

Kornegay, Francis A.
c. 1946

- October, 1946 -

YOUR SCORE IN RACE RELATIONS

1. Do I think that I am entitled to more than my neighbor? ()
2. Do I advocate keeping other human beings in their places? ()
3. Do I object to races other than Caucasians living in my neighborhood? ()
4. Do I feel that people have a right to live their own lives—as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others? ()
5. Do I object to people of minority groups working with me? ()
6. Do I feel comfortable when people of other races sit beside me on streetcars, buses and trains? ()
7. Do I feel that people of other races should worship at my church? ()
8. Do I mind if people of other races attend the same school I attend? ()
9. Do I feel it normal to see people of different races enjoying the same recreational activities together? ()
10. Do I feel that people of other races have a right to eat in hotels and restaurants with me? ()
11. Do I feel that legislation against discrimination will decrease prejudice? ()
12. Do I feel that a prejudiced person can make little or no contribution to himself and to others? ()

Check this list. If you can put an X in each bracket, you can make race relations in your community, state and nation a reality.

By

Francis A. Kornegay
Vocational Secretary
Detroit Urban League
208 Mack Avenue
Detroit 1, Michigan
Temple 2-4600

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By

Francis A. Kernegay
Vocational Secretary
Detroit Urban League
208 Mack Avenue
Detroit 1, Michigan
TEmple 2-4600

October 16, 1946

Memorandum:

From: Francis A. Kornegay, Vocational Secretary, Detroit Urban League
To: Urban League Executives and Industrial Secretaries, Key Civic and Religious Leaders and Interested Individuals.
Re: Employment of Negro girls as telephone operators with the Michigan Bell Telephone

Public utilities, because of their use by consumers, and because fair employment is becoming the American pattern, offer a wide range of employment opportunities. Unfortunately non-white job seekers have not shared equitably in these jobs. However, new developments with public utilities are in the making. In cities where there is in operation a State FEPC law the job to integrate Negroes into wider job classification coverage is simplified. Over a period of months the Vocational Secretary has held periodic conferences with top-flight officials of the Michigan Bell Telephone regarding the question of new job opportunities for non-whites. Discussion after discussion followed--always clearing issues and getting closer to the achievement of the goal. Last year we were able to open up two new jobs to Negro men: that of installer and lineman. Assurance was given then that we would, some day, have Negro girls working as telephone operators. The drive never ended. Fact finding was necessary. An invaluable aid was the survey put out by the National Urban League's Industrial Relations Department captioned "Number Please." Copies were sent to Michigan Bell Telephone officials. They called for more. The Vocational Secretary was called in to discuss certain aspects of the survey. Management was sold on the entire project. They held conferences and prepared the way for this new employment adventure at every level of employment. Union officials were in at the planning level. They were satisfied. On September 16, 1946 an official at Michigan Bell called and asked us to begin recruiting Negro girls. On October 7, 1946 four (4) Negro girls started working as telephone operators. Negro girls will be recruited, hired and placed on the same basis and standards as white girls. There will be no quota system. In addition, Negro telephone operators will be placed in all branch offices. This marks another milestone in the employment of minority group workers.

NOTE: On October 8, 1946 we received from the President of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company a statement of Fair Employment Practices to be followed by all management supervisors.

"On January 11, 1943 you were advised regarding the Company's employment practice as follows:

"It has been the practice of the Company to employ qualified Negroes in various capacities and from time to time to extend the use of Negroes to more jobs as the opportunity presented itself."

At that time, an understanding was reached with certain governmental agencies that the Company would take steps to increase the kinds of jobs in all departments on which qualified Negroes could be employed, with the ultimate objective of making effective a completely nondiscriminatory employment policy. This program has been carried forward during the past three years and job opportunities have been made available in business offices, maintenance services, clerical groups, plant crafts, and other job classifications.

We are now at the point of taking a further step and are offering employment as telephone operators to Negro women who meet our qualifications. Selections will be based on the standards that are required of all accepted applicants including aptitude, education, health, home living conditions, and general fitness for the work.

The understanding and cooperation of everyone in the organization has permitted us to carry out this program successfully to this point. Your continued help will insure that we will reach our ultimate objective in the near future so that the employment policy outlined below will be fully effective:

"It is the policy of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company to employ individuals for available openings on the basis of their qualifications without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

PRESIDENT

October 16, 1946

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PRESIDENT

November 1, 1946

NEWS RELEASE

Francis A. Kornegay, Vocational Secretary of The Detroit Urban League announces the placement of Miss Ester C. Jones at Hadley--Finsterwald Company (Furniture--Clothing) 219 Michigan Avenue. Miss Jones serves in the following capacities: as cashier, wrapper, keeper of buyers receiving records in the men's department of that store. This is the first fruits of a continuous effort by the Vocational Secretary to get qualified Negroes integrated into positions of responsibility in downtown department stores. In the follow-up conversation between Miss McKenna, Personnel Director, and Kornegay--Miss McKenna stated, "we are highly pleased with the work of Miss Jones--she's a high calibre person--all of the personnel staff like her and the public certainly accepts her!" Miss Jones is a graduate of Lemoyne College and has had much experience in Business Administration and teaching. Miss Jones stated that--"I'm happy to be employed in such a fine job--frankly I hadn't expected this when I came to the Detroit Urban League. I like the people and I believe they like me. They give me all the cooperation that is necessary." This is an example of what can happen when employers decide to do the job.

Francis A. Kornegay
Vocational Secretary
Detroit Urban League
219 Michigan Avenue

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
DATE: 10/15/48
SUBJECT: MEINZINGER ART SCHOOL

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO VETERANS AT MEINZINGER ART SCHOOL MUST GO

By

Francis A. Kornegay
Vocational Secretary
Detroit Urban League
208 Mack Avenue
Detroit 1, Michigan

DETROIT URBAN LEAGUE
208 HACK AVENUE
DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

August 23, 1946

NEWS RELEASE

Dr. Elliott Outlaws Discrimination At Meinzinger Art School

Several Negro veterans reported to Francis A. Kornegay, Vocational Secretary of the Detroit Urban League, that the Meinzinger Art School, located at 12 E. Hancock, Detroit, refuses to accept Negro veterans. Kornegay held a conference with Fred J. Meinzinger, President of the school, and found that the facts were stated correctly, and that the school's catalog carried the following statement: "The school does not accept Negro students." Meinzinger admitted that his school discriminated against Negroes simply because Negroes were not financially able to pay. This statement was made despite the fact that Negro veterans receive the same amount under the G.I. Bill of Rights as do white veterans. All moral suasion techniques employed did not make Meinzinger relax his discrimination policy.

Kornegay then called upon key men in the Veterans' Administration from General Omar Bradley down to local veteran representatives asking them to bring pressure upon the Meinzinger Art School. Finally this statement was received: "that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs had delegated to the Governor of Michigan authority for approving places of training under Public Act 346 (G.I. Bill of Rights). The responsibility of approving such training places rested with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Eugene B. Elliott."

