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UNITARIAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES  
25 BEACON STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.

April 7, 1945

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

APR 9 1945

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The Committee on World Order of the Unitarian Laymen's League has prepared a plan to aid in achieving international peace and has submitted it to Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, the Editor of the Christian Register, for publication.

It happens that Mr. Fritchman is to attend a press conference at the White House this next Tuesday. At his suggestion we are sending the plan to you in the hope that you might find time to discuss the proposals with him while he is in Washington. Both Mr. Fritchman and our committee would appreciate any comments you cared to make about the validity of this plan.

Mr. Fritchman will communicate with your secretary on Monday to learn whether such a conference is possible.

Very truly yours,

Frank B. Frederick

FBF:B

*What white you  
away -  
D.D.*

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THE PARTICIPATION OF THE PEOPLE IN WORLD ORDER

This is a plan to assist in achieving permanent peace by making the fullest possible use of moral force and the people's will for peace.

There shall be incorporated in the Dumbarton Oaks plan, by preamble, a simple statement of its underlying purpose; namely, that the nations party thereto for themselves and for all peace-loving states which may at any time join with them shall permanently unite to preserve international law and order founded upon justice and a respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Such nations shall commit themselves and their people unalterably for all time to settle their disputes by peaceful means.

Such a preamble shall be purposely designed to be understood by everyone in the civilized world. Therefore, it must be a simple, unequivocal declaration.

The substance of this preamble, already interwoven in the text of the Dumbarton Oaks plan, shall, by being separately stated, proclaim the principles for which the United Nations have been struggling, and the objectives which will command the people's solid and effective support. The preamble will embody and constitute the people's treaty of peace. The other articles in the Dumbarton Oaks plan will provide the detailed machinery for carrying out the operation of the peaceful settlement of problems which heretofore have bred or ended in recourse to war.

The original acceptance of the preamble will not, however, assure its continuing effectiveness for all future time. Since the years must not be allowed to erase the promise of the preamble, there shall be inaugurated an international holiday. This shall be known as Peace Day and shall be set apart to mark significantly the day each year when men all over the world pledge and repledge that there shall be continuous peace on earth. The simple pledge of peace in the preamble shall never be invoked per se to solve a specific controversy nor can it pretend to have the power to eliminate the perplexing difficulties of economic and other disorders. Its strength will lie in the moral force engendered by such a re-dedication.

The adoption of a charter by the United Nations will, of course, be celebrated throughout the participating nations, and in one particular city or town with the personal presence of Presidents, Rulers, and Kings. On this day of enactment, which should be the first Peace Day holiday under this plan, the proposed preamble will have a special significance as the people's treaty of peace. Unlike the complicated and technical provisions of the entire charter, the preamble will be understood by the common man and will be embraced and endorsed by all the people.

Thereafter, on this same day each year there shall be a rededication to and a reaffirmation of the underlying purpose of the United Nations. There shall be a repetition of all the solemnity and celebration of the first adoption of the charter. Each year a different country in the ever growing family of United Nations shall be chosen for the principal scene of rededication, and the recurring splendor and solemnity of the first ceremonial will imbue

the people's treaty of peace with a validity and force which no event should be able to shake or destroy.

To avoid a false reliance on this pageantry as a substitute for practical measures in the conduct of international relations, a clear distinction must always be maintained between the dedication to principles and the concurrent and equally important operation of the peace machinery. To avoid the deterioration of this annual ceremonial into a mere formality, all the resources of modern communication and modern education shall be invoked to retain the people's unity and determination of purpose to maintain the peace.

This observance will be a reavowal for purposes of international morale and not a legal re-enactment. Thus it will not raise the issue in each country annually as to whether its adherence to the charter should be continued. This simple non-controversial plan will for the first time in history make it possible to utilize fully the moral force in men and in nations -- the only hope for a lasting peace.

In amplification of some of the details the following may be noted:

There is an immediate need for a concept and promise of peace which can be grasped by men and women and even children which will be unshaken by the complexities of boundary disputes, ethnical considerations, and political and economic necessities. We cannot escape such perplexities, but the cynicism which they engender can be met and controlled if the people of the world can annually rededicate themselves to peace.

Celebration of Peace Day will not be complete nor will it be enough without the actual reavowal of the preamble eliminating war. Treaty enactment and treaty re-enactment is the solemn act of high officials by which their nations are bound. It is essential that participating nations continue officially to promise peace to

one another and to their own people. At the same time, by the celebration of Peace Day, men and women all over the world, gathered in their churches, associations, and families will have the opportunity to promise one another across the boundaries of nation, race, and creed that they, the people, have faith in each other and will keep the peace.

The nation and city or town chosen for the principal place of reavowal should be selected advisedly. Perhaps it will be the capitol of a nation which has entered into participation under the Dumbarton Oaks plan during the preceding year. Perhaps, the choice will be made to welcome a country which has been slow to join the peace-loving states. Perhaps, the choice will be made to remind a member nation which is plagued by strife, economic disaster or unsound government that it may not secede or resort to war.

