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**JOHN KIISKILA
LAWYER**

Rooms 3 and 6, National Metals Bank Building
HANCOCK, MICHIGAN

April 7th, 1947

Mrs. F.D. Roosevelt,
New York City.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I take this liberty to mail you my Humble Tribute To your late husband, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. I sincerely hope you will read it. I have intended to mail you a copy of it ever since I wrote it. But thought always came up to me that it is not worthy of your attention and your valuable time. However, my friends have urged me again to mail you one. Therefore I complied with their request and mail a copy of it to you.

Very truly yours,

John Kiiskila

John Kiiskila

Kiiskila

100-11-10000
TABLE
JOHN KIL

MY HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Our first soldier, our Commander-in-Chief, passed away to his final rest in the midst of thundering and roaring guns and bombs blazing flames and the dense smoke of gunpowder in the world at war. His melodious voice has been silenced forever, his labors ended eternally. We lost a great soldier, an honest man and a mighty leader, and miss him sadly. Indeed, it was very sad, tragic and mournful to us all to say the least. He had a simple faith in the common man and we still mourn his untimely death. Everywhere men bowed their heads down in deepest sorrow, and bended their knees in bitter tears. They realize distinctly that they have lost a true and loyal friend in him. In this common sorrow, men and women test the bonds between them. Humanity knows that in the leadership of Roosevelt it gained a great unifier, a genial organizer, a stubborn architect of a better world. That gain is permanent. His work is unfinished, but it must be finished. And it will be done.

Roosevelt has gone from us. Farewell. The night is long but time has lost its meaning to you. Rest in peace..

Now then, what made him the worldwide famous, universal personality? Let us lift the time curtain a little and see briefly his acts in the most troublesome and momentous crisis, unprecedented in all previous history of our country.

As we all well remember those golden happy days before October,

1929, when most people seemed to be prosperous and even gay. They had plenty of money to buy things and to sell commodities at high prices. The prices of commodities, stocks, bonds, rocketed sky-high. President Hoover smiled lustily and looked upon the affairs of the nation with great pleasure, obviously contented and well satisfied, without, however, noticing any ill or evil omen in the industrial and social horizon. And why not? His campaign promises were apparently fulfilled. His campaign promises were that there would be a car in every garage and a chicken in every pot.

Then came down upon us unexpected and unsuspected economic and industrial crises, unknown before, with the flash of lightning, and a mighty crash followed to our great surprise and even astonishment. The worst crisis was with us. The market prices of all commodities, stocks and bonds crashed to tatters, and smashed to zero almost, even the most substantial sound bonds, and stocks were bought and sold for a song, and nearly everyone was badly stung. Many a man committed suicide on account of it. Millions of men were hungry and cold. A solemn, gloomy and sad shadow was cast all over the land. Nearly all factories, mills, smelters and mines were stopped temporarily or permanently; and commerce and transportation were reduced to a minimum for the time being. Millions of men, women and children were thrown out of their employment after the great crash. The wages and salaries of those who were lucky and fortunate enough to have and to hold a job were slashed in two or less, the hours of labor increased, inhuman speedup introduced in the world of labor that followed the panic. Millions of honest workers who were willing to toil at any kind of jobs available, had to leave their families and homes and their children with some more fortunate relatives or friends or to their own

fortuity or chance to get along the best they could in the meantime, and took the road of unknown destiny by foot to seek employment and to beg food, clothing and shelter for themselves in order to exist or to face stark starvation; quite a few of the older, single men built for themselves out of old thrown out lumber, box boards or even logs, so notoriously known as "Hooverilles" along the highways, rivers and shores of lakes in order for them to have some shelter to protect them from cold and rain and snow. The life of them all was very hard, severe, cruel, fatiguing and almost hopeless in the terrible world crisis, their future had no promise, no ray of light, but all was dark, gloomy and apparently no way out of the situation and no course to be followed. Indeed sad was the life of penniless, hungry and almost naked toilers in those dismal days of Hoover's administration.