The League's Vocational Secretary wrote to Governor Kelly and Dr. Elliott asking that they investigate the school for discriminatory practices against Negro veterans. It was further suggested by Kornegay that the Meinzinger school either relax its discrimination policy or be removed from the approved list. The American Veterans Committee, the Wayne County CIO Veterans Council, UAW-CIO Veterans Department, and the Michigan Citizens Committee were contacted and asked to write Governor Kelly protest letters urging them to take action. Governor Kelly and Dr. Elliott, in a reply to Kornegay, stated that a thorough investigation of the school would be made followed by a directive.

On August 20, 1946 Kornegay received the following letter from Dr. Elliott:

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Department of Public Instruction
Lansing, Michigan

August 19, 1946

Mr. Francis A. Kornegay, Secretary
The Detroit Urban League
208 Mack Avenue
Detroit 1, Michigan

Dear Mr. Kornegay:

Mr. Henry Ponitz of my office has contacted Mr. Fred J. Meinzinger of the Meinzinger Art School and has come to the following agreement:

1. To return to their former policy of admitting Negroes under the same conditions as Caucasians.
2. Delete from their catalog the statement, "We are unable to accept Negro students."
3. Place this in writing for the Department.
4. To communicate with Francis Kornegay of the Detroit Urban League and advise him of this change in policy.

Will you please advise me if he has contacted you as was agreed upon.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Eugene B. Elliott
Superintendent

mp

Meinzinger Art School will either relax its discrimination policy or have its G.I. approval revoked. On the other hand a far reaching application is set in operation. Any school, agency or firm which gives G.I. training of any sort (apprentice training or on-the-job training) and fails to include Negro veterans will be brought into accounting. The problem of placing Negro apprentices and on-the-job trainees should be greatly reduced.

DIRECTIVE received 8/15/46

From: Fred J. Meinzinger, President
Meinzinger Art School
12 E. Hancock
Detroit 1, Michigan

To: (1) Francis A. Kornegay
Vocational Secretary
Detroit Urban League
208 Mack Avenue
Detroit 1, Michigan

(2) H. J. Ponitz
State Department of Public Education
Room 254-Capital Building
Lansing, Michigan

Re: Restrictions on admissions

Re: Restrictions on admissions.

In view of modern day thinking we wish to inform you that we are returning to our former policy of accepting students of any race and nationality. Printed material stating otherwise has been deleted and retained from circulation.

All prospective students must furnish a health certificate at time of enrollment and show some indication of adaptability for the highly specialized type of training we offer at our school.

Sincerely yours,

Fred J. Meinzinger
8/15/46 fjm/cg

Memorandum:

From: Francis A. Kornegay
Vocational Secretary of the
Detroit Urban League

To: Urban League Executive and Industrial Secretaries,
Key Civic and Religious Leaders, the Press and
Interested Individuals

Re: Employment of Negroes as Cadet Clerk
(Water Meter Reader)

As a result of a survey conducted by the Vocational Secretary to ascertain the number of Negroes employed in all City Government Departments, it was found that several departments failed to hire Negroes. Checking such conditions, the Vocational Secretary became aware that the Board of Water Commissions was recruiting "Cadet Clerks"--Veterans to read water meters and to perform related tasks. No Negro veterans had--to that date--ever been employed on such jobs. The reason was purely racial. The Vocational Secretary immediately opened up negotiations with the personnel officer of the department. It was stated that "It might not be wise for Negro men to be employed in such jobs because they have to enter the homes of white people." This statement was dissolved completely through objective discussion of the facts. After several conferences the way was cleared and William Bundy was selected as Cadet Clerk--water meter reader. Bundy called the Vocational Secretary to say--"I have served my training period and am now working reading meters." This however, marks the first time Negroes in Detroit have been given such jobs. We are pressing the hiring of more in this capacity.

THE EXIT OF
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By

Francis Kornegay.

DEDICATION

To the men and women in the Armed Forces of the United States of America, and especially to those who were overseas and could not get first hand information of the final curtain in the life of Franklin Delano Roosevelt--and to those who would like to keep a record of the last words spoken about a man whose love for humanity became world felt.

F. A. K.

Earl V. McCall

FORWARD

The great war president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, has been outlived by the Hitlers of Europe and of Asia--temporarily outlived.

But Roosevelt, the great builder, is not dead. He has left behind him two mighty architectures whose cornerstones are made up of millions of human beings.

Roosevelt was the key builder of the victory-bound American nation with its millions in uniform, and its millions of home-front soldiers producing the material of war for our armies and our navies, and the armies and the navies of our allies.

And, Roosevelt was the master craftsman of the United Nations, indomitable and farsighted, in preparing the blueprints for a world without war.

Roosevelt, the leader of the American people, all the people, Catholic and Protestant and Jew, black and white, was also a leader of the peoples of the world. The people remain. The United Nations of the world remain, framework and base on which the victory will be built and the peace after the victory.

The hope of a world free from war and depression--this remains--the handiwork of the great architect, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Paul V. McNutt

Chronology of Roosevelt

- 1858--Born Jan. 30, - 3 - Park, N. Y.
1880--His first meeting with a President, Grover Cleveland.
1888--Educated at Harvard University.
1895--Married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt on March 17.
1902--Admitted to the New York bar.
1910--Elected to New York Senate.
1912--Worked **Picture of Roosevelt** election as a delegate to the Baltimore Democratic Convention and was re-elected State Senator.
1913--Appointed **1882-1945** Secretary of the Navy on March 17.
1916--Worked getting the Navy ready for war.
1918--Appointed co-chair of Harvard University. Visited Europe on several inspection trips.
1919--In Europe to negotiate peace contracts and close business with allied governments.
1920--Ties presidential campaign with James M. Cox.
1921--Stricken with infantile paralysis in August.
1924--First visit to Warm Springs. Used Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency before the Democratic National Convention.
1928--Placed Smith's name in nomination again for the Presidency and, at Smith's urging, successfully campaigned for the office of Governor of New York.
1930--Rough addressed at his periodically discovered and restored.
1932--Re-elected Governor. Definitely committed himself to repeal Prohibition.
1933--November election gave him a record-breaking vote.
1933--Eisenhower's illness stricken him but killed Chicago's Mayor Lemuel and wounded four others.
--Eisenhower on March 4 as the thirty-second President of the United States.
--Repealed Prohibition banking order to nation's financial crisis.
--Launched USA and other governmental alphabet agencies in war on Germany.
--Took United States off gold standard and devalued dollar.
1935--Ordered famous "Black to Home and Back" comment after Supreme Court voided NRA.
1936--Elected for second term in greatest ballot landslide in presidential-election history.
1937--Reorganized as thirty-third President.
--Offered Supreme Court Reorganization Bill, which touched off famous fight and not ultimate defeat by Congress.
--Condemned aggressor nations, recommending that they be "quarantined."
1939--Proclaimed United States' neutrality after start of European war.
1940--Re-elected President again, becoming first third-term President in history.
1941--Took office for third term.
--Declared state of unlimited emergency to defend Americans from Axis.
--Drafted Atlantic Charter with Winston Churchill in conference at sea.

And now America's Great War President and First Soldier belongs to the ages.

