

Evant-Ez

*Extors, W*

WILLIAM EXTON, JR., "FLOFIELDS," MILLSBROOK, N. Y., R. F. D. DOVER PLAINS, N. Y., MILLSBROOK 2213

31 July, 1947.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt;  
Hyde Park; N.Y..

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

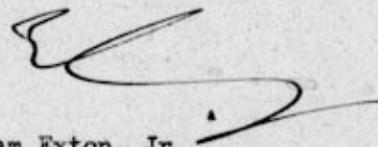
*ask  
with  
Mrs. R. away*

The enclosed statement was rather well received by men under my command, and by various senior officers of the Pacific Fleet and others; I hope it may be possible for it to contribute to the task of your United Nations Committee, apparently struggling to define the principles we are supposed to have been defending.

My mother, Mrs. Florence Exton, tells me that while I was overseas she gave you an album of the recordings, "Growth of Democracy from the Magna Carta to the Constitution", which I had produced before being called up for active duty. I would greatly appreciate your comments on these dramatizations, and any suggestions you may have to offer. I am desirous of promoting the use of this and similar materials in schools generally.

Inspiring the people of our country with the dynamics of the democratic spirit is an essential to a satisfactory world future, and now that I have returned to civilian life I intend to spend a lot of time in it. I hope the deliberations of your United Nations Committee will contribute vitally to this end.

Respectfully,

*Wm.* 

William Exton, Jr..  
(Released to inactive duty June 24, as  
Captain, USNR).

LCI(L) GROUP SIXTY-FIVE  
C/O Fleet Post Office  
San Fran cisco, Calif.

[Philippines,  
early 1945.]

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF LCI(L) GROUP SIXTY-FIVE.

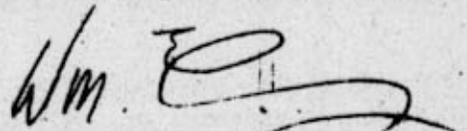
Many of you have been away from your homes for what seems to you too long a time. You have had to give up not only the company of your families and friends, but also most of your pleasures and comforts. You have at times had to be on duty long hours without rest. You have been ready at all times to face grave danger.

You have had many annoyances, deprivations, disappointments and provocations. Boredom, discomforts, -- a thousand things that may happen at any time try your patience and stir resentment. Sometimes it is difficult to be steadfast and cheerful about our duties and situation.

It helps, of course, to understand the reasons behind things -- to know the basic causes of our present state. And it helps if we can realize that all we are going through is really worth while. Some of us think a lot about these things, and some of us very little. And perhaps each of us has a different point of view.

In these pages I have written down some thoughts that seem to me to cover the essence of the justification for our being here, at war. These thoughts are full of meaning to me; I can draw strength and courage and resolution from them when I have need. So I have set them down here for you, in the hope that they may help you, and increase your satisfaction in the performance of your duties.

However routine or trivial your functions may at times appear, they have their place in the struggle for victory. When you discharge these functions faithfully, you are contributing to the preservation and perpetuation of the hard-won principles for which man has fought and died throughout the centuries, and which alone make life worth while. Seen in this light, our service is a privilege, an honor, and a grave responsibility. In discharging your duties well, we range ourselves alongside those who have made our country great, and who have been willing to suffer to give hope to mankind.



Wm. EXTON, Jr.

## PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." (From the Declaration of Independence).

EQUALITY A fundamental of democracy is the principle of equality. This principle of equality is based on recognition of the worth of the individual--the rights and respect due to each human being. This means that government is created to benefit men, and not men for the benefit of the government.

CITIZENSHIP Since the principle of equality is based upon a fundamental sense of the worth of the individual, it requires that each individual be a citizen, with a citizen's duties and privileges. A citizen has a right to vote. He may hold office in the government of the city, state or nation.

EDUCATION Recognition of the basic worth and importance of the individual leads to the principle of universal, free education. Since the citizens govern themselves, it is obvious that citizens must be intelligent enough to govern themselves intelligently, or democracy cannot succeed.

As long ago as 1647, a law was passed in Massachusetts requiring that free education be provided for every child. This was the first law of its kind in the history of the world. This little colony of pioneers, newly founded, did what great empires and historic civilization had never done before. Americans have ever since pioneered in the development and extension of free public education. In every state of the Union, children go through elementary and high school free--and in some states, even through college.

