Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Kent:

It is less than an
request for me to be
confident that your
address will be a soon
heartwarming message to
"our boys at the front."
no less than an exhilarating
upsurge to the home front
and fortification of the
spirit to all the soldiers
The world over who, in effort and faith, are united to de Liès against theANDROID from the reality and the menace of corruption.

Keep fit and continue to lead.

Escan Jenkins
Dear [Name]:

This letter from the son of William Koch may interest you. He adversely to say, he must be around 35—so, and has been, as one would have been to his father were to T.N.

Many thanks for your charming letter. And I hope Paul can continue with such fine forms.
Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter
United States Supreme Court
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND REASONABLY CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Professor Frankfurter:

Please do not reply to this as you did to my suggestion, made about a year before it was finally somehow adopted, that Charles E. Wilson, formerly president of the General Electric Company, had truly liberal ideas and would make a valuable contribution to the war effort if placed in a position of importance. Let us just take judicial knowledge of the fact that Supreme Court Justices do not become involved in politics.

But just between my favorite professor and his former pupil, who is now publishing the above newspaper and also the BURLINGTON DAILY NEWS, small and unimportant evening newspapers, in the remote back country of northern Vermont, I would like to make another suggestion—probably of no importance because I am far from the scene where vital things take place.

Up here, and I expect it is the same around the country, folks are getting awfully tired and rather sore over all the bickering and quarrelling that goes on in WPB. They know that boys will be boys but they figure a real good boss of WPB would keep a lot of these disputes from developing, would smooth them over before they really got started. Would, in short, be a real leader.

I also notice Congress is getting ready to make a fuss over this too. Some Senators are proposing a reorganization plan for running the war effort which to an outsider like me sounds sort of sensible. Now these Senators state that in their plan they are leaving the selection of the men to the President without any check such as requiring approval by the Senate.

Why not kill a bunch of birds at one toss? The President could friendly up Congress pretty nicely by taking on the Senators' plan as far it was good and these disputes could be brought to an end in a hurry by the selection of Wilson to head the set up.

You all have probably had a good chance by now to see what Wilson can do as a producer. Of course he has had more experience at turning raw material into things that can be used to defeat the enemy than anyone you have in WPB and, unlike Knudsen, Wilson is also a great administrator and executive.
Mr. Justice Frankfurter  -2-   February 8, 1943

But one ability he has which you need right now above all those talents. He is the greatest smoother over of angry men and raging tides of anyone you ever saw. And, what is important, he never departs one inch from the forward path of accomplishment while he is dispelling disputes.

In conclusion, please be assured that I always remember gratefully your many kindnesses to me at the LAW SCHOOL and your happy relationship with my Father. I wish you well.

Most sincerely,

[Signature]

William Loeb
Publisher

WL:mm
Years, time may afford the decision of good lawyers.
February 14, 1945.

Hon. Howard B. Smith,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Delighted to note your gracious disclaimer (as Chairman of the new House Committee of the Whole) of any intention of "inquiring into the President's orders or into the affairs of the Army and Navy."

That's a swell resolution, Congressman, and furthermore - if I may make so bold as to say so - a very prudent one.

For the people of this country are seriously intent upon winning this war; and if in the course of the macchianian rough-house celebration now in full swing on Capitol Hill (and in which you seem to have been assigned the merry role of Gem the Omnipotent) the revelry should get out of bounds, with the result that our fighting boys or their sacred mission should suffer some harm - well, Smitty, knowing the temper of our people as I think I do, I reckon it would be just too bad for you.

In such a case I doubt whether even the poll-tax law could save your Gemship from prompt and permanent retirement from your present post of public amusement to resume drab routine of private enterprise.

Augustus L. Richards
420 Lexington Avenue
New York City.
February 11, 1945.

Hon. Clare B. Luce,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Shocked beyond words to see your loyalty to Connecticut so quickly disappear under seductive federal influence Washington. As thirty-year resident of nutmeg state I urge you immediately retract your recommendation to vest post-war control of air in U.S.A. You should realize that no country on earth so well qualified and entitled to control post-war air as grand old state of Conn. Therefore please leave no stone unturned, no mud unthrewn, to secure Conn. supremacy in air immediately upon signature peace treaty.

Augustus L. Richards  
420 Lexington Ave.  
New York City.

P. S. - If unable to get full air monopoly you might consider compromise limitation to hot air, or as last resort, baloney.  
ALR.
February 13, 1942.