Chronology of Roosevelt

- 1882--Born Jan. 30, at Hyde Park, N. Y.
1887--His first meeting with a President, Grover Cleveland.
1900--Matriculated at Harvard University.
1905--Married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt on March 17.
1907--Admitted to the New York bar.
1910--Elected to New York Senate.
1912--Worked for Woodrow Wilson's election as a delegate to the Baltimore Democratic Convention and was re-elected State Senator.
1913--Appointed assistant Secretary of the Navy on March 17.
1916--Worked getting the Navy ready for war.
1918--Appointed overseer of Harvard University. Visited Europe on naval inspection trip.
1919--In Europe to adjudicate Navy contracts and close business with allied governments.
1920--Vice presidential running mate with James M. Cox.
1921--Stricken with infantile paralysis in August.
1924--First visit to Warm Springs. Urged Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency before the Democratic National Convention.
1928--Placed Smith's name in nomination again for the Presidency and, at Smith's urging, successfully campaigned for the office of Governor of New York.
1929--Bomb addressed to him accidentally discovered and destroyed.
1930--Re-elected Governor. Definitely committed himself to repeal policy.
1932--November election gave him a record-breaking vote.
1933--Assassin's bullets missed him but killed Chicago's Mayor Cermack and wounded four others.
--Inaugurated on March 4 as the thirty-second President of the United States.
--Proclaimed ten-day banking holiday in nation's financial crisis.
--Launched NRA and other governmental alphabet agencies in war on depression.
--Took United States off gold standard and devaluated dollar.
1935--Uttered famous "back to horse and buggy days" comment after Supreme Court voided NRA.
1936--Elected for second term in greatest ballot landslide in Presidential-election history.
1937--Inaugurated as thirty-third President.
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- Became a war President as Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7 and Germany and Italy declared war on Dec. 11.
- Held conferences with Churchill in Washington.
- 1942--Submitted huge war-production programs to Congress.
- Second Roosevelt-Churchill meeting held in Washington.
- 1943--Met Churchill at war council in North Africa and again in Washington.
- Pacific war plans mapped at conference in Quebec.
- Attended historic war conferences with Allied leaders at Cairo and Teheran.
- 1944--Elected to fourth term as President.
- Made trip to Pacific for war consultations.
- Held second Quebec meeting with Churchill.
- 1945--Inaugurated for fourth term.
- Attended Big Three conference at Yalta.

During every decade eminent leaders make noble statements which remain legacies to unborn generations. The late President Roosevelt uttered in his speeches phrases of profound significance and meaning. They have been referred to before his passing and untold references will be made to his renown sayings in years yet to come. Listed below are world-famed phrases taken from Franklin Delano Roosevelt's memorable speeches:

"I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a New Deal for the American people".--This acceptance speech for the presidential nomination before the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, July 2, 1932.

"This great nation will endure as it has endured, will **revive** and will prosper. So first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself--nameless, unreasoning, **unjustified** terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance". His first inaugural address, March 4, 1933.

"I have seen war...I have seen men coughing out their **gased** lungs. I have seen the dead in the mud...I have seen children starving...I hate war". At Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1936.

"I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished". His second inaugural address, Jan. 20, 1937

"America hates war. American hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engaged in the search for peace". His "quarantine" speech at Chicago, Oct. 5, 1937

"On this tenth day of June, 1940, the hand that held the dagger (Italy) has struck it into the back of its neighbor (France)."--His Charlottesville Va., address, June 10, 1940.

"We look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms:

"Freedom of speech and expression--everywhere in the world.

"Freedom of every person to worship God in his own way.

"Freedom from want--economic understandings securing every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants.

"Freedom from fear--world-wide reduction of armaments so thorough that no nation would be able to commit an act of aggression against any neighbor.

"This is no vision or distant millenium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation."--His annual message to Congress, Jan. 6, 1941.

"Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941--a date which will live in infamy--the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan...No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory."--His war message to Congress, Dec. 8, 1941.

"We have learned that we must live as men, and not as ostriches, nor as dogs in the manger. We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community."--His fourth inaugural address, Jan. 20, 1945.

Warm Springs Infantile Foundation

Warm Springs, Ga. will have a living history. It lives in the lives of those persons stricken by that crippling disease "Infantile Paralysis", those who have had the privilege of receiving treatment there. The waters alone have healing affects, notwithstanding the other forms of physio-therapy. Franklin D. Roosevelt made this possible as he made so many other things possible that benefited humanity--for he lost not the common touch. Warm Springs was his second home. He rested there. He regained physical strength and mental fortitude with which to carry on his heavy duties of office. It was there in the harness of his tasks at hand and the tasks which lay ahead that he lost his chance to life and slipped into the great beyond. Warm Springs will forever be inseparable in the events of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It will become a national symbol of a great man.

Franklin D. Roosevelt got up as usual. He had never since for a busy day. He had certain pressing matters to finish, laws to sign, and matters to attend to. He was not conscious that final victory for him was so near at hand. He well knew that the allied world was enjoying view of an inevitable victory. He did not know that he would never live to see that victory that he would expect to see fulfilled. There the President sat busy at his desk, buried in his morning duties--for he was a soldier. He was looking long into his last hour. A Russian artist busily was sketching the likeness of F.D.R. She did not worry him, but would wait to sketch him in good hours. With her work finished of Franklin Island. As she worked she watched him work. She studied his every move. It was 1:30 o'clock. The artist noticed that he slipped slightly out of pace, and his head went down as if in a daze.

A Busy Morning

The Morning of His Passing

The birds sang as usual Thursday morning April 12, 1945. They pursued their regular instinctive acts. All the plant world drank the heavy laden dews of the early morning refreshing their bodies with the water of life. Chickens cackled in neighboring barnyard and went on with their duties. Dogs pursued their masters for their morning greetings. Kitchen mechanics, personnel staff members, and patients had each performed their daily routine assignments. War clouds, which have hung heavy encircling all humanity, bringing devastation, suffering, death, and grief to all the world, were swiftly fleeing as the allied forces surge on to victory. Youngsters were enthusiastically engaged in dress rehearsal for a minstrel show to be given that night in honor of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Bar-b-que, and other niceties has been prepared as a menu.

Franklin D. Roosevelt got up as usual. He had made plans for a busy day. For he had certain pressing papers to finish, laws to sign, and matters to clear. He was not conscious that final victory for him was so near at hand. He well knew that the allied world was catching view of an inevitable victory. But he did not know that he would never live to see that victory that he worked so hard to see fulfilled. There the President sat busy at his desk, buried in his morning duties--for he was a soldier. He was working long into his lunch hour. A Russian artist busily sat sketching the likeness of F.D.R. She did not worry him, but would wait to catch him in good pose. With her were cousins of Franklin Delano. As she worked she watched him work. She studied his every move. It was 1:00 O'clock. The artist noticed that he slipped slightly out of pose, and his head went down as if in a doze.

These are great words spoken by a great woman.

