

NABER-NALB (1)

Huber

NAIR



Christmas Day
1 9 4 6

THE CLOSED BOOK

Dear Eleanor Roosevelt:

Over the years I have never forgotten...nor shall I ever forget your token of friendship to me.

The poems enclosed may, in some measure, express the loyalty of my spirit and my work toward those principles for which you and your late, great husband will forever stand.

Louis Untermeyer, the editors of Atlantic Monthly and the editors of Harper's Magazine pronounced them "not commercial enough for publication." As a consequence, I have submitted these and others I have written to Henry Wallace, editor of THE NEW REPUBLIC, in the hope that his policies will permit publication.

The poem: BARE NOT BARBARIC EVIDENCE - I wrote after reading John Hersey's courageous and graphic report of the atomic bomb on HIROSHIMA. I have heard from him personally in response to a copy of the poem. He feels "that the commercialization of literature, as well as poetry, has been a seriously damaging influence in this country." and goes on to say that "The only people who can correct that are the writers." But how? without a market!

My heart as well as my thoughts will be with you, along with those of millions of other friends, on January thirtieth...the birthday of our last President.

Sincerely,

Alice de Nair
Alice de Nair

457 - 3rd Street
Laguna Beach, California.

457 - 3rd Street
Laguna Beach, California

Eleanor Roosevelt

THE CLOSED DOOR

There is nobody in the White House anymore --
Vacant it stands
The First Home in these lands
Where the need
Of shelter is no less a creed
Than that of our Democracy; and the score

Far greater in its odds against relief
For those who lie
Buried or homeless in the sty
Of calumny, made real
By their mocked appeal
To puppets habiting the lone House of Grief.

There is nobody in the White House anymore --
Men walk there,
Even live and talk where
Once that great
And unimpeachable man of state
Made of its corridors a temple where the four

Principles of freedom were of his soul
As intrinsically a part
As the royal blood within his heart;
Unyielding, he stood
Guardian for the poor man's good;
In halls that now resound with mockery of that goal.

There is nobody in the White House anymore --
Its floors are flush
With sophistry to crush
Any and all
Who dare to follow or to call
Great he who so irrevocably closed the White House door!

Christmas
December 25, 1946

December 25, 1946

Alice de Nair

Alice de Nair
457 - 3rd Street
Laguna Beach, California.

457 - 3rd Street
Laguna Beach, California.

Eleanor Roosevelt

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

"My friends....."
The voice from the White House
On the hill
Long hushed
But never, in its import, still
To those of us
Who knew the ringing honesty of its appeal.

Foe and ally
Found faith and wisdom in united words
Drawn square
Upon truth;
Captured by that unconquerable mind, fair
In measure
To each man's need and clarity of deal.

With confidence
We trusted all we had to lose or gain
To his decision;
And that trust
Was honored with the keen precision
Of a man
Intent upon his sacred purpose to retain

"The four freedoms....."
Gone is the voice, heart, magnetic mind;
Gone the hope,
Within his sphere
Of wisdom, of a world at peace; its scope
Securely clasped
In the embrace of his indomitable brain.

"My friends....."
The voice, but not the penetrating spirit
Is long dead;
Such eminence
Is not so swiftly lost or rudely shed
Of vestments
Dedicated to a nation's single will.

No monument
Of marble, nor even that of words,
Can praise
A man so great;
Only you, and you, my friends, can raise
A living edifice
Out of this rubble, this pillage of his skill.

December 23, 1946

Alice de Nair
Alice de Nair
457 - 3rd Street
Laguna Beach, California.

BARE NOT BARBARIC EVIDENCE

Seek not my skull, raise not my bones,
O, man of far tomorrow;
But, rather, shun the shameful zones
Of pestilence, buried in the marrow
Of riven earth where man once thrust
His fellows wilfully and with cruel intent
To prove his majesty of skill, his trust
In carnal power; his avarice to circumvent
The fundamental principles of life.
Bare not barbaric evidence, I pray;
But let it rot as ancient strife.
O, man of far tomorrow, lay
Thy head, thy heart, thy soul
Not upon the tomb of now, but on the morrow;
Dream not upon the graveyard of our goal,
Its stench is mightier than unwashed sorrow.

Take heed of this: no kindled fire burns
But that its smoke is deadlier than its flame;
No man hath lived but that his deed returns
To mock his act, revealing naked shame
Of power fashioned to spread death
Where, had he quenched the fire and so lent
Strength to succor the faint breath
Of writhing worlds, the smoke-filled vent
Of his endeavor might well have been
Purified with that escaping air
So vainly clutched, gasped for, lost within
The pyre of human sacrifice. Naught can spare
Me or my brother our everlasting sorrow
Of mental might and fissioned grave....
O, man of far tomorrow
Seek hence, not back: the lost you cannot save!

November 22, 1946

Alice de Nair

Alice de Nair
457 - 3rd Street
Laguna Beach, California.

PALACE HOTEL
Hilvarau?
Holland

Act. Nat. Cur. & p. 11. Nakaschidse

11th. December 1946.

Said him 1st Dec

act. Logg...

Madame,

Referring to my memorandum of *June 25th* and to Your *July 18th* answer of *July 18th*, I have the honour of sending to You herewith an annex to the aforesaid memorandum, from which one can see what I really mean by neutral zones and how they should be organised.

I took as example a neutral zone in Holland, which country owing to its small territory, a very dense population, very developed industry and very badly located strategically, presents the most difficult case. If it is still possible to find room in Holland, as my annex proves, it is possible to do it in any other country of the world.

Since I wrote to You, I have transmitted my memorandum to the governments of nearly every country in the world and from nowhere the answer was negatif. But between finding the project good and really executing it, there is a great distance, and it is not absolutely sure what will come sooner the creation of the neutral zones or a new war. And then it would be too late, as those zones can't be improvised and their thorough organisation (You can see it from my annex) would take many years. On the other hand to transport the civil population in unprepared zones would mean chaos, as it was the case during the evacuation of children from London in 1940.

For all these reasons it would be very important to accelerate the realisation of the project by every means. Having been previously well acquainted with the diplomatical service I know how slow sometimes the diplomatists are and I see the only way to push the whole affair by the creation privately of an international society, with branches in every country of the world and a central office in Switzerland, for the protection of women, children and invalids during the war, which society would have as its ultimate aim the passing of a convention for the neutral zones and their organisation.

If such a society would come into being the skeleton of the future official organisation would be ready and would only need the sponsering from official side. In the meantime every national branch would propagate the idea in every country, prepare the necessary plans and press upon its own government to urge the passing of the convention. Much time and many human lives might be saved in the future in that way.

I am busy now with the very small means of which I dispose to create such a society here and it would be highly important if the same thing would have been done in America. Would it not interest some of Your friends or would You not like perhaps to take such a society in America under Your own high patronage. Think that it is a question of life or death for millions of persons in the future.

Believe me Madame to be Your very obedient servant.

David Nakaschidse

ORIGINAL RETIRED FOR PRESERVATION

ANNEX Nr. 1.
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

To the "Memorandum concerning the creation of neutral zones
in war-time".

Example of a neutral zone in an European State of small territorial
dimensions.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands, having a very small territory in Europe and being at the same time one of the densest populated countries of the world, with a highly developed industry and a very dangerous strategical position on the main lines of attack from east to west, presents the most difficult case. If, as it is proved here, one can find room enough and locate comfortably a neutral zone in Holland, one can do the same in any other country of the world.

Preliminary remarks.

The present example should not be considered as an exact plan, but only as a sketch, according to which definite calculations could be made, firstly because it was not possible to obtain adequate statistical data and secondly because a plan touching nearly every side of daily life can't be written by one person, but must be a joint work of several specialists. The greater part of the figures, mentioned herein, are taken from the "Statistisch Zekboek 1938" of the "Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek" at the Hague. The population having in the meantime increased from 8.639.595 tot 9.298.889, that is by about 0,5%, all the figures have been corrected proportionally, but should be of course taken as approximate ones.

Total number of persons to be concentrated.