In any event, the city or town of principal celebration shall always be visited for the ceremony by the presidents, rulers, and kings of all participating nations. Representation shall never, except for most compelling personal reasons, be delegated to under-diplomats, and secretaries. Ships of war, whether by sea or air, can convoy the visiting rulers to the place of principal celebration. Each year of reavowal will lend greater significance to the use of such ships of war for this errand of peace.

Throughout the nations adhering to this plan, elaborate participation in the celebration of Peace Day shall be planned. Local rulers shall exchange visits and courtesies. Every use of modern channels of communication and travel shall be exploited. The great strength of religion, family, and school, which has never before been marshalled for such a purpose, shall be focussed each year to re-enforce peace through the expedient of a simple repetition of the promise of peace.

Nations adhering to the Dumbarton Oaks plan for United Nations at peace, will change their leadership or form of government or the complexion of political party as years go on. The yearly reavowal of the preamble will mean that each succeeding party or ruler in power will make this sacred promise rather than merely inheriting it. Reavowal and the celebration by the people will insure continued adherence to the pledge against war and for the peaceful solution of international problems.

There will be critical years which test the ability of men to find security in peace, divided as they are by race, color, creed, and economic necessity. Reavowal and reiteration of a pledge for peace will provide a sustained opportunity for experimentation which no doubt will be visited with many discouragements and failures. Justice will not always be done the first time, but the opportunity for a second chance and yet another and another will be afforded.

There are three principal arguments in favor of the adoption of the plan herein suggested.

Treaties are nothing but promises, and history shows that nations break or ignore treaties when the pressure of expediency seems to leave no other course. In the past there has seemed to be no way to re-enforce such promises, particularly the promises entered into by the great powers. The plan here proposed offers a means to re-enforce a promise for permanent peace by utilizing moral force and public opinion over the years.

Rulers who conclude that war is the only way under a given circumstance to achieve security or justice, and even rulers who are willing to resort to war for evil gain, must always be able to marshal public opinion in favor of war. Sometimes this is done with more or less spontaneity; other times by long and calculated education. To insure peace there must be a sustained and unshaken will in the people for peace and for some solution other than war. The plan here proposed tends to help engender and to focus such a will for peace, to keep it alive, continually to educate new generations to the same ideal, and effectively to prevent the development of public opinion in the direction of war.

The world has learned that the machinery set up at the end of a great war to solve the international problems of the present and the future is not likely to succeed without provision being made for amendments and change. Article XI of the Dumbarton Oaks plan provides for such amendments. The all important thing is that the peace be kept through the periods of trial and error. If there are to be years of disillusionment and times of doubt, the plan proposed here can contribute to the necessary security against recourse to war.

The words of President Roosevelt in his 1945 inaugural address are pertinent.

"In the days and in the years that are to come, we shall work for a just and durable peace as today we work and fight for total victory in war.

"We can and we will achieve such a peace.

"We shall strive for perfection. We shall not achieve it immediately -- but we still shall strive. We may make mistakes -- but they must never be mistakes which result from faintness of heart or abandonment of moral principle."

The imposing ritual of Peace Day will gradually give to the statement of moral principle in the preamble a sacred quality, and will assure that the world will never break the promise of peace through forgetfulness and the passing of time.

Unitarian Laymen's League  
Committee on World Order

*Frank B. Frederick*

Chairman

Boston, Massachusetts  
April 7, 1945

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JAN 17 1916

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY  
NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION  
SIDNEY LANIER COMMITTEE  
MRS. T. L. CAUDLE, CHAIRMAN  
SENACRE HALL  
WADESBORO, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1916

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
the White House,  
Washington, D.C.

Book returned  
to library

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt

You have manifested such an interest in one of the major projects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy - that of advancing Sidney Lanier for the Hall of Fame - that I am making bold to request you to kindly continue to influence for the Lanier advancement through the 31<sup>st</sup> of February, his 103<sup>rd</sup> birthday anniversary. On that day the Daughters throughout the country sponsor radio addresses about Lanier, give Lanier programs at U.D.C. chapter meetings and cooperate with high school principals in providing speakers for chapel periods.

Your remarks as published in "My Day" last August, has given a greater stimulus to the cause than you can possibly imagine. At the D.C. Division convention in

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High Point and also at the general convention  
at Nashville, Tenn., many comments of appreciation  
were heard to be made of your voluntarily  
expressed sentiments, which gave encouragement  
to us who have labored for several years.

Anything you may care to say, will be  
most acceptable to all the Daughters everywhere.  
I hope you will not think me presumptuous  
in making this request of you, but your  
opinion of Lanier's poetic genius, as already  
expressed, will carry too much weight with  
the one hundred electors, for us to fail.

to seek your influence and assistance in this ~~struggle~~

You will recall that Lanier lost to Plephors  
Foster in 1946 because five electors who favored  
Lanier died too soon.

Governor Broughton, the N. C. General Assembly,  
men of letters and editors of all N. C. papers have  
cheerfully responded to similar requests.

As the North Carolina Lanier chairman, I do  
sincerely thank you for assistance given the Cause  
in August, and in advance, for what you may  
choose to pay <sup>for Lanier</sup> on or near February 3<sup>rd</sup>.

With my heart's best wishes for you in 1945,  
I am, with highest personal esteem,

Yours most sincerely,  
(Mrs. T. L.) Jessie Gorch Caudle