stimson about Tacna-Arica and Esther Everett Lape continued to send him occasional reports on efforts to promote United States participation in the World Court. Stimson also watched the situation in Mexico which he found disturbing, a view supported by James Garfield's report on the status of property claims. When the American Society of International Relations invited Stimson to speak he considered addressing himself to the question of Senator Borah's impropriety in opening negotiations with the president of Mexico. Correspondence between Stimson and Robert Olds at the end of the reel relates to this situation.

Stimson's other activities included continued participation on the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York and the organization of a reunion dinner for members of the 1915 New York constitutional convention.

Reel 71, 1927 March 15-1927 July 15

In April Stimson sailed for Nicaragua as President Coolidge's special envoy to mediate in the civil war. Before departing Stimson was supplied with information and observations by Douglas Allen, Lewis Sanders, and Lawrence Dennis. Stimson completed his work in May with the signing of the Peace of Tipitapa which provided for a free election to be supervised by the United States. Though the correspondence between April and May is sizable there are only a few documents in it relating to Stimson's assignment in Nicaragua. In the period after his return, however, the correspondence is filled with references to Stimson's successful mission. Stimson's own report was sent to Secretary of State Frank Kellogg on May 23 and another summary of the mission can be found in a letter to William F. Oldham on June 23. Francis White and Robert Olds forwarded copies of State Department cablegrams and despatches concerning Nicaragua. Stimson was also consulted on details of the peace settlement: the formation of the mixed claims commission, the restoration of the Supreme Court, the proposed new election law, the United States electoral supervisory mission, and the Nicaraguan financial situation. In July there are copies of Stimson's memoranda of meetings with Frank McCoy, Francis White, and Elihu Root. Other correspondents include Enoc Aquado, Jose Moncada, Finance Minister F. Guzman, Silas Axtell, and E. Carazo Morales.

Additional correspondents in the reel include Esther Everett Lape, Anna Judge, Leonard Wood, Eugene Gilmore, and William Crozier. There are also many complimentary letters on Stimson's two articles on the Philippines.

Reel 72, 1927 July 16-1927 November 14

Nicaragua and the peace plan developed by Stimson are major topics in the correspondence in this reel. Francis White sent Stimson copies of nearly all State Department cables and despatches concerning Nicaragua. Stimson was consulted on the election law, the claims commission, the collection of internal revenue by the government in power, and the development of a national guard. He also had direct dealings with New York bankers over the financial needs of Nicaragua. Other important correspondents on Nicaragua included Frank McCoy, Jose Moncada, Charles Eberhardt, Adolfo Diaz, H. W. Dodds, and Henry Breck. In October Stimson's articles, "American Policy in Nicaragua," appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

On August 20 Stimson sent President Coolidge a long letter discussing Nicaragua and also the conditions in the Philippines since the death of Leonard Wood. Stimson corresponded with Acting Governor Eugene Gilmore, and with George H. Fairchild and R. A. Duckworth-Ford on conditions in the islands. On November 7 Stimson received a note from Manuel Quezon who was visiting the United States. Quezon reported rumors that Stimson was to be appointed governor general and guaranteed him Filipino cooperation if he came.

The reel contains many letters complimentary to Stimson's articles on the Philippines and Nicaragua. There are also several letters from Esther Everett Lape concerning the work of the American Foundation.

Reel 73, 1927 November 15-1927 December 19

The problems of administering the peace in Nicaragua predominate in the correspondence at the beginning of this reel. Francis White continued to send Stimson copies of State Department cables and despatches relating to Nicaragua, and Stimson's replies to White often contained discussions of various policy decisions. There is also correspondence with Henry Breck concerning the bankers' proposed financial plans for Nicaragua and with Jose Moncada. On this part of the reel there are also letters from Esther Everett Lape on the American Foundation, from Eugene Gilmore and George Fairchild on the Philippines, and from Robert Moses on a new northern parkway for Long Island.

In a short note to Felix Frankfurter on November 28 Stimson described himself as "an itinerant governmental missionary to immature nations." By that date Stimson had already been offered the position of governor general of the Philippines. On November 22 Stimson had written Dwight Davis to respond to the offer, but later became upset by Governor Gilmore's veto of an appropriation bill for technical advisors for the governor general. On December 8 Stimson wrote Davis seeking assurance that technical advisors would be available to him. Public announcement of Stimson's acceptance was made around December 13. On and after that date the correspondence is composed almost entirely of congratulatory messages and Stimson's acknowledgements.

Reel 74, 1927 December 20-1928 January 31

The many congratulatory messages received by Stimson on his appointment as governor general of the Philippines continue through the beginning of the reel. In correspondence with Manuel Quezon Stimson discussed the availability of money to pay qualified aides and technical advisors. Quezon expressed concern over Stimson's decision to employ General Halstead Dorey as an advisor and warned Stimson of the Filipino distrust of army officers in government. Many persons sent Stimson memoranda and other forms of information to familiarize him with his new job. Frank McIntyre of the Insular Affairs Bureau was especially helpful. Ben Wright wrote to and met with Stimson to outline his problems as auditor. Charles D. Orth wrote about many financial considerations and Sophie Loeb sent a report on the conditions of children in the Philippines. More personal impressions were sent by W. Cameron Forbes and Dan Williams. There is also some correspondence with Eugene Gilmore, William Howard Taft, and Dwight Davis.

Until he left for the Philippines Stimson continued to be a direct participant in decisions involving Nicaraguan policy. Francis White and Robert Olds continued to keep Stimson up to date on events in Nicaragua and to seek his advice before taking action on various problems.

Reel 75, 1928 February-1928 June 14

The Stimsons sailed for the Philippines in the beginning of February. Prior to departing Stimson met with Manuel Quezon who was confined to a sanatorium in California. A report of this meeting is in Stimson's letter to Dwight Davis on February 3. Accounts of the voyage and first impressions of the new position were sent to Mary A. Stimson, Catherine Stimson Weston, and William Howard Taft. Stimson sent a fuller account of the Filipino impressions of him and of his policy and of his relations with legislative leaders to Dwight Davis on May 3.

Frank McIntyre continued to address Stimson regarding the Willis-Kiess bill to provide

funding for technical advisors. Other discussions of this bill can be found in correspondence with Quezon and in the cable supporting the bill sent by Stimson to President Coolidge and Hiram Bingham on May 6. McIntyre also wrote about the Philippine National Bank and other financial considerations. George Roberts in New York handled the search for a legal advisor on the Philippine National Bank which concluded in June with the appointment of Earle B. Schwulst. Cablegrams between Stimson and Roberts were written in code, and copies of messages both in code and translated are in this reel. In May Stimson learned that William Lassiter, his military expert, was to be replaced by Douglas MacArthur and wrote to both Charles Summerall and Davis to reconsider the appointment. Other letters on Philippine problems came from Sergio Osmena, Maximo Kalaw, Pedro de la Lana, Eugene Gilmore, and Katherine Mayo.

Arthur Page, Allen Klots, and Bronson Winthrop kept Stimson informed of what was happening in New York. Taft wrote to him concerning the approaching Republican convention and recent Supreme Court decisions, and Walter Bruce, recently returned from a visit with Frank McCoy, sent Stimson a progress report on Nicaragua.

Reel 76, 1928 June 15-1928 October 31

Stimson's message to the new legislature in July stressed the need for economic development of the islands and included supporting data from Lyman Hammond's June 30 report. Stimson promoted the passage of the Belo bill appropriating money to pay the governor general's technical advisors. A copy of his message on approval of this bill was sent to Frank McIntyre on August 20. Stimson had fully anticipated passage of the bill and had set George Roberts, his partner in New York, to work locating and interviewing prospective appointees. Many cables between Roberts and Stimson as well as letters to possible candidates are included in this reel. Eventually Edgar Crossman and George B. Stoner were selected.

Stimson sent a report of his activities to Dwight Davis on June 20. In August and September he radioed transcripts of his speeches and statements to the War Department through McIntyre and William Patterson. Other long letters full of impressions and plans for the Philippines were sent friends and family including Arthur Page, Catherine Weston, Frank McCoy, and George Roberts. Correspondence with Mark Bristol reveals Stimson's concern over the situation in China. There is also correspondence with Ben Wright, Manuel Quezon, Manuel Roxas, and Katherine Mayo.

Many letters received from home discussed politics and the presidential campaign. Frank McCoy and Walter Wilgus continued to supply him with reports on the American Electoral Mission in Nicaragua.

Reel 77, 1928 November 1-1929 March 24

On December 10 Stimson wrote President Coolidge that because of the important work yet to be accomplished, especially in regard to budgetary procedures and the Philippine National Bank, he would be willing to remain as governor general through the end of the next legislative session. Stimson supervised emergency relief for typhoon victims and continued to work toward financial stability for the country. He wrote to President-elect Hoover about the problems that would arise if Congress levied new tariffs on sugar imports. Correspondence on issues vital to the Philippines continued with Manuel Quezon, Earle Schwulst, Maximo Kalaw, and Dwight Davis.

On January 21 Stimson received a cable from Bronson Winthrop which hinted that Stimson was under consideration for a cabinet position. Christian Herter, as an emissary for Hoover, asked George Roberts to find out whether Stimson would accept the position of attorney general or secretary of state. Stimson cabled back that he would only leave his work in the Philippines to accept the State Department post. Robert's January 29 cable contained the firm offer, and Stimson wrote Hoover a letter of acceptance on January 31. Further cables between Stimson and Hoover

discussed the choice of a successor in the Philippines.

Public announcement of Stimson's appointment was made in early February and letters of congratulation fill the correspondence from February 5 on. The Stimsons left Manila about February 23 and arrived in the United States a month later. While on board ship Stimson wrote to Quezon and Blanton Winship on questions involving the Philippine judiciary.

Reel 78, 1929 March 25-1929 August 31

Stimson was sworn in as secretary of state on March 28. Stimson's letters to his wife in March and April give his first impressions of the new job and briefly mention some issues such as the *I'm Alone* case. Other discussions of State Department activities in the correspondence are notably sparse. In March there is a letter from William Phillips at the legation in Ottawa and in April there is one to Owen Young in Paris concerning the conference on reparations. In May Stimson corresponded with Felix Frankfurter, J. Mayhew Wainwright, and William Borah regarding Joseph Cotton's confirmation as undersecretary. In July Charles Dawes wrote from London concerning arms limitations discussions with the British, and Salmon O. Levinson wrote about the World Court.

There are many letters relating to the Philippines in this reel. A successor for the post of governor general was still to be selected when Stimson arrived in Washington. Katherine Mayo and others wrote favoring Nicholas Roosevelt. When Dwight Davis was finally chosen Stimson sent him information on his new job. Manuel Quezon corresponded with Stimson on issues relating to the Philippine judiciary. Other correspondents include Eugene Gilmore, Blanton Winship, Jose Topacio, and Jose Sanvictores.

Letters concerning the purchase of Woodley and the acceptance of honorary degrees from Yale and Wesleyan are also in this reel. There are, in addition, several humorous letters, including one from author Don Marquis, concerning Stimson's notorious parrot, Old Soak.

Reel 79, 1929 September-1930 May 29

Stimson's correspondence during the fall of 1929 contained letters from Salmon O. Levinson, Charles Evans Hughes, and Elihu Root discussing agreements reached on the World Court protocols and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. In October Ramsay MacDonald visited the United States to confer with Herbert Hoover on naval disarmament. Stimson described the Rapidan meeting in a letter to his sister Candace on November 1.

In early January Stimson sailed for London to attend the Naval Conference and did not return to the United States until late April. His first impressions of the conference can be found in his letter to Hoover on January 24, and later ones in a letter to Candace Stimson on February 22. The correspondence also includes reports on the conference by Eugene Regnier, Stimson's aide, and memoranda by Dwight Morrow of his meetings with various officials. Joseph Cotton sent Stimson several reports on the State Department. The American delegation's relations with the press were the major topic in the letters of Edward Price Bell.

Letters relating to Philippine problems are found throughout the reel. The resignation of Auditor Ben Wright brought the controversy between Wright and Tan C. Tee to Hoover's attention. Because Stimson's name was involved Hoover sent him copies of Wright's statements. Stimson wrote Manuel Quezon about the visit of the Philippine Independence Mission to Washington. On his return from London Stimson began preparing to testify on Philippine independence before the Senate Committee on Territories and Consular Affairs. On May 28 he sent an account of his appearance to Quezon. Other correspondents on the Philippines include Dwight Davis, Sergio Osmena and Jose Sanvictores.

Reel 80, 1930 June 3-1931 February 27

In June the Senate began its hearings on the London Naval Treaty. Stimson was requested to supply certain confidential documents about the negotiations. The correspondence contains several drafts of Stimson's response to William Borah on this request and letters to Hoover on the question.

Other correspondence directly pertaining to Stimson's work in the State Department is sparse and scattered throughout the reel. In November Stanley Hornbeck sent a memorandum on the dispute between China and Russia. In that same month Stimson forwarded to Hoover copies of correspondence on the World Court protocols. In February Stimson consulted Felix Frankfurter for possible candidates to fill another assistant secretary's post. He eventually chose James Grafton Rogers.

The correspondence contains many discussions of Philippine problems. After the resignation of Vice Governor General Eugene Gilmore, Stimson recommended Nicholas Roosevelt as his replacement only to discover that Sergio Osmena and Manuel Quezon strongly opposed his appointment. Quezon also wrote to Stimson on proposed legislation limiting Philippine immigration to the United States. Other correspondents include Earle Schwulst and Jose Sanvictores.

There are few references in Stimson's letters to the domestic economic crisis. There are, however, a scattering of letters from unemployed acquaintances seeking Stimson's aid in finding jobs.

Reel 81, 1931 March-1931 September 30

After Joseph Cotton's death in March, Stimson sought the advice of Felix Frankfurter in choosing a new financial advisor and assistant secretary. In April he appointed Herbert Feis as financial advisor, and in May Harvey Bundy as his new assistant secretary.

The first indication in the correspondence of the United States' concern over the stability of the European financial structure is a letter from Stimson to Herbert Hoover on May 27. From that date through the end of June the correspondence contains many memoranda from Feis and others concerning the situation and possible methods of handling the crisis. Ramsay MacDonald wrote personally to Stimson on the situation. Comments on Hoover's proposal for a one year moratorium on intergovernmental debt payments follow its announcement on June 20.

Stimson had planned a summer in Europe to explore the attitude of European leaders towards the scheduled Geneva conference on disarmament. Because of the financial crisis this trip took on new dimensions. During July Stimson met with European heads of state and attended the Conference of Ministers on Intergovernmental Debts in London. The correspondence for July contains only brief mention of these meetings; in August, however, Stimson wrote Hoover a long report of his official meetings. After Stimson's return to the United States in September, MacDonald continued the discussion of the financial situation in his personal letters to Stimson.

Additional correspondents in the reel include Harlan Stone, W. Cameron Forbes, Pierre de L. Boal, Elihu Root, Calvin Coolidge, J. Reuben Clark, and Allen Klots. The correspondence contains a few passing references to relations with Russia. The only mention of the brewing troubles between China and Japan is in Stimson's correspondence with Walter Lippmann at the end of September.

Reel 82, 1931 October 1-1932 May 31

Although the conflict between Japan and China over Manchuria was a major problem facing the State Department during the fall and winter, the correspondence on this reel offers very little information on the crisis itself. There are discussions of the situation with Felix Frankfurter, Philip McCook, William Lassiter, and Walter Lippmann. In December Stimson sent a detailed exposition to Elihu Root. British comments on American policy pronouncements can be found in the January and February correspondence. On February 23 there is a draft for Stimson's letter to William Borah restating United States support for China's sovereignty.

During this time Pierre Laval and Dino Grandi both paid official visits to the United States, and Stimson conferred with them on the situation in Europe. Ramsay MacDonald continued to write Stimson personally about European financial affairs. Congress had before it a bill to authorize a postponement of payments on war debts, and Stimson on December 16 drafted a letter in support of the bill. Stimson's memoranda on the European financial outlook can be found in the January correspondence. Stimson also participated in the debate on Philippine independence. On October 29 he stated his views on the question for Patrick Hurley, and reiterated them in a letter to Hiram Bingham.

In April Stimson sailed for Europe, first to meet with Andre Tardieu and then to make an appearance at the disarmament talks in Geneva. A few cables from Walter Edge and State Department aides refer to Stimson's official duties, but memoranda of travel preparations and acknowledgements of hospitality constitute the bulk of the correspondence on this trip.

Reel 83, 1932 June-1932 December 31

Stimson's correspondence on this reel contains brief references to all the major problems handled by the State Department. Sir John Simon communicated with Stimson on Manchuria and Stimson corresponded with Frank McCoy, Norman Davis, Walter Lippmann, and David Reed concerning the Lytton Commission's report on the crisis in the Far East. Hugh Gibson wrote about the disarmament conference in Geneva. Ramsay MacDonald continued to write Stimson on the European financial situation. In August Stimson delivered a major policy address to the Council on Foreign Relations, "The Pact of Paris-Three Years of Development." The correspondence contains suggestions for revisions prior to the August 8 delivery date. American embassies around the world sent summaries of local press reactions to the statement. On September 8 Stimson sent William Borah his views on diplomatic recognition of Russia.

During Stimson's campaign for the reelection of Herbert Hoover, incoming letters indicated that Prohibition was a prime issue. Stimson made several speeches on Hoover's foreign policy, the administration's efforts to promote world peace, and the eighteenth amendment. Reaction to these speeches is contained in the October correspondence.

After the election Stimson drafted a letter for Hoover to send to Franklin Roosevelt suggesting cooperation in the handling of problems concerning war debts. Drafts of replies to the British and French notes requesting reviews of financial obligations can be found in the November and December correspondence. Stimson also discussed the action of the French in defaulting payment with Paul Claudel.

Reel 84, 1933 January-1933 May 31

In January Stimson acted as a liason between Franklin Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover in the discussion of an invitation to the British to confer on the war debts question. Stimson received a memorandum from the outgoing president on this proposal on January 15. Drafts for the invitation can be found under the date of January 20. Similar notes were drafted and sent to other debtor nations. Stimson also considered sending a note to the French on their nonpayment. Further comments from Hoover on the negotiations were sent to Stimson on January 27 and were then forwarded to Roosevelt.

During January and February Stimson and Hoover also discussed a bill on Philippine independence. Stanley Hornbeck and Hoover commented on Stimson's article, "Bases of American Foreign Policy During the Past Four Years," which appeared in the April *Foreign Affairs*. Other correspondents included Norman Davis, Irving Fisher, and Walter Lippmann.

On retiring from office, Stimson began planning a trip to Europe, but continued an active substantive correspondence. He exchanged ideas with Walter Mallory on the Council of Foreign Relations' program on Japan. Alfred Loomis and Frederick Walcott wrote about the monetary system and Herbert Feis discussed the new banking laws.

Reel 85, 1933 June-1933 November 30

Letters in June are full of congratulations on Stimson's appointment as chairman of the Franco-German Conciliation Commission and on his honorary degree from Princeton University. There is also correspondence with Ray Atherton on final preparations for Stimson's vacation trip in Scotland.

While on vacation, Stimson was an observer at the London Economic Conference. An extract of a letter on July 31 to Herbert Hoover describes both the conference and the economic situation in general. There is also correspondence with Ramsay MacDonald.

On his return from Europe, Stimson resumed his law practice. He corresponded with Pierre Jay on the Foreign Bond Holders Council and with Walter Mallory of the Council on Foreign Relations. On October 31 he sent President Roosevelt a memorandum of his concerns in regard to the Securities Act of 1933. In this period he began research for a book on the Far Eastern crisis and asked Stanley Hornbeck for bibliographic references. Yet, when Paul G. Tomlinson and Harold W. Dodds proposed that he deliver the Stafford Little lectures at Princeton in the spring, he put aside his research on Manchuria to study democracy and nationalism in Europe.

Reel 86, 1933 December 1-1934 April 30

Stimson spent much of the winter preparing for the Stafford Little lectures at Princeton. He corresponded with Herbert Feis, Joseph Green, Hunter Miller, J. Pierrepont Moffat, and Wallace Murray, all of whom supplied him with ideas as well as background information.

Stimson also maintained his interest in the financial situation discussing it with Irving Fisher and Felix Frankfurter. At Pierre Jay's invitation he became a founder of the Foreign Bond Holders Protective Council. On December 14 he wrote to President Roosevelt on the situation in the Philippines following the defeat of the Hawes-Cutting bill. In January, he chaired a study group of the council on Foreign Relations dealing with American neutrality policy. He also worked closely with Allen Dulles on the report of the group's work. In April there are letters of congratulation on the Little lectures, and on a radio address, "America Must Trade Abroad to Preserve Her National Character and Welfare."

His letters to Felix Frankfurter and James Grafton Rogers are full of observations and ideas on the administration's policies. Additional correspondents on this reel include Paul Shipman Andrews, Philip Jessup, Walter Lippmann, Frank McCoy, Chih Meng, Clarence Streit, and Mary Woolley.

Reel 87, 1934 May-1934 September 29

Wilbur Cross and other officials at Yale University asked Stimson to deliver the Dodge lectures during the following year. Stimson, pleased with the opportunity to speak at his alma mater, suggested as his topic, "America's Interest in the Far East." On consultation with Stanley Hornbeck, however, he discovered that the State Department did not approve of this topic, and he decided to decline Yale's invitation.

Correspondence with Esther Lape kept Stimson informed of progress toward American ratification of the World Court, while Arthur Sweetser wrote on developments at the League of Nations. Joseph Green and J. Pierrepont Moffat answered his requests for information on the traffic in arms and the embargo policy. He continued his correspondence with Allen Dulles on the subject of neutrality and the work of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Since the Bank Holiday of 1933, Stimson had been concerned about the problems that confronted his classmate, Richard Kurd, director of the Lawyers Mortgage Guarantee Company. Stimson and other members of his law firm drew up a memorandum proposing laws to govern the conduct of mortgage companies so as to prevent the recurrence of such a crisis and sent it to Alfred Cook on July 13.

Before departing for Europe Stimson wrote letters to Herbert Hoover (June 26) and to James Grafton Rogers (July 11) describing his activities and containing his insights on current problems. Additional correspondents on the reel include Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Felix Frankfurter, Myron Johnson, Frank McCoy, and Sir Arthur Salter.

Reel 88, 1934 October 1-1935 March 30

Stimson's impressions, gained on his trip abroad, of the growing strain in Anglo-American relations were presented to John W. Davis and Ramsay MacDonald in October, and to Herbert Hoover and James Grafton Rogers in November. In December Stimson received cables from Norman Davis describing a new dispute arising in London over the details of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Britain during the Manchurian crisis in 1932. More on this dispute can be found in the February correspondence with Sir Ronald Lindsay and Lord Lytton. Stimson's account of the events of February, 1932, can be found in his reply to Lord Lothian on March 15.

At this time Stimson began serious work on a book on the Far East. He also accepted speaking engagements at Yale, Andover, and the Conference on Crime in Washington, D.C. Walter Mallory recruited Stimson to chair a study group of the Council on Foreign Relations on Philippine independence and the balance of power in Asia. There is correspondence with Stanley Hornbeck and Pedro Guevara on this topic.

With Douglas H. Allen, Frank McCoy, and his sister Candace, Stimson discussed the political climate and New Deal legislation. He wrote to John J. McSwain of his displeasure at the testimony of David Lilienthal before the House Military Affairs Committee hearing on the Tennessee Valley Authority. To Arthur Sweetser he expressed his disappointment at the United States' most recent refusal to participate in the World Court. In March he sent Herbert Lehman a report on the situation affecting mortgage guarantee companies.

Reel 89, 1935 April 1-1935 October 19

Correspondence at the beginning of this reel contains further explanations of Anglo-American relations during the Manchurian crisis of February, 1932. Hamilton Fish Armstrong sent Stimson a memorandum from Sir Austen Chamberlain to which Stimson replied on April 20. There are also letters from Sir Arthur Salter and in late May from Lord Lothian. Stimson's reply to Lothian on June 27 commented on the Foreign Office memorandum that Lothian had sent.

On April 13 David Lilienthal responded to Stimson's remarks about the Tennessee Valley Authority. Arthur Sweetser sent Stimson a description of the League of Nations meeting at which German rearmament was discussed. In June Stimson exchanged ideas with Felix Frankfurter and Franklin Roosevelt on the Supreme Court's decision against the National Recovery Act. He sent informal accounts of his activities, including his presidency of the Andover board of trustees, to Candace C. Stimson and Eugene Regnier.

In April Stimson spoke at the Society for International Law on "Neutrality and War Prevention." By the time copies of the speech were distributed, tension was rising over the confrontation between Italy and Ethiopia. Letters with detailed comment came from Newton Baker, Ramsay Muir, Herbert Feis, Clarence Streit, and William Hard noting the pertinency of the speech to the current crisis. On August 20 Stimson wrote Cordell Hull on the crisis. When Italy invaded Ethiopia in October Stimson wrote a letter to the New York Times on the dangers of neutrality. Correspondents on the same theme included Hull as well as Frankfurter, Stanley Hornbeck, and James Grafton Rogers.

Other correspondents in the reel include A. Phimister Proctor, Frank McCoy, Lyman Hammond, and Heinrich Brüning.

Reel 90, 1935 October 21-1936 April 30

On October 21 Arthur Sweetser sent Stimson a memorandum relating to the application of sanctions against Italy by the League of Nations. Stimson made a radio address on the Ethiopian crisis on October 23 titled "Neutrality and Moral Leadership." Because of its controversial nature, Stimson's statement aroused a variety of opinions. Sympathetic comments were sent by Felix Frankfurter, Felix Morely, J. Pierrepoint Moffat, Nelson Johnson and Newton Baker. The adverse comments appeared in the form of crank letters criticizing Stimson for trying to provoke a war or attempting to embarrass the president. In April Lord Astor sent Stimson a discussion of the Hoare-Laval proposal for British-French response to Italian aggression.

Stimson took a strong stand on tariffs and rebuked Herbert Hoover for his negative statement on the Canadian reciprocity treaty. He also advised Governor Alfred Landon on tariff policy and foreign trade in a letter on December 27. In March Stimson completed his manuscript for *The Far Eastern Crisis* and began corresponding with Cass Canfield about publication.

During this period he was asked by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to serve as chairman of the board of trustees of the International House, and Harlan Stone wrote about the Edwin Parker Trust. Other correspondents in the reel include Arthur L. Fischer and Roy W. Howard, both on the situation in the Philippines, Lord Astor and Irving Fisher.

Reel 91, 1936 May-1936 November 13

In May Stimson sent galley copies of *The Far Eastern Crisis* to Felix Frankfurter, Herbert Hoover, Frank McCoy, and Walter Mallory. All encouraged Stimson to publish the work; their comments on the text can be found in the June correspondence. Arrangements for publication were made with Cass Canfield. The book was available in September, and the fall correspondence contains many complimentary notes as well as longer discussions from Newton Baker and Felix Morely. The question of British-American relations over Manchuria in February, 1932, was reopened on October 30 when for Hugh Wilson Stimson again recited the details of Sir John Simon's performance.

The correspondence also contains more observations by Lord Astor on the events leading to the fall of Ethiopia and the inability of nations to stop aggression. John Spencer Muirhead wrote about world problems as viewed in England, and J. Pierrepoint Moffat wrote from an Australian perspective. In July Stimson agreed to cosponsor a pamphlet of letters, reprinted from the London

Times, discussing whether English universities should participate in the anniversary celebration of the University of Heidelberg in view of current German treatment of academics. Copies of the letters can be found with a letter from Charles C. Burlingham on July 13.

Before departing for Scotland, Stimson wrote Elihu Root of his disappointment at the Republican platform on foreign policy. He sent Alfred Landon his best wishes, pledged to vote for him, but declined to take an active role in the campaign. Grenville Clark disagreed with Stimson's position, and in October sent him two memoranda with his reasons for supporting Franklin Roosevelt.

Reel 92, 1936 November 16-1937 April 19

Stimson continued to receive comment from around the world on *The Far Eastern Crisis*. A summary of British reaction was sent by Stanley Hornbeck on November 29, and Stimson sent Cass Canfield a memorandum on the Japanese reception of the book on November 28. On other issues involving United States diplomacy and tariff policy, Stimson corresponded with Ray Atherton, Rennie Smith, Lord Astor, Nelson Johnson and Heinrich Briining. The civil war in Spain and the threat to world peace presented by fascism and communism prompted Stimson's letter to Frederic Coudert on January 18. Stimson and Charles P. Taft exchanged ideas on the embargo policy, and with Lord Lothian Stimson discussed the effectiveness of collective security in stopping aggression.

On November 17 Stimson wrote to J. Pierrepont Moffat of his dissatisfaction with Franklin Roosevelt's domestic program, and on January 27 to Arthur E. Morgan on the same theme. Stimson was particularly alarmed by the proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court. There is correspondence with William Chanler and William Hard on the constitutionality of this suggestion. In the early spring Stimson spent a few weeks in Washington discussing the proposal with various persons including Cordell Hull. Letters to Candace Stimson in April describe the visit.

As president of Andover's board of trustees Stimson corresponded with Lansing Reed and other Andover officials regarding the teacher pension fund. John Mott kept Stimson informed of important matters affecting the International House. In February Elihu Root died, and Stimson devoted considerable time to the preparation of memorial tributes.

Reel 93, 1937 April 20-1937 October 19

In April, Stimson, through John Tabor, sent suggestions to the House Committee on Government Reorganization. In July Herbert Lehman asked Stimson to serve on a committee to undertake preliminary work for the New York Constitutional Convention of 1938. Subsequently committee chairman, Charles Poletti, appointed him to a subcommittee on taxation and finance. Stimson also accepted the presidency of the New York City Bar Association. In this official capacity he spoke for the legal profession against the bill to change the composition of the Supreme Court. Stimson corresponded with Edward Burke on efforts to defeat the bill and received substantial information on the issue from the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government and the American Bar Association. In the fall elections, he supported Fiorello LaGuardia's candidacy for mayor, and took a special interest in the politics of Huntington.

Stimson watched the international situation closely. In April he relayed confidential information on the German army to James Dunn. In July Lord Astor sent him information on British-German relations, and on the situation in Spain. While Stimson was on vacation in Scotland, the Japanese attacked China. Allen Klots sent Stimson an estimate of public response to this latest incident. On August 30 Stimson wrote Cordell Hull a long letter on the situation. On returning in September Stimson found a letter from Ramsay Muir giving his impressions of the situation in Eastern Europe and another from Nelson Johnson who was in China during the Japanese attack. On October 6 Stimson wrote to the *New York Times* on the "Crisis at Our Western Gate," and the correspondence following its publication is filled with letters of support.

Reel 94, 1937 October 20-1938 January 31

Stimson's mail continued to be filled with comments on his October 6 letter to the *New York Times* on the United States neutrality laws and on the situation in the Far East. Many persons including Quincy Wright, Irving Fisher, Bruce Bliven, Hu Shih, Herbert Feis, and Arthur Baxendale sent information on the crisis. In November Stimson discussed with Raymond Buell the possibility of isolationist groups seeking condemnation of Franklin Roosevelt for not invoking the Neutrality Act against Japan and China. On November 15 Stimson wrote Roosevelt of the need for presidential leadership in taking a moral stand against Japanese aggression. Stimson discussed the Ludlow amendment calling for a referendum prior to any declaration of war in correspondence with David Lewis. On December 21 in a letter to the *New York Times* he openly criticized the proposal. Again Stimson received many letters of support and also some crank mail. Many letters in this reel are from consumer groups organizing informal boycotts of Japanese goods. There is also correspondence discussing the threat of war in Europe with Frederic Coudert and Heinrich Brüning.

Stimson accepted the presidency of the Permanent Commission of Conciliation provided by the Arbitration Treaty between Switzerland and Italy. He also continued active participation in the organizational committee for the 1938 New York Constitutional Convention. Correspondence with Thomas Thacher, Paul Studenski, John Saxe, and the New York Conference of Mayors and other Public Officials relates to his work on the subcommittee on taxation and finance.

Reel 95, 1938 February 1-1938 May 31

Stimson's letters to his sister Candace Stimson between March and May conveyed a sense of pessimism about the future of peace in Europe. Letters that Stimson had received from friends described events which heightened his impression that the world was on the brink of war. Both Heinrich Brüning and William Crozier wrote about conditions in Germany. Nelson Johnson wrote about the situation in China, and H. C. Meyer sent a description of the sack of Nanking. Salmon Levinson was depressed over the German annexation of Austria and the inability of other nations to prevent aggression. Various groups, including the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, sought Stimson's support in lifting the embargo against Spain. While in Washington in the spring, Stimson met with a group of congressmen who sought his advice on organizing their anti-isolationist bloc.

Stimson accepted two appointments by the Roosevelt administration: one as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and the other as a member of the mediation panel created by the Inter-American Treaty on Good Offices and Mediation. Despite the president's plea, however, he declined nomination as the United States representative on the International Committee to Facilitate Emigration of Political Refugees from Germany and Austria.

Other correspondents in the reel include Paul Studenski and Thomas Thacher who wrote concerning the work of the committee on the New York Constitutional Convention and Yale classmates on arrangements for the fiftieth reunion.

Reel 96, 1938 June 1-1938 December 31

Before departing for Scotland in July Stimson protested to Cordell Hull against United States trade policy with Japan. Stimson found Europe pessimistic about the outlook for peace, and wrote his sister Candace on July 31 that his meeting with Ambassador Joseph Kennedy confirmed his gloomy impression. Stimson sent a description of the British mood to A. Phimister Proctor on September 26. While in Scotland, Stimson corresponded with Sir Arthur Salter. He also received a letter from George Rublee seeking support for Felix Frankfurter's nomination to the Supreme Court. Because Stimson had opposed Franklin Roosevelt's attempt to pack the court in 1937, he replied that he was unwilling to give the president any more advice, though he thought Frankfurter eminently qualified for the post. Stimson explained his position to Frankfurter in a letter on August 30.

The correspondence contains surprisingly little reference to the Munich Pact, but it does reflect the heightened public concern over the situation in Germany and the Far East. Numerous groups sought Stimson's endorsement of a boycott of German goods as a protest against Nazi persecution of the Jews. Stimson joined Charles Burlingham to sponsor a pamphlet educating the public about German claims to a prior allegiance from all persons of German descent no matter where they lived. The Duchess of Atholl and Tuan-Sheng Chien wrote about the war in China. In November Stimson wrote Arthur Sulzberger a critique of an article on the Far East by J. T. Pratt, and in December sent Henry Morgenthau, Jr. a letter supporting a loan to China. At the request of Harry Price, Stimson accepted the honorary chairmanship of the American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression.

The reel contains comments on Stimson's letter to the *New York Times* on the National Labor Relations Act. There is also correspondence with R. C. Hawkin, Raymond Buell, and Manley O. Hudson.

Reel 97, 1939 January-1939 March 31

The conflicts in Spain and China, and, to a lesser degree, the Hitler regime in Germany were the major political issues concerning Stimson in the opening months of 1939. The correspondence reflects the many organizations and individuals who sought his support for their views. In January he joined in sponsoring a resolution to be presented to the American Bar Association expressing "dismay" at the acts of the German government. He also accepted the honorary chairmanship of the American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression and in February became honorary president of the Chinese American Institute of Cultural Relations.

A memorandum to Secretary of State Cordell Hull (January 18) outlined his views on the embargo on goods for Loyalist Spain, but a leak to the press led him to make them public. Two letters to the *New York Times* (January 24, March 7) urging that the embargo be lifted elicited many letters of congratulation which appear in this reel.

In connection with the approaching nominations to the World Court, he met with Manley O. Hudson, a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and a memorandum of this meeting is filmed. Other correspondents during this period were Felix Frankfurter, Stanley Hornbeck, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, George Sarton, Francis B. Sayre, Heinrich Briining, Wendell Willkie, Clarence Streit, Philip Jessup, and Sergio Osmeña.

Reel 98, 1939 April-1939 July 31

On April 1, Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, invited Stimson to testify at the committee hearings. Stimson's statement on April 5, which criticized the Neutrality Act, was widely reported and brought forth a flood of letters from friends, public figures and the usual spate of cranks. Among those commenting approvingly on his testimony were William E. Dodd, Eugene Meyer, Horace D. Taft, Major General Frank R. McCoy.

By mid-April he was worried enough about the gloomy situation in Europe to cable his sister Candace to return from France and to cancel his own annual visit to Scotland. A long letter from Heinrich Briining, who was then in London, gives an experienced observer's viewpoint (April 21).

Prominent individuals in China continued to keep Stimson informed of the situation there. A long letter in April from Tuan-Sheng Chien, dean of the School of Law of the National Peking University, describes the political and economic situation of the country. A telegram from Chungking on May 3 reports the bombing of the city by the Japanese and appeals for help. A letter from Mme. Chiang Kai-shek describing the city after the bombing is also included in this reel.

Stimson's correspondence during this period includes exchanges with William Allen White, Frances Perkins, Eleanor Roosevelt, Juan Negrin, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Chiang Kai-shek, and Felix Frankfurter.

Reel 99, 1939 August-1939 December 31

The outbreak of the war in Europe is hardly reflected in Stimson's correspondence apart from two long personal letters from J. Spencer Muirhead of Glasgow. Stimson's professional life was absorbed in the preparation and opening weeks of trial of the Blaustein case. The only meetings that he attended during this period were those of a study group organized by the Council on Foreign Relations to discuss Western Hemisphere defense.

He did, however, write a letter to the *New York Times* (September 15) once again urging repeal of the Neutrality Act, which brought letters of approval from, among other, Felix Frankfurter, Cordell Hull, John D. Dingell, and Thomas William Lamont. In October, partly at the urging of Cordell Hull (September 28), Stimson spoke on the same theme over a nation-wide radio hook-up.

In the area of Far Eastern politics, Stimson continued to advise the American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression. In a confidential correspondence with Stanley K. Hornbeck of the State Department, in October and November, Stimson asked to be brought up to date on the department's views on the Far Eastern situation. Hornbeck's memoranda are in this reel. On November 9 Stimson attended a luncheon organized by Senator Key Pittman to discuss three draft resolutions on the Far East. A synopsis of that discussion is filmed.

Other correspondents in this period were William Allen White, Heinrich Briining, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Lord Josiah Stamp, Henry Luce, and Ambassador Hu Shih.

Reel 100, 1940 January-1940 April 30

During the opening months of 1940 the many strands in Stimson's life are displayed in the renewals of membership, the acceptance of honorary posts and other activities on behalf of a variety of organizations and institutions. Among those appearing in this portion of the correspondence are Council on Foreign Relations, International House, American Museum of Natural History, the Yale Law School, American Committee for Chinese War Orphans, American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression, Phillips Academy, Fighting Funds for Finland, Lighthouse Fund, and the First Presbyterian Church of Huntington.

In personal correspondence Stimson expressed his restlessness with his law practice and in particular with the long trial of the Blaustein case, which prevented him from undertaking any public service. In January he wrote a letter to the *New York Times* on America's trade relations with Japan which brought him a broad response from, among others Warren R. Austin, Felix Frankfurter, F. W. Taussig, and the editors of the *Readers Digest* and *Good Housekeeping*. His political action during this time was confined almost entirely to correspondence, including exchanges with William Allen White, Wendell Willkie, Horace D. Taft and Cordell Hull.

Reel 101, 1940 May-1940 June 30

In the two months covered by this reel, the war in Europe is reflected only indirectly in the correspondence. When Winston Churchill was named prime minister on May 14, Stimson wrote him a letter of good wishes which Churchill acknowledged in a cable with the fighting words "*on les aura*." As part of his move toward creating a bi-partisan government, Roosevelt asked Frank Knox in mid-May to become secretary of the navy. Stimson's letter of congratulation to Knox stimulated a correspondence on naval strategy and national policy that ran through May.

In June, having freed himself of his law practice, Stimson plunged into political activity. As an advocate of compulsory military training, he went to Phillips Academy and to Yale in mid-June to speak at their commencements on this theme, and on June 18 he made a nationwide radio address, "America's Interest in the British Fleet." The correspondence shows the wide range of response.

On June 19 President Roosevelt asked Stimson to become secretary of war and his acceptance that evening brought a great flood of messages, of both congratulation and denunciation. Stimson's deep feeling for the Allied cause was backed with large financial contributions to a variety of relief organizations in this period. His letter of May 22 to the American Red Cross explaining why he could not contribute to a non-partisan organization shows these feelings carried to their logical conclusion.

Reel 102, 1940 July 1-1940 December 31

In this first half-year of Stimson's secretaryship of war under Roosevelt, the twin issues of manpower and production became urgent immediately. Early in July, while still awaiting Senate confirmation of his appointment, he testified before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, following it with a letter (July 6) to Morris Sheppard, on the legality of American aid to belligerent nations. During the summer much of the correspondence concerned the work of getting the Selective Service bill passed through Congress. The issue of increasing war production, both to fill British orders and to begin a defense program for the United States, ran steadily through the correspondence (August 1, October 3, 28, November 14). On August 17, Stimson received a confidential letter from Herbert Morrison, British minister of supply, transmitted via Harold Laski and Felix Frankfurter on the coordination of British and American production.

Strategy concerning the Pacific continued to occupy Stimson and memoranda of September 19 and October 12 outlined defense proposals for that region. He maintained strong personal relations with important individuals in the Far East, including H. H. Kung, Hu Shih, Nelson T. Johnson and Manuel Quezon all of whom wrote during this period. Other letters came from friends or acquaintances with particular hobby-horses on how to run the army or win the war.

Reel 103, 1941 January-1941 May 31

During the increasingly grave months of the first half of 1941, Stimson wanted to provide maximum aid to England and worked to persuade the public, the Congress and the president to support this cause. In January, with the Lend-Lease bill pending, Stimson testified before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and received letters of congratulation from President Roosevelt, Felix Frankfurter, H. H. Kung, Sir Arthur Salter, and Herbert Bayard Swope. On February 4 he followed this up by sending Walter F. George a long letter expanding his remarks before the committee. He wrote to Harry Hopkins (May 9) with defense proposals, and again on May 12 with a sampling of his mail, pointing out how heavily it approved his interventionist stand, and discounting the opposition letters as being politically inspired. On May 24 he offered Roosevelt a draft for a congressional resolution that would give the president wide discretionary powers over the armed forces. The next day he urged him to move the Pacific fleet to the Atlantic.

In the Far East Japanese belligerence continued to cause concern. On January 24 Frank Knox wrote Stimson warning of the vulnerable condition of the fleet in Pearl Harbor to attack by the Japanese. Three memoranda from Stanley K. Hornbeck of the State Department (May 6, 12, 14) analyze possible courses of strategy in the Pacific.

The question of labor sabotage is raised by Herbert Hoover in a letter of March 2 and the question is pursued further by John J. McCloy in correspondence of May 1 and 24.

Reel 104, 1941 June 2-1941 November 30

This portion of the correspondence, when Stimson was in the thick of administering a very sensitive department at a very sensitive time, reveals his efforts to further his strong pro-British views under the existing legal limitations. Following Germany's invasion of Russia in June, 1941, he sent Roosevelt a series of letters (June 23, July 3, 8) all substantially urging Roosevelt to go to Congress and get greater aid for "those free nations who are still fighting for freedom." A handwritten letter by Stimson to Roosevelt on Atlantic naval strategy (June 19) is in this reel, but was not delivered. The ongoing business of the War Department is displayed in the reports on new radio and radar equipment, orders for bomb sights, and memoranda on the distribution of planes to England, the United States and Russia.

On September 2 Stimson invited Grenville Clark, a New York lawyer and an old friend, to become his advisor in the War Department at a nominal salary. Clark, who was on intimate terms with high Washington officials, had been actively promoting the interventionist cause. Stimson's personal correspondence reveals similar loyalties to other long-standing friends C. C. Burlingham, Gifford Pinchot, J. S. Muirhead, and A. Phimister Procter. His attachments also included political allegiances, and on October 14 he sent a brief statement and a contribution to the re-election campaign of Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Also on this reel are letters from Chiang Kai-shek, Henry Luce, Felix Frankfurter, Clarence Streit and Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Reel 105, 1941 December-1942 May 29

During this first half year following the United States' entry into war, Stimson's mail was marked by an avalanche of letters from individuals asking for special favors in connection with enlistment or for Stimson's intervention in some private difficulty. Charles A. Lindbergh's attempt to enter the air force is recorded here with interesting documentation between December 31 and January 13.

One week after Pearl Harbor, the President began to assemble a committee to investigate the attack, and on December 16 Stimson sent him his suggestions. The reel also includes a report on April 1 from General D. S. Wilson on a visit to Hawaii and the West Coast, and two long handwritten letters from General Joseph W. Stilwell from Burma (March 23, May 25).

On home front issues, Stimson wrote to Roosevelt on January 7 and May 18 about arms production, on April 12 about the development of the air force, and on January 29 about army morale. In a letter to Alfred E. Stearns (January 30), he outlined his views on Negroes in the army. The problems of hemispheric defense are taken up in memoranda of March 6 and April 8, although the Panama Canal is considered separately in a letter to Roosevelt (March 14).

There are also exchanges with Douglas MacArthur, Harry Hopkins, and George S. Patton, Jr. A long letter from Fiorello LaGuardia on military policy was enclosed in a letter from C. C. Burlingham (April 25).

Reel 106, 1942 June-1942 December 31

Against a background of a world at war, Stimson's life at this point is identified with his office. Word from the Far East included two long memoranda from Joseph Stilwell (June 27, October 6) appraising the Chinese situation. Another long letter on China came from H. H. Kung in Chungking. Patrick Hurley, the newly appointed minister to New Zealand, wrote on June 3 about Douglas MacArthur. A memorandum in November and two letters in December from George Patton, Jr., describe the surrender of the Vichy French forces holding North Africa.

The main issue on the home front during this period was manpower. Stimson wrote to the

president and to George C. Marshall on this question in October and November when he was preparing to testify before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on their pending manpower bills. The Japanese evacuation from the West Coast and the use of their labor power raised political problems that Stimson discussed in a letter to Roosevelt on July 6.

On September 21 Stimson celebrated his 75th birthday, and the list of well-wishers ran to six typed pages. There are also letters in this reel from Winston Churchill, Felix Frankfurter, Carlos P. Romulo, and a report from the Chinese American Institute of Cultural Relations.

Reel 107, 1943 January-1943 July 31

During the first half of 1943 the controversy over how to supply manpower for both the army and the war industries crystallized around the Austin-Wadsworth manpower bill. Stimson, supporting the bill, wrote a letter that was published in the *Washington Star* on February 23, and sent a detailed argument to the president on July 1.

In March and April the question of a civilian administrator for North Africa led to an acrimonious three-cornered correspondence over Fiorello H. LaGuardia among President Roosevelt, Stimson and C. C. Burlingham. This exchange includes the copy of a letter from LaGuardia to Burlingham. George Patton, then in North Africa, sent Stimson his appraisal of the military situation on February 28, and General Lawrence Kuter reported in May.

Joseph Stilwell in the Far East sent Stimson long handwritten reports, one on March 21 and another in July following a visit to Washington. Shortly after the Attu landing in the Aleutians, Stimson received a detailed report and evaluation of the event, dated June 2.

In the latter half of July Stimson went to England and to North Africa, with a stop-over to inspect bases in Iceland. Five handwritten letters to his wife summarize the major events. Included also is a letter from Churchill to Stimson on his departure from England with Churchill's proposals for Allied military strategy.

There is also correspondence with Walter Lippmann, Winthrop Aldrich, Douglas MacArthur, George C. Marshall, William Bullitt and Herbert Hoover.

Reel 108, 1943 August 1-1944 January 31

The incident of General George Patton slapping a soldier in a hospital on August 8, 1943, caused a sufficient uproar for the general to send Stimson his own account on November 27. Further correspondence on this event with Patton, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and others appears in November and December. The projected Allied cross-channel invasion was, at this time, in the making under the code name Overlord, and Stimson sent Roosevelt long memoranda in August, September and November outlining military and political considerations. On December 2 John J. McCloy, in North Africa, sent Stimson a summary of the debate on the invasion at the Teheran Conference. Stimson advocated an American, preferably George C. Marshall, as the supreme commander for the operation and wrote this frankly in his letter to General Eisenhower on December 24 when he congratulated him on his appointment.