Netherlanders: male, under the age of 15	
or above 65 years.....	1.501.563
female, under the age of 19	
or above 50 years.....	2.350.430
Foreigners of every age, about.....	70.000
Hospitals, sanatoria, asylums, about.....	65.000
National office of the "Zoneutre", local administration, police, physicians, nurses, shopkeepers, engineers, architects, workmen and peasants, remaining in the zone, about.....	15.000
Persons of great scientific or artistic value, about.....	1.000
Persons, selected by the national office of the "Zoneutre" in conformity with the § 13 of the proposed statute.....	100
Total.....	<u>4.003.093</u>

If the amount of 4.003.093 seems very big and difficult to accommodate, one must not forget it is the maximal amount, including all the categories of persons, having the Right to be protected, according to the proposed convention, but it is entirely left to the national government of the country to decide itself what categories of persons it would be possible, according to the financial position of the country, to accommodate. As, for example, one could in the worst case concentrate only children under 5 years, with their mothers, and hospitals with the ill, in which case the figure would be reduced to about 1.200.000 only. In any case one must discount from the total amount of 4.003.093 about 10 to 20%, that is about 600.000 persons, who, the transport in the zones being free, would prefer to remain by their jobs or to share the danger of war with their parents or husbands. In that case the figure of 4.003.093 would diminish to about 3.400.000. Then, as stated further on, about at least 400.000 persons could be transported to overseas (West-India, Suriname and Curacao) and the definite figure to be accommodated in the zone would be, under 3.000.000.--

Location of a zone. (See sketch Nr.1.)

The southern and central parts of Holland being very unhappily situated on the main strategical lines of attack running from east to west, the best place for a neutral zone should be looked for in the Northern Netherlands. An aggressor coming from the east, has no need to pass through the province of Friesland and on the other hand the defender and his allies would also conduct there only small operations or none at all, as it was the case in this war. So a neutral zone, located in Friesland, could not be considered either by the aggressor or by the defender as hindering in any way the military operations. On the other hand Friesland is more than big enough for such a zone and it has the advantage of lying on the sea, what greatly facilitates the import of necessary supplies. It has a somewhat colder but healthy climate and it is picturesque enough for a pleasant stay. Its soil is fertile and it has no big industry at all. For all these reasons the province of Friesland would be the most suitable place for a zone, in which all the aforesaid 3,000,000 persons could be concentrated.

Organising the zone. (See sketch Nr.2.)

All round the area, selected to be a neutral zone, a protecting belt (see sketch Nr. 3), composed of turrets placed at a distance of 100 to 200 m. from another and supplied in their tops with cubicular lamps, having on four sides and on the top the emblem of the "Zoneutre" painted upon them, should be erected. If possible, placed at intervals of 1000 m. and throwing crossed rays of red and yellow light at a height of about 5 miles, forming a hedge of lights. (See sketch Nr. 4.)

Beside that first belt, a second one, 10 to 20 Km. deep should be established, where no concentration would take place, but only the necessary labour and cattle should be left. This belt would be composed of meadows and gardens, from where fresh meat, milk, vegetables, and fruits could be supplied to cover to a certain extent the need of food of the neutral zone. Beside these two protecting belts the proper neutral area would lie. So the problem would be to distribute upon that area, which approximately is twentyfive times larger than Amsterdam, a population of 3,000,000, that is only about 3 times that of Amsterdam. (The towns of Amsterdam (900,000), 's-Gravenhage (600,000), Rotterdam (600,000), Harlem (200,000), Leiden (100,000), Utrecht (180,000), Delft (60,000), Schiedam (55,000) and Gouda (40,000) together with the smaller places between them have a total population of over 3,000,000, occupying an area not bigger than Friesland). Consequently there would be room enough in Friesland. The difficulty will lie in finding the proper dwellings. It would be necessary for this purpose to develop the cities of Leeuwarden, Sneek, Bolsward, Franeker, Heerenveen, Drachten and Dokkum, to such an extent as to give lodgings to 200,000 to 300,000 people in each, in total to about 1,750,000. For the rest, that is 1,250,000, smaller garden-cities, about 15, lodging 100,000 each, should be created. It is out of the question, owing to the present financial situation of the Netherlands, to think about such an enterprise for the time being, and the present plan is only an ideal solution of the question. It depends upon the financial capacities of the country, how many people she would concentrate and what kind of accommodations will be provided for them. But one must not forget that even simple barracks with enough food and heating would be better to keep little children and invalids within them, than to let them perish under bombs - in more luxurious dwellings at home. The space between these 22 places should be used for the establishment of parks, private villas, sporting grounds (for children under 15 only) and the rest for the same purpose as the second protecting belt, that is for fruit and vegetable gardens and for cattle. Each of these cities should have: a casino with a small stage for theatrical representations, concerts and movies; at least one school, at least one hospital and sanatorium, and the necessary stores and shops. The lodgings for the concentrated population should be provided by building houses of a standardized type, in the form of big hotels of 3 to 5 stories, calculated to be doubled

in the future to 6 to 10 storied ones.

Houses of the type called "collective houses", as existing at Stockholm, would be most appropriate. Such houses are composed of small apartments of 1 to 3 rooms each, but provided with small kitchens and washing installations.

Each house containing about 1000 grown up persons or 2000 children (500 rooms in every house with 2 grown up persons or 4 children in one room) it would be necessary to build for the 3,000,000 persons of which about one half children, about 2250 such houses (100 in each town). This number however will be greatly diminished by the fact many wealthy families would build their own villas. Besides that one should build:

- 1 house for the Nationale Commission of the "Zoneutre".
- 1 small University with laboratories, where scientists could continue their researches and students of feeble health continue their studies.
- 1 or several buildings for the museums of Amsterdam, 's Gravenhage, Haarlem and others and for principal libraries and archives of the country.
- 7 stores provided with refrigerators in each of the principal towns, for the reserves of food.
- 1 Broadcasting to keep communication with the central office of the "Zoneutre" and with other zones.
- 1 small air-port.

The harbour of Harlingen should be enlarged to be able to receive oceangoing ships.

Provisionally, owing to the present very strained position of the Netherlands, it would be enough to construct simply wooden barracks. Such barracks can be built by pioneers in a space of a few days each. The wood could be got from Norway and it is probable the central office of the "Zoneutre" could to a certain extent cover a part of the expenses. To stay in such barracks would be still infinitely better for the concentrated persons, than to remain in halfruined and dark towns and run every night to the underground with the final expectation to be killed or buried alive. All these buildings or barracks could in peace time be given on lease for cheap prices, on the condition to leave in 24 hours in case of war. With the present scarcity of houses they would be full up very soon. In that case one could also provide for arrangements between persons, staying in peace time and those coming in case of war, for the mutual exchange of furniture, what would greatly discharge the transport.

Concentrating the populations. (See Sketch Nr.5.)

To avoid for the Government of the country any accusation that by such a measure it has accelerated the outbreak of hostilities, a signal for the concentration should be given by the central office of the "Zoneutre" in the form of an advice, which advice might be accepted or rejected by the national government at its own moral responsibility. The concentration should be carefully prepared beforehand in every detail by the national commission of the "Zoneutre", in accordance with the civil and military authorities of the country and with the national Red Cross. It has to precede, as such as circumstances would allow, the military mobilisation and contrary to the last one, where speed is the principal factor, it has to be organised with every possible comfort, as concerning the feeblest elements of the population. Every person has to be supplied with a card, bearing the name of the person, its individual number, the names of the transport starting and landing places, the street, the number of the house and of the room, where this person has to be sheltered. So, when the transportation would really occur, the national commission would have only to publish through the newspapers, the broadcasting and by distributing advertisements in every city, the day and the hour on which owners of such individual numbers and of such colour of cards have to present themselves with their luggage to the starting points. These cards should be controlled every year,