Hon. Clare Hoffman,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Re Walter Winchell

Congressional Record, February 10, page 308, quotes you as complaining:

"When a lieutenant commander in the navy states that Hitler is winning only in Congress, I say it is time that the navy take action."

You alarm me, Hoffman. Where else do you claim Hitler is winning? Are these dam censors holding back bad news from us again?

Augustus L. Richards
430 Lexington Avenue
New York City
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington D.C.

PSF

Dear Hault:

I have to thank you for three things:

1. For recalling me to the Beatitudes.
2. For reading to me beautifully.
3. For reeling me in so effectively.

It was a great day of action and new life, so mobiized and to work on Sunday. Ever yours,

PS.
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

The President

[Signature]
Dear Grace:

You will know best whether these two samples of Gus Richards' Almanac will tend to lower or raise the President's temperature. But in any event, give him my best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

Miss Grace Tully
February 16, 1943.

Joseph E. Davies,
Treasurer, George Washington Committee,
Mayflower Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Have your letter of thirteenth inviting me to be present at complimentary dinner Mayflower Hotel February 22 to raise funds for Democratic Party. Am not a member of the Democratic party or any other party, but am independent in politics. Doubtless you got my name from list of contributors to national campaign of 1940 when I nearly went broke raising contribution I made to help elect President Roosevelt. Looking back now and thinking what might have happened to this country and the world if he had been defeated, I am still patting myself on the back that I had sense enough to support him. And the way things look at present, if he runs again in 1944 he can have my last shirt if he needs it.

But right now, before I make any contribution to this here dinner, I would like to know whether any of the following Democrats have been invited and have accepted their invitations: James A. Farley, Burton K. Wheeler, Martin Dies, Harry F. Byrd, Bennett Champ Clark, D. North Clark, R. E. Cox, John E. Rankin, Millard E. Tydings, Theodore G. Bilbo, Ellison D. Smith, Kenneth McKellar, W. Lee O'Daniel, Francis T. Maloney, Sam Hobbs, Joe Starnes, William B. Barry, W. E. Disney, or Howard W. Smith.

If none of these men will be present among the Democrats contributing to the special service you refer to, namely that "of telling the American people the facts about their government and its administration," please advise me and I shall be glad to respond. Otherwise, regret to say I am dated that night to sit up with a sick friend.

Augustus L. Richards
480 Lexington Avenue
New York City.
The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a formal document, possibly a letter, with some dates and names visible. Without clearer visibility, it's challenging to provide a natural text representation.
lately everybody else here—especially the management, from
the top down—is as crazy as Mck's hatter. Naturally,
to a man of my character, culture, mentality and antecedents
it is most exasperating to have such people around and have
to listen to their loopy chatter. For many years I had hoped
to find relief from this annoyance in the form of—shall I
say—literary companionship—that is, from the company of
books, magazines or newspapers from the outside world
which I might utilize to withdraw myself from these grotesque
surroundings into an atmosphere of sanity, dignity and quiet
repose congenial to my temperament. But alas! Years, decades,
centuries in fact, went by with that hope unrealized. They
brought me literature enough, God knows—but what stuff!
Not a book, not a periodical, not a newspaper of all they sent
in but what was as crazy as the maddest of them. I stamped
upon them in my rage, and stuffed them back in their cases
through the bars of my cell. Then finally, God be praised,
there came to me one happy day a copy of the Sunday Times. It
was during the dog-days of last summer—on August 9—to be
exact. I can never forget the joy that paper brought me. I
opened it casually and found myself confronting your wonderful
editorial page. The title of your editorial that day was "A
Fourth Turn for Caesar?" The purpose of it was to draw a
deadly parallel between the Roman Emperor, Julius Caesar, and
this unscrupulous Roosevelt, who it seems has been usurping
my position in the White House for nearly ten years—and right
in the town named for me, too! What do you think of that?
Your purpose was clearly to draw the aforesaid parallel and
then to suggest that the only practicable way to get rid of
this Roosevelt was the way the Roman patriots got rid of Caesar.
(As a matter of fact, Gap, I happen to know that Brutus
banged that job badly. Caesar is still alive—lives right
here in this institution, on my corridor in fact, only four
cells away from me. Too bad Brutus fumbled. But just you wait,
Gap. For years my fingers have been itching to get at that
traitor's throat. Be patient. I'll get him yet.)