He began to raise his hand to his temple as if to shake off the sudden tired feeling which was creeping over his soul. He slowly reclined in the back of his chair as the artist left the room. He was not alone in the room. His two cousins and secretary were there. His cousins rushed to him just as his faithful valet entered. He put his right hand to his head and softly said "I have a terrific headache". These were his last words. He slipped into unconsciousness. His Negro valet and Philipino mess attendant placed the dying president on his bed. Physicians were summoned but there was nothing they could do. Telephone lines between Warm Springs and the White House were kept open. Everyone close to scenes became more intense as minutes passed and as his condition became worse. Finally at 4:35 p.m. E.W.T. that mystic breath of life which keeps the physical body functioning, quietly slipped out of the body of the man we loved so well. Victory came and he journeyed to that eternal Peace Table to join souls that were awaiting his coming.

The news of his death caught the world unaware and not believing. People in all walks of life could not believe the news. They did not want to hear the news. They were shocked. There was no hope. The common pulse of all humanity beat fast, activated by emotional outlet. The whole world was silent. Men the world over felt as if the prop of life which had grown so strong bringing hope, faith, courage, new life to so many people, had suddenly slipped away.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who was absent from his side when he passed, took the news in firm faith and continued to execute her duties in the darkest hour of her life. Her first words after she learned that her husband was dead were: "I am more sorry for the people of the country and the world than I am for us". Those are great words spoken by a great woman.

chance to pay homage to a great soul.

Mrs. Roosevelt notified the Vice-President of her husband's passing. Then she sent messages to her four sons flung in the far distant battle fronts-- the statement read "The President slept away this afternoon. He did his job to the end as he would want to do. Bless you all and all our love." Mother.

In streets news boys shouted "EXTRA"! the President is dead". People listening to radio announcements passed the sad news to neighbors. Neighbors telephoned friends. Radio stations throughout the nation switched from regular programs to news of the President's passing and relating events of funeral and burial. Funeral marches, appropriate songs, and music were heard over all stations by all nationality groups. Outstanding among them were "Ava Maria", "The Lord's Prayer", "America", "O Beautiful", and a list of others. Stunned and shocked, people stopped in streets or whatever they were doing and passed up silent prayers for the soul departed. A feeling of personal loss invaded the heart of every true American and admirer of the Great Champion.

In the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt was fast gathering her personal effects necessary for her dash to bring back the mortal remains of her husband, fallen battle as the peoples "Man". She left the White House at 7:15 Thursday evening. On arriving at Warm Springs--His little White House, she spent several minutes alone in the room with her deceased husband. She wanted to be alone. She wanted to meditate and in silence communicate with her fallen husband.

Plans were made and immediately put in action for the President's last ride back to Washington. People on the byways and pathways and far and near began planning to get to the railroad track and stations to see the train which bore their fallen Chief. Thousands waited for hours for that last chance to pay homage to a great soul.

Friday morning, April 13, 1945 in Warm Springs Georgia as well as all over the world, the temperature of the people was slow, sad and quiet. The shock spell was still there. People hated to believe what they had heard--what they had read--what they had been told. But in the midst of all--time moved on.

At 10:30 a.m. Friday, April 13, 1945 the cortege left the little White House on way to the special funeral train. Patients of the Warm Springs Infantile Paralysis Foundation moved out front to bade their buddie and President farewell as the processeion slowly passed. Along the short road to the station stood hundreds of neighbors, in silence and sorrow as Roosevelt's body passed. Leading the procession came the U. S. Army band from Fort Benning, Georgia. The band was followed by 1,000 infantrymen. Their colors flew black streamers symbolizing a mourning nation. Then came the hearse, at each flank were high naval officers. Next came Mrs. Roosevelt, dressed in black with a fur cape, and at her feet sat the President's dog--Fala. Along the way, troops of overseas veterans stood at attention, many of them cried openly as they saw the hearse pass--for they realized that their fellow soldier had gone out to sea. On the way, a Negro Chief petty officer who had gained favor of the President on several occassions, stepped out and played strains of Dvorak's "Going Home" from the new world symphony and "Nearer my God to Thee". A 13 year old lad said "I love him so much"--while a Negro waiter said "Lord God, take care of him now".

The casket reached the station and was placed on the special funeral train at 11:00 a.m. E.W.T. The casket was placed in the last car of the 11 car funeral train. It was the car that Franklin D. Roosevelt had used as an office on wheels.

There in that car watching the flag-draped Roosevelt casket stood a picked guard of eight enlisted men.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's last ride to Washington started at 11:13 a.m. Friday, April 13, 1945 on his special train that he had used for many years. The train was pulled by two powerful locomotives necessary for the slow speed as was set forth for the journey. Across the remorse southern countryside the vibrations from the engines gave unbounding echoes that the Chief moves toward his final resting place.

There were several stops on the way to Washington. The longest stop was in Atlanta. Thousands of people were there to pay their last respects. The citizens of Atlanta presented to Mrs. Roosevelt a large bouquet of red roses. Even Fala, the White House black Scottie, the President's dog felt that an unusual event was taking place. The train moved slowly but surely on. At Gainesville, Georgia it made a brief stop. There the populace had made a full assemblage--for it was there that that city had been visited by a tornado in 1936.

On through the still night, moved the funeral train. Everything was hushed with grief except time, and even time itself was recording lasting history. Through South Carolina it passed, North Carolina, and Virginia. Wreathes of flowers were placed on the train at other stops. At 9:50 a.m. Saturday, April 14, 1945 the historic train pulled in at Union Station, and the body of President Roosevelt was lifted off.

The Capitol itself was still unbelieving. People in all walks of life came to see for themselves. Thousands upon thousands came for it was their last chance to see the casket holding the body of a man whom they loved so much.

People filled windows, and stood on roofs of buildings so that they could get a glimpse. People mourned openly and inwardly. The young, old, and blind bowed their heads in deep-felt sorrows.

At the station were President Truman, members of the cabinet and other high ranking persons ready to lead the mournful procession to the White House.

The casket was placed on the caisson at 9:58 a.m. A Marine band played "Hail to the Chief" and the "National Anthem" with two sharp notes of a sailor's pipe. The procession began its slow trip to the White House where private funeral services were to be attended by 200 persons. Seven white horses drew the caisson carrying the body of the death-stilled President.

Persons representing every branch of the service and other organizations joined in the procession on foot. In the air 25 Liberator bombers flew toward the White House and were followed by flight of 48 in groups of four.

Around the White House stood infantrymen, bayonets fixed at six foot intervals and before the main gate there were ranks, standing at parade rest. The body reached the White House at 11:14 a.m. The flag-draped casket was placed in the East Room of the White House--while service men stood guard awaiting the funeral at 4:00 p.m.

Flowers poured in the White House from all sources. Many foreign governments sent their blossoms.

Expressions of sympathy poured in from individuals, organizations, and nations. A few statements expressing the feelings of a saddened world are listed: (cited)

The world mourns with the United States today as final tribute is paid

Franklin Delano Roosevelt in funeral services at the White House.

In many other nations, whose high officials still were sending a stream of condolences to this country, memorial services were called for today and Sunday.