Thousands and thousands of homes and farms were foreclosed either under land contracts or mortgages, and still other thousands were frozen or sold out of their once valuable bonds and stocks and lost all their life savings. Then bankruptcy followed bankruptcy; credits almost collapsed and money disappeared from the country, and gold money became a king of all kings, god of all gods. The business confidence passed away and was paralyzed, and nobody dared to venture into any new enterprise of business, and production of goods was almost at a standstill. Thousands of small businessmen were ruined or wrecked forever or reduced to a mere pauperism on account of their heavy financial losses. Even numerous public schools were closed entirely and others were threatened with heavy financial ruin or disaster, and the curricula decreased to minimum time. Stark starvation and almost lifeless stagnation stared in the face of millions of unemployed men and women throughout our country.

Society suddenly finds itself put back into a momentary barbarism, it appears as if a famine, universal war of devastation had cut off the supplies of every means of subsistence, and industry and commerce seemed to be destroyed. Why all this? Because there is too much civilization, too many means of subsistence, too much industry and too much commerce.

Mr. Hoover did not smile lustily any longer. His frame of mind had changed into a calm and grave mood and he was very sober. The economic and social condition was desperate and unsafe. It was a question of a life and death struggle with our laboring population, small businessmen and farmers as to how to avoid the threatening death of starvation and misery and how to exist on earth. Mr. Hoover did not seem to know what should be done, where to commence and how to go about the matter. All gates of mills, factories and shops seemed to him to be closed tight with big signs above the gates written: "No trespass allowed on these premises." Hoover, I must say, urged the penniless workers to become a merchant to sell apples at some street corner and told farmers to plow under every third row of their crops. Yet there were millions of hungry people.

The people of our country demanded a savior to help them out of this deep depression and give them a new hope, chance and opportunity to really live once more. They found one in Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

In 1932, Roosevelt was overwhelmingly elected President of the United States and assumed his high office on March, 1933, under the most difficult circumstances to be sure that ever a President took office to guide the ship of state and to establish normalcy. He dared to act. There is nothing to fear but fear itself. Things began to move rapidly. One act followed another in quick succession.

Time was a very essential element. Millions of people were hungry and needed food and shelter immediately. All our financial structure bordered on the brink of collapse. It required immediate attention to steady it and to place on it firm hands to pull it out of chaos and confusion and put it on a solid foundation. Roosevelt ordered and proclaimed the closing of all the banks. He not only saved the day of utter financial chaos but had Congress pass a law guaranteeing every depositor to the amount of Five Thousand Dollars in case of bank failure. He was the master pilot of a sinking ship of state, and really astonished most of us by his master strokes to save the financial institutions of our country.

He recommended to Congress many very necessary proposals to be enacted into laws. Among the most important, momentous and necessary proposals, I mention a few. They were and are the National Recovery Act, known as NRA, The Wagner Act, Social Security Act, and the Workers Project Act, WPA. They all had one single aim, one end and one object, namely: national and social security. Some of them have passed into history as accomplished facts and the remainder of them as unfinished business.

Why was the NRA made and enacted by Congress? Because the economic system of America had broken down and was not functioning any longer. Four long years of crisis closed factories, mills, mines and shops. Millions of unemployed and starving men, women and children, banks unable to pay and closing their doors, wages being slashed, strikes breaking out, these things forced everyone to see that something was fundamentally wrong with our whole system. The thing simply wouldn't work any more.

Nobody believed any more in the old system. Everybody demanded

a new system. Everybody demanded that a way out of the crisis must be found and it was found in the New Deal.

The NRA was the official recognition that the masses of people who work when they can get a job and who depend upon a job in order to live, must be given something to do. The New Deal was born. The officials of American Federation of Labor hailed Clause 7A of NRA as a new Magna Charta for labor. Subsequent history has proved it to be such. Everyone seemed satisfied, no longer threatening clouds appeared on the social horizon. The social sky seemed to be clear of any threats. The sun shone brightly.

Then came the most amazing decision. The Supreme Court decision declaring the NRA unconstitutional was a gauntlet thrown in the face of every working man and woman in the country. It gave a license to every corporation and industrial employer in this country to proceed with new attacks on wages, hours and working conditions. In short, on all social standards and on all basic democratic rights.

This challenge must and will be answered by the forces of the united action of labor and all progressive forces in Congress and the President. It was answered by the President with the aid of labor and progressive forces of the country. The destiny of millions of working people was involved and challenged.

The Court decision said in effect that all social legislation secured through Federal channels was unconstitutional. Closely followed its adverse decision on the Railway Labor Pension Act in which it slammed the door on all similar legislation; accompanying that decision with one on the farm mortgage moratorium in which the Court upheld the right of holders of mortgages to evict and seize the farms and city

homes of all who were in default, the Court once more sanctified property rights against the welfare and lives of human beings.