owing to changes in the age and other circumstances of every person. It would also be good from time to time in the future to make trials on a small scale of such transports, choosing for this principally the summer-vacations time, to accustom gradually the population to that idea and to give it the certainty by seeing how it all goes, and what kind of accommodations would be prepared for them, that their children, invalids and elderly persons risks nothing and gain a full security by going to the neutral zone. The first act of the concentration must be the evacuation from the neutral zone of every person not allowed to remain in it. As those persons would be principally persons to take, directly as soldiers or indirectly as workmen, part in the defence of the country, a special scheme should be introduced in the general plan of mobilisation of the country for this purpose. Being rather small in number, their evacuation would not present any difficulty. After that, the concentration should start. Of the approximate number of 3.000.000 to be concentrated in the neutral zone one must first deduct those persons, who would be already in it, that is about 150.000 to 160.000 (the population of Friesland being 19% of the total population of the Netherlands, the same would approximately apply to the categories of population to be concentrated, which being in total 3.000.000, would give for Friesland 155.000). Then one must also consider, about 30% of the population, being persons with fortunes over Fl.300.000.-, would surely possess a car and would prefer to transport themselves or their relatives privately, which would diminish the total figure of transport by approximately 600.000 (2.845.000:3 = more than 900.000) and the definite figure would be only 2.245.000 (3.000.000 - 155.000 - 600.000 = 2.245.000). There are 4 railway lines (Enschede-Coevorden-Assen-Groningen-Leeuwarden, Maastricht-Venlo-Arnhem-Zwolle-Leeuwarden, Eindhoven-Utrecht-Amsterdam-Enkhuizen-Leeuwarden (from Enkhuizen to Stavoren by ferry-boat), and Roosendaal-Rotterdam-Den Haag-Herlem-Alkmaar-Den Helder (by ship to Harlingen-Leeuwarden), 4 good waterways (from Enschede and Almelo by the Overijsselsche Kanaal,-Oranje-Kanaal-Noord-Willemsvaart to Groningen and Leeuwarden, from Maastricht by the Juliana-kanaal-Maastricht-kanaal-Waal-Zwolsche Vaart-Leemster Vaart to Lemmer, from Helmond by the Zuid-Willemsvaart-Noord-Merwede-Amsterdam-Stavoren to the Frisian lakes and from Eindhoven by the Wilhelminakanaal-Hollandsch Diep-Rotterdam-Schie-Vliet-Ringvaart-Zeendam-Noordhollandsch Kanaal-Helder to Harlingen) and 9 principal motor-ways (Delfzijl-Zoutkamp-Dokkum-Groningen-Leeuwarden, Emmen-Gaeten-Vries-Oostermeer, Enschede-Almelo-Coevorden-Assen-Drachten, Maastricht-Venlo-Nijmegen-Zutphen-Rijssen-Hoogeveen-Oosterwold, Eindhoven-Arnhem-Deventer-Den Berg-Olderkerk, Roosendaal-Tilburg-Den Bosch-Apeldoorn-Zwolle-Meppel-Wolvega, Rotterdam-Utrecht-Amersfoort-Zwolle-Vollenhoven-Eesterga and 's-Gravenhage-Leiden-Haarlem-Amsterdam-Hoorn-Huizen-Afsluitdijk-Zurich) and besides that, small sea-routes from each of the Frisian Islands (Texel,Vlieland,Terschelling, Ameland, Schiermonnikoog, Rottumeroog). In all 23 different ways through which the concentration can be done. For this transportation Holland disposes of: 950 railway-engines. There were in 1938 3290 passengercars and 26.797 trucks. A great part of this material seems to be recovered after the war and it is rapidly increasing. It has a merchant fleet (in 1938 of 4 000.000 tons) now probably over 1.500.000 tons; a fleet for the inner waterways of about 3.000.000 tons; about 7.000 busses, 49.000 lorries and over 100.000 private cars; and a small amount of airplanes, which also could help with the transport. Calculating about 100 persons per railway-car and 10 tons per goods-truck and 10 cars per passengertrain, as well as 50 cars for a goods-train, the railways alone, if employed totally, could transport in 1 day (2 journeys for each railway engine) about 1.800.000 people and after that about 3.000.000 tons of luggage in 3 days. (one ton of luggage and necessary furniture per person); the inner fleet employed totally could all alone, though probably in 2 or 3 days transport 3.000.000 passengers with the greater part of their luggage, counting 1 ton per person with luggage. The 7.000 busses with 49.000 lorries could transport about 500.000 persons with about 100.000 tons of luggage (a bus has about 45 berths) in 1 day and the 100.000

private cars would be enough to transport in one day the 600.000 persons travelling privately. The small transports by sea from the Frisian Islands would of course alleviate somewhat all these transport figures too, so, not counting the private cars, there is a full possibility of a transport of 5.245.000 persons in a few days, if all the railway-engines, busses, lorries and all the tonnage of the inner fleet would be used. But as the real figure of persons to be transported is only 2.245.000, only by using between 1/3 and 1/2 of all the transport-means, leaving the other two thirds (or the other half) for the military mobilisation and other purposes, the concentration could be operated in a few days. As concerns the transport of 400.000 persons through the harbours of Amsterdam and Rotterdam and, to a certain extent, of Vlissingen one must consider the Dutch merchant fleet was over 4.000.000 tons before this war. Having lost very much, it still disposes of about 1.500.000 tons and this figure is rapidly increasing. Taking roughly one ton per person, one can say, that with less than 1/3 of its total, the Dutch merchant fleet could in a very short time effectuate such a transport easily.

Administration of the neutral zone.

The administration of the neutral zone will be entrusted to the Netherlands commission of the "Zon neutre". It will consist of a board with:

- 1 chairman
- 1 vice-chairman
- 1 representative of the national government
- 1 representative of the International Society of Neutral Zones
- 1 representative of the Red Cross and of the heads of every department of the commission. A military commission of the

enemy countries could be eventually attached to it, to control at any time the demilitarisation of the zone. The departments will be for:

1. Constructions
 2. Supplies
 3. Distributions
 4. Transport and Communications
 5. Public Health
 6. " Education
 7. Justice
 8. Police
- and 9. Finances

The Chairmen will be nominated by common accord between the national Government and the central office of the "Zon neutre". He selects himself his Vice-chairman and the heads of every department. The commission will take its decisions by a simple majority of voices, the voice of the "Zon neutre" representative prevailing in cases of an equal division. All the officials of the national provincial administration (burgomasters etc.) will remain on their posts, provided they would agree with the conditions of the Par.7 of the Statute of the "Zon neutre". For the, probably, very few exceptions, substitutes will be found between the suitable persons in the province.

The salaries of the members of the commission, as of other officials, (with the exception of the representative of the central office of the "Zon neutre" and of the enemies military commission) will be paid by the government of the country. The jurisdiction and the laws of the country remain in full force, with small changes, which might be necessary in the abnormal times of war. The crimes will be judged by the local courts, but the derelicts will be delivered to the national government out of the zone and will purge their punishments there. For criminal children a small establishment will be created at Lesuwarden. All the frontier between the zone and the rest of the country will be guarded by the local police on one side and the police of the country on the other. Everybody would be allowed to leave the zone freely at any time, but nobody without a permit to enter it. The transfer of money to the zone will be free, but subject to the usual military censorship. No military, or persons belonging to the auxiliary services of an army, or working for the war industry even wounded or ill, can't enter or remain in the zone, which is exclusively reserved for the civil population.

Supplying the zone.

The necessary supplies of food, textiles, materials and other commodities, would come from four sources:

1. from a reserve concentrated in the zone already in peace-time and calculated as much as possible for 10 years. Such parts of this reserve, as can't be preserved after a certain time should be renewed regularly by selling on the market the old and replacing them by new ones.