Well, Gap, I can and must tell you that reading that
editorial was for me like the beginning of a beautiful friend-
ship. There was something in it that made a mighty appeal to
me. Here at long last it seemed, was a man who thought my
thoughts, who spoke my language, a man I could understand and
who understood me. Here was a brother, so to speak, in my own
profession. It took me back 147 years—to my activities on the
subject of George III's assassination! What a fascinating
word... to roll around the tongue! Assassination of Tyrants!
Capt. Joseph H. Patterson

Yes, indeed, Daddy, I got you. And if I ever escape from this damn place, you can count on me!

And so that red-letter day of August 2 opened a new life for me. At last I had found a newspaper as sane as myself. Every day since then I have looked forward to the arrival of my Daily News or my Sunday News as I do to the arrival of my breakfast. We have become inseparable.

I am also particularly moved to write you today because of the brilliant editorial which appeared in your yesterday's edition (Feb. 8), entitled "HERE ABOUT 'GLOBALITY'." Here again you are talking right down my alley — advocating assassination, this time the assassination of the four Freedoms. Cap, I've with you heart and soul. So doubt our mad warden and his cock-eyed turnkeys would call your ideas insane, just as they call me insane. To hell with them. No sense common sense when we see it, Cap — you and I — do we not?

And now just to show you how perfect is my understanding and appreciation of the matchless wisdom emanating from every pore in this classic editorial, I will complete this letter with a copy of an analytical memorandum I made of parts of said classic, with my comments — each specially autographed in your honor. (Promise me, Cap, not to show this to the crazy crew in charge of me here. They wouldn't understand it, and might slap me back again into that damn padded cell.)

PROJECT: PATTERSON'S REBELLION
(alias Shay's Rebellion II)

ANALYSIS — Consideration of Capt. Patterson on "Fear"

THESIS

Fear is "one of the great driving forces that speed the human race ahead," the elimination or mitigation of the causes of fear would be a crime against civilization.
(1) "It is fear that makes soldiers dig foxholes and sneak into them when the bombs drop."

[I got you, Cap. No fear, no foxholes. And what the hell kind of a world would this be without foxholes? Therefore, Adolf Hitler! Up with Schrecklichkeit! Down the Foxholes! Palladism! And S. Washington, Cell 1318.]

(2) "It is fear of being cold that impels people to build houses."

[Now there's a great thought. Calling all architects! What this country needs, architecturally, is the return of the glacial ice-cap. Of course we will get it eventually, but why wait? If eventually, why not now? I beg of you, ladies and gentlemen, in the interests of architecture let's all move at once to the North Pole—where Cold is Cold, and Fear is Fear, and Architecture is Architecture, and life begins at 40 below (in an igloo). Glory be! And S. Washington, Cell 1318.]

(3) "It is fear of venereal disease that keeps many men from taking idiotic chances along the prison walls."

[Another bulls-eye, Cap! You sure know your onions on this one, and to think of that fool guy Parren trying to destroy the citrus trade for vice when he should be working to foster them. Trouble is there are too many of these Primroses running around who haven't got venereal diseases. Pass a law requiring all of them to be vaccinated, and so certificated. Then the boys will all go straight. Fear will do its work, and the battle against the social evil will be won. Cap, you have made a great contribution to human welfare and deserve a medal from the American Medical Society. God bless you! And S. Washington, Cell 1318.]

(4) "It is fear of getting killed or maimed that makes one be careful when crossing the city streets."

[Another bulls-eye, Cap! And just as I've always said,
It is these damn traffic laws and traffic cops that cause nine-tenths of the accidents to pedestrians. They remove the fear necessary for public safety. They make people careless. Yes, indeed, if you want to reduce street accidents to a minimum, throw away your traffic signs, turn off your signal lights, send those cops about their business, and your trouble is over. Cap, you're a sinner. Heaven preserve you! And G. Washington, Cell 1818.

"It is the fear of want and privation which keeps most people working, everywhere a fear of losing one's job, a fear that keeps some people from staying drunk most of the time."

[God's gospel truth, Cap. Couldn't have said it better myself. There's just one thing left this country needs to put it on its feet today, and that is more want and privation among our laboring classes - more fear among them to make them industrious. Also to keep them sober. Nothing like fear to keep a man sober. That's one reason why the labor unions and these cursed unemployment insurance schemes are a menace to society. They drive out of a man the fear of starvation and thus promote inebriety among the masses. The saints attend you! And G. Washington, Cell 1818.]

"What is the worst fear to which any woman could be subject? Is it the fear of having her own shot and killed on some foreign field in a war which he did nothing to start."