The economic royalists of Wall Street were defeated in three successive elections. They attempted to use the Court to block every attempt to pass necessary social and labor legislation as a legal weapon against the organizing drives in the basic industries. Roosevelt precipitated the great struggle by making proposals to "unpack" the Court. He shrouded wisely his real motives by talking of crowded court calendars and senility of the judges and did present his proposal as having no relationship to fundamental political and social issues. The reactionaries and royalists immediately declared war against the proposal, because they saw that to unpack the Court was to strike a blow against judicial usurpation which would encourage pressing forward to the final elimination of the usurped powers of the nine judges. Really it was a fierce fight to the finish. It is very significant that the worst reactionaries on the bench like Justice McReynolds were so worried over the outcome that they broke all precedents by attacking the proposals.

The violence of the reactionaries' and economic royalists' attack brought about important changes in Roosevelt's position on the Court issue. From concealing the issue, Roosevelt in his two broadcasts to the nation aggressively defended his position and went much further than he had in his original proposals. He made the issue one of stopping the Court interference with needed necessary, social and economic legislation, and challenged the Court as he never did before. He very clearly brought out the point that the Court was blocking aid and security for workers, farmers and small businessmen, and, therefore,

the Court had to be reformed now. The President together with the progressive forces lost the fight temporarily. But some of the Supreme Court judges resigned as a result of the direct criticism of the executive department of the government and some of them passed away in the interim, and the President really won the most bitter political fight in our history since the Civil War.

Now let us see what the Wagner law really means historically. The first case on the right of workmen to organize and strike was tried in England in 1721. The Journeymen Tailors of Cambridge went on strike. They were indicted for conspiracy to raise their wages. They were found guilty. Here is how the court reasoned it:

"It is not for the refusing to work but for the conspiring that they are indicted and a conspiracy of this kind is illegal although the matter about which they conspire might have been lawful for them to do if they had not combined to do it."

What does that mean? If your pay is too low, you can quit. That is ineffective. If my pay is too low, I can quit. That is again ineffective. But we both meet and both decide to quit -- ah -- that may be effective. But that is conspiracy and we may be sent to jail.

The first case in this country was tried in 1806. The Boot and Shoemakers of Philadelphia were indicted among other things, "Conspiracy to raise their wages." The prosecutor argued to the jury that "it was a crime for these men to confederate and refuse to work unless at increased price."

The jury returned the verdict "we find the defendants guilty of a combination to raise their wages."

It was hailed with joy by respectable mechanics and manufacturers

"that the verdict of the jury is most important to the manufacturing interests of the community; it puts an end to those associations which have been so prejudicial to the successful enterprises of the capitalists of the country." So it is illegal for workmen to combine to raise their wages to the benefit of themselves and their families. The workmen were found "guilty of a combination to raise their wage."

Judge Loring said in 1906, "A single individual may well be left to take his chances in a struggle with another. But in a struggle with a number of persons combined together to fight an individual, the individual's chance is small, if it exists at all. It is plain that a strike by a combination of persons has a power of coercion which the individual does not have." Yes it is still a conspiracy to strike.

The strikes are legal now. The Wagner law does not only legalize strikes but it provides adequate means whereby to settle labor disputes as well. Furthermore, it authorizes and makes legal collective bargaining of the union representatives and the representatives of employers. This is a great step toward social security of labor. The credit belongs to Roosevelt as a mighty champion of the Wagner Law.

Whatever one may think of WPA, it was a great help to hungry men and their families throughout the nation. It gave them new hope, new light and even some inspiration to face the future. They were glad to get a job and have one. Of course, the pay was small, but food was cheap too and even rents were lower than they were before the crisis. The government gave them jobs, and paid for their labors. It surely meant much to them just the same. And what did they do? They built thousands of miles of good and wide modern highways, airports and many other useful and permanent improvements for society. Even the government encouraged them to organize bands, orchestras and

other musical organizations, and paid them for participating in them, and thereby raised their cultural life. It was not waste and it prevented revolutionary upheaval.