2. from the production of the neutral zone itself (Milk, cheese, meat, fish, vegetables, fruit and wool) - Friesland has 332.000 cows, 127.000 sheep, 118.000 pigs and 429.000 chickens. One cow producing from 2.000 to 4.000 lit. per year, the total of the cattle would give over 1.000.000.000 of liter per year and cover completely the needs of 5.000.000 people with the half of it (½ liter a person a day) leaving the other half for the production of cheese and butter. On the markets of Leeuwarden and Wolvega are yearly sold about 118.000 cows (about 42.000.000 Kg of meat counting 350 Kg per cow), 147.000 pigs (about 2.200.000 Klgr. counting 150 Klgr. per pig), 51.000 sheep, 2.500.000 Klgr. butter, 1.800.000 Klgr. cheese and 23.000.000 of eggs. So the need in such most necessary food supplies as meat, mutton, pork, milk, cheese, butter and eggs would be nearly covered by the inland production. There would be also more than sufficiently fish, from all the coastal harbours. Only bread, better in the form of biscuits and the colonial products should be stored beforehand and partly imported. A certain quantity of wool for textiles is also available.

3. from supplies coming from the rest of the country and

4. from supplies sent from abroad by the "Central Office" of the "Zoneutre" and transported by its care to the zone, and the so-called colonial products as sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa and spices

A paragraph should be added to the Convention of Neutral Zones, obliging every country, also in war time, to give up a certain part of all its products to the disposal of the "Zoneutre", which organisation would distribute them equally between the zones. The kind and quantity and prices of products would be fixed by the FAO (of the United Nations) or the World Food Board if it comes into being, every year and paid by the "Zoneutre" through the World-Bank to every country in world-money, if such would come into being, or by exchanging the commodities, in which last case the amount of necessary money would be greatly reduced.

Financing the zone.

As was already pointed out previously, the cost of the construction of a zone would depend upon the financial capacity of the country. But as the building of such a zone would take probably a few years, it would be possible to start first with the most necessary things and then gradually improve the whole. The cost will be greatly diminished if all countries, starting as it is probable, the construction of their zones at once after the passing of the "Convention of the neutral zones" would exchange their materials with one another. Say: Holland would give machinery to Norway and Norway wood to Holland. Such exchanges could be organised and regulated by the corresponding department of the central office of the "Zoneutre", which office, having at hand all the plans of construction of different zones, as well as all the necessary informations about materials and food, could distribute them all over the world. In that way the quantity of ready money would be greatly diminished and, divided over several years, would be quite supportable, even to such a financially poor country as Holland for the time being is. The necessary funds would come from two sources: 1) a certain sum collected as a tax in the form of a small state-insurance against war-risks, obligatory for every person, to be concentrated (from this sum a small part would be paid by the national government as a contribution for the upkeep of the control office of the "Zoneutre", and 2) a free insurance against war risks, organised by the "Zoneutre" for persons, wishing to have, according to their fortune, better accommodations in the zone. By adding only 1% to all the duties paid by the population in the Netherlands for the time being, one gets about 25.000.000 florins a year and very probably

the private insurance, as proposed above, would bring approximately the same sum. Altogether 50.000.000 a year, with which sum one could start already many works. As the transfer of money from the mother country to the zone would remain free, every well-to-do family could pay their food and lodgings themselves and only the poorest classes would remain on the charge of the administering commission.

Deconcentration after the war.

The moment to return the concentrated persons to their homes after the war, would be decided by common agreement between the national government, the national commission and the Central Office of the "Zoneutre", according to the state in which the country would be at the close of the war. The plans for a total or partial re-transport would then be worked out, as one can't foresee in advance how the general situation would be. But in any case no person will be forced to remain longer in the zone, if he wishes to leave it with his own means.

General advantage of the neutral zones.

Firstly, the persons concentrated in the zone would live their normal life during the war going on all around them, in well-organised cities with plenty of food and other commodities and well-illuminated in the night. Children, sleeping peacefully, in the night, and going to school or playing during day-time. Persons, who are ill, continuing their cures and scientists continuing their studies and experiments for the good of the nation and mankind. And everybody of them assisting only as well-protected spectators to the tragedy of the war going on. Such a life can't be compared with what the same persons would experience if they remained in their native cities: expecting continually an air-raid, with an eternal anxiety for their lives; being obliged to run through the ruins and the dark streets of the city to look for shelter in an underground and sit there hours and hours in the cold and without accomodation and not knowing whether they will get out of it, at last, or be buried alive within; Children and sick people, transported in the cold and darkness of the night to the same very problematical shelters; physicians making dangerous operations under bombs and with the continual risk the light will go out and their patients will be lost. Scientists unable to proceed peacefully with their studies and lacking the necessary materials; and always eternal darkness and anxiety everywhere. That would be the destiny of those, who would not go in the zone.

Secondly; After the war in the half-ruined country, with destroyed cities and means of communication, with scarcity of food, lodgings and money, the slow reconstruction work would begin, as we have seen it presently in Holland. In that period also the zone would relieve the government of thinking about millions of the most feeble part of the nation. No chaos would arise because of families streaming from everywhere, looking for food or shelter. The zone would remain as a kind of peaceful and rich oasis in the middle of the desert of a devastated country. More than that: the zone with her youth, healthy and normally educated, with her scientists, who, having passed the war in normal conditions, will have better and healthier brains, will be a centre, from which civilised life could start again and would help the quicker and better reconstruction of the country.

Advantage from purely military point of view.

From a purely military point of view the presence of the civil population upon the battlefield is certainly a bother for both fighting armies. They hinder the operations; one must take a certain core of them and one must also, to protect one's own country-folk, put aside a certain amount of military force for the defence against air-raids, which diminishes the potential of the army, to fight for victory. So it is absolutely in the military interest to divide the non-fighting elements of the nations from the fighting ones and to place the first ones somewhere aside. This can be only done by the creation of neutral zones, which would leave the rest of the country bare from non-fighting persons, and to be used as a battlefield, without any reserve concerning any person, which, by its own will, or by military obligation, would remain therein.

Conclusion.

As one can see there is plenty of room even in such a territorially small country like Holland, for a neutral zone, big enough to lodge comfortably all the categories of persons, mentioned in the Par.4 of the projected convention. So it is certainly possible to do the same in every other country with a bigger area, a less dense population and strategically less dangerously situated than Holland unhappily is.

This plan is made to give to the concentrated population the greatest possible degree of comfort and the best possible standard of life. But it depends of course upon the financial position of the country, which standard it would afford. With the present, strained monetary position of the Netherlands, which might still last a certain time, it is of course unthinkable to execute such a plan, which would cost many and many millions. But one can already now make the necessary plans for it and build the simplest possible accommodations. If the war would come now, little resources as the Dutch government has, it would still be obliged to build some undergrounds in different towns to protect as much as one can, the population from bombardments. But every underground, built of concrete, will surely cost more, than a wooden barrack of the same size. The experience of the last war shows, that even very well built undergrounds were often destroyed and the people in them killed or buried alive and it is until now unknown, how many people have perished in these undergrounds made for their protection. So it would be still more advantageous and less costly to build cheap barracks in a neutral zone, where people will be nearly sure of their existence, than to build more expensive undergrounds, with a great probability that, owing to new inventions, very few of them would resist and in the rest of them people would still be killed, or buried alive. One must also not forget, that life under a continual necessity to be ready at any time of day or night to leave everything and run to the underground through dark streets and ruins, can't be called a normal life and can't be compared with a normal and healthy and peaceful life without anxiety in a neutral zone.

Some objections answered.

1) Objection: A convention of such a kind would not keep and an unscrupulous enemy will still bombard the zone.

Answer: Though many and many cruelties have been committed in the last war, each of them had, after all, a certain reason. When, for example, London and other English towns have been bombarded, the enemy, who had no power to cross the Canal, tried in that way to force the British government to surrender. When airplanes bombarded open cities, or fired at the peasants in the fields, they tried in that way to destroy many factories, to hinder the production of ammunition and of all kinds of necessary supplies and in that way make the resistance of a country feebler. But the bombardment of a neutral zone would not serve any of these purposes. On the contrary, if a neutral zone would have been bombarded and all its population killed, the military potential of the rest of the country would not change at all materially, but morally such a deed would even augment the fighting capacity of the defender, as having lost their wives and their children, they would fight out of despair even better and the enemy would only gain that the same thing would happen as retaliation with his own neutral zone and his own wives and children. And no commander in chief would amuse himself to spend munitions and soldiers' lives for bombardments, which would bring no practical results at all. If some mistakes can be made, the probability of them would be approximately as small as a railway accident. And it would be extremely unjust, because

of that small probability, to reject the whole proposed system and to leave the civil population in their cities under a mortal danger and with a very small probability some of them would perhaps remain alive.