All this is in greatest contrast to the totalitarian states, where the system of dictatorship is based upon the ignorance of the people. Under the totalitarian system, education is completely dominated by the dictator and his Party. Nothing may be taught which is not in accord with the propaganda policy of the dictator. The wisdom of the ages is burned, suppressed or called a lie if it tends to show the falseness of the doctrines which the dictator teaches. Truth is denied, and the government is based on deceiving the people, as well as the rest of the world. Under such a perverted system, educated people are a handicap. They will not be so easily fooled, or willing to be governed in such a way.

In a democracy, universal free education develops the intelligence of the individuals so that they may govern themselves better and better. In a totalitarian state the dictator provides propaganda with the purpose of controlling the minds and thoughts of the people. He discourages and even forbids the development of knowledge; and will deny

any truth or will solemnly pronounce any falsehood if it suits his purpose. There is no field in which the difference between democracy and totalitarianism is more clearly demonstrated than in connection with education.

Far from any sense of equality, totalitarianism is an exaltation of the exact opposite. The dictator at the top is regarded virtually as a god, and those near him are also greatly glorified. The lesser officials, in proportion, enjoy their share of this glory; which also covers the Party members, who are regarded as being far superior to ordinary men. Beneath all of this awful burden are the ordinary people--and even among them, persons are regarded as superior or otherwise. This regard is in proportion to such arbitrary ideas as the "purity" of their blood, the prominence of their relatives, and the humility with which they accept totalitarianism. One who does not seem happy and even eager to shout "Heil Hitler" or "Banzai" is despised, and perhaps even "liquidated."

There is no equality under a dictatorship, for the rule of the dictator is secured by force through the fanatical devotion of his more enthusiastic followers, in a powerful, controlling Party. The members of this Party have privileges and powers above and beyond that of all the rest of the people. The dictator secures their loyalty and devotion by granting all sorts of special advantages to them. They may commit all sorts of offenses against other people without punishment.

In Germany, for instance, the members of the Nazi Party are given all sorts of distinctions and privileges with the object of making them loyal to Hitler. Whenever a country has been overrun by the Nazis, they have set up similar ruling Parties to support the local dictator. For instance, the traitor Quisling, in Norway, has such a Party. These Parties in occupied countries generally started as Fifth Column movements--in other words, their members were traitors who helped deliver their countries to the Nazis. In Japan the country is dominated and was hurled into war against the United States by a group of men who believe in absolute military rule. These men wish the Japanese Army--which they control--to control not only the Japanese Empire, but all of Asia and the Pacific. These men, like the Nazis and other Parties supporting dictatorships, recognize no individual rights whatever, but seek to enlarge their domains by aggression in order to dominate more and more victims.

#### JUSTICE

In dictatorships there is no equality before the law, because the courts themselves are not courts of justice, but merely instruments of the dictator's government. Their decisions are based not on considerations of justice--of right and wrong,--of fairness and equity,--but on Party loyalty and the interests of the dictator's rule. Party members in a dictatorship even seize the property of the wives and daughters of ordinary citizens. They attack and often kill those who are not Party members; and commit all manner of other offenses. Their victims have no hope of redress.

#### RIGHTS

These great abuses can never take place in a democracy, because of the fundamental principles which guarantee to every individual the right of the privileges of equal citizenship. The Bill of Rights,

for instance,--a part of our Constitution--provides that people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable seizures and searches. Persons may not be held for crimes unless they have been properly charged with them. They may not be tried twice for the same offense. Men cannot be compelled to be witnesses against themselves. Private property may not be taken without just compensation.

#### LAW

**MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL: MEN SHALL NOT BE DEPRIVED OF LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW.** In addition, under our Constitution, men accused of crimes must have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They must be confronted with witnesses against them; they have the right to secure their own witnesses, and to have the assistance of counsel. They cannot be held in excessive bail, nor punished with excessive fines, nor with cruel and unusual punishments.

"Equality before the law" means justice--that every individual has rights, and will be treated fairly--justly.

#### FREE SPEECH

In a democracy, the individual has many basic rights. Being a citizen and a part of the government himself, it is his fundamental right to speak freely, and even to print what he wishes. This privilege has been fought for and won by brave and wise men, who realized that people could not in the long run govern themselves well if they permitted the suppression of the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of any individual. In the history of the United States, these rights have been abridged only in the gravest national emergencies.