English Press Mourns

The London Times gave voice to Britain's sorrow in an editorial declaring: "He is mourned here as perhaps no other of another country has ever been". Reverently, American soldiers and sailors stationed in Britain filed into churches during the day for a last tribute to their dead Commander-in-Chief. The U. S. Army scheduled Protestant services at Grosvenor Chapel, Catholic masses at St. James Church, and Jewish services at the West End Synagogue. American Naval personnell attended a service at St. Mark's Church.

Royalty Cancels Plans

As Anthony Eden, foreign secretary, flew to the United States to represent Britain at the funeral, the King and Queen canceled plans for a weekend trip to Glasgow and the court went into mourning.

American, British and Canadian military forces in Northern Ireland will attend a membrial service Sunday at the famous Londonderry Cathedral.

High Russian officials attended a simple ceremony in Moscow at the home of W. Averell Harriman, U. S. ambassador. Sergeant Geroge E. Thomas, of Chicago, a former pastor at Lynn, Mass., conducted the services.

The Moscow radio said the council of people's commissarshad ordered mourning flags flown from all Soviet state and official buildings for two days.

Service in Chungking

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek invited high Chinese officials, foreign diplomats, and representatives of Allied military forces to a memorial service in Chungking Monday.

In Jerusalem, special tributes and religious services were planned. Lord

Gort, British commissioner, will attend a memorial Sunday in St. Georges. The Portuguese fleet lowered its flags to half-mast and the flagship is firing salutes every half hour until Sunday.

In Venezuela, the municipal ~~xxxxxx~~ council of Caracas was asked by a political party to name one of the principal streets of that city in honor of Mr. Roosevelt, "thus perpetuating the memory of such a great man in the birthplace of the liberator (Simeon Bolivar) of America".

The Tokyo broadcast says, "I must admit Roosevelt's leadership has been very effective and has been responsible for the Americans' advantageous position today, " the premier was quoted as saying.

"For that reason, I can easily understand the great loss his passing means to the American people and my profound sympathy goes to them."

Suzuke added that he did not expect the death of President Roosevelt to make any change in the war effort of the United States.

"On Japan's part, too, "Suzuki said, "there will not be any let up in the fight for co-prosperity and the co-existence of all nations as against Anglo-American power politics and world domination."

DomeiStunned

The Domei spokesman admitted he was "almost taken aback" by the unexpected reaction" of Suzuki and added:

"The premier's expression of profound sympathy for the Americans in their great loss was the explanation of why Baron Suzuki, despite his advanced age, has been given the reins of the Japanese government in an effort to pull the country through the current crisis."

Contrast to Nazis

In an earlier broadcast, Radio Station XGRS in Japanese controlled Shanghai had expressed "utmost grief" over the death of President Roosevelt and called him the "extraordinary, incomparably great statesman of the enemy country."

What Dignitaries and Plain People Said from All Over the World

House Speaker Rayburn--The world has lost one of the great leaders of all time.

President Roosevelt's passing will shock and sadden good people everywhere.

Senator Barkley, majority leader of the Senate--The death of President

Roosevelt is the greatest tragedy that has ever happened to this nation.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau--It is a tragedy he did not live to see the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan. I am confident that history will recognize in him a great force for democracy and human rights.

Soviets Share Grief

Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko--Mr. Roosevelt's merits in the task of mobilizing the forces of this nation for war against our common enemy, Nazi Germany, are enormous. The Soviet people share this great national grief which has befallen the friendly American people.

Secretary of Interior Ickes--We know what his ideals were. We are, as we have been, in full accord with his aims. President Roosevelt has died for us. President Truman will take up where President Roosevelt left off.

Former Secretary of State Hull--No greater tragedy could have befallen our country and the world at this time.

Secretary of State Stettinus--Mr. Roosevelt, like Abraham Lincoln, has truly given his life that America might live and freedom be upheld.

Secretary of Commerce Wallace--He was a gallant world citizen who so unerringly acted to save democracy.

Gen. Marshall--His far-seeing wisdom in military counsel has been a constant source of courage to all of us who have worked side by side with him from the dark days of the war's beginning. No tribute from the army could be so eloquent as the hourly record of the victories of the past few weeks.

What Dignitaries and Plain People Said from All Over the World

James A. Farley--The death of President Roosevelt is, of course, a shock to me, as it will be to all Americans and to millions throughout the world who have looked to him for leadership during these trying times. The fact that he was elected four times...is evidence of the confidence, that has been reposed in him.

Casualty of War

Herbert H. Lehman, director general of UNRRA--Without thought of self, he sacrificed his life in the service of his fellowmen, just as surely as if he had died on the battlefield.

Senator Vandenberg--He leaves an imperishable imprint on American and the world. Those who disagreed with him have always recognized his amazing genius in behalf of his always vigorous ideals...His untimely death will be mourned at every hearthstone and on every battlefield where freedom wins the victory to which he literally gave his life. A successful peace must be his monument.

Mme. Chiang Kai Shek--Measured by any and every standard of greatness in all parts of the world, President Roosevelt stands supreme. His tired body is now at rest, but his never failing love for suffering humanity and his invincible courage to fight for right in crises which affect the man in the street will live so long as the world survives.

Spirit Lives On

Secretary of War Stimson--We have lost a great President and a great commander-in-chief. He believed unswerving that right and the strength of free nations would triumph over the evils of depotism. The American people have upheld his faith.

Mr. Foster Dulles--"President lived to see victory assured. Also he lived to lay a foundation for what can be lasting peace."

What Dignitaries and Plain People Said from All Over the World

Gov. and Mrs. Dewey:--"Please accept our deepest sympathy in your great loss which will be shared by every American and mourned by all of the Freedom loving people of the entire world."

Mrs. Wilkie:--"I am stunned over the death of the President. I cannot help but wonder why men of vision are being taken from the world when we need them most. The blow is not only yours but all Mankind's. Deepest Sympathy".

Landon:--"Sincerest sympathy from Mrs. Landon and myself for your and our country's great loss. It is tragic that he could not have lived to see the fruition of his greatest undertaking".

Prime Minister King:--All my heart's sympathy goes out to you, to Mrs. Boettiger and to all of your family at this hour of sorrow in which the world shares".

Jessie Jones:--"Mrs. Jones and I extend to you and your family our deepest sympathies in the untimely passing of your husband the President of the United States. The news comes as a shock to the world that it is not prepared for".

Mr. and Mrs. Woodring:--"We feel deeply the loss of our President. We send you our love and sympathy".

Earl of Althone:--"Profoundly shocked to hear news of your sudden and grievous loss. We send to you and your family our very deepest sympathy in what is not only a personal sorrow but one felt by the President's many friends and admirers. His going from us at this moment is a tragedy for the whole world."

Cordell Hull:--"No greater tragedy could have befallen our country and the world at this time. His inspiring vision, his high statesmanship, and his superb leadership were factors without which the United Nations could not have come to the present phase of the war with Victory just in sight."

John Foster Dulles:--"President lived to see victory assured. Also he lived to lay a foundation for what can be lasting peace."

Phillip Murray:--"The Nation and the World have lost a great leader and a great soldier and Labor its noblest friend."