- 2) **Objection:** By illuminating the zone in the night one would help the enemy airplanes to recognise their way.
- Answer:** Firstly with the recent inventions the pilot can see in the night his way without illumination, and secondly in the future war, the enemy, having the possibility to bombard by automatically guided air-machines without pilots at all, the illumination or not-illumination of cities would be absolutely indifferent to these machines, and for that reason it is not even sure the darkness of the countries in the war, to which we are accustomed now, would still persist in the future war and whether it will not be abandoned, as indifferent to the enemy, but a great nuisance to the public.
- 3) **Objection:** In certain countries the population is so attached to their houses, they prefer to remain in danger than to leave them and for that reason the evacuation of children in England in 1940 was not a success.
- Answer:** Before 1940 the population had no idea of what a bombardment is. On the other hand, the evacuation being organised, spontaneously, the parents were of course afraid to send their children, not knowing how life there would be.
- It will be different now, when after the experience of 1940 the parents not only fully realise the danger, but even, owing to new bombs, are inclined to expect something much worse and on the other hand they not only will exactly know what kind of accommodation and conditions of life are prepared for their children, but many of them would be able to visit and see these accommodations beforehand.
- 4) **Objection:** In certain very populated and highly industrialised countries there would be no room enough for such zones and for that reason those countries would not sign the proposed convention.
- Answer:** Holland is the most populated country not only in Europe, but in the whole world, it is highly industrialised and besides that very dangerously located from the military point of view. If, as the present example of a zone in the province of Friesland proves, there is plenty of room for a very large and comfortable zone, it is surely possible to find such zones in other countries. Besides that it is not necessary to have one zone. One can organise 5 or even 10 smaller ones.
- 5) **Objection:** Essays made previously during the last war in the direction of creating even on a smaller scale only neutral towns, have never been accepted by the belligerents.
- Answer:** Such proposals have not been accepted, because they have been made principally to concentrate in certain towns, proclaimed neutral, the wounded and sick soldiers and only partly the civil population.

-10-

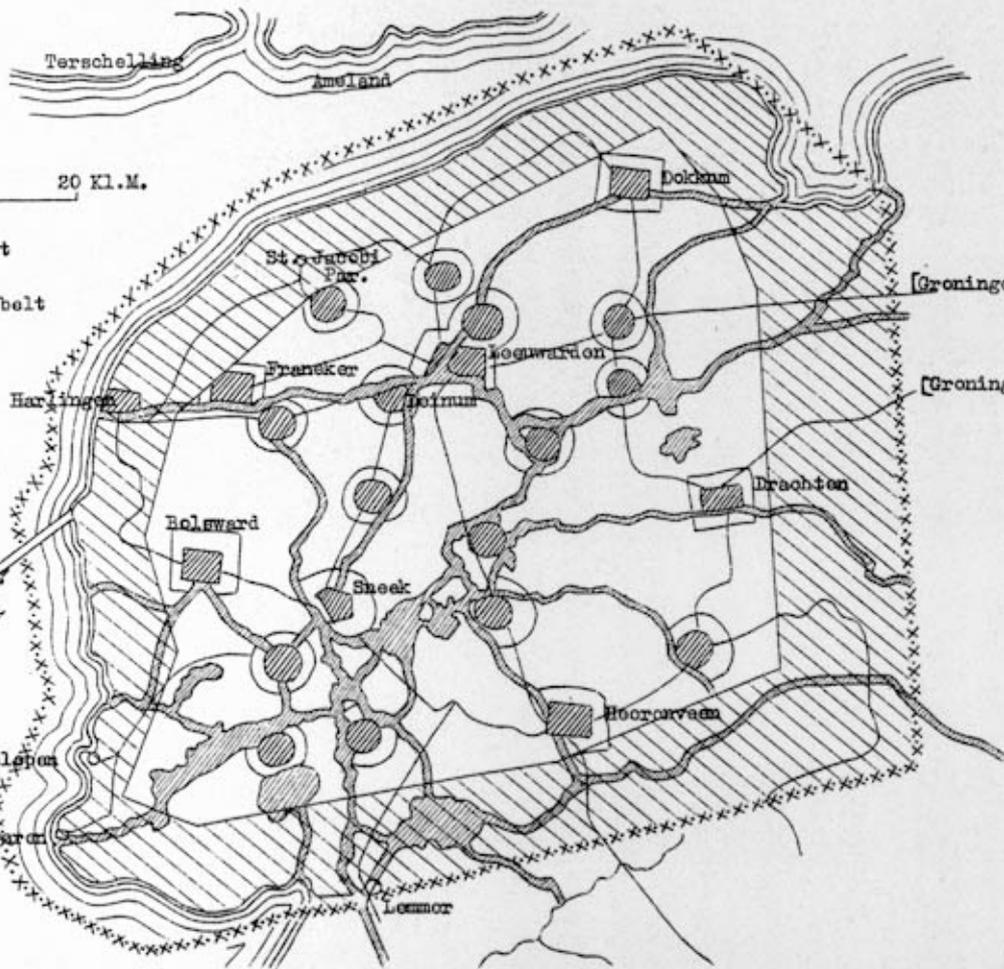
Those towns had to remain under the jurisdiction of the country and had not to be cut off from it. As a result, there was no guarantee at all, they might not be still used for military purposes and besides that the military, healed in those towns would afterwards go back to their armies and reinforce in that way the war-potential of the country. And probably for these two reasons the proposals have been rejected. But it is different in the case of the now suggested neutral zones, because they are exclusively reserved for civil and only for civil population, so that a military, even wounded or ill, can't come in; they are hermetically shut off from the rest of the country and the national government has no power upon them at all and for that reason can't use them for military purposes.

DAVID NAKASCHIDSE

Palace Hotel
Hilversum
Holland.

November 1st, 1946.

SKATCH No.2.



Scale

0 2 4 6 8 10 20 Kl.M.

xxxxxx First belt

 Second belt

 Existing cities

 cities to be created.

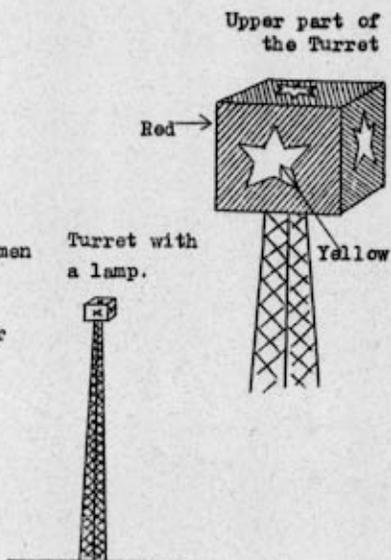
Terschelling
Ameland
Dokkum
St. Jansbi Par.
Rogwardon
Franeker
Harlingen
Lemmer
Sneek
Rolward
Drachten
Hoorntveen
Lemmer
Staveren
Hindeloopen
Afsluitdijk
Groningen
Groningen

SKETCH No. 1.

The great strategical lines Est-West or West-Est do not pass through Friesland.