[New clever of you, Cap! I suppose there is not a fear in the list which you hold more serviceable and valuable to yourself than this one. Think what you might accomplish by praying on it before three million readers. Perhaps the prompt termination of the war by a peace without victory, thus saving you eulogies of money! Perhaps the rescue of the Kasis from the vengeance of Russia! Perhaps the custer from power of Roosevelt without resort to the remedy suggested by your editorial of August 3? (thus relieving me, by the way, of a painful duty when I got out of here). Cap, I do believe you have a set of brains almost the equal of my own. May your tribe increase! And G. Washington, Cell 1818.]

"Freedom of expression. This term means freedom to say, print and broadcast what you please, within the laws of
libel, obscenity, and inciting to riot or rebellion."

(Hope you're right, Cap. In the old days when I was at large, an incitement to crime, particularly a serious felony like murder or assassination, was also considered outside the bounds of free speech. Apparently they have since changed the law on this point. If so, congratulations. Likewise Seattle! And O. Washington, Coll 1112. And P. S. Nix about passing a law in aid of free speech to the effect that no man shall be permitted to address a million people in print unless he has ten million dollars. Sounds swell to me. Think it over. C. B.)

(6) "The Roosevelt Administration * * * cannot bear the slightest breath of adverse criticism and takes reprisals against any who utter it."

(Do you know, Cap, I hate to admit it, but if what you say there is true, I can't help wondering if there isn't just a wee chance - forgive me, but I almost hope there is - that the time may come when you will join us here at Lamedova. Isn't it possible that in some way those rufiian editorials you have been writing (especially the one of August 8) may come to the attention of this vindictive Roosevelt Administration? And if that should happen, what you say is true, well, Cap, maybe it won't be so long now. I'll be waiting for you. Meantime good hunting! And G. Washington, Coll 1114.)

(8) "The big boss sends an Iron Cross to John O'Connell."

[I have no idea, Cap, what the award of this medal may mean, but feel sure that if the gent is a pal of yours, he deserved the honor.]

And now, in concluding, good friend, may I express the hope that you are sleeping well o' nights in these troublesome times - better, in fact, than I do. Sometimes after reading your stuff, I wonder. You see I have quite a smelly little fortune tucked away under my mattress - nothing compared to yours, but a tidy bit for an oldtimer like me - and every time I read one of your editorials I get to
Capt. Joseph N. Patterson

7.

Thinking about that fortune of mine. As you so often intimate - pen and notebook - what is going to happen to us men of means if those greedy Russians overrun Germany and, perhaps, the entire continent during the war? Or after the peace, if they are allowed to land their planes here - lousy with germs of one kind or another?

But hark! I hear footsteps, and must close. 'Tis that assured Benedict Arnold they assigned me as my keeper. Furthermore, Fiddock called Amos!

Your humble and obedient servant,

G. Washington

A. L. Richards

Benson, N. Y.
MORE ABOUT "GLOBALONEY"

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R-Conn.) in her maiden House speech a few days ago gave the nation a new and fascinating word—"globaloney"—to roll around its tongue. The durt was aimed specifically at Vice President Wallace's widely generalized apprehension about potential "freedom of the air"; but in a larger sense its target was the "global thinking" urged on us by the British advocates of these Four Freedoms for all the world in our generation.

Let's have a straight look at these Four Freedoms, one by one:

Freedom From Fear.—Matter of fact, fear is one of the great driving forces that prod the human race ahead, and it is most doubtful that we would have quit the Cre-Magnon caves, or even the primordial slime, without it.

It is fear that makes soldiers dig foxholes and slit trenches and duck into them when the bullets whine and the bombshell’s boom is felt as a trust that impels people to build houses and furnaces... fear of losing one’s job and thereby one’s standard of living that keeps some people from buying dresses... fear of the time... fear of venereal disease that keeps many men from taking idiotic chances along the primrose path... fear of getting killed or maimed that forces even the most careless to obey the city street law.

If we didn’t have those fears, most of us would have suffered one or more of these personal disasters long since.

Here’s an ironic thought. What is the worst fear to which any woman could be subjected? Dominance, without expecting a challenge, the fear of having her son shot and killed on some foreign field in a war which he did nothing to start. That is the fear to which more and more American mothers are being subjected today, on the promise that all mothers in some future paradise on earth will be free of such fear.

Freedom of Expression.—This term means freedom to say, print and broadcast what you please, within the laws on libel, obscenity and inciting to riot or rebellion.