In this connection the small farmers come into the picture. They were out of luck economically too. What crops they were able to harvest on their farms they had to sell at too low a price and could not make both ends meet. They needed aid badly in order to exist and keep body and soul together. The government stepped in and furnished them jobs in their dark and gloomy days of extreme crisis. Take for instance Houghton County. They built with other WPA workers hundreds of miles of most beautiful gravel roads for themselves and others and good old Uncle Sam paid for their work. The same applies to other farm districts of small farmers of the country. The beautiful wide highways of small farmers are everlasting monuments to immortal Roosevelt. They benefit them most for all time to come.

But that was not all. The government assisted the mortgaged farmers. Otherwise, they would have lost all their past savings. The farmers who had heavy mortgages on their land were protected from mortgage foreclosures for some years hence. The Congress passed the moratorium law to put a stop to foreclosures. The law saved thousands and thousands of farmers and their past investments. This was the great program of Roosevelt. Life was thereby made safer and more secure for them.

Now let us see what is Roosevelt's foreign policy. It is called "The Good Neighbor Policy." What does it mean? It means the complete eradication and elimination of the old dollar diplomacy and a drastic shakeup in our diplomatic personnel. It placed human rights

above property rights, and thereby increasing more and cheaper food, clothing and shelter for the common man. Yes, it means surely a better and more peaceful world, and eradicates one of the most basic causes of terrible wars. He was the first president who recognized the Soviet Union in a very powerful and hostile atmosphere at home, and established a friendly and amicable relation between the two powerful countries, the United States and the Soviet Union. His recognition of the Soviet Union alone means better security and peace at home and abroad, and a much happier and more prosperous world to live in. And remember too that the All-American conference held at Mexico City recently proved his sincerity of purpose in his Good Neighbor Policy beyond any doubt.

The deadlock in Italian political life was broken and a new Cabinet formed on the basis of the six-party coalition of the Liberation Committee, thus finally realizing the aim set in Moscow Conference of Ministers in October.

Then followed the Teheran Conference of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin. The policy decided by them provides the military guarantee for the elimination of Hitlerism from the world and the political guarantee of a stable peace to follow which will banish the scourge of wars for generations to come.

In fact, they declared that we express our determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow.

The Yalta Conference changed the face of the modern world to correspond more correct and actual relationship of social, economical and political life of the world already due long ago, and many other things in regard to his foreign policy substantiate his true aims and

intentions. They were all intended to lift the common men to a higher plane of civilization, culture, security and freedom. That's why the people everywhere mourned his unexpected and sudden death. This universal long mourning of him is the greatest tribute to any man in any country ever paid to any mortal man in all history.

Perhaps long before any one else Roosevelt saw our civilization in danger, our liberty in jeopardy, our democracy in peril and the world to be soon in fire and flames, and the coming slavery of the entire human race. He saw the most pernicious and greatest evil force in history to destroy everything dear and sacred to us in this mortal life. He saw the dawn of the most devilish and monstrous domination of the world by the brutish force and violence in action hitherto unknown in the history of mankind. He saw Hitlerism and his murderous fascism as the coming of the greatest threat and danger to man with gun and dagger in his hand. He saw Hitler secretly planning and preparing the most ruthless and barbaric and bloody war of mankind. He knew how many thousands of Hitlers political opponents in his own country were sent to his hellish holes or concentration camps to be tortured to death by a long and slow process of agony and torment of his victims in his preparation for war. He saw liberty and freedom gone forever if he can dominate this earth. He knew that. He knew that Hitler was really a menace and a threat of the peace and decency of all men, of freedom and of every vestige of our civilization. He knew what would be in store for us and what would be the consequence of Hitler's world domination. He also saw the fast development of mighty cosmic electronic energy into war weapons of such unheard devastation and destruction that it may develop to such enormous war weapon in a

decade or two that it will wipe the human race from the face of the earth. He knew of rocket bombs and their vast destruction of tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of property in London alone. He saw the necessity of a world organization to enforce peace and security among men and nations. Did you see or know it? He did.

On Sunday afternoon, December 7th, 1941, came so suddenly and unexpectedly the news flashes from the Pacific Area in streaming rapid succession that it surely stunned and amazed us all that afternoon when Pearl Harbor was savagely and brutally attacked by Japs without any provocation whatsoever on our part. Many of our warships were sunk to the bottom of the sea, hundreds of soldiers and sailors were killed and murdered ruthlessly, many of the civil population killed or injured and a vast amount of property destroyed and many people left homeless by the Jap murderers at Pearl Harbor. However, these Japanese cowardly deeds sounded the deathbell of the Japanese empire, and at the same time the deathbell of Hitler's domination of the world, and Roosevelt knew it to be sure.