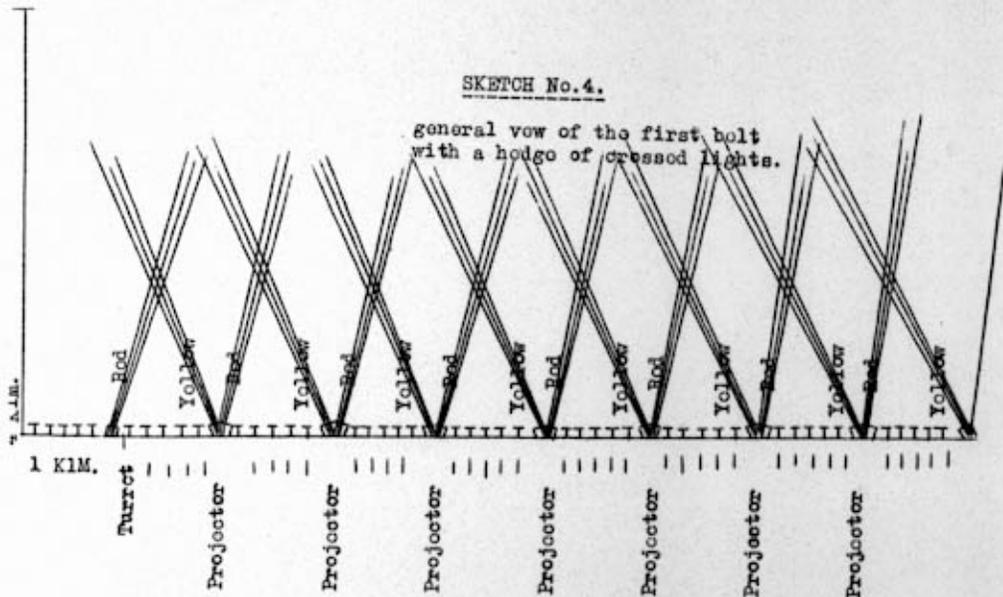


SKETCH No. 3.



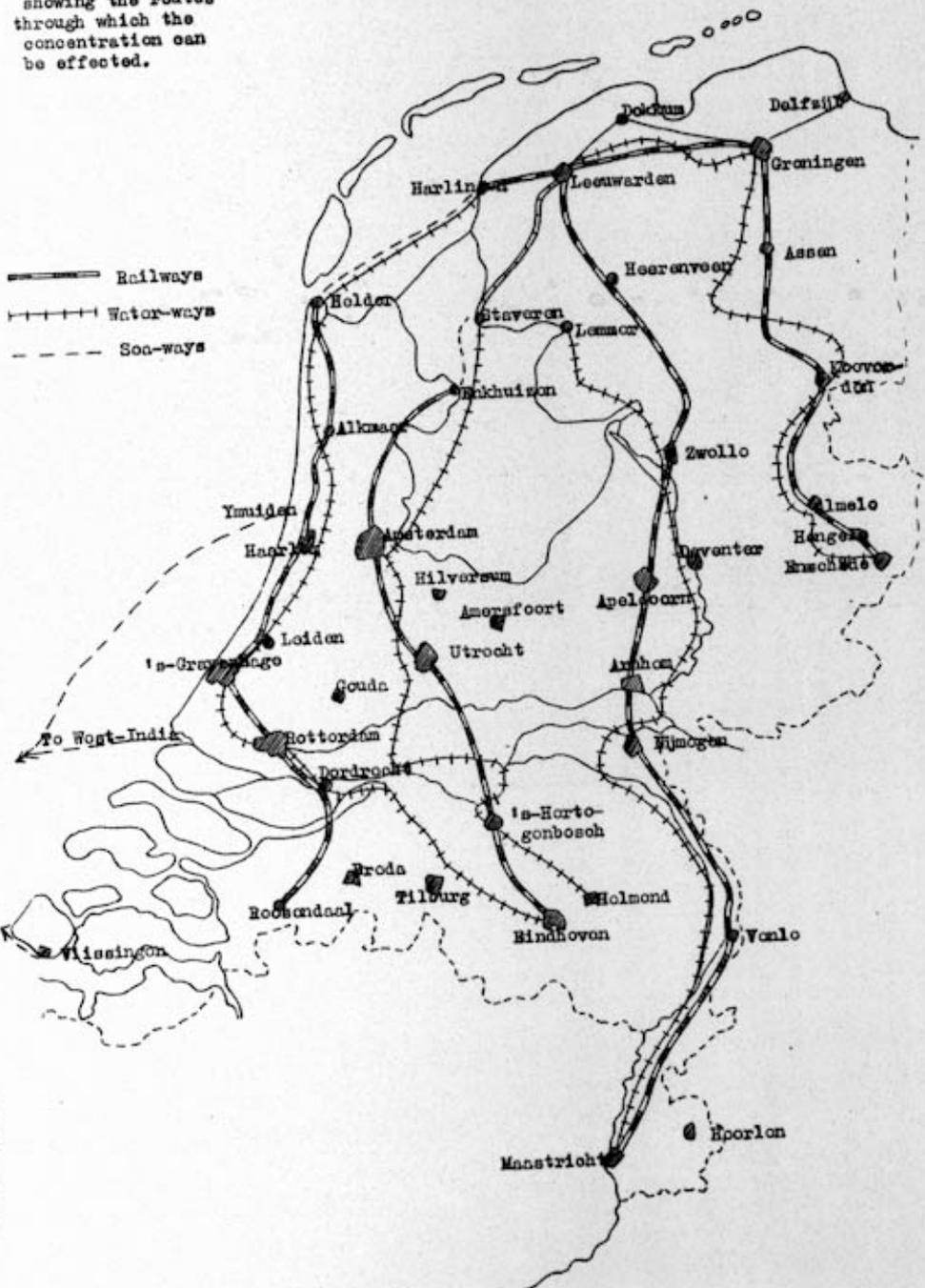
SKETCH No. 4.

general view of the first bolt with a hedge of crossed lights.



SKETCH No. 5

showing the routes through which the concentration can be effected.



REPRODUCED FOR PRESERVATION

MEMORANDUM

CONCERNING THE CREATION OF NEUTRAL ZONES IN WAR TIME.

INTRODUCTION.

It is not sure there will be no war any more and the present political situation is uncertain and obscure enough. The covenant of the United Nations admits the possibility of an aggression and same can only be made by a very great political power, as no small nation would ever dare to attack such a world-wide system as the United Nations are. So in the future every war will be always a world-war. Realising the struggle would be for life or death, the aggressor will, no doubt, prepare very well and will not wait until the United Nations would take some preventive measures, but shall make his aggression suddenly. Owing to the new destructive inventions it would practically mean, that already in the first hours of the war hundreds of cities would be bombarded and thousands and thousands of the civil population will be killed all over the world, as because of the present political structure of this earth and owing to the strength of new weapons, it will be a world-war to a much greater extent than the struggle just finished ever was. Bombers will fly not only over Europe and East-Asia, but over every continent and nowhere in the world there would remain a place absolutely safe. Those non-combatant parts of the population, whom the first aggression would spare, will be condemned for years to an existence of anti-diluvian troglodytes, living in undergrounds, suffering from hunger and cold and trembling continually for their lives. There is also another side of this question, which must be considered. Already since more than one year the war is practically finished everywhere and still until now and probably for a few years to come, millions and millions of children, pregnant women, invalids and persons of old age, are starving from hunger and cold and living in absolutely primitive and unhealthy conditions. If then, after a war, during which only Europe and a comparatively small part of Asia were damaged, whereas the other three continents, remaining intact, are in a position to help the reconstruction and feeding of the devastated areas lasts so long, that one can't foresee the coming of normal conditions of life in some of them, how will it be when, all the five continents being directly touched by the war, every country will have to restore its own ruins and consequently will not be in a position to help others. One must also not forget, that with each new war, owing to stronger and ever stronger weapons, the destruction will be greater and greater. Consequently the periods of reconstruction after each new war would last longer and longer, leaving shorter and shorter intervals of normal conditions of life between two wars. What will then happen to the whole human race and what would remain of its civilisation? Only ruins and generations born from underfed and unhealthy parents, with abnormal brains and nerves, generations elevated and educated in abnormal conditions, trembling continually for their lives and probably incapable of any further progress.

It is not possible, at least for the time being, to avoid completely the danger of a war. It is also not possible to regulate by an international agreement the cruel manner in which the future wars must by

necessity be conducted, as no commander in chief could avoid in the future the bombardment of open cities, when already in our times battlefields extended often to areas of 500 and even 1000 miles, in which not only cities and villages, but whole provinces and countries were included, and all that was in those areas had to be destroyed to win the battle. What was possible in the last century, when battlefields were 10 or 20 miles large and the population could easily fly from them, is not possible any more.