The Roosevelt Administration professes to be fighting this war to bring freedom of expression to the whole world. Yet, in its own country this Administration cannot bear the slightest breath of adverse criticism, and takes reprisals against anyone who utters a— or tries to take reprisals.

It attacks the Associated Press and United Press (which the A. P. is not) because the A. P.’s majority membership refuses a franchise to Marshall Field III’s pro-Administration Chicago newspaper. It seeks an indictment of the Chicago Tribune on an unfounded charge of censorship violation because the Tribune objects to Administration war measure... when it considers them objectionable. It moves legally against little anti-Administration publishers in hope of laying a foundation for attacks on big ones via the courts. Its little mouthpieces smear all who disagree with the Administration in any particular, and its big boss sends an iron cross to John O’Donnell.

Freedom From Want.—Want is another force which provokes the human race ahead. It is limitation of want and privation which keeps most people working, everywhere, and always has done so. It is desire for better and better things that keeps a man at work after he has assumed himself and family a bare living. If we put the Hindustan and the South Sea Islanders on breadlines supplied from the United States, they will do little if any more work. A world-wide WPA will make many men of many races loafer and keep them so.

Freedom from want doesn’t do most of the sons of the rich much good.

Freedom of Religion.—This was tacked on as an afterthought to the Atlantic Charter. The general suspicion was that Roosevelt and Churchill, thinking the document, omitted freedom of religion out of respect to Stalin, in whose broad domain there was at that time no such thing. Nowadays, however, Stalin seems to have had a change of heart. Civil libertarians can buy a house in Moscow or Moscow can get a house in London for religious purposes. Well, Stalin studied for the priesthood in his youth, and he is now past 60, and sometimes men revert to the ideals of their youth in their later years. It is not inconceivable that the Russian Orthodox Church might be reestablished as the state church of Russia; in which case, probably it will enjoy most of the religious freedom in Russia. But in any case, it’s none of our business.

Most of this "global thinking," no matter how you slice it, is still globaloney.
Please, Grace—

What a day.

If only nothing were ever here to rejoice!
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.
1933 - March 4, 1943

Dear Aunt:

This is a day for

And also a day for

Your devoted friend

From 2
June, because two more than Richardson. The fountain near the block filled.
March 9, 1948.

Hon. Clare Boothe Luce,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

For our forthcoming issue of "What the Well-Dressed Guest Will Wear," please advise on latest Washington styles in side-arms as follows:

1. May the pistol be worn only with tails, or is it optional for dinner coats as alternative to conventional black-jack?

2. Should lady's stiletto be hung outside gown as ornamental pendant or carried inside as concealed weapon?

3. Where invitations are issued R.S.V.P. (Remove Side-arms in Vestibule Please), is it good form to search guests before admission, and, if so, is this function permissible to host or hostess, or must it be intrusted to doorman?

A. L. Richards,
Secretary, Emily Post Association,
Can House District Chapter,
480 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.
Dear [Name]:

In due course I shall send you some preserved observations on astronomy. But in the meantime you might like to see these hand-some pictures of and about your buddy - at least Cropsey - best Co- pernic! Sure good
Case, this has - and the last paragraph made me roar!
Mr. Roy W. Howard
300 Park Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

March 19, 1945.

Dear Sir:

Why all the fuss about Lambertson? He was a trifle indiscreet to be sure, but fundamentally he is a typical specimen of the parasite pests with which the body of Congress is now crawling:

Greedy vermin who for their political pay are busy sucking the blood out of the war effort.

How did they get into Congress?

Principally because of the support they received from the powerful Republican press - of which your newspaper chain is a prime example - peddlers of domestic discord and second-hand Axis propaganda - mostly imported merchandise, but distributed under the American trade name of "Beat Roosevelt First."

They fit in perfectly with your general line of commercial activities, the chief of which at the moment appears to be the hawking in the streets of your American birthright of freedom (which only our success in the war can preserve) to exchange it for a mess of political gravy.

In this connection I call your attention to a letter on the subject of Lambertson written by a "distinguished Republican" (but not one of your brand) "from the First District of Kansas" and published in the Congressional Record of March 15. In it this patriotic Republican says, among other things:

"During the primary campaign last summer the writer asked Mr. Lambertson why he had given the Axis more support and comfort than any other Kansas. His reply was 'I don't like the English or Russians.' • • • Perhaps you will ask why Lambertson's perennial return to office. • • • BECAUSE THE OVERWHELMING REPUBLICAN PRESS WANTS TO • • • BE IN ON THE GRAY JOBS WHEN A REPUBLICAN BECOMES PRESIDENT AGAIN." (Cong. Record, March 15, p. 1264.)
Mr. Roy W. Howard

And, by the way, Howard, if you will publish that man's letter in your chain of papers, putting it in a prominent box on the front page, and with the above-quoted passages in bold-face type and under the headline title of "Why Congressmen Go Wrong," but with no further comment upon it pro or con, or reference to it, I will pay you the same sum of money which I contributed to the Republican National Committee for the Hoover campaign of 1928 — exactly $1,000. How about it? If offer unacceptable, please advise amount of additional gravity required.