James M. Cox:--"The saddest thing of it all is that death had to deny to the President the hour of what would have been his two greatest triumphs--victory to our arms and lasting peace for the peoples of the earth. He was so much a part of both and ~~carried~~ carried them so near to completion that history will ascribe them largely to his genius and humanity."

Earl Browder:--"His body was broken by the superhuman burden he carried, but his spirit never faltered. His vision never faded--and these he has left to his country as an imperishable legacy."

Norman Thomas:--"I heard the news of President Roosevelt's sudden death with sorrow and a sense of shock that most of the world will share. It is too early to appraise his many achievements in domestic policy and in the world relation of the United States."

Charles Edison:--"I think, if we could hear Franklin Delano Roosevelt now, he would be saying, 'Steady, everybody--steady! There is a job to finish.'"

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. of New York:--"America and mankind of all Races, creeds and color have lost a great leader at one of the most critical periods of world History. The name and work of our great leader, President Roosevelt, will endure through the years to come. With courage, patience and wisdom, he marked the beginning of a new epoch for humanity on its difficult path toward full democracy, freedom and lasting peace. The colored people have lost a great friend and champion--the greatest since Lincoln."

C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual, Durham, N. C.:--"In the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt the nation has suffered the loss of a great and noble leader. Not only was he a friend to all mankind, regardless of race or condition, but was one of the world's greatest statesmen."

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee:--"The great genuine service of President Roosevelt to this nation during many critical years

and his recent truthful effort in behalf of world peace make of his passing an irreparable loss to the world at large. Colored Americans are deeply saddened by this loss to our nation".

John W. Davis, President of West Virginia State College:--"Common men accept President Roosevelt's untimely death with a sense of personal loss. He wrote hope on the countenances of colored Americans and other suppressed peoples. The liberals of America and the world must fight to retain the social gains sponsored by him."

Congressman William Dawson:--"He is dead. No warrior who has given his life for the nation in this world-wide conflict has died more gloriously or more heroically than the Commander-in-chief. He died at his post. Knowing full well the menacing dangers he faced, he realized, too, the full responsibility that was his. Sustained by an indomitable will to serve, he carried on until his physical capacity could stand no more. His spirit, his ideals, and his ideas are not dead. His sacrifices have not been made in vain. So indelibly is the imprint of his life stamped upon the consciousness of peoples everywhere that an aroused world sentiment will demand the confirmation of his program and plans".

Judge William Hastie, dean of Howard University Law School:--"My reaction to the President's death is one of surprise and shock, coupled with the knowledge that his passing will constitute an irreparable loss to this country and to the world. I consider any prediction concerning the future of this country without him immature at this time".

The Rev. Marshall Shepard, Recorder of Deeds Washington, D. C.:--"It is difficult to find words to express my sincere grief over the death of the President. We who here remain must strive to build the type of world which was dearest to his heart".

Dr. Max Yergen, Secretary, division of African affairs, National YMCA:--"The death of President Roosevelt is an irreparable loss to the world, out country and colored people in particular. It is already clear that his policies and statesmanship, nationally and internationally, have served the highest needs of our people. Time will afford greater prooff of this."

King George VI:--In a message this morning to Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House, said that in President Roosevelt's death "humanity has lost a great figure." "The queen and I are deeply grieved and shocked by the news of President Roosevelt's death," the king said. "In him humanity has lost a great figure, and we have lost a true and honored friend. "On behalf of all my peoples, I send our most heartfelt sympathy to you and to members of your family."

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God is our hope and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be moved and though the hills be carried into the midst of the sea.

The Funeral of Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Saturday, April 14, 1945

4 p.m. East Room, Executive Mansion
Washington, D. C.

At 4 p.m. Saturday, April 14, 1945 in the East room of the White House, 200 special friends joined the Roosevelt family in the episcopal funeral service of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, Bishop, Diocese of Washington conducted the 23 minute service. The room was bedecked with flowers. Standing guard were servicemen, representing every branches of the arm services. The casket stood on an oriental rug before an alter. On one side of the casket stood the President's wheel chair--a symbol of the malady which felled the President in his prime of life--but which failed to conquer his unfaltering courage. Bishop Dun followed the order for the Burial of the Dead, to be used at the funeral of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

First shall be sung a hymn "Eternal Father, Strong to Save"

I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die.

I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though this body be destroyed, yet shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not as a stranger.

We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The LORD gave and the LORD hath taken away; blessed be the name of the LORD.

Then shall be read two Psalms;

(by the Rev. John G. Magee of St. John's Church, Washington)

Psalms 46.

God is our hope and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be moved and though the hills be carried into the midst of the sea;

Though the waters thereof rage and swell, and though the mountains
shake at the tempest of the same.

There is a river, the streams whereof make glad the city of God; the holy
place of the tabernacle of the Most Highest.

God is in the midst of her, therefore shall she not be removed; God shall
help her, and that right early.

Be still then, and know that I am God; I will be exalted among the nations,
and I will be exalted in the earth.

The LORD of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.

Psalm 121.

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills; from whence cometh my help?

My help cometh even from the LORD, who hath made heaven and earth.

He will not suffer thy foot to be moved; and he that keepeth Israel shall
neither slumber nor sleep.

The LORD himself is thy keeper; the LORD is thy defence upon thy right hand;

So that the sun shall not burn thee by day, neither the moon by night.

The LORD shall preserve thee from all evil; yet, it is even he that shall
keep thy soul.

The LORD shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in, from this time
forth for evermore.

Then shall be read the Lessons:

(By the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinso.,

Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Wash.)

Romans VIII. 14

As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. For
ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received
the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. The Spirit himself beareth
witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God; and if children, then
heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with
him, that we may be also glorified together.

For I reckon the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called according to his purpose. What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things? Who shall separate us from the nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us. For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things, to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. St. John, XLV. 1

Jesus said, Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself: that where I am, there ye may be also. And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know. Thomas saith unto him, I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me.

Then shall be sung a Hymn "Faith of our Fathers"

Then shall the Bishop say: The Lord be with you

And the people shall answer: And with thy spirit

And the Bishop shall say: Let us pray.

Here shall follow several Prayers, whose words appear on the attached sheet.

In the midst of so many and great dangers. And grant that whether by life or by death, they may win for the whole world the fruits of their sacrifices and a righteous peace.

Let us stand in prayer.

O God of peace, who hast taught us that in returning and rest we shall be saved, in quietness and in confidence shall be our strength; By the might of thy Spirit lift us, we pray thee, to thy presence, Where we may be still and know that thou art God; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Remember thy servant, Franklin Delano, O Lord, according to the favor which thou bears unto thy people, and grant that, increasing in knowledge and love of thee, he may go from strength to strength in the life of perfect service in thy heavenly kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

O God, from whom every good gift cometh, we thank thee for the qualities of heart and mind which this thy servant brought to the service of our nation to which many shut their eyes; for sympathy with the hungers and fears of common men; for trials met without surrender, and weakness endured without defeat; for unyielding faith in the possibility of a more just and ordered world, delivered from the ancient curse of war; we praise thee, O God.