But if one cannot eliminate the danger of war, nor regulate the conducting of it, it is possible to avoid the sufferings and the killing of the civil population, to guarantee to it nearly normal and healthy conditions of life during the war and to preserve it from hunger and cold during the period of reconstruction. All this can be attained by the following international agreement, which would be kept, because it will be equally in the interest of the aggressor and the agressees: ⁷or in every country of the world one or more areas should be proclaimed as neutral ones and all the so-called non-combatants concentrated in them for the war-time. In every country one can find such small areas, which, being of little strategical value for the defender as well as for the aggressor, could be easily demilitarised, so that they would not contain any industry of war, any fortifications and no military institutions whatever. Such areas don't need to be very big, as for example for a country like Great-Britain, with its 45 millions of inhabitants, one or two areas of about 20x20 miles each, would be large enough, if well organised, to concentrate there in war-time all the non-combatant parts of the population: children, invalids, persons of old age, pregnant women and neutral persons; also all the transportable monuments of art and historical documents. Such areas should be selected by mutual agreement between the countries in such a manner as not to be in the way of any attacking army and not to be used as a kind of protecting shield against an eventual aggression. Once established by an international convention, such neutral zones should be properly organised already in peace-time, with modern cities, health resorts and quantities of supplies of all kind, necessary to accommodate and entertain all the non-combatants of the nation. As soon as a situation of war-danger would arise, all these persons and objects would be transported to their respective neutral zones, which zones will be afterwards completely cut off from the rest of the country and the administration of them transferred to a special international organisation, created already in peace-time, which organisation would rule provisionally those areas as a trustee and hand them over to their respective governments after the war, or, if necessary, after the period of reconstruction, in case conditions of life in a country would be too bad directly after the end of a war.

For the following reasons it would not be possible to confer the organisation and administration of such zones to the direct care of the International Red Cross:

- 1) The convention of Geneva is not accepted by all the nations of the world and only under such a condition the neutral zones could be safe.
2. Some nations for religious or atheistical reasons are objecting to the symbol of the Red Cross and
3. The International Red Cross, whose brilliant work during this war has been appreciated by everybody, must be already so overcharged with its

present very numerous obligations, that it is not sure such a new world wide work as the creation and administration of neutral zones will be, could be placed directly under its care, without making great changes in its present structure. It will be probably easier to create a new organisation, with another flag, but which would work jointly with the Red Cross and if necessary under its supervision, and to pass for this purpose a new international convention, including also those countries, which have not yet signed the agreement of Geneva. Here follows an outline of such a convention.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE NEUTRAL ZONES.

In the interest of the whole human race and its civilisation and to protect the non-combatant persons of every nation from abnormal conditions of life and from hunger, cold and death during a war, the signatories of the present convention agree:

- 1) To select by mutual agreement between the nations in the territory of every country small areas, sufficient to concentrate upon them all the non-combatant persons and to proclaim those areas as neutral ones, that is not accessible to any attack, by land, by sea or by air, by any weapon existing or to be invented, nor to the passage or overflying or occupation by any military force,
- 2) To locate those neutral zones in such a way as not to hinder the conducting of any military operation and not to be used by the country, to which it belongs, as a shield to protect itself against an invasion.
- 3) To demilitarise entirely the aforesaid zones, that is not to keep upon them in peace-time any garrison, any fortifications, war-industry, or war materials at all.
- 4) To make those zones large enough to accommodate comfortably: a) every person male or female under the age of 17 years for men and 19 for women and above the age of 60 for men and 50 for women, possessing the nationality of the country, b) every invalid discharged from military service, every pregnant woman and every mother of a child under 5 years, c) every person male or female, of any age, not possessing the nationality of the country, but who might happen to be in it at the moment the danger of war would be proclaimed, d) members of any religious congregation, as far as they are recognized by the law of the country as non-combatants, e) a few persons of great scientific, literary or artistic renown, who will be selected by an international commission as being of great importance for the progress of civilisation of the whole human race, f) every transportable monument of art and g) every historical or scientific document of value.
- 5) To transport to these zones all the aforesaid persons, if they wish it, and all the aforesaid objects, at the very moment when danger of war would be proclaimed and to shut them afterwards hermetically from every communication with the rest of the country.
- 6) To evacuate in the same time from the neutral zone every person not mentioned in the par. 4, with the exception of members of the local police corps, as well as other officials of different public services, as well as a small number of such persons as physicians, teachers, artists, shopkeepers, architects, engineers etc., who will be considered necessary for the maintenance of order and the general welfare of the zone and who would beforehand agree to lay down for the duration of the war

- their allegiance to their national government and pass under the rule of the international organisation to be created to this purpose.
- 7) To hand over at the moment of the closing of the zones for the whole duration of the war and reconstruction period, the aforesaid areas to the same international organisation;
 - 8) To create for the construction in peace-time and management during the war- and reconstruction periods, a new organisation, called the Internationale Society of the Neutral Zones, or "Zoneutre" (Zone neutre) and to recognise to its emblem, a yellow star of 5 branches upon a red field, the same privileges and obligations as to the Red Cross emblem;
 - 9) To recognise to the members of the "Zoneutre" as well as to every ship, airplane, vehicle, separate building or area protected by its emblem, the same rights and obligations as to those of the International Red Cross;
 - 10) To finance by yearly contributions in the same way, as it is done for the Red Cross, the expenses for the maintenance of the Central and local offices of the "Zoneutre" and for the construction of the neutral zone and to allow the new Society to organise in every country an insurance subscription against war risks, for persons wishing to provide better accommodations in the zones.
 - 11) To allow every member of the "Zoneutre", possessing a certificate of this organisation, which certificate would be in that case considered as a passport, as well as every ship, aircraft or car of the "Zoneutre", to circulate freely from country to country and from zone to zone, in peace as well as in wartime and to allow them to transport to every zone the necessary supplies of any kind.

The Internationale Society of the Neutral Zones should be organised on the following general lines:

STATUTE

of the Internationale Society of the Neutral Zones, or "Zoneutre".

- 1) The Society is created to organise the neutral zones all over the world in time of peace and to rule them during the war- and reconstruction period, acting as trustee for every country, in which the neutral zones are situated;
- 2) The "Zoneutre" has to serve all of humanity, without any distinction of nationality, race, class, religion or political opinion and it has to provide every person, placed under its protection, with such accommodation as will be the nearest possible to the conditions of life, to which every individual is accustomed in peace-time;
- 3) The emblem of the "Zoneutre" will be a yellow (or golden) star, with five branches, upon a red field;
- 4) This emblem will possess the same privileges and be subject to the same obligations as the emblem of the International Red Cross and those privileges and obligations will extend to every person wearing it, as well as to every area, separate building or every means of transport (ship, airplane, motorcar), supplied with it;
- 5) The Central Office of the "Zoneutre", having to work in many cases jointly with the Intern. Red Cross, will be located in the same country as the Intern. Red Cross, that is in Switzerland, in a small place;
- 6) The local offices (one for each independent country) will be placed on the areas of the corresponding neutral zones;
- 7) The staff of the Central, as well as local offices will be selected

from the suitable persons all over the world. All these persons will promise under oath: a) not to make any political, racial or class propaganda, nor to mix with any political party in any country of the world, b) not to wear any weapon, with the exception however of the members of the staff, who, travelling in wild countries, would need weapons for self-defence, c) to consider themselves as serving the whole human race, without any distinction of nationality, race, religion, or political opinion and d) to consider themselves, as long as they are in the service of the "Zoneutre", as free from any previously given allegiance; a breach of this promise would have as consequence the immediate exclusion from the Society;

8) The Central Office of the "Zoneutre" will have the following organization: a) a board of directors, composed of a chairman, a deputy chairman, of representatives of every country (one for each) and of a few technical advisers if necessary, b) an organising and administrating department (coordination of plans for the location and construction of the zones, distribution and exchange of materials, supplies and technical forces and for the administration of the zones), c) transport department (coordination of transports of individuals, supplies, and materials, chartering of ships, airplanes, hydroplanes and motorcars for this purpose; broadcasting system connecting the Central Office with every zone and the zones with one another), d) political department (correspondence with every national government concerning the zones), e) financial department, f) staff department (recruiting of suitable persons from all over the world, without distinction of nationality, but only regarding the personal merit, salaries, dismissals);