Augustus L. Richards
Benson,
New York.
March 22, 1943,

Dear Mr. Justice:

The President asks me to thank you ever so much for letting him see Mr. Denman's letter to you, which I am returning herewith.

My best to you.

Always sincerely,

Grace C. Tully
Private Secretary

Justice Felix Frankfurter,
Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
December 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR
HON. PAUL V. MCNUTT

Please read and show to no one else and then return for my files.

F. D. R.
Let to the F from Felix Frankfurter, 11/27 enclosing let from Don S. Densan, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, 719 White Building, Seattle Washington 11/21/42 (Mrs. Frankfurter's brother) re his comments in regard to the manpower problem in the Northwest.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
December 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR
HON. PAUL V. McNUTT

Please read, and show to no one else and then return for my files.

F. D. R.
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER

November 27, 1942

Dear Mr. President:

The enclosed letter is from Don Denman, Marion's brother. While it won't tell you anything you did not know before, it speaks from first hand experience with the manpower problem in the Northwest ever since Don returned from the last War. Don puts what he knows with clarity, free from too common narrow biases.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

The President
Franklin Roden
PSF 15th D. Govt. Hear
Supreme Court of the United States
March 27, 1873
Washington, D.C.

To Mr. X:

Your 'Hold-the-line' order will be cause not the least memorable to your war act, and your statement in its support not the least historic of your state papers.

Affectionately,

[Signature]
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

The President

[Signature]
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 10, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR
HON. FELIX FRANKFURTER

Please read the enclosed and return for my files. I wish that Harold Laski would confine himself to things he knows about. On the things he writes about in this article, it is perfectly clear that he knows not whereof he speaks — and that is bad for Harold and his reputation. He is capable but should stick to his line.

F. D. R.

Enclosure

Newspaper clipping of article written by Frederick Kuh, London Bureau of The Chicago Sun, entitled "State Department Stands Alarms Britons, Says Laski - Laborite's Open Letter to F.D.R. Will Assail Hull Policy on Vicly, Italy, Spain".
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Raul:

I had already seen and been saddened by, what the N. Y. Times printed last Saturday of Harold's last "Open Letter." John Knowlton's accusations are friendships are and what deep affection I have for Harold. But I try not to mix up head and heart in public questions with so revolting hate for some twice, I have not been able to see Ede to Ede with Harold ourselves.
Specific attempts by Sir Archibald Drysdale to arrange for exchange of letters dealing with personal interests - with no result that Harold has known from any silence any agreement. But the other day, when Sir

Weinart talked true about Harold's worries in detail, I heard some
State Department Stand Alarms Britons; Says Laski

Laborite's Open Letter to F.D.R. Will Assail Hull Policy on Vichy, Italy, Spain

By Frederick Kub.
London, April 6—Prof. Harold Laski, member of the Labor party's executive committee, will publish in next Friday's issue of the New Statesman a cross section of an open letter to President Roosevelt containing a startling attack on the State Department's handling of political matters in allied countries, at least from the American point of view. It is, he believes, necessary to give a personal acquaintance of President Roosevelt and a close friend of many of his associates. The keynote of the letter will be: as numerous arguments to win the war but how we win it, enormously, too. That will settle what we win for.

It will continue: "We are alarmed by the patronage extended by your State Department to a man like Perloxi (Governor General of Algeria) and by the War Departmenet such as Otto Helberg. We are alarmed when your an mile of Poles in Madrid offers assistance support to the evil regime of Hirohito. We are alarmed when the radio stations of America ask that nothing be said in criticism of the King of Italy, who Mussolini possible, or of the South America Police (or Marshal Povno) of Bello (or Count Dino) Gravit.

Alarmed by Hungary Role.

"We are alarmed when, though Hungary continues to play catch to Hitler, his agency is permitted to work in Athens in the person of Tiber Rodhard.