Under a dictatorship, however, any person uttering anything of which any member of the dominating party disapproves is likely to find himself suddenly clapped into jail or in a concentration camp without a trial. There is no opportunity in a totalitarian country to print anything independently, since all methods of spreading ideas,--including the newspapers, magazines, bill boards and the radio, as well as the motion pictures and the stage,--are controlled by the government.

In a democracy, people may assemble freely for any purpose which does not involve disturbance of the peace. They may gather as they wish in churches, in their homes, in halls and auditoriums,--in any number and for any peaceful purpose. This "right of free assembly" also has been won over a period of many years by brave and wise men. Peaceful political assemblies have been a major source of the constructive developments in democratic government. Free men coming together freely and discussing openly proposals and ideas for the improvement of government--this is one of the most important aspects of freedom in a democracy; but wherever tyrants have ruled, freedom of assembly has been denied. Dictators fear such gatherings, with their free exchange of opinions and ideas, and possible criticism of the government. Such free gatherings are those formed and organized by the dictators.

#### RELIGION

America was largely founded by people who had crossed the ocean in small ships at great risks, principally in order that they might worship God in their own ways. The Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, and equality of all religions under the government.

Religion can be a great force for the development of the individual, for the protection of sound principles and for the sheltering of truth. Dictatorships, therefore, oppose religion and try to control churches and religious leaders. Dictators frequently imprison priests, ministers, or rabbis who are true to their own beliefs and obligations; and attempt to replace them with men who will be willing tools to further the interests of the dictators. Dictators suppress and persecute religious minorities. In the past, this sort of policy has resulted in the loss of many of the strongest and finest elements of their populations, who fled to America and helped to make our nation great.

In a dictatorship, the agents of the dictator may arrest any one at any time, without giving any reasons. The person arrested simply disappears. There is no way in which his family or his friends can find out what happens to him. Probably he will not even be brought to trial, but may be shot, or have his head cut off immediately, by executive order. He may be tortured horribly; he may be sent to a concentration camp where he will suffer for months before he dies from starvation, exhaustion, and neglect. There is no way in which his friends can intercede for him, can secure a fair trial, or can even find out why he has been arrested. Under these circumstances, of course, thousands of innocent people have been the miserable victims of personal grudges, stupidity, and insane vindictiveness.

The kings and emperors who ruled Europe centuries ago were likewise able to throw people into prison without answering to any one. Whenever justice is completely controlled by the executive authority, this appalling condition becomes possible, and then no one is safe. Under these circumstances only the bravest will dare to criticize the executive, since to incur the displeasure of the ruler will mean destruction.

It is seen that justice is a corner-stone of good government and of liberty; justice is the foundation of democracy.

The principle of the Habeas Corpus has been in existence in this country from the beginning. In America no man may be imprisoned without just cause. When any one is arrested, the authority that arrests him must explain the charges upon which the arrest is based. There must be a fair trial within a reasonable length of time. In civil cases, the prisoner is tried by a jury of twelve men. Naval and military trials are held before courts-martial of impartial officers, and the case of the prisoner must be fairly presented. The Constitution guarantees that there shall be no "cruel or un usual" punishments.

Thus, in a democracy, the humblest citizen knows that he may walk in safety past any law enforcement officer or official, and that he is protected by the most fundamental principles of democracy from injustice. The officials of the government however powerful, cannot harm him and he need answer only for offenses with which he is openly charged, and which are proved against him to the satisfaction of a fair tribunal.

In this matter of justice alone, the difference between democracy and totalitarianism is the difference between day and night, between civilization and barbarism, between security and constant fear; --the difference between freedom and slavery.

Democracy also means equality of opportunity. Equality of opportunity means that every child born has a chance to become the President of the United States, the head of a large corporation, a successful lawyer, a motion picture star--or achieve any position of prominence and success,--even that of Commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet. Equality of opportunity in the United States Navy means that enlisted men may rise to the highest rank the Navy offers by performing their duties well and by earning promotion. Two hundred enlisted men each year are selected for the Naval Academy at Annapolis-- one hundred regular and one hundred reserve--and many others earn commission through promotion. Equality of opportunity means that Navy men who eventually retire will find opportunities in civilian life for useful and respected activities,

Under the dictatorships, however, there is no equality of opportunity. Many people are barred from opportunity because of race or religion, because they or their families are personally disliked by a member of the ruling party, or for any one of the many other reasons having nothing to do with their individual merits. The heartbreak and misery caused by this arbitrary limiting of men's futures can never be measured. Democracy will have none of this destructive unfairness. In a democracy, a man need never feel limited by anything except by his own ability, character and willingness to work,

#### LABOR

In Europe, during the Middle Ages, the man who worked with his hands was regarded as of a lower form of human life than the man who did not. The upper classes despised manual labor. They were proud of having small and delicate hands; and the noblemen wore lace cuffs and very fancy clothing as a badge of freedom from physical toil. Hard work was performed by a very large majority of the population--probably 99%--but this majority was looked down upon by the other 1%. There was no dignity of labor;--labor was regarded as the mark of an inferior person--a person with no "noble" blood.

In the pioneer communities of our American colonies, however, every man had to carry his axe into the woods to help clear the fields. Every man was needed to build the log cabins, forts, stockades and churches. The labor of every man was needed to break the sod and to raise the crops upon which the colonists had to depend. Men were needed from earliest colonial times to build ships and to man them,--ships for communications, fishing and trade. The man who did not do his share of the necessary work became too obviously a burden upon the others.

Labor became for the first time a matter of dignity and honor--and he who did not do his share was marked out as an idler and a parasite. As the country grew, and the frontiers spread westward, this same condition obtained; so that every part of this country knew at one time or another the pioneer condition of the necessity for the labor of every man. Thus labor, from the earliest time, achieved a dignity in America which was unknown elsewhere. The "white collar" became a mark that even clerks and executives were glad to shed, on occasion.

The constantly widening frontier and the boundless opportunities of the new country made it possible for any man to find work; and thus labor was able to offer its services in a market of constantly rising demands. There were always roads, houses, factories, and ships to be built. Then there were the railroads, and more factories, houses, roads and ships; there was always work on those, and on the ever-widening fields of America's farms.

The first two and one-half centuries of our history formed a period in which any man could find all the work he wished to do. Labor was needed, and sought after. The traditions thus created of the value and dignity of labor left an indelible mark upon the character of our nation; and today there is no man in America so great or wealthy that he can regard himself as different in kind from those who toil with their hands.

It is a hobby of some of our greatest leaders to join in the work on their farms, with the men who farm for them. Whenever a public building is constructed, our greatest men are proud of the honor of "laying the cornerstone", or of turning the first spade-full of earth for the excavation. Thus, they identify themselves with the laborers who actually build the building. The presidents of the greatest railroads have been proud to drive the golden or silver spike at the ceremony marking the completion of a railroad line; thereby they identify themselves with the manual labor of creating the railroad.

This conception of the fundamental position of labor is so deeply a part of our national heritage, that it has given a solidity to our social structure which has made our democracy and our spirit of equality more real and far reaching than even the Founding Fathers ever dreamed possible. Thus, a basic principle of democracy--"that all men are created equal"--is an essential part of our every day life.

In totalitarian countries the traditions are entirely different. Labor is a matter of compulsion and exploitation. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners,--persons who have been put in concentration camps only because they are not sympathetic to the dictatorship,--are forced to labor until exhausted. Millions of the pitiable people of the conquered nations are enslaved and forced into the most arduous labor, with inadequate food, frightful working conditions, and no pay.

Even the German worker or the Japanese worker himself has no freedom. He is told where to work, and what kind of work to do. He has nothing to say about the choice of his job; and he is told how long to work --and the hours are very long. His compensation is decided for him, whether he likes it or not; and his pay is primarily in ration cards which entitle him only to a small amount of food and clothing,--if he or members of his family will stand in line long enough to get them. If he should complain about the nature of his work, his hours, his wages, or anything else, it is treason to the state; and he will be whisked off to a concentration camp, where he may be shot without a trial.

The youths of Germany, before they are old enough for mili-

tary service, and the young women, are all compelled to serve in labor battalions. They are thus forced, without pay, to perform several years of labor for the government.

The first thing that Hitler did when he came into power, was to abolish all private organizations, including labor unions. He arrested all labor leaders, good and bad, and seized all union funds; he destroyed every vestige of labor organization. He made each German worker a victim of the German state, without any right to complain, with no one to speak for him. In Japan there never were any such organizations.

To work in a democracy is to be a respectable citizen, contributing to the general welfare. To work under a dictatorship, is to be enslaved and exploited hopelessly, and without any right even to object.

There is another great difference between democracy and totalitarianism which is of the greatest importance in the warmth and pleasure of every day living. In countries regimented by dictatorships, there is, at all times, great fear. Everyone, no matter how important or how lowly, is constantly aware that at any instant they may be seized on suspicion of opposing the dictator's rule.

An important result of this constant fear and worry is the suspicion and lack of confidence which poisons all personal relationships. People are always afraid to be friendly or to enter into relations with any new acquaintances, since they never know when a new acquaintance will turn out to be a member of the Secret Police, or an informer who is anxious to carry favor with the Secret Police by denouncing others. Even the most intimate relations are poisoned by this constant suspicion, and there are many examples of wives betraying husbands, children betraying parents, and persons betraying friends of long standing.

The result of this is to poison every day life with fear and suspicion. People lead cramped, narrow, hateful existences, resisting every impulse to be friendly. Constant fear forces men to be anti-social and to suppress all human instincts. Contrasted with this horrible situation is the natural, friendly, informal, affable, "good fellow" atmosphere for which all democracies are noted. Democracies have always been known for their hospitality, friendliness, warmth, charity, sympathy, and other fine human qualities. Thus while totalitarianism affects every waking moment--scouring character and curdling human reactions;-in democracies a constantly higher level of human relationship is being established.

TOLERANCE A fundamental of democracy is tolerance. Respect for the individual involves respect for all individuals, and recognition of the possibilities of as well as the rights of all individuals. With equality of opportunity, there is no one who may not become great, and in so doing create values, services and new ideas which will benefit many others. Since it is really impossible to tell who may in the future make such valuable contributions, any discrimination whatever is certain to result in destroying valuable possibilities. Democracy respects individuals

and does not discriminate on any grounds whatever. Race, creed, color and other personal matters are not regarded in a democracy as proper grounds for the denial of rights and privileges or the granting of extra rights and privileges.

The spirit of democracy calls for respecting others and tolerating others. The justification for this spirit is seen in the greatness of our country, - to which all races, colors and creeds have contributed. Every race or religion generally represented in the United States has made contributions to our present national development without which we would be far less great than we now are.

#### LOYALTY

The loyalty of Americans bears no relation to their national origins. In every war that America has fought, some of its bravest and most devoted fighting men have been immigrants from various parts of the world, or the sons of immigrants. After all, all Americans but the Indians are immigrants or descended from immigrants. Their loyalty to the United States is loyalty to the flag, to the nation, to the government and to the land; but it is perhaps even more loyalty to the principles upon which this nation is founded, and to which its people are devoted.

Men of every race and creed and from all parts of the world instinctively realize that they do not wish to be trod upon by other men; that they do not wish to be hampered in realizing their fullest possibilities--in becoming all that they can become. They do not wish to be prevented from leading the sort of lives they wish to lead; from worshipping as they wish; thinking and speaking and writing as they wish. They want equal protection before the law, against injustice and oppression. They want to have a voice in their own government.

The greatness of this country has resulted from the many fine qualities found in peoples of all kinds from all corners of the earth who had the enterprise, the courage and the spirit to come to a new country seeking freedom and opportunity. Finding that freedom and opportunity, they have in advancing themselves advanced others. In making inventions, they have provided us with new tools and conveniences. In founding businesses, they have provided employment and products and lowered costs. In writing, and in composing music, and in painting pictures and in sculpture and in all other arts, they have enriched the lives of the millions who appreciate these things. As workers they have produced food and clothing, automobiles and battleships, roads and airplanes and railways, homes and factories and theaters, and all the other things that make a country powerful and rich.

America's great contribution to the world has been this mighty lesson: that all men, whatever their origin, may live and work and develop together into one nation mightier than all others. There is no such toleration in totalitarianism.

In Nazi Germany, people are told of the "Nordic superman" who was created to dominate all others and who is to be bred in the Nazi pattern of ruthless conquest. In Italy, it was the glory of the Roman Empire that was to be revived; and the Fascists pretend that it was the

descendants of the ancient Romans who were to rule their empire. In Japan, the Emperor is said to be the "Sun of Heaven", and the Japanese the "Children of the Rising Sun". They believe that their race has a special destiny. They call men of every other race "foreign devils".

Great civilizations have never been built on such ideas. The earliest Romans mixed with neighboring tribes and mixed also with the nations they conquered. The Roman Empire was built on a combination of many peoples dominated by Rome--by a Rome that was already enriched by many brilliant and able men from other places. "The glory that was Greece" was also based on the best available form of the civilized lands of that day. The great ancient civilizations in China and in India and in Egypt even were based upon the mixtures of many peoples by conquest and otherwise.

And so it is in America, where the combination of many racial strains and many beliefs resulted in the greatest nation of all time; strong with the strength of all good traditions, rich with the wealth of background drawn from all corners of the earth and uplifted by the hopes of all people. There is no race and no religion which can truthfully say that it has made America what it is today. America owes its strength and greatness to tolerance and the men who serve America will always preserve that tolerance.

Democracy offers these, the most precious rights and privileges; advantages which make the difference between a life worth living, and a mere existence of near--slavery. But along with those, goes the duty of enjoying these rights and privileges in such a way that the rights and privileges of others are not decreased. By so living, democracy always adds, and never takes away. If man is to develop, and to live more and more the sort of life that man has always hoped to live--than totalitarianism must perish from the earth, and democracy must live and grow.

But the dictators were the first to realize this. They knew that the world could not continue "half slave and half free"-- and that the very existence of democracy anywhere was a threat to their systems of tyranny. So they planned and plotted to conquer democracy--to crush and kill it everywhere. The democracies couldn't believe this; they went cheerfully on their progressive way while the dictators made ready.

That is why Hitler was able to overwhelm Austria and Czechoslovakia, and Poland and Denmark and Norway, and then Belgium and Holland and France and almost all of Europe,-- almost crushing Great Britain. And that is why the Japanese were able to surprise us at Pearl Harbor, with their hypocrisy and treachery, and spread over so much of the Pacific.

But now the democracies are awake and fighting-- even the guerilla fighters of the lands the dictators invaded. The dictators are being beaten -- the democracies are destroying the totalitarians. When the struggle is over we can take up where we had to leave off when

the enemy attacked. We can go on from there, expanding and developing the democratic ways; making life ever more worth living - worth fighting for. Let us think of that, sometimes, when we need strength and patience.

APARTMENT SIX A  
29 WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST  
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

July 9, 1947

My dear Mr. Eyk:

The painting and the  
board of stamps arrived safely and  
I am sending you this note as you  
request.

am,

With many thanks, I

Very sincerely yours,

*Theresa Robb*

*This a lovely painting -*

APARTMENT 15-A  
25 WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST  
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

*15-A*

HYDE PARK  
JUL 14  
6 54  
1947  
N. Y.



*Return  
Hyde Park  
N.S.A.*

Mr. Ivan Eyk ?  
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ORIGINAL RETRIEVED FOR PRESERVATION

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

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ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

Mr Ivan EYK  
Zeehuis 132  
NET MEER  
Holland

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The painting & the  
board of planks  
arrived safely & I  
am sending you the  
note as you requested

With many thanks  
I am

- V.S. you

UNITED NATIONS PRAYER .

UNITED WE'LL ALWAYS STAND AND NEVER WILL WE FALL  
OH. LIBERTY. WE LOVE YOU . LETS KEEP YOU FOR US ALL.  
LETSS ALL PULL TOGETHER AND FORGET OUR PETTY GREEDS .  
PLEASE. GOD IN HEAVEN ? HELP US TO DO OUR DAILY DEEDS .  
NOW LET'S FORGET OUR FOOLISH PRIDES AND SMALL MATERIAL NEEDS.  
SO SHALL WE PLANT . SO WE SHALL REAP A BETTER GRADE OF SEED .  
DISPEL THE DISMAL DRONES OF HATE THAT CANNOT STAND THE TEST.  
PROTECT OUR WORLD OF FREEDOM AND KEEP IT FOR THE BEST .

James ( Jimmy ) Eyster .  
8400 Mac Arthur Blvd , .  
Oakland , Calif .

Dear Mrs Roosevelt

This prayer has been published many times and I have had so many requests for some and I know this is what you stand for - Hoping you enjoy some - Jimmy Eyster .

EYSTER

fit