9) The Central Office will coordinate the location, construction, organization and administration of every zone and will have the right to control them at any time;

10) The local or national offices in every country will have a similar organization as the Central Office. They will be composed of: a) a committee, with a chairman, deputy chairman, a delegate of the government of the country, a delegate of the Central Office and the heads of every department, b) departments, corresponding to every ministry of the country with the exception of those busy with the defence and military affairs;

11) Every national office will be responsible for the organization in peace-time and administration during the war and reconstruction period of every zone situated in the country;

12) Every national office will organize and rule its zones in conformity to the general directions given by the Central Office, but adapting them to the particular circumstances of the country;

13) As it is not possible to foresee every individual circumstance of life, and to correct the inevitable omissions in the categories of persons, as stated in par.4 of the convention, every national office will have the right to accept in each neutral zone a few persons, but no more than one hundred for every zone, which persons, though not mentioned in par.4, would be considered from the all-human point of view, as worthy of protection and

14) In the same way the Central Office will possess the right to select no more than one hundred persons from the whole world and to distribute them between the zones.

If the aforesaid project would be put in force, one must reckon with the following eventualities, which would only facilitate the realisation of

the aforesaid

it and also greatly economise the expenses: 1) Very probably, as soon as the neutral zones will be located, many and many persons of old age, invalids, and also families with small children, would select their residence in the zones and in that way diminish the number of persons to be transported to the zones and accommodated there in war-time. Such persons would also pay the rent for many buildings, which have to be erected and otherwise remain unproductive in peace-time; 2) many persons, to secure better accommodation for themselves, and for their families, would gladly subscribe to an insurance, to obtain such accommodation, according to the sum they would subscribe and in that way again the expenses of every state would be reduced to such an extent, as to provide accommodations only for the poorest class, and 3) many a person possessing valuable collections of art or science, would transport them already in peacetime to such safe places.

Such neutral zones, remaining the only intact parts of the country, which might be completely in ruins after a war, would be starting points, wherefrom civilised life could begin anew.

The present time, when many nations are busy to reconstruct their ruins, would be the best moment to introduce into the general plannings of reconstruction such neutral zones. Later on it would be more difficult, and when the war would come, it will be too late, as a proper organisation of them would certainly take in some countries 4 to 5 years.

To facilitate the reading of the present memorandum, many details, especially as concerns the inner organisation and the location of the zones, have been omitted, but the author stands at the disposal of any person or institution, for every information or explanation, which might be required.

/- would

DAVID NAKASCHIDSE.

Palace Hotel
HILVERSUM,
Netherlands.
June 25th 1946.

~~Frankie~~

You are very
kind to write
me about ~~Frankie~~
Kekhastrer & I
shall hope to see
her. If she is
coming to NYC
I hope she will
let me know in
advance. I will

W. in the country,
until late Sept.

Dear Sir,
I am glad to hear of
your success in securing
the services of James Francis
(the son of James Francis)

NAKHOSTEEN, M.

1215 NORTH CASCADE AVENUE
COLORADO SPRINGS
COLORADO

Dear Mrs Roosevelt,

There is, in Denver, an extremely
attractive + intelligent person,
Mrs Elizabeth Nakhosten, who went to
New York some time ago, for the pur-
pose of presenting a letter of intro-
duction to you, to the Treasurer of the
Presiding Bishop's Fund for Relief.
Mrs Lanoster had never seen in
town for any length of time before, +
the confusion of New York, plus the
critical + rather unsympathetic
reception accorded her at 201
Fourth Avenue, upset her so that she

came west without calling on you -
She would now very much like to
see you, if you would care to receive her,
to tell you about her country & the
great danger of communism sweep-
ing over the country. Mrs Larkhoker
came down to speak to the women
of Grace Church, in April, & lunched
with me before & we found her most
interesting. She said there that there
was absolutely no sense in sending
arms to Persia, they had a small
army & one that was in no way
equipped, mentally & cope with
nuclear & rd armaments, what was

needed to fend off communism was
food & more food. Mrs Larkhoker
had one in the paper that two weeks
ago had you from the State Depart-
ment to report on communism in
her country, & said rather sadly,
she could have told Mr. Belson
all about it.

If, some time in the autumn,
or late summer, you would have
time to see Mrs Larkhoker, would
you let me know, - or perhaps it
would be more satisfactory if
your secretary wrote directly to -

Mrs Ali Khan Larkhoker.

2851 Chevy Street

Princeton.

~~Mr. Frank~~

You are never
kind to write
me about Mrs.
Kekhastere & I
shall hope to see
her. If she is
coming to NYC
I hope she will
let me know in
advance. I will

July 11th

Yours sincerely,
Maxwell Friedman
(Maxwell's former partner)

Maxwell Friedman
New York, NY
10010

Nakhostan, 12

Nakhostan

I was very
glad to receive
your letter & I
am sorry you
were not able to
come last. I can
well understand
why it is difficult
to come to me
understanding
with my best
wishes I am

Wakarusa, N.Y.

Mr. Eleanor Roosevelt;
Hyde Park,
N. York.

Madam.

Some months ago Mr. Frank of Colorado Springs wrote and told you about me, and I believe she also told you how very anxious I was to have an opportunity of meeting you. In your reply then - July 6th - you very graciously consented to give me an interview, should I notify you in advance of my arrival in N. Y.

Apart from the pleasure and privilege of personally meeting you, I have always had the sincere confidence that I could greatly help towards

3 and as here primarily, to educate them. I was educated by the British in Calcutta and lived in India for eight years. I have also spent a couple of years in Iraq (Baghdad & Basra) I know Cairo well, have travelled through and stopped for short periods in several European countries, and have lived in England both before and after the war. I speak Armenian, Persian, French and of course English. I have a very slight knowledge of Hindustani. I have now been in your country for about three and a half years, and have learned to love, appreciate your way of life - I mean it for our country too!

I have followed closely the discussions of the U. Nations, have been much encouraged by the emphasis laid on Human Rights, Point Four Programmes etc. I have given numerous talks here, and the inevitable reaction

2. a better understanding of the problems of my people. I cannot be indifferent to the fact that a fuller knowledge on the part of the American leaders, of the existing conditions in Asia, the Middle East, would do much in bringing about more sympathetic and better relationships between these countries.

The social and the economic set-up of these countries is beyond the conception of the average American, and you need the sympathy and the knowledge of a native to enlighten people of influence.

I do not know whether or not Mrs. Franko told you anything about me personally. Both my husband and I are natives of Iran (Persia) He is the head of the British & Foreign Bible Societies there as well as an ordained Episcopate Minister. We have three children aged sixteen, thirteen and twelve and

4 on the part of my listeners has been
"Why don't you go to Washington" and
even more often "Why don't you try to
see Mr. Roosevelt". Through some of my
friends here, I was invited by Mr.
Edward Barnett to go & see him in
Washington. He wanted us to meet
several people in the State Dept.
Mr. Leo Kowentz of the International
Broadcasting Corp. has suggested that
I see him should I be in N. York.
Unfortunately, however, due to exchange
difficulties, I have not been able to
financially afford the trip East. Some
leading business men here might have
been interested in sponsoring the
trip, but since for security purposes
I cannot have any publicity connected
with my trip, nothing has been done.
My husband & children are still back
in Iran, and I have to exercise

5th extreme caution in these matters.

My purpose in writing to you is two-fold. First it is to ease my conscience. Since lasting peace is now every body's business, I want to have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done all I could. The second is to let you know why I did not take advantage of your kind invitation.

Not long ago there was an article in our local paper named "Why is America losing the war for friendship in Iraq". Let an Iranian who knows both countries and who has an understanding of both East & West tell the people why.

I wish you all the success and God's blessing on your splendid & human efforts in the coming year.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Margaret Narkho Steen.

(Mrs. Ali Khas Narkho Steen)