And as we give thanks for his life and pray for thy merciful judgment on the imperfections which he and all of us have brought to our manycallings, we beseech thee to take under thy good providence the lives and causes for which he spent himself.

Grant quietness of heart and comfort and the assurance of thy eternal love to those whose lives were knit to his in the bonds of family and of friendship.

Strengthen those on whom have fallen new responsibilities in the high tasks of government, that with simplicity of heart and sure trust in thee, they may accept as from thee the burden laid upon them.

Watch over the men and women of our forces by sea, by land, and in the air, in particular those of this household; Be thou their strength when they are set in the midst of so many and great dangers. And grant that whether by life or by death, they may win for the whole world the fruits of their sacrifice and a righteous peace.

Quicken and knit together in common loyalty the wills of this whole people, that we may resolutely take to ourselves the responsibilities bequeathed to us by our stricken leader.

Keep us in this land and those peoples who struggle at our side, steadfast and united in the unfinished task of war. Revive us when in weariness we are tempted to grow slack and each man to seek first his own advantage. As we look ahead to final victory, enable us to strive even more mightily in peace than in war to bring new freedom and dignity to every member of our human race, and to bear without stint our destined responsibilities in the family of nations. Make ready our shoulders to carry the burdens of victory; to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to free the oppressed, and to lay the foundation for a more just and ordered common life for all thy people.

And do thou, with whom a thousand years are as one day, and before whom our lives pass like a watch in the night, help us to walk this day and all our days in the light of thine own eternity; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The God of Peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, the great Shepherd of the sheep; Make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight; through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. AMEN

At 4:23 p.m. the services were over and Mrs. Roosevelt was the first to leave the room. Foreign Minister Eden and Lord Halifax were among the mourners.

At 10 p.m. Saturday night, April 14, 1945 the body of Franklin D. Roosevelt was placed aboard the Presidential funeral train for his last journey to his heritage--the Hyde Park Estate. In Philadelphia, Mayor Samuels placed a wreath of flowers in the funeral car.

At 8:45 a.m. Sunday morning, April 15, 1945 the funeral train rolled into His estate--Hyde Park. His villagers had gathered to see their squire laid to rest.

The bowers of the earth had been opened to claim the body of the country squire. This was the resting place of his choice--for it was the soil that he loved so well. The spot in his Rose Garden awaited his coming.

Shortly before 10 a.m. over three hundred persons--the Roosevelt family, the new President and Mrs. Truman, members of Congress, representatives of Foreign nations--and his plain neighbors gathered in the Gardens.

In the distance was heard the lone gun--shooting slowly twenty-one times--the Presidential Salute--filling the Hudson valley with a mournful note. Then followed the refrains of "Hail to the Chief" played by West Point Cadet Band. The funeral procession was moving slowly to the Garden. The casket was on a black caisson drawn by brown horses. Preceding the caisson were six hundred cadets sounding the doleful beat of the drums "Chopin's Funeral March". When the band reached the Garden it began "The Star Spangled Banner". Walking ahead of the casket was the seventy-six year old Rev. W. George Anthony, rector of the President's church. An acolyte carried the Parish Cross.

Rev. Anthony, in his white robe, mellowed with years of service, turned toward the east and uttered "All that the Father giveth me shall come to me" and him that cometh to me I will no wise cast out." "Unto Almighty God we commend the soul of our Brother departed, and we commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes; dust to dust; in sure and certain hope

of the resurrection unto eternal life--through our Lord Jesus Christ."

As the casket began slowly descending into the earth--Rector Anthony said "I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me write. From henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the spirit; for they rest from their labors." Then Rev. Anthony slowly spoke the Lord's prayer--and then a final prayer: "Oh, God, whose mercies cannot be numbered; accept our prayers on behalf of the soul departed and grant him an entrance into the land of light and joy, in the fellowship of thy saints." "Father, in thy gracious keeping leave we now thy servant sleeping."

A cadet firing squad stepped to the north side of the grave and fired three volleys. Fala barked after each firing. A West Point bandsman stepped up to the end of the grave and sounded "Taps". He saluted the grave and stepped back to his post. An officer called "Order Arms". A non-commissioned officer bent over the casket and removed the American Flag and handed it to Mrs. Roosevelt.

The earth swallowed the mortal remains of Franklin Delano Roosevelt--but his spirit joined the immortal army of souls departed as they march up to one continuous and never ending Eternal Highway--on in triumphant victory. "Wheeled into Eternity, the Chief has arrived".

Served as Chaplain at Sea

President Roosevelt was the first United States President ever to conduct a religious service while in office.

Easter of 1954 found him aboard the yacht Nourmahal on the high seas and there was no clergyman aboard.

The chaplain's flag was hoisted above the presidential insignia and Mr. Roosevelt conducted the service under a blazing tropical sun. He read from an Episcopal prayer book as officers and men of the Nourmahal and the accompanying Ellis gathered on the quarterdeck.

Old sea traditions call for the senior officer present, in the absence of a chaplain, to officiate. It was the first time known that the Commander-in-Chief acted in this capacity in person.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

April 13, 1954

America's First Soldier



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

April 13, 1945

A RAY OF LIGHT TO A DARKENED WORLD
His "Epilogue"

His uttered final message would have been broadcast to 350 Jefferson Day Diners throughout the land, Friday night, April 13, 1945.

"We must cultivate the ability to live together"