"It seems to see the outlines of a new legitimacy in Europe, its patronage American, its be the old regimes, that the foremen laborers who would presumably have asked for Hitler if he had served their turn. Laski's letter, will acknowledge the discoveries of their duty to the future of Europe may probably intentions" but will still hold up the diplomacy of such Department officials as Adolph Ettberg, Arthur Aarson and James C. Dunn and Mr. Roosevelt's representative in Africa, Robert Murphy.

"All of them are indices to an aid which may easily swing in old Mediterranea being the one when ideas have a belongs to a peace conference," his letter will continue. "We re to believe that the policy of Mediterranea have the right to speak to Europe and to see its place for its re-organization in your name."

Last of State of Realm.

"Laski's letter then will turn to American democratic politics, listing signs of reaction notwithstanding the President's influence."

"We want it to destroy Hitler's plan," he will say, "but its fate will be the same by which the Nazi Nation of Manufacturin..."

"He must realize that experts are consid..." "Laski concludes.

The Axis on the Air a Year Ago:

"Japan has attained complete air superiority in the air. (The Brazilia radio.)"

Bolivian Cabinet

Amendments...Page 14, 15
Bolivian Cabinet
Forces War

La Paz, Bolivia, April 10—(AP)—The Bolivian cabinet approved today a decree declaring a state of war with the Axis countries effective at 2 a.m. tomorrow. The cabinet met in extraordinary session this afternoon to consider yesterday's resolution of the Bolivian national defense congress declaring that if the government declare war on the Axis, Bolivia will break off relations with Germany, Italy and Japan. The decree was signed by President Victor Paz, President of the Senate.

The cabinet also approved a decree authorizing the government to take steps to increase food production and to declare a state of war. The decree was signed by President Victor Paz, President of the Senate.

British Fascist
Gets Life Term

London, April 8—(UP)—William Frederick Craven, 21, member of the British Union of Fascists and the British National Party, was sentenced today to prison for life. Craven was charged with being an accessory to the murder of a police officer. He was accused of persuading others to murder the police officer and assisting in the crime.
Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

Please trace
and date

5/5/43
May 5, 1943

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Harri:

Here are some notes for your Copernicus letter in joint protest of Harlow Shapley and myself. I hope they may serve to save you time. Several States, including New York, have taken official cognizance of the event, which promises to be noteworthy.

I am glad that you had the refreshment of your recent trip. Washington seems to
Be sincere true to its historic forces of being not a little sec to ped un moral misere.

But like he Colle you can rely on the people and he men in the service of to serve near in the pour com-

frets in the air berg-

Here

Marion sent me in affectionate per cents and good wills. Ever yours.
Only recently we celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of Sir Isaac Newton, the two hundredth of Thomas Jefferson, and the one hundredth of William and Henry James. It is right that we memorialize these men and recall their gifts to us.

And so, I am happy to learn that scores of our learned societies, hundreds of our schools and colleges, are this year celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the appearance of that epoch-making book which established the true place of the earth in the solar system. By thus freeing men's minds from the false egocentric view of the world, this discovery released the great ventures of modern science. To celebrate the author of this great book, Nicholas Copernicus, one of the founders of free thought, may seem at first not to be in keeping with the hard situation that confronts us and necessarily absorbs most of our thoughts and energies. But the pursuit of truth and of high ideals is the source that inspires our vast efforts to restore and extend freedom to all the peoples of the earth. Devotion to ideals and freedom for ideas have made us resist the brutal aggression of tyrants.

It is, therefore, highly appropriate that, in the midst of our dedication to the war and the sacrifices which it demands, we pause a moment to draw refreshment of mind and spirit by recalling that four centuries ago we were emancipated from one of our many bondages. To discover these restraining bonds, to loosen them, and to free the body and mind and liberate the spirit of man from such bondage, we must oppose with our stant the de-civilising tendencies that too frequently scourge mankind.

We must oppose these vicious trends so that men with the genius of insight like that of Copernicus, assured freedom of thought and action, can freely develop their benign powers for breaking the shackles that cramp the forward progress of men. And we must oppose these vicious trends so that the ordinary man may come into the inheritance of a free and fuller life made possible by such men of genius.
For not only must great men and great nations be allowed to attain freedom. Liberty must be made progressively available to small states, to communities, and to the individual himself, if humanity is to march forward into light and life. The creation and operation of armies and navies require enormous organization and vast numbers that only a large state can provide. They require, as we all realize, tremendous financial resources. But the creation and spread of great liberalizing ideas may be the work of a single isolated Polish churchman.

By these reverent ceremonies, therefore, the people of America honor not only a great pioneer of our civilization. They recognize thereby the undying contributions that have come from the small nations of the world. I join with gratitude in these ceremonies. Copernicus serves to remind us that small nations have given for the common advantage of all people many of the great enduring concepts which have enriched the life of man. This opportunity of living with the growing and unrestrained knowledge about man and his place in the universe places on us all so imperious a responsibility that we should pledge ourselves, in the name of those venerated great men of ideas, to strive to maintain that opportunity forever.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 15, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR
F. F.

I have gone over the enclosed very carefully but I do not think I had better do it because I have declined accepting honorary chairmanship of practically all organizations and I think I will have to stick to the rule.

I would, of course, be glad to write them a letter which can be read at the celebration if they would like to have one.

I remember old Copernicus very well, although he was a little older than I was at college where he was a member of the Fly Club -- because he discovered flight.

F. D. R.

Enclosure
Letter to Justice Frankfurter 2/2/43 XXXX signed "Arthur" written on letterhead of Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass. re re dinner to be given by the Massachusetts Foundation on May 24 -- Hot celebration of 400th anniv of the dying Nicholas Copernicus' look on his "Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium."
May 22, 1943.

Dear Felix:

I am grateful to Dr. Shapley for that very fine edition of Dr. Mizwa's brochure on Copernicus, which he has been good enough to sign to me.

As ever,

(Sgd) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Honorable Felix Frankfurter, 4637, 400
The Supreme Court, 4637, 400
Washington, D. C. 4637, 400
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR
BILL HASSETT:

Will you be good enough
to prepare a letter to Dr. Shapley?

F.D.R.
Memorandum.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Dear Grace,

I thought that the incident may amount to an
foremost, 18th
Dear Mr. President:

You possibly know, and certainly know about, Professor Harlow Shapley, the Harvard astronomer, and I suppose as distinguished a one as this country has. The enclosed letter from him speaks for itself.

Would you like to indicate in a word what I should say to him?

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

The President
May 7, 1943

Justice Felix Frankfurter
Supreme Court
Washington, D. C.

My dear Justice Frankfurter;

In the absence of Dr. Shapley, who is now in Mexico attending a science meeting, his secretary informed me of your last letter addressed to Dr. Shapley, raising the question as to whom the President's letter is to be addressed. The letter, I assume, is to contain the President's message for the Copernican Quadracentennial meeting scheduled to take place in Carnegie Hall May 24th next. As Dr. Shapley will preside at the meeting, I think it will be most appropriate to address the letter to him.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

Stephen P. Mizwa
National Secretary
THE COPERNICAN QUADRICENTENNIAL NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Harlow Shapley, National Chairman
Dr. Stephen P. Miezwa, National Secretary

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(Names of institutions officially represented are in italics)

Dr. Charles G. Abbot, Secretary Smithsonian Institution
Dr. Walter S. Adams, Mount Wilson Observatory
Dr. George R. Agar, The Ohio State University
Dr. Robert G. Atkinson, Director Emeritus Lick Observatory
Dr. Henry Butler Allen, Director The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania
Dr. Edmund Alton, Director Griffith Observatory
Dr. James R. Angell, President Wallace M. Atwood, Clark University
Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director The Institute for Advanced Study
Professor George A. Baitzell, Yale University, National Secretary of The Society of the Sigma Xi, Editor of American Scientist
Mr. William H. Barton, Jr., Curator The Hayden Planetarium
President James P. Baxter, Williams College
President Howard L. Bevis, Ohio State University
Professor George D. Birxhoff, Harvard University
Chancellor C. S. Boucher, The University of Nebraska
President Isaiah Bowman, Johns Hopkins University
Chancellor John G. Bowman, University of Pittsburgh
Professor P. W. Bridgman, Harvard University, President of the American Physical Society
Dr. Lyman James Briggs, Director The National Bureau of Standards
Professor L. Brillouin, Brown University
Dr. Vincent Boyd, President Carnegie Institution of Washington
President Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University
Chancellor Samuel C. Capen, The University of Buffalo
Professor A. J. Carleton, University of Chicago
President Leonard Carmichael, Tufts College
Chancellor O. C. Carmichael, Vanderbilt University
President Everett Case, Colgate University
Dr. J. McKeeb Cattell, Editor The Science Press
Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase, New York University
President Robert C. Clothier, Rutgers University
President Way Tyler Cluverius, Worcester Polytechnic Institute
President Robert C. Clothier, New York University
President Robert C. Clothier, Harvