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AND COMPANY
535 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

This Letter from
Editorial Headquarters
NEW CANAAN, CONN.

July 7, 1947

Library

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt =

This may interest
you. Miss pentain
has a copy.

Yours faithfully,
G. T. B.

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt.

Bye

THE BOOKSELLER, June 21st, 1947

THE BOOKSELLER

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SATURDAY, JUNE 21st, 1947

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Mrs. Cornelius J. Byrne

April 11, 1947
2559 Magnolia Blvd.
Seattle 99

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

To many of us tomorrow is a very sad anniversary whose meaning we will never forget. I hope it may be some slight consolation to you and your family to know that your own remembrance of the greatest person of our time is so wholeheartedly shared by unknown friends everywhere.

I never miss reading your column in our Post-Intelligencer here, a paper for which I have otherwise scant use. For several months I wrote an amateurish sort of column for the Seattle Home News in which I endeavored to reflect the principles upheld by President Roosevelt's administration. Just before the November elections I wrote one in which I tried to enumerate as many of the accomplishments of his regime as I could remember offhand. The little article was naturally inadequate since there were so many intangibles, but it was from the heart.

Before moving here to Seattle a year ago I had been in both volunteer and professional social work in Chicago, and can speak with first-hand knowledge of the incomparable good rendered by your dear husband's humanitarian legislation. His memory will always live in the hearts of "men of good will."

With deep sincerity,

Kathryne Byrne
Kathryne Byrne

(Mrs. C. J.)

IT'S YOUR CONCERN

By K YE BYRNE
Seattle League of Women Voters

Did you notice that those who complained during the depression about spending millions to keep people alive never objected during the war about spending billions to kill people off? They had begrudged every cent used in providing milk for the babies of the unemployed; for eye-glasses and correctional braces; for the shoddy and unmistakable garments with which we clothed our relief recipients; for money to keep a roof over their heads and food in their larders. But all the millions used thus to maintain life were paltry compared with the lavish billions invoked for death. Why was that? Do we respect death more than life? Has it a greater dignity, a greater importance?

Family On Relief

A few years ago Johnny Jones's family was on relief. The factory that employed Mr. Jones closed, and he could find no other work. It was through no fault of his own, but in a nation-wide industrial dislocation. He finally applied for relief. It was adequate, just barely adequate, to keep life going. Despite the repeated accusations of the prosperously well-fed, there were no "frills." Johnny got enough to eat, but there were other things he didn't get. His teeth should have had better attention. He should have had a new suit for graduation so his young sensitivity might not have been humiliated before his classmates. He should have had the inexpensive music lessons he craved. But all these things would have been "pampering" and at the public expense.

Then the Army educated Johnny at tremendous cost to the taxpayer. He was clothed in quite a different suit than the one he hoped for. The shoes he had so badly needed to attend school were given him. Good shoes. He had the best of medi-

of destruction. Before, we had a seemingly insurmountable problem of distribution of goods; but when war emerged, we managed to iron that out. Goods were quickly distributed to those who needed them, where they needed them, and when they needed them.

Life More Important?

Was that because we were more willing to bend our energies to the means of death than to the means of life? Is the machine gun, the bomber, the torpedo, the bullet of greater consequence than the printing press, the plow, the milking machine, or the telephone? Those who invested more heavily in death than they would ever invest in life, might ask themselves what the aftermath will be. More

It's Your Concern

(Continued from page 1)

Here in the Northwest our Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams were brought to conclusion. Under the WPA which gave work and food to the unemployed, new sewage systems, bridges and roads were constructed. Under the PWA the big Ballard bridge, the Washington floating bridge, the Ross and Diablo dams, and the Suwanish sewage disposal systems were added to the state's assets.

More Opportunities

On the cultural level our Writers' Project contributed the excellent guide to Washington which is considered the outstanding work on this subject. Our theatrical projects included tours made by groups from the Seattle Repertory Theater to rural and other communities which lacked opportunities of seeing good stage plays, and similar outlets were afforded the fields of music, sculpture, painting and other arts.

However, the greatest addition to American life consisted in humanitarian social and industrial legislation which brought security to the underprivileged and the marginal income group.

The Social Security Act itself marked the greatest single ad-

vance ever made in this direction, and brought help to the blind, the aged, aid to dependent mothers and children, assistance to the handicapped, and unemployment relief to those thrown out of work. The Minimum Wage and Hour Law set up standards to prevent exploitation of the worker so that he could enjoy a decent standard of living and of health.

Forward Legislation

Other forward legislation included amendments to the Pure Food and Drug Act whereby the housewife is assured of the purity of the products used by her family; the Natl. Public Health Act, and factory inspection laws reducing hazards in industry. Minority groups, racially, economically, and socially, were given greater recognition than they had ever known. It is true that there were abuses of all these things, but that does not imply a denial of the intrinsic worth of the measure themselves. It is rather a challenge to all of us to correct the abuses while retaining the values gained.

Future Planning

These are the gains the public now enjoys. Let us plan others for the future. The Child Labor amendment, now ratified by 32 states, should be accepted by all. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for adequate medical care for all citizens should be passed. We need adequate governmental economic policies to prevent inflation and deflation and stimulate maximum production and employment. And above all, we want acceptance by our government of its full share of responsibility for strengthening the United Nations.

Party-line differences must be forgotten in the interest of the general welfare to insure a lasting peace at home and abroad with a decent livelihood and justice for all.

Mr. Coulees 7. P. 1910

It's Your Concern

By KAY BYRNE,
Seattle League of Women Voters

With the change in party power confronting the country, it is well for us to pause briefly and evaluate the achievements of the past twelve years and weigh the promises of the future. The Republican party has many serious problems before it, as did also the Democratic party when it took over in 1933. Hundreds of banks had closed wiping out the savings of thousands of people; 16 millions were unemployed, factories shut down, business bankrupt, farm and home mortgages were being foreclosed every day. Homes, savings, jobs, and hopes were gone.

Stabilize Economy

Measures were immediately taken to stabilize our national economy. Legislation was passed to insure bank savings; the SEC was established to set up safeguards against the wild and inflationary speculation which had

helped materially in bringing about the debacle of 1929. The HOLC was created to save the homes and farms of millions of average citizens who would otherwise lose them. Assistance was given to the farmer thru soil conservation acts, thru the Agricultural Assistance Administration, thru subsidies and other measures so that he could increase his production and thereby increase his income. And farm incomes have risen to unprecedented highs.

The Rural Electrification Administration enabled millions in rural districts to enjoy the benefits of electricity and electrical equipment where they had previously known only the

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Miss Corning's 7th Edition

Three manuscripts accompanying this letter
have been referred to Mr. Nixon - with the
notation that they would make a splendid historical
display for the museum.

Feb. 17, 1947

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Wharton
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 6, 1947,

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the President of the United States has appointed you, by recess commission, the United States Member of the Human Rights Commission for a term of four years, which appointment is subject to confirmation by the United States Senate.

Your nomination was confirmed by the Economic and Social Council on December 10, 1946, in accordance with the procedure adopted by the Council in its resolution of June 21, 1946.

Because of your devoted interest and deep sympathy in the welfare of all peoples, I am confident that your appointment to this Commission will create better relations among all nationalities.

Your commission, together with the necessary personnel forms which are to be executed by you under this appointment, is transmitted herewith.

Sincerely yours,

James F. Byrnes

Enclosures:

1. Commission
2. Oath of Office
3. Personnel Affidavit
4. Form No. 1041

Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt,
United States Member, Human Rights Commission,
Economic and Social Council,
United Nations.

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