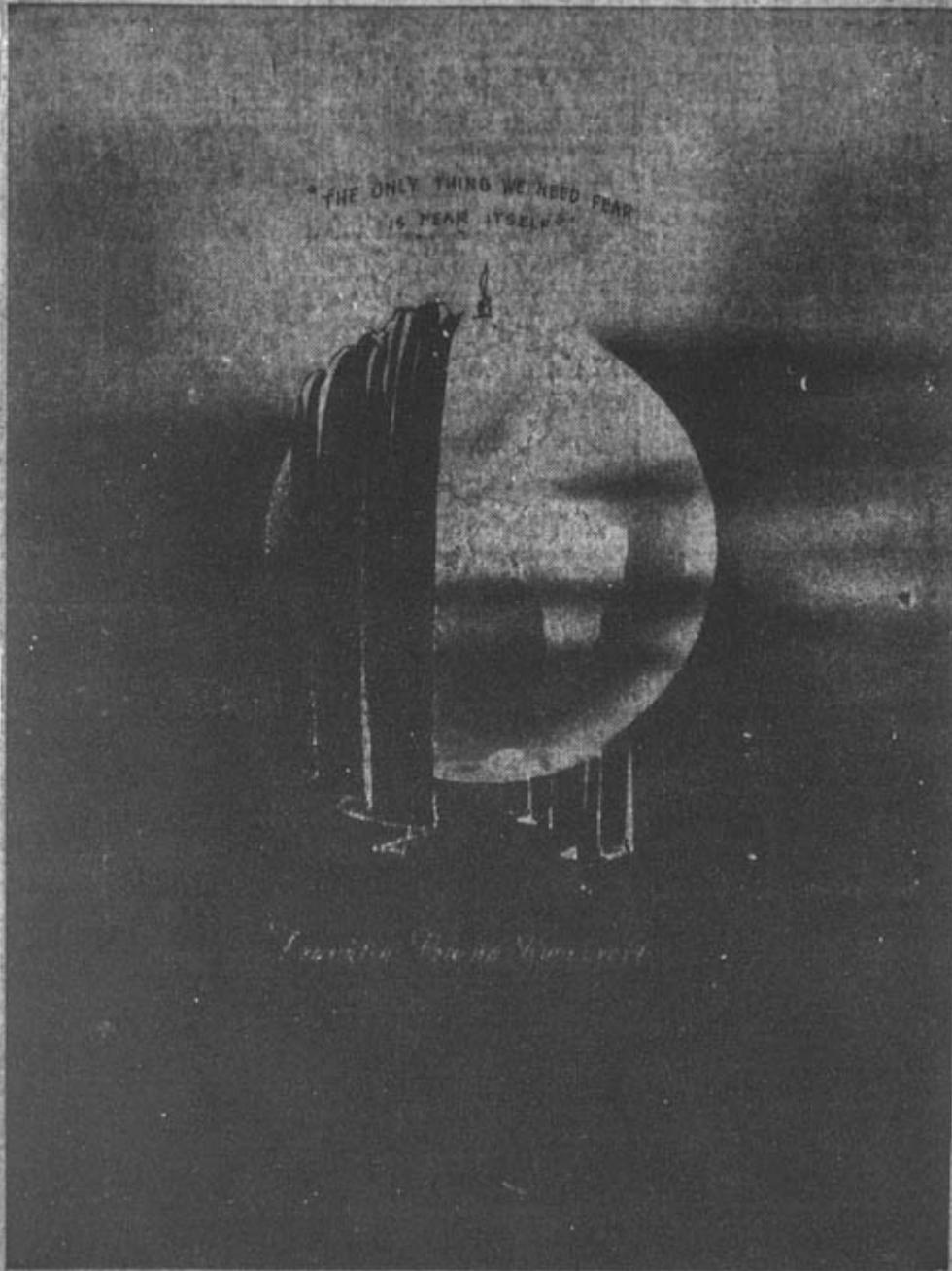
"If civilization is to survive we must cultivate the science of human relationships--the ability of all peoples, of all kinds to live together and work together, in the same world, at peace."

Today as we move against the terrible scourge of war--as we go forward toward the greatest contribution that any generation of human beings can make in this world--the contribution of lasting peace. I ask you to keep up the faith. "I measure the sound, solid achievement that can be made at this time by the straight-edge of your own confidence and your resolve and to you, and to all Americans who dedicate themselves with us to the making of an abiding peace, I say "The only limit of our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."

CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1945

A RAY OF LIGHT TO A MOURNING WORLD



"THE ONLY THING WE NEED FEAR
IS FEAR ITSELF"

Franklin D. Roosevelt

MEMORIAL FOR FDR HELD SAT. IN NEW YORK

Representatives from Africa, the West Indies and the United States joined together in expressing the way the Negro people the world over regarded President Roosevelt and what his death means to them in a memorial service 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library, 104 W. 136th street. The late President was described by the various speakers as "The greatest and most powerful friend of the Negro people," "A great friend to the colored people" and "a champion of the principle of freedom for all peoples."

THE MEETING was opened by Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection, who read two statements from President Roosevelt's speeches which best expressed his views toward the Negro's cause. The second statement of the President emphasized the application of the Four Freedoms to the whole world. Dr. Reddick then went on to read a statement expressing the views of American Negroes who during the past 12 years "have achieved greater dignity and made more progress than at any time since the administrations of Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant."

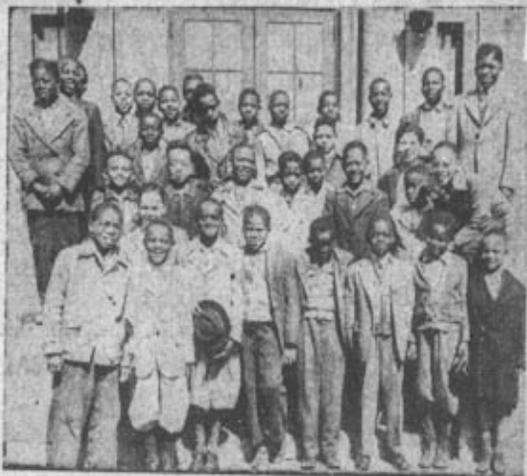
M. Yves Verna, vice consul of Haiti, described President Roosevelt's death as a "shattering blow to Haiti and the colored people of the world."

Dr. Charles A. Pettini, president of the Caribbean Union and native of Trinidad, B.W.I. said that the West Indian people cherished Roosevelt for his advocacy of the rights of the poor man.

Kingsley O. Mbadiwe, president of the African Academy of Arts and Research, asserted that the death of President Roosevelt came as a calamity to the people of Africa.

Dr. William H. Dean, professor of economics at Atlanta university, gave a well-balanced estimate of the influence of President Roosevelt on the economic and political

READY FOR SUMMER PROGRAM



At a special call meeting of the Chronicle Cadet Club Saturday, April 7, plans were outlined for the club's summer program. The program is designed to afford interesting leisure-time activities for teen-age boys. Burnell West is president of the club. Posing for the cameraman are: William Gamage, Albert Browning, Richard Rambeau, Carl Thomas, Jetha Iron, Donald Rowe, Donald Dozier, Jesse McCauley, Richard Jones, Ike Butler, Charles Thompson, Ceal Williams, Gentry Overall, Burnell West, Harold Thomas, Ronald Whigham, Rupert Franklin, Otis Chapel, Langston Burks, Edward Clark, Robert Andrews, Calvin Andrews, Archie Flowers, Arthur Robinson, John Winfield, John Cochran, Henry Thomas, Louis McKenzie, Harry Lester, James McGill, Oscar Black, Bernard Steward, Robert Sunday and David Rambeau.—Photo by Brown.

WHERE TWO PERISHED



In Dedication to the Memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt

SCRIPTURE: Paraphrase of Psalm 23.

"The Great Father above a Shepherd is, and with him I want not. He throws me out a rope, and the name of the rope is love, and he draws me to where the grass is green and the water not dangerous, and I eat and lie down satisfied. Sometimes my heart is very weak and falls down, but he lifts me up again and draws me into the good road: his Name is Wonderful.

Sometime, it may be soon, it may be longer, it may be a long, long time, he will draw me into a place between the mountains. It is dark here, but I'll not draw back. I'll be afraid not, for it is there between those mountains that the Shepherd Chief will meet me, and the hunger that I have felt all through this life will be satisfied.

Sometimes he makes the love rope into a whip, but afterwards he gives me a staff to lean upon. He spreads the table before me with all kinds of food. He puts his hand upon my head and all the "tired" is gone. My cup he fills until it is running over.

What I tell you is true, I lie not. These roads that are "away ahead" will stay with me through life, and afterward I will go to live in the "big tepas" and sit down with the Shepherd Chief forever."