Correspondents from many fronts reported informally to Stimson. From North Africa Patton sent snapshots of captured German weapons and scenes of fighting (September 7, 27). From New Delhi Joseph Stilwell wrote in longhand on the Chinese army and his frustrating relations with Chiang Kai-shek (October 12). At home, Stimson canvassed the Italian situation with Roosevelt in September and October. In October he wired Douglas MacArthur for advice on political tactics in the Philippines.

Other correspondents in this reel include Felix Frankfurter, Herbert Hoover, Bernard Baruch and Grenville Clark.

Reel 109, 1944 February-1944 May 14

The preparations for the invasion which were actually dominating Stimson's activities in this period appear only fleetingly in the correspondence. In March he sent John J. McCloy on an inspection trip, and his report is in this reel (April 8). By May Stimson was thinking ahead to a possible winter stalemate and wrote to George C. Marshall about military reserves. Projecting even further into the future is a memorandum from Vannevar Bush (February 24) on the S-1 program, the code name for the atom bomb. George Patton once again attracted attention with a tactless speech in London, and Stimson reprimanded him in a letter of May 5, a position backed by Dwight D. Eisenhower and accepted by Patton in a letter of May 13. Italian politics were reopened by a long memorandum from Count Dino Grandi, then in Lisbon, to Stimson recounting his own political history. On April 22 Stimson commended Grandi to Cordell Hull.

In his personal life Stimson suffered a blow in the death of his sister Candace on February 9. The succeeding weeks are filled with letters of condolence, both personal and official. His reappointment to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague (February 22) was clouded by the discovery that one of his American fellow judges had a "shady" character. In a letter of March 27, Stimson asked the attorney general to investigate this.

Reel 110, 1944 May 15-1944 September 30

With the successful advance of Allied forces in Europe, Stimson made a flying trip to North Africa, Italy, England and France in July. His letters to his wife between July 2 and 16 record the major events. The increasing confidence in victory, however, began to threaten war production in the United States, and this problem is discussed by Robert F. Patterson (July 21).

Stimson's personal correspondents from abroad provided vivid accounts of various theaters of operation. Nelson Trusler Johnson reported from New Guinea on June 7. W. H. S. Wright wrote on June 17 and July 8 with an eye-witness account of the invasion and again on September 13 about German prisoners of war. On August 16 George Patton wrote and sent a photograph describing the capture of the German General Spang.

Postwar policies toward Germany were warmly debated in cabinet meetings. During September Stimson sent Roosevelt four memoranda outlining his views. Also included in this reel is an elaborate parody of the Morgenthau Plan (September 19). The role of Fiorello H. LaGuardia as a civilian administrator in conquered territory was also discussed in memoranda during September. In connection with the congressional investigation of Pearl Harbor, Harvey Bundy prepared a memorandum for Stimson showing the War Department's role in developing radar.

Reel 111, 1944 October 2-1945 January 31

Although the war was not yet won, the problems of administering conquered territory began to enter the deliberations of the War Department. In October the possibility of using Fiorello H. LaGuardia was discussed and later in the month both Roosevelt and George C. Marshall wrote to Stimson about "making MacArthur High Commissioner to the Philippines." In December John J. McCloy opposed naming Anna Rosenberg to the projected Control Commission for Germany arguing that a civilian would not be sufficiently authoritative in German eyes. A postwar United Nations was discussed by Grenville Clark in October and by Stimson (January 23) in a long memorandum to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the secretary of state.

Stimson continued to receive informal reports from Europe in letters from George Patton (December 9 and January 10), and another from Omar Bradley on December 31 appraising the German advance in the Battle of the Bulge.

At home the issue of the National Service Act remained controversial. Grenville Clark sent

memoranda in December, and on January 11 Robert P. Patterson discussed it further. On the same date Roosevelt sent Stimson for comment a draft of his message to Congress advocating passage of the act.

Reel 112, 1945 February 1-1945 June 30

The war was being pressed forward on both fronts and letters and photographs from George Patton in February, March and April graphically illustrate the progress in Europe. From the Pacific Stimson received a letter from General A. D. Bruce showing the raising of the American flag over Ie Shima (April 26), while a correspondent in the Philippines discussed the problems that followed in the wake of liberation (February 16). The death of President Roosevelt on April 12 is reflected in the correspondence in only a few references, but there is a handwritten draft of a letter of condolence from Stimson to Eleanor Roosevelt.

V-E Day on May 8 was marked by a mass of congratulatory messages and was followed by discussions of the problems of reconstruction. Herbert Hoover wrote repeatedly on the question of food relief in liberated countries (May 7, 14, 30 and June 9). The disposition of the Nazi war criminals took on a practical significance with the appointment of Robert H. Jackson as United States chief counsel for the prosecution of Axis criminality. On June 25 Stimson wrote Jackson approving the text of his indictment.

Winning the war in Japan became the next prime target of the War Department and on May 16 Stimson wrote President Truman with his proposals on Japan as well as on European rehabilitation. Other aspects were discussed by Joseph C. Grew (June 26) and John J. McCloy (June 29).

Correspondents during this period include Grenville Clark, Bernard Baruch, and the Cornell Medical College.

Reel 113, 1945 July 1-1945 September 30

The Potsdam Conference in July brought Stimson to Berlin. Although he did not sit in on the meetings, he was called upon by President Truman both for written policy papers and for informal conferences. Two of these papers are in this reel: one on the war with Japan (July 16) and another on European rehabilitation (July 22). Four handwritten letters to his wife describe the atmosphere of the meetings.

The dropping of the atom bomb in August and the surrender of Japan permitted Stimson to offer his resignation on September 1. The last official papers for this period are reports on cabinet meetings (August 17 and 31) and a memorandum from Stimson to Truman (September 11) on sharing the bomb with the Russians. After that, Stimson was concerned with winding up his affairs, and considering the award of medals and commendations to his staff.

Stimson's last day in office, September 21, 1945, coincided with his 78th birthday. During the remainder of the month messages of good wishes on both these events filled the mail. Included are newspaper clippings from all over the country and an excerpt from a broadcast by Raymond Swing on September 19, 1945. Many publishers also wrote to solicit his biography or memoirs.

Reel 114, 1945 October 1-1945 December 31

Stimson's retirement to his Long Island farm got off to a grim start; on October 26 he suffered a coronary occlusion. The correspondence of this period includes many letters from friends and associates who continued to keep him informed on official business. Robert P. Patterson, secretary of war, sent bulletins on the department in October and November. General N. H. Arnold wrote from the Far East enclosing maps and one hundred photos of Hiroshima and Nagasaki after the atomic bomb (October 26).

Despite his close confinement, Stimson maintained an active correspondence on both business and personal matters. During October and November he was in touch with Vannevar Bush on the question of international control of atomic energy. In November he wrote to George C. Marshall who was preparing to go off to China offering his appraisal of the Chinese situation. The pending nomination of an American candidate to the Permanent Court of International Justice brought Stimson some forty letters from advocates of Manley O. Hudson. But, having consulted with Cordell Hull (November 30, December 3, 14), on December 18 Stimson wrote Hull that he would nominate G. H. Hackworth.

Numerous organizations continued to solicit him for his name or his presence, and in November his political life was popularized in a radio series called "One Man's Destiny." The script, filmed in this reel, was sent to Stimson on November 29. In the same month, The American Council on Public Affairs printed 50,000 copies of *Prelude to Invasion*, a compilation of his War Department press releases, for distribution in Germany.

Reel 115, 1946 January-1946 July 31

In February, 1946, Stimson resumed his law practice with his old firm. He was besieged during this time by publishers, and although chary of public utterances, he did publish an article, "The Bomb and the Opportunity" in the February issue of Harper's Magazine. In June he decided to engage McGeorge Bundy to work with him in the preparation of a biography, with Harper and Brothers as publishers.

The issue of civilian versus military control of atomic energy, then under congressional consideration, dominated Washington politics, and Stimson received first hand reports from his friends: in March from Robert P. Patterson and Dean Acheson, and on June 2, from Leslie Groves who sent the public report of the Manhattan project. At the same time his Washington friends solicited his support on controversial issues. On March 28 he sent an equivocal telegram on bomb control, wrote Patterson on May 13 on the move toward "a single department of Common Defense," and issued a statement of congratulation on June 14 on Philippine independence. He also corresponded with Robert H. Jackson on the Nuremberg Trials (May 13, June 5, July 25).

Other correspondents are Lord Halifax, Gifford Pinchot, Felix Frankfurter, C. C. Burlingham, Luther Evans and Bernard Baruch.

Reel 116, 1946 August-1947 February 14

In his retirement Stimson turned to retelling the past, working systematically with McGeorge Bundy on the arrangement of his papers and his biography. The dropping of the atom bomb remained a significant public issue, and Stimson, as a principal actor in that drama, was called upon to speak. In an exchange with Senator Kenneth McKellar (September 9, 16), Stimson corrected McKellar's false memory of participating in the meeting at which the existence of the atom bomb project was first disclosed. While preparing an article on the bomb for *Harper's*, Stimson drew on important official sources. Two letters from President Truman (November 13 and December 31) give a schematic outline of the history of the decision to use the bomb, while Robert Patterson wrote on November 10 on how targets were chosen for the bombings. Rudolph A. Winnacker in the War Department sent Stimson several documents: on internal Japanese politics before surrender and on American and Japanese troop deployment (November 12, 14, 18). The article was released to the press at the end of January and was widely reprinted, bringing in its wake a large number of letters.

Hardly less significant than the bomb at this time was the trial of war criminals. In January Stimson published an article in *Foreign Affairs* on the Nuremberg trial, which also brought many letters of praise. When General Marshall was appointed secretary of state on January 10, Stimson wrote him a confidential letter of advice, citing his own experience. In October he severed his last tie with Washington by giving his estate there, Woodley, to Phillips Academy.

Reel 117, 1947 February 15-1947 August 29

While largely occupied during this period with pushing his memoirs forward with McGeorge Bundy, Stimson also corresponded in March and April with Robert P. Patterson on a bill for a unified military establishment. On April 21, he sent its proposer, Senator Chan Gurney, a strong statement in its favor. He continued to correspond with George C. Marshall on his new responsibilities as secretary of state and prepared a memorandum (May 19) for a talk with Assistant Secretary J.H. Hildring on the functions of the State Department. During the spring of 1947 Stimson corresponded with Rudolph Winnacker, James J. McCloy and General Marshall on policy toward postwar Germany. On June 4 Stimson sent Marshall a telegram opposing a bill to raise the tariff on wool. He also sent his views on the bill to Truman on June 26, and Truman's reply and veto statement appear in this reel (June 28). In August he submitted another article to *Foreign Affairs*, this time on American foreign policy toward Russia.

His correspondents in this period included Elmer Thomas, Herbert Hoover, Raymond Swing, Herbert Feis, Joseph C. Grew, Cass Canfield and Lord Halifax.

Reel 118, 1947 September-1947 December 31

Stimson's eightieth birthday on September 21 and the publication of his article on Russia in *Foreign Affairs* brought the usual storm of congratulatory letters. Many organizations, both local and national, continued to solicit his support. Apart from financial contributions to many causes, the only new committee he consented to join was the committee for the Marshall Plan to Aid Europe, for which he accepted the nomination as chairman (October 16, 31).

His book, *On Active Service*, with McGeorge Bundy was nearing completion in these months and Bundy wrote on last minute editorial problems (November 18, December 7, 12). Stimson also concluded arrangements with the Ladies' Home Journal to serialize the book at the beginning of 1948. In November, when Kenneth C. Royall solicited his advice on Japan (November 17, 21), he declined to make more than general comments.

Other correspondents in this period were Herbert Hoover, Edward L. Bowles, Harold Ickes, W. Kingsland Macy, and his old Scottish friend J. S. Muirhead to whom Stimson sent a most unguarded letter on December 12 summarizing his postwar views.

Reel 119, 1948 January-1948 May 10

The outpouring of mail that followed the publication of *On Active Service* in April provides an evocation of Stimson's life in the varied collection of letters from classmates, friends, government officials and associates of many nations and many eras. His Washington friends in high places continued to keep him informed; George C. Marshall on March 11 wrote on State Department relations with Congress, and Kenneth Royall wrote along confidential "round-up" of War Department problems (April 21). Grenville Clark, who was promoting a policy of détente with Russia, sent Stimson his correspondence with Truman, correcting Truman's reference to a spurious "will of Peter the Great" (March 25). Bruce Bliven also wrote Stimson with his "Plan for Peace with Russia" (March 29). A running correspondence with Henry Luce (January 15, March 31, April 20) discussed their disagreement on Chiang Kai-shek. Eyewitness accounts of events abroad came from General Eugene L. Harrison with impressions of Japan, and from Bertram D. Hulen (May 2) with an account of a revolution in Bogota in April.

Reel 120, 1948 May 11-1948 November 30

Although Stimson spent most of his time poring over old papers and letters, his friends in Washington continued to consult him. In May, Robert P. Patterson, who was consultant to the Hoover commission investigating the structure of the federal government, wrote Stimson his observations on the executive branch of the government. On November 18 Harvey H. Bundy and James Grafton Rogers sent Stimson their comprehensive report on "government organization for the conduct of foreign affairs." Stimson sent his own observations on the report to Hoover on November 22. On November 26 John J. McCloy sent Stimson his comments on the "reorganization of national defense." A correspondence with George C. Marshall between May and September shows Stimson as an affectionate counselor.

In the spirit of a man settling his affairs, Stimson resigned from the Permanent Court of Arbitration in July. He also arranged to leave his papers to Yale University (November 12). On Truman's reelection he wrote him a warm letter of congratulation (November 5) and later in the month (November 24) wrote to an old friend, Thomas Ripley, an account of his feelings about the election and Truman.

Reel 121, 1948 December-1949 July 28

In December and January, Stimson corresponded with Felix Frankfurter and Telford Taylor about the Nuremberg trials. Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall also sought his advice about anew "code of military justice." During the spring he corresponded further with Frankfurter, and also McGeorge Bundy (March 8), on the Atlantic Pact. On June 18 he sent a telegram to Senators Irving M. Ives and John Foster Dulles urging that the Senate ratify the North Atlantic Treaty. President Truman wrote on June 21 to thank him for his statement.

During April he decided on two new writing projects: the collection of his speeches, and the private publication of his memoirs of his outdoor experiences. For the speeches he asked Rudolph A. Winnacker, in the Department of the Army, to organize a preliminary compilation (June 9, 23). Allan Nevins wanted to interview Stimson for the Columbia oral history project and sent an outline of the proposed subjects on June 12.

Reel 122, 1949 August-1950 February 28

Honors continued to come to Stimson in his old age and retirement. On November 1 Vannevar Bush wrote him that he was dedicating his forthcoming book, *Modern Arms and Free Men* to him. The Century Club asked Paul Manship to sculpt a medallion (October 28), and Eugene Speicher to paint his portrait (January 9), both to be hung in the Club. On September 29 Allan Nevins interviewed Stimson for the Columbia oral history project, using a wire recorder to make a permanent record. His own law firm asked for his help in reconstructing its history (October 25, November 16). In November Stimson began to send out copies of his privately printed memoirs titled, *My Vacations*. The book stimulated many letters of congratulation and reminiscence.

His only active foray into politics was to contribute to the reelection campaign of John Foster Dulles (November 3). He also corresponded with Governor Thomas E. Dewey (January 20, 25) about legalizing gambling in New York. Robert P. Patterson (October 19) and Gordon Gray, secretary of the army, consulted him on the reorganization of the armed services (December 16, 19, January 3, 24). On December 6 he made a substantial contribution to Goucher College, and wrote a long letter to James B. Conant on religion at Harvard (December 27).

Reel 123, 1950 March-1950 July 31

Stimson remained in touch with Washington and used his authority as an elder statesman to write a letter to the *New York Times* on March 27 defending the State Department against attacks by Senator Joseph McCarthy. He received voluminous mail during the succeeding weeks, including letters of thanks from Dean Acheson (March 27) and Harry Truman (March 28). He was also in touch with Dean Acheson (March 10, 21, April 7) concerning Spain and Spanish refugees. The incoming secretary of the army, Frank Pace, Jr., came to see Stimson on May 10 for general advice. An extended exchange of letters between Stimson and John J. McCloy discussed American policy toward Germany and the European political situation (May 19, June 28, July 5, 17, 26). When the Korean war erupted, Stimson wrote informally about it to Elizabeth Kellogg on June 27 and followed it with correspondence with President Truman (July 5, 7, 14). He also wrote to Cass Canfield, Felix Frankfurter and McGeorge Bundy during May about publishing a collection of his speeches, and corresponded with Justice William O. Douglas and Goldthwaite Dorr.

An accident on July 18 which hospitalized Stimson with a broken leg brought him many cards and letters with good wishes.

Reel 124, 1950 August-1950 October 20; undated; and Mabel W. Stimson 1891-1955

In the last months of his life Stimson was convalescent at home following an operation on his broken leg. His last political action was to write President Truman on September 6 about universal military training. He also corresponded with Harvey H. Bundy on this question (September 1, 6, 12). Stimson died at his home on Long Island on October 20, 1950.

The balance of the reel following this date contains miscellaneous undated letters to Stimson and oddments from the non-family correspondence of Mabel W. Stimson over the period 1891-1955.

Reel 125, Condolence letters 1950 October 20-1952 January

This reel, which is largely made up of letters of condolence to Mrs. Stimson, also includes a few of her replies, the eulogy that was read at Phillips Academy (June 10, 1951) and two memorial resolutions offered by neighbors in the Adirondacks in August, 1951. Two letters in 1951 also report on plans for memorials: one in Washington (January 6, 1951) and another in Germany (December 7, 1951).

II. Memoranda, Minutes of Meetings, Notes on Conversations and Interviews, and Miscellaneous Papers

Reel 126

1929-1933

On the first half of this reel are all the memoranda, minutes of meetings, notes on conversations, etc., for Stimson's years as secretary of state. Topics covered include: the Rapidan Conference (October, 1929), the World Court, the international financial crisis over war debts and reparations payments commencing in June, 1931, the Hoover moratorium, the visit of Pierre Laval (October, 1931), of Dino Grandi (November, 1931), and the General Disarmament Conference convened in Geneva. There are also memoranda for the campaign of 1932 and notes for Stimson's talks with Franklin Roosevelt and Cordell Hull through November, 1933. References to the London Naval Conference are minimal as are materials relating to the situation in Manchuria.

The Far Eastern Crisis

The whole second half of the reel, however, relates to the Manchurian situation. It consists of materials used in the preparation of *The Far Eastern Crisis* which was published in 1936. This material is actually a part of the writings series. Outlines, handwritten notes, memoranda, and an extensive reference file comprise the segment. The reference file includes copies of diary entries relating to Manchuria between September 19, 1931 and March 2, 1933, a summary of cables relating to the Far East during this time, a summary of Stanley Hornbeck's memoranda, copies of Stimson's correspondence with Nelson Johnson and Charles Dawes, and copies of correspondence between Norman Davis and Sir John Simon.

Reel 127

1940 July-1944 August

In this critical period, covering all but the last year of the war, the documents reflect the day-to-day conduct of the War Department. All through 1940 a major question in the War Department was the arming of Britain. Stimson's preparation for testifying for the Lend-Lease bill (January 14, 1941), memos on arms for Britain, and convoys in the Atlantic (March 7, 25, 1941) were all part of the business of the War Department. With the government becoming a major industrial force, labor questions (April 4, May 1, 23) and government take-over of defense plants came under Stimson's consideration during the beginning of 1941.

Stimson also participated in shaping military policy: the defense of Iceland (July 5, 1941), oil sales to Japan (July 18, 1941), and global strategic considerations (September 12, December 21, 1941). The various battle theatres appear in turn in the memoranda: the Casablanca landing (January 4, 1942), the situation in China as seen by Stilwell (April 3, 1943) and Chennault (May 2, 1943), and the Italian invasion (June 27, 29, 1943). Stimson's own trip to Iceland, England and Algiers is reported in diary form July 8-31, 1943. A note for February 18, 1944 records Stimson's first presentation of the atom-bomb project (called S-1) to members of Congress. Shortly after the D-Day invasion, he went to France and his handwritten notes are in this reel (July 1-21, 1944). With the end in sight, issues of the postwar period steadily encroached on the war problems during 1944: DeGaulle in June, a world organization (August 23), Nazi war criminals (August 25), the organization of a single department of defense (April 18).

Filmed in this reel are also notes on relations with Russia, defense of the Panama canal, the Vichy government, the Chinese military situation, war production and manpower mobilization in the United States, and Philippine politics.

1944 September-1945 September

During this last year of the war, its origins in the Pacific were being probed by a Congressional directive. In this reel are the transcript of the proceedings before the Army Pearl Harbor Board (September 26, 1944) and related papers. The judge advocate general submitted a detailed analysis of the report (November 25) and under the date January 3, 1945 Stimson wrote a summary statement.

The recurrent themes during this last year of Stimson's secretaryship were the treatment of postwar Germany, relief and rehabilitation in Europe, the United Nations Charter, relations with Russia, and, toward the end of the period, the atomic bomb and Japan. The Morgenthau Plan for postwar Germany is filmed under the date September 4, 1944. The memoranda commenting on the plan (September 4-18, 1944) include a statement by Stimson to President Roosevelt opposing it. Stimson recorded his attendance at the Potsdam Conference in notes for his diary (July 15-24). A memorandum for July 25 reports on his meeting with Stalin.

On August 8, 1945 Stimson wrote of his conference with President Truman to assess the damage that followed the atomic bombing and to discuss policy toward Japan. Under the date of August 10 there is the draft of the reply to the Japanese offer to surrender.

III. Speeches, Writings, and Other Public Statements

Reel 129, Speeches: 1888-1911 April

Stimson's orations while at Yale; all speeches in the campaign for governor of New York

Reel 130, Speeches: 1911 May 24-1925 December 11

Addresses while Taft's secretary of war; speeches on progressivism and the Republican party; all speeches in the campaign for national preparedness and adequate military training

Reel 131, Speeches: 1926-1932 August

As governor-general of the Philippines; as secretary of state; most extensive file is on "The Pact of Paris-Three Years of Development," August 8, 1932

Reel 132, Speeches: 1932 October-1948 August

Addresses in the presidential campaign of 1932; Stafford Little lectures at Princeton University; outspoken pronouncements on United States neutrality policy; all speeches as secretary of war

Reel 133, Writings: 1880-1950

Earliest essays written as a student at Andover through last letter to the editor on the danger of Joseph McCarthy; reel does not include papers on *The Far Eastern Crisis*, *On Active Service*, or *My Vacations*

Reel 134, Statements: Undated and 1910-1939 April 22

Includes statements in campaign for governor, 1910; memorandum prepared for the State Department on Tacna-Arica, 1926; transcripts before congressional hearings as secretary of state

Reel 135, Statements: 1940 July 2-1950 April

Begins with testimony at confirmation hearing on appointments as secretary of war; includes all other congressional testimony and transcripts of press conferences as secretary of war

Reel 136, Books: *On Active Service in Peace and War* *My Vacations*

The reel begins with several hundred frames of carbon copies of letters and memoranda from the files of Harper and Brothers Publishers relating to the printing and distribution of both books. The letters are arranged in chronological order.

Transcripts of interviews between McGeorge Bundy and Stimson comprise the majority of material in the segment on *On Active Service*. There are a few drafts by Stimson for the introduction and for small sections of other chapters, but there is no complete manuscript for the book.

The segment on *My Vacations* is small, containing only preliminary notes and a few incomplete chapter drafts. Stimson's notebooks from hunting trips in the 1890s which relate to the first two chapters of the book have also been filmed here. Again there is no manuscript for the entire work in the papers at Yale.

IV. Special Subjects

Reel 137

Republican Party 1894-1904

In the beginning segment of this reel is material from Stimson's earliest efforts in party politics. Filmed here are Republican membership rolls of the 27th Assembly District. Several Republican circulars explaining the new primary law, promoting voter registration, and praising the Republican ticket have been filmed. There are also lists of contributors to the Republican campaign fund between 1902 and 1904.

Republican Party 1910

In September, 1910, the Republican convention, meeting in Saratoga, chose Stimson as their gubernatorial candidate. In this segment are the schedule and roster of delegates for the convention, notes and reference material relating to campaign issues, itineraries, statements and correspondence of others supporting Stimson, and financial records. At the end of the segment is a small amount of material relating to the New York Evening Post's charge in December that Stimson was connected with some questionable loans made by the Bank of North America.

Republican Party 1913-1920

In 1913 Stimson again engaged in reform efforts within the New York Republican party. At the beginning of the segment there are minutes, resolutions, and research material from party meetings in May and December, 1913. During the spring of 1914 Stimson belonged to the committee of thirty headed by Elihu Root, a committee to prepare the Republican platform on the New York Constitutional Convention of 1915. Minutes from committee meetings, committee rosters, correspondence of others, platform drafts, and reports have been filmed.

In 1916 Stimson spearheaded a campaign to nominate Elihu Root for the presidency. Lists of potential supporters, canvasses of Root's strength among convention delegates, nominating speeches, and platform planks have been filmed here along with some campaign publicity for the convention's nominee, Charles Evans Hughes.

The reel concludes with similar kinds of material for the Republican convention of 1920. In that year Stimson supported the candidacy of Leonard Wood. A few pamphlets of campaign publicity, most dealing with the issue of the League of Nations, have also been filmed.

Reel 138

Early Legal Career

A notebook from Harvard Law School begins the segment. Also filmed in this segment are many unidentified notes and memoranda, undated and untitled but probably written during Stimson's years at Harvard, during clerkship for Sherman Evarts or his first years with Root and Clarke.

A System of Corporate Law

In 1893 George Wharton Pepper and William Draper Lewis proposed to edit a book, *A System of Corporate Law*. They suggested to Stimson that he write a monograph for the book. On the second segment are filmed the contract, outline of the book, drafts by Stimson for the introduction of his monograph, and outlines and notes for various other sections of the work.

United States Attorney

In this segment are courtroom notes, briefs and arguments, copies of indictments, correspondence of others and reference materials relating to Stimson's work as United States attorney for the Southern District of New York from 1906 until 1909. There are also materials relating to his work as special prosecutor in the American Sugar Refining case after 1909.

Miscellaneous Cases

Memoranda, notes, charts, and reference material relating to U. S. v. Atlas Portland Cement and to the receivers of the Aetna Explosive Company are filmed in this segment.

Bar Associations 1892-1928

Material in this segment reflects Stimson's long interest in the activities of the New York State and New York City Bar Associations as well as other lawyers' groups. The segment consists of committee minutes and reports, correspondence of others, notes and reference material. Committee reports and a mimeographed set of minutes from the board meetings of the New York County Lawyers' Association have not been filmed.

Reel 139

Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy

A reference file on the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy comprises the first segment in this reel. In the segment are outlines and briefs for the case, copies of documents used by Pinchot in his testimony before the congressional investigating committee, reference material sent to Stimson by Charles E. Kelley of *Collier's* magazine, statements by persons involved in the case, notes, and memoranda.

Water Power and Public Lands Policy

From October, 1909 to January, 1910, Stimson and John Bass studied questions of waterpower policy in regard to public lands. Filmed in this segment is reference material on the topic, correspondence of others, and a series of unidentified notes on the questions.

National Conservation Association

Stimson served on the executive committee of the National Conservation Association. Filmed in this segment are monthly reports of the association, policy statements, committee reports, printed circulars, and publicity for conventions between 1910 and 1914.

Reel 140

Mortgage Tax Bills 1903-1905

Between 1903 and 1905 Stimson, along with other members of the Bar Association and the 27th Assembly District Republican Club, lobbied against bills in the state legislature to tax the value of mortgages. Copies of the proposed bills, protests by the above mentioned organizations, and other reference material are filmed in this segment.

Reform Organizations 1895-1915

The period between 1895 and 1915 was ripe with "progressive causes" and reform movements for social and political change. In this segment over two hundred frames of papers from several organizations are filmed: Good Government Club, Charity Organization Society, Committee of the Fourteen, Committee on Safety, Citizens' Municipal Committee, New York Short Ballot Organization. These papers include minutes of meetings, financial records, reports, bulletins, notes, circulars, pamphlets and other reference material. In addition there are in this segment papers from woman suffrage and anti-woman suffrage organizations.

War Department 1911-1913

Following the segment target are notes, memoranda, and financial records from Stimson's inspection trips of United States insular possessions in the Caribbean, the Panama Canal, and western army posts. This segment also includes materials related to the Crowder-Ainsworth controversy and the debate over the Army Appropriations bill: memoranda, analyses of the bill, reports, press statements, copies of Taft's veto message, and reference material. During his term, Stimson considered the regulation of waterpower on navigable streams. Copies of his decisions and reference material for them have been filmed here. At the conclusion of this segment is a paper written by Felix Frankfurter and George H. Shelton, "Secretary Stimson's Administration of the War Department: A Review."

World War I Relief Organizations

Stimson worked directly with two relief organizations prior to entering the army in World War I. In this segment there are approximately one hundred frames of agendas of meetings, financial records, bulletins, circulars, and other publicity for the Military Relief Committee of the New York Red Cross and for the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

League of Nations

In this segment are notes by Stimson for and from talks with Elihu Root, a copy of a letter from Root to Colonel Edward House, a memorandum by Stimson on the "salient" points of the league's constitution, and material accumulated between 1919 and 1920 from his work on the New York City Republican Club Committee on National Affairs. Printed material on the league, including speeches and writings of others, and many publications of the League to Enforce Peace have not been filmed.

Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association

In 1919 Stimson began serving on the executive committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. Material in this segment deals with the preliminary organization of the association and includes minutes, statements of objectives, and publicity.

Reel 141

Constitutional Convention 1915

In the elections of 1914 Stimson was chosen a delegate-at-large to the New York Constitutional Convention of 1915. Stimson served on the Committees on Finance, on Governor and Other State Officers, and on the Judiciary. Though this reel contains general organizational material, such as the list of delegates and the rules of the convention, most of the reel contains the records of these three committees.

The records of the Committee on Finance, of which Stimson was chairman, compose more than half of this reel. For the period from April 28 to August 17, 1915, there are minutes of the committee's meetings. Whenever a guest was invited to testify before the committee, a transcript was made of his testimony. The transcripts are arranged chronologically and follow the complete set of minutes. Notes, aides-memoire, correspondence of others, and reference materials on proposed amendments follow the transcripts. There are also the committee's drafts and the final report on proposed amendments and on changes in wording of sections of the Constitution.

The records of the other two committees are less voluminous. In both, amendments referred to the committee, memoranda, and reference material will be found. The records of the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers also include minutes of meetings and drafts of reports. The records of this committee precede the records of the Committee on the Judiciary on the film. The reel concludes with miscellaneous material including a sample of the printed circulars received by convention delegates, correspondence of others, and notes.

Reel 142

Campaign for Adoption of the Constitution 1915

Stimson served on the Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution in the fall of 1915. Filmed here are financial records, correspondence of others, drafts of publicity, and printed circulars from this unsuccessful campaign.

Preparedness Organizations 1915-1918

Stimson joined the executive board of the National Security League in 1915. The league distributed circulars and pamphlets and conducted educational conferences. Copies of league literature and programs from these conferences along with other organizational material are filmed at the beginning of this segment. The league also sponsored Stimson's lecture tour of the Midwest in April, 1917. Itineraries from this trip and resolutions made at rallies are filmed here.

Reports, circulars, press releases, minutes of meetings, programs and correspondence of others from many additional preparedness organizations complete this segment. A partial listing of such organizations includes: New York City Mayor's Committee on National Defense, West Hills Rifle Club, Association for National Service, National Association for Universal Military Training, Committee on National Preparedness, National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, and Universal Military Training League. The materials filmed are only a sample; there are approximately two linear feet of additional printed circulars which have not been filmed.

Military Service 1917-1918

In this segment are papers relating to Stimson's preparation for and eventual service in the United States Army. Here are notes and memoranda from the Plattsburgh Training Camp and from Stimson's work for the Roosevelt Division. There are reports, correspondence of others, and general

orders concerning the mobilization of the National Guard along the Mexican border. A notebook from the general staff school in France has also been filmed. A set of clearance certificates for the men under Stimson's command at Camp Meade is kept with the papers. One certificate has been filmed as an example.

Postwar Military Organizations 1919-1924

In this last segment is material relating to Stimson's continuing affiliation with the military after discharge in 1918. Stimson belonged to the Seventy-Seventh Division Association, an affiliate of the American Legion. Organizational material for the post is filmed here. Stimson also chaired the Committee for Aid to Disabled Veterans. Minutes from this committee's meetings and reference material from the Ex-Serviceman's Anti-Bonus League conclude this segment.

Reel 143

National Budget Committee 1919-1922

The first segment in the reel contains material relating to Stimson's participation on the executive committee of the National Budget Committee. The material dates between 1919 and 1922 and includes memoranda on the committee's organization, a statement of platform, minutes, correspondence of others, publications of the committee, proposed budget bills, and other reference material.

Edward Rumely

This segment contains reference material on Edward Rumely's attempt to secure executive clemency in 1923 and 1924 after conviction on conspiracy charges for trading with the enemy during the war. The file contains statements by Rumely, a copy of his petition to President Calvin Coolidge, copies of other petitions in his behalf, copies of Rumely's correspondence with Theodore Roosevelt between 1915 and 1917, and statements by Charles Nagel.

American Peace Award 1923-1927

In 1923 Stimson was chosen to serve on the policy committee' of the American Peace Award. At the beginning of this segment are agendas for meetings of the committee, press releases, lists of suggestions for members of the jury of award, summaries of press reaction, and other publicity. This segment also contains copies of memoranda for organizations and institutions cooperating in conducting the referendum. There is also filmed a copy of the winning plan. Later the American Peace Award shifted its emphasis to become a lobbying group for United States participation in the World Court. The segment concludes with various publications of the renamed American Peace Foundation which date through 1927.

New York State Reorganization Commission 1925-1926

The State Reorganization Commission of New York, an advisory committee appointed by Governor Alfred E. Smith to recommend legislation to restructure state government, met between November, 1925 and February, 1926. Stimson chaired the subcommittee on the Executive and State Departments and also served on the executive committee of the commission. This segment contains extensive material on the advisory committee and especially on the work of Stimson's subcommittee. There are reference materials on other states' administrative codes and budgetary procedures, memoranda of Stimson's conferences with other committee members, drafts for the

subcommittee's reports on reconstructing the executive and state departments, new proposals for a state executive budget, copies of the reports of the other subcommittees, and drafts for the law enacting the changes proposed by the Reorganization Commission. There is also some correspondence of others.

Long Island Parkways 1925-1926

In May, 1925, the Long Island State Park Commission, headed by Robert Moses, released a plan for a new motorway to be built near Highhold. Stimson and his neighbors organized a protest to protect their property. This segment contains extensive correspondence between Moses and Robert deForest, circulars from the Suffolk County Taxpayers' Association, statements by Governor Smith, Stimson's memorandum on his meeting with Moses, notes, maps, and other reference material.

Constitutional Convention Reunion 1926

Surviving members of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1915 held a reunion dinner in December, 1926 to honor Elihu Root. Filmed on this segment are the list of members of the reunion dinner committee and the list of those invited to the dinner. There is also a record of the proceedings which includes a copy of Stimson's remarks at the celebration.

Reel 144

Nicaragua

In 1927 President Coolidge appointed Stimson as special emissary to Nicaragua to mediate in the civil war. Filmed in this reel are memoranda, correspondence of others and background material on Nicaragua. Most documents originating during Stimson's trip to Nicaragua were placed in his diary. Only a few documents from the trip, occasional drafts of policy decisions, and memoranda on fiscal reform, are filmed here. A copy of Stimson's report to Coolidge and Kellogg has also been included.

After his return to the United States, Stimson continued to receive information regarding the situation in Nicaragua. Intelligence reports of the United States Marine Corps stationed in Nicaragua and copies of State Department cables and dispatches concerning the situation are among the material of this type that have been filmed. Also filmed here are several reports and photographs from the American Electoral Mission sent by the the chairman, Frank R. McCoy.

Reel 145

American Law Institute 1925-1927

Between 1925 and 1927 Stimson worked on a special committee of the American Law Institute to draw up a model code of criminal procedure. This segment includes the preliminary report and outline for work, a progress report to the director, copies of drafts of sections, minutes of meetings, a bibliography, and some clippings.

Philippines

This segment includes an itinerary from Stimson's 1926 trip to the Philippines, a report sent to Stimson by J. Mayhew Wainwright on Philippine problems, an itinerary and a few notes from 1928, and considerable correspondence of others. The segment is of minimal value for those interested in Stimson's governor generalship.

Edwin Parker Trust

Organizational material for the Board of Supervising Trustees of the Parker Trust, 1930-1931, has been filmed in this segment. The material includes a copy of the bylaws, copies of the bank's accounts of the estate, the will, the proposals submitted by various universities for their utilization of a grant from the trust, a copy of the agreement with Columbia, and minutes from a trustees' meeting.

Mortgage Situation 1934

A reference file of material on the crisis facing the New York City mortgage companies in 1934 has been filmed on this segment. Included are statements by Richard Hurd on the situation and copies of reports and proposals sent to Herbert Lehman by George Alger. In June Stimson's law firm printed a memorandum on the situation. Copies of this memorandum, as well as original drafts, and Stimson's own notes on the situation have also been filmed here.

Clausen Report

At the end of 1944 Stimson commissioned Lieutenant Colonel Henry Clausen to make a report supplementary to the findings of the Army Pearl Harbor Board. Clausen traveled around the world, interviewed nearly one hundred persons, and collected affidavits and statements which he incorporated in his report. A copy of the report, as it was submitted to Stimson in September, 1945, and other information gathered by Clausen are filmed in this segment.

Miscellaneous Notes

This segment is composed of a collection of miscellaneous notes by Stimson and others between 1908 and 1950 on many disparate topics.

Reel 146

Social File 1912-1950

The material in the social file dates from 1912 to 1950, and is arranged chronologically. Since the bulk of this material originated during Stimson's term as Secretary of State, there are only a few frames of mementos for entertaining done prior to 1929. Between December, 1930 and March, 1933 a file was kept for each occasion and every contemplated event at Woodley, including the traditional New Year's Day breakfast. This file might include a list of guests, a copy of the invitation, letters of acceptance or apology, memoranda regarding preparations, menus, programs, and seating charts. In the social file for the 1930 London Naval Conference are memoranda of hospitality extended to the Stimsons and lists of invitations declined by them as well as rosters of guests invited by them to luncheons and dinners. There is also a small amount of material from the trip to Europe in the summer of 1931. The reel concludes with similar entertainment records for 1933-1950. The amount of entertaining done during these last two decades was much less than in earlier years: a few large receptions for the War Department and military staff and an occasional garden party or luncheon.

V. Family Correspondence and Other Family Papers

Reel 147

Papers of family members in this reel are: Catherine Boudinot (Mrs. Lewis) Atterbury, Lewis Atterbury, Lucy Thurber (Mrs. Ossian) Howard, Dora Wheeler (Mrs. Boudinot) Keith, Elizabeth Kellogg, Candace Catherine Stimson, Candace Wheeler (Mrs. Lewis) Stimson, Frank Stimson, Frederick J. Stimson, and Henry A. Stimson. Catherine Boudinot and Lewis Attefbury's letters have been arranged together since many of them are addressed to "Dear Parents."

Reel 148

Papers of family members in this reel are: Henry C. Stimson, Julia Atterbury (Mrs. Henry C.) Stimson, John Ward Stimson, Lewis A. Stimson, Mabel White (Mrs. Henry L.) Stimson, Mary A. Stimson, and Philip Stimson. Letters addressed to Julia Atterbury and Henry C. Stimson have been arranged together since many of them are addressed to both parents. Letters addressed to Mary A. Stimson and her sister Catherine Weston are arranged with the papers of Catherine Weston.

Reel 149

General Stimson Family Correspondence

Papers of family members in this segment are: Lucy Dunham (Mrs. Abner) Thurber, Catherine Stimson (Mrs. Theodore) Weston, Candace Thurber (Mrs. Thomas) Wheeler, James C. Wheeler, Thomas M. Wheeler, Charles A. White, Francis Eaton (Mrs. Charles) White, Lily White, R. G. Gamble. The papers of the last four individuals, all members of Mrs. Stimson's family, are arranged together.

Family Correspondence of Henry Lewis Stimson, 1874-1888 October

Letters to Lewis A. Stimson and Mary A. Stimson describe Stimson's studies and activities while at Andover and Yale. The first items of an almost daily correspondence with Mabel White between 1888 and 1893 are included in this segment.

Reel 150, 1888 November-1890 December

Letters to Mary A. Stimson and Mabel White from Cambridge discuss studies at Harvard Law School and compare the differences between student life at Harvard and Yale. Letters to Mabel White explain the necessity of rescinding their unannounced engagement. Descriptions of Stimson's new position as clerk to Sherman Evarts are contained in letters during the fall of 1890.

Reel 151, 1891 January-1892 February

There is an almost daily chain of letters to Mabel White on this reel. Subjects include the clerkship with Sherman Evarts, the announcement of their engagement in April, the bar examination in June, and the offer of a position in Elihu Root's law firm, as well as the daily routine.

Reel 152, 1892 March-1893 July

Letters on this reel are again predominantly to Mabel White. Office routine and legal cases are discussed, but there is more detail on social life and preparations for the wedding. Letters from Stimson's father and sister describe their European trip and their search for wedding gifts.

Reel 153, 1894-1915; Reel 154, 1916-1918 June 30; Reel 155, 1928-1936; Reel 156, 1945-1950
Reel 157, 1937-1944;

The correspondence filmed in these six reels is composed of occasional exchanges with many different relatives. Most of the correspondence concerns ordinary family matters: health, vacation plans, weddings, birth announcements, education of the younger generation, financial affairs, deaths, funerals, and the settlement of estates. Of particular interest are Stimson's letters from the Philippines on reel 156 which describe climate, social life, travel, and impressions of people.

Reel 159

Family History

A short segment of family history containing copies of biographical sketches of Stimson ancestors as well as reminiscences by family members begins this reel.

Personal Memorabilia

This segment contains stories and drawings done by Stimson as a child, prep school mementos, a scrapbook from Yale containing invitations, programs, telegrams, scorecards, tickets, clippings, other college and law school memorabilia, and a round robin letter by college friends between 1894 and 1898. Later memorabilia consists of souvenir programs and menus from testimonial dinners, citations, certificates, awards, and printed biographical sketches. At the end of this segment are the memorials and tributes offered after Stimson's death. Copies of remarks at memorial services and at the dedication of the Stimson house at Andover have also been filmed here.

Passports, drivers licenses, membership cards, and souvenirs from trips are among the types of material not filmed. Souvenirs from the launching and commissioning ceremonies of the United States submarine *Henry L. Stimson* have also not been filmed.

VI. Selected Documents of the State Department

Reel 160

Statements of Matters Pending

A statement of matters pending within each division of the State Department as of April, 1929, begins this reel. The statements are arranged alphabetically by division title, i.e. Eastern European Affairs, Economic Advisor's Office, etc.

Chiefs of Missions

Several hundred frames pertaining to the appointments of chiefs of missions, 1929-1933, follow on the reel. For each year there is a list of appointees followed by commendatory letters for persons on the list. At the end of the segment is a list of separations for each year.

Miscellaneous Department Reports

The segment is composed of four reports titled as follows: 1. Persons appointed under the Department since March 4, 1929 to higher positions excepted from Civil Service rules together with their principle endorsements 2. Treaty Division, Report on Treaty Progress, 1929-1933 3. Growth of the Department of State and the Foreign Service under the Hoover Administration 4. Accomplishments in Major Policy in American Foreign Relations relating to the Control of the Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, March 4, 1929-March 2, 1933.

Reel 161

History of Legislation

A report on legislation relating to the Department of State for both the 71st and 72nd Congresses begins this reel. Each report has an alphabetical index by subject and a numerical index by bill number.

Memoranda of Conversations

A large body of memoranda of conversations begins on this second segment. These memoranda are often, though not always, from meetings between the secretary and a diplomatic representative. The memoranda are subdivided by country and arranged chronologically within the subdivision. Memoranda concerning countries falling alphabetically between Argentina and Finland are on this segment.

Reel 162

This reel is composed of memoranda of conversations about France, Germany, and Great Britain.

Reel 163

This reel includes memoranda of conversations about countries falling alphabetically between Greece and Yugoslavia.

Reel 164

Memoranda of Conversations

Four sets of memoranda comprise this segment: transcripts of remarks made at cabinet meetings, conversations with the president, conversations with Senator Borah, and miscellaneous conversations. The arrangement of each set is chronological.

Conversations July-August, 1931

This segment is composed of memoranda of conversations during Stimson's trip to Europe in 1931. These memoranda are arranged chronologically and are not subdivided by country.

Transatlantic Phone Conversations

Transcripts of transatlantic phone conversations between June, 1931 and February 16, 1932 compose this segment.

Reel 165

Transatlantic Phone Conversations

Transcripts of transatlantic phone conversations between February 18, 1932 and January, 1933 compose this segment.

Divisional Reports

Divisional reports from Eastern European Affairs, Far Eastern Affairs, and Latin American Affairs compose this segment. Reports summarize diplomatic relations and special subjects of divisional concern during the Hoover administration.

Reel 166

Divisional reports from Latin American Affairs, Mexican Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, and Western European Affairs compose this reel. Within the report from the Western European Affairs Division are special reports on disarmament, the Permanent Court of International Justice, prevention of liquor smuggling, and the League of Nations.

Reel 167

Material relating to each of Stimson's trips to Europe between 1930 and 1932 is filmed on this reel. The first segment is composed of bills and receipts from the London Naval Conference in 1930. The second segment is composed of papers relating to his trip through Europe in the summer of 1931. This segment begins with memoranda of press conferences and statements for the press during the trip. Following these are mimeographed copies of the proceedings of the Conference of Ministers on Intergovernmental Debts, the roster of delegates, seating arrangements, speeches and resolutions, declarations, and press communiqués issued by the conference. At the end of this segment are press summaries, mounted newspaper clippings, and some miscellaneous material. The third segment on the reel contains an assortment of bills, receipts, and domestic accounts for Bessing, the Stimsons' residence during the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1932.

Reel 168

Correspondence, speeches, and various other material coming from persons other than Stimson or members of his family have been filmed on this reel. The material is arranged chronologically and spans a period from 1869 to 1963. At the beginning of the reel is material from 1871—72 relating to the New York Bar Association committee on amendments to the code of procedure. Of interest also are some drafts of speeches and statements by Herbert Hoover which are annotated by Stimson.

Reel 169

In 1944 Stimson asked Rudolph Winnacker to undertake a study of the Office of the Secretary of War during World War II. Winnacker was given access to the Secretary's files as well as to the Stimson diary. In April, 1945, Winnacker began submitting drafts of chapters to Stimson. Work on the study bogged down in May, 1946 with only two of the three projected parts completed. These covered the office through 1943. Little more of the study was ever sent to Stimson, and none of it, so far as can be determined, was published.

At the very beginning of this reel are photocopies of the letters of transmittal for the various portions of the study, an explanatory note by Winnacker, an outline table of contents for the completed work, and a listing of the unfinished sections. The drafts for the first two parts of the study, and a chapter in part three on the treatment of Germany follow. Some of the drafts have penciled comments, presumably by Stimson. There are extensive footnotes at the end of each chapter.

PURCHASING INFORMATION

The microfilm edition of the Henry Lewis Stimson papers described in this guide is available either in the complete 169 reel set, or in individual reels. A copy of the Guide is included with the complete set, or may be purchased separately.

All inquiries concerning the purchase of the microfilm or the Guide should be addressed to:

Manuscripts and Archives
Yale University Library
New Haven, Connecticut
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