New flashes of the dastardly attack roused every true blooded American to sheer madness and it is no wonder, by the most ruthless and unprovoked act of war on us by Japanese war lords. The swift action of our Commander-in-Chief followed after the attack. The President recommended and asked the Congress to declare war at once and the Congress promptly complied and declared war on the Axis powers. Time became a very essential element and required quick action. Every minute wasted from now on meant so many more lives of our boys in uniforms. They needed above all weapons and more weapons to fight powerful inhuman foes, the weapons must be furnished in a hurry, without any delay, thousands of tanks, airplanes, trucks and

other ammunitions of war. His quota of weapons stunned most of us. He knew better than any one else that it could be done and it was done to the surprise of many. He knew that American genius would be able to produce these things in a hurry. He knew that well. It takes a great man to put the whole world in motion in the shortest possible time. He did it. The results of his aggressive labors show already a great harvest. Germany is groggy and on her knees and the victory is just around the corner. It will not be a far distant future when the Japs will also be licked to a frazzle.

He was not only a great leader of men and a man of war but he was an ardent advocate and lover of peace and security. His plentiful fruits of labor manifest themselves now at the San Francisco World Security Conference. He had worked hard and planned in earnestness without regard to his own life. He attended several important conferences with the other two of the big three in preparation for the present conference at San Francisco. All this amount of labor required of him much energy, leadership, determination, strong will and love of humanity. He surely sacrificed his very life for the world of lasting peace, security, happiness and good will of all men. It is safe to say that no other individual has done so much for the cause of peace, security and the democracy of the world as he has done. This alone makes him and his name immortal and the most renowned and eminent of statesmen of all history. He had faith in the common man and people, as did Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Jackson.

It may be well enough to ask the question now, "What is greatness?" A great man adds to the sum of knowledge, extends the horizon of thought, releases the souls from the Bastille of fear,

crosses unknown any mysterious seas, gives new islands and continents to the domain of thought, new constellations to the firmament of mind and new hope for the future. He must be fearless. A great man does not seek applause or place; he seeks for truth; he seeks the new roads to happiness, the wellbeing of human life; and what he achieves he gives to others.

A great man throws pearls before swine, and the swine are sometimes changed to men. If the great had always kept their pearls, vast multitudes would be barbarians now.

A great man is a torch in darkness, a beacon in superstition's night, an inspiration and a prophet to his fellow men.

George Washington fought for our independence against English tyranny and domination and won. He was a great soldier and statesman. We all honor and praise him for what he has done for us. His name remains immortal in all history.

Abraham Lincoln saved the Union and emancipated millions of negro slaves. He had implicit faith in the people. He was a great man and statesman. We honor him and pay homage to him. He remains immortal in the hearts of men.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt saved our nation from economic collapse, and championed the rights of the common people; social, national and international security; a world organization to prevent wars and the pathway in war and peace. He was truly a great man and a world statesman of the first rank. We honor him and pay tribute to his memory. His name will remain immortal in history and in the hearts of men.

Dated, April 28th, 1945.

118 Cocoa Ave.
Hershey Pa

Sept 21st 47

Mrs Franklin Roosevelt
Dear Madame

From the first day of your husband's death and ever since I have been an admirer of his earnest efforts to make this country a better world and he has done it I have been a collector of the emblem of the Democratic (rule) ever since his first election what lead up to my collection I have a sister in law who is a very ardent Republican and the first Christmas she sent me an Elephant for a joke I put came on my mantel and asked all my friends to scrounge for mulls for me they did so and the collection shows in the photo enclosed how successful I was and every victory 3 three times she displayed in my front window with the Elephant in center draped in Red Crepe the light in rear show up splendidly and as my every the friends passed looking in Governor Campbell we said some in the usual fashion of departed civilians I expected to eventually send them to Mr Roosevelt but his untimely death prevented same what I want to give well give accept them there is no other person in the world I would rather give them to than
to you
Killian over

Many thanks
to your daughter
for your husband
you must like to
give to the
where the
collection
initiated are
Killian

you are carrying out the same
policies as Mr Roosevelt & as
they are not large as in fact mostly small
and hulls were scarce as I found out.
I have retired from ashum business
and am leaving Penna for New York
to reside on Long Island I have
been a traveling salesman for 50 yrs and
at my age I cleared a little neat
at 84

Very sincerely yours

Albert F Killian



Butter are
Hay are
and
O.S.

Kindler

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

285 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-5392

March 3, 1947

Dear Eleanor:

I want to thank you for sending me President Truman's letter of February 20th with a copy of a letter to him from Dr. Hans Kindler. I will be delighted to take this matter up at the next meeting of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

Affectionately,



Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Apartment 6A
29 Washington Square West
New York, New York

February 26, 1947

Dear Henry,

How shall I answer
this? If there is to be a Con-
gressional memorial in Washington
I am sure Franklin would prefer
something like this to a statue.

Affectionately,

enc. . . .
letter from the President and copy
of letter from Hans Kinder addressed
to Pres. re having memorial for Pres.
R. in form of opera house.

Circle 5-7930

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February 25, 1947

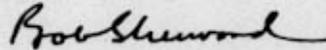
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
29 Washington Square West
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Enclosed are copies of (1) a letter to me from President Truman, (2) a letter to the President from Hans Kindler and, (3) a letter from me to Dr. Kindler.

I am sending copies also to Henry Morgenthau, Franklin Jr., Frank Walker, Joe Davies, Sam Rosenman, Frances Perkins and Dave Niles.

Sincerely yours,



Robert E. Sherwood

Encl.
RES:GM

*Send him copy of Encl.
I will take
My H.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

February 20, 1947

Dear Mr. Sherwood:

I am enclosing you copy of a letter from Hans Kindler containing a suggestion which appears to me to have a lot of merit.

I am bringing this letter to your attention for whatever it is worth.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY TRUMAN

Honorable Robert E. Sherwood
Chairman, Executive Committee
Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 6, New York

NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION

Woodward Building
Washington, D.C.HANS KINDLER
Conductor

January 25, 1947

My dear Mr. President:

May I impose for a few moments on your valuable time?

Since many years, concert life in Washington has suffered from the lack of an adequate concert hall and opera house. Constitution Hall is second-rate from an acoustical as well as other points of view. Mr. Stokowski, who is an excellent authority on acoustics, and I have offered to help with the construction of a shell which would substantially improve matters, but we have not been successful, the reason given being that "Constitution Hall cannot be tampered with". The consequence is that Washington, the Nation's Capital, still remains without the facilities necessary for the adequate production of opera, ballet, concerts, etc.

When the Jefferson Memorial was built, I had hopes that this condition would be changed, as it would have been especially appropriate if the memorial would have taken the form of a concert hall and opera house since, as you know, Jefferson was not only a great music lover but an excellent performer as well. However, the present memorial was decided upon, and our hopes went with it.

Now I understand that a Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial is being thought of. I believe that our late President would have approved if such a memorial would take the form of a great music building. Several times Mr. Roosevelt, both here in Washington and in Hyde Park, talked with me about this and about musical development in our country in general. He attended our Watergate concerts with the greatest enthusiasm, and, although he was not personally an executant, had a special love for the music of Wagner. He realized the lack of a concert and opera building in Washington, and what such a lack meant to the nation and in the eyes of the world.

- 2 -

January 25, 1947

Hence, now that a Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial is being planned, might I respectfully urge your interest in this vital matter?

Fifteen years ago, as an adopted American citizen, I promised myself that the onus of the lack of a symphony orchestra in the Capital of my adopted country would have to be eliminated, and I started the National Symphony Orchestra. Now it would seem as though the next step might well be the erection of a building of music, with maybe an American Academy to be housed in it.

Hoping that you will be able to give this your interest I am, with kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

HANS KINDLER

The President of the United States
White House
Washington, D.C.

...the history of the subject...
...the sum of the...
...been less ago...
...Hence, now that a...
...- 5

February 25, 1947

Dr. Hans Kindler, Conductor
National Symphony Orchestra Association
Woodward Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Kindler:

President Truman has sent me a copy of your letter to him of January 25, with the interesting suggestion for a great music building to be erected in Washington as a memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt. The President referred this to me in my capacity as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

I am forwarding copies of your letter to the officers of the Foundation and I can assure you that the suggestion will be given thorough consideration at the earliest possible date.

In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, the Foundation has made no plans so far for a memorial which would involve the raising of substantial sums of money. It was felt that we should do no service to the memory of the late President by soliciting contributions to a substantial fund at a time when there is so much suffering and want in so many parts of the world.

Perhaps it would be helpful if you would inform me of any thoughts that you may have had as to the possible location and cost of the building that you envisage.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Sherwood

RES:GM

Kinork

November 17, 1947

Dear Mrs. Kinork:

I do not think I am anti-Catholic. I am a Protestant but I have always judged religious groups by their individual actions and I have never given a thought to what religion people I know happen to practice, but in the matter of freedom of religious practice in Europe, I think that where there is that freedom, we should acknowledge it.

The gentleman whom I quoted was a man who for many years has traveled over Europe for a great international organization with headquarters in France, which watches over the freedom given to small denominations, mostly Protestant. I have no idea what his own religion is; I never asked him, but he has such a long and wide knowledge, I was glad that he came to this country for a few weeks to talk to some of our leaders of various religious groups. His conclusions were ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~same~~ ^{same} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~others~~ ^{others} here church people, ~~although~~ ^{although} they adhere to religion only. ~~They~~ ^{They} have complete freedom of teaching and practice.

The trouble with Archbishop Stepinac was that in Yugoslavia there are two racial groups, one of them largely Catholic in religious practice. When Germany attacked, some of them preferred the Germans to the other people within their own country and this led to some very complicated situations. The evidence shows pretty clearly that even such high ranking church officials ~~such~~ ^{such} as Archbishop Stepinac sometimes sat by and watched the murder of groups of which they did not approve, by groups of which they did approve. The result was that when the partisans gained control of the government, there was political accusations made, but all of these things are in the past. At the present time I think it is important that we encourage as much as possible freedom of religious practice.

Very sincerely yours,

Dear Mr. Roosevelt -
I think you are
I am glad to hear
I am glad to hear
I am glad to hear

Feb 5 1947

Dear Mr. Roosevelt -

When I read your column in the
morning paper I at first could hardly
believe what I was reading. I have
finally come to the conclusion that
either you are a terribly credulous or are
just out and out forecasting the Communist
party line.

Begin with do you suppose any
one but a foreign spy or agent is to
be in your bar would be allowed to
deal with this group of Protestant
ministers? If so, what?

Can't you see the reason of these
"good" Christian gentlemen, do you really
think they are a fir group to give a
any religious report on religion freedom
in Yugoslavia? No of course not

If you are completely in ignorance
as to their anti-Catholic and pro-Communist

background here are a few facts
These Protestant Ministers:

Dr. Hays C. Shipley - Member of defunct
American League for Peace and Democracy
Communist front organization prior to Hitler-
Stalin pact in 1939.

② Sponsored fund drive for Friends of the
Alesha Giesler Brigade in March
1939. Also Communist controlled.

③ Sponsored Conference on Pan American
Democracy which campaigned for
freedom of Carl Browder in 1942.
Another Communist controlled outfit.

④ Signed open letter defending Morris
A. Schaffer Communist instructor at
College of City of N. Y. who was
convicted of perjury.

⑤ Was on editorial council of "Equality",
Communist line magazine.

⑥ Sponsored Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee
Committee - National Council American Soviet
friendship - American Committee Protection
Foreign Born. And so on, and so

on - and so on - - - - -
at no

I have often seen letters all down in
some way connected with Communism -
activities in the country.

Now Mr. Rusk what you would
like to have in relation there is religious
freedom of worship and respect for religious
beliefs and institutions. Can you readily
bring enough to believe this? I have had you
and your blood minded citizens to gain
the number of churches of priests? Did
these men interview the thousands of my
members of the Holy Spirit) or the
representatives of the Holy Spirit in
Argentina? No - no - no.

Can we American Catholics to
believe that you too are Anti-Catholic
and pro-Communism? It is not hard
to believe this when you read your
name and influence to "The Postcard"
which is certainly anti-Catholic and every
pro-Communist!

Wm. H. Kirk
528 - 22nd No.
Boston, Wash.

1946
Dear Mr. Rusk
I am writing you in
relation to the
activities in the
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Now Mr. Rusk what
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Did these
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No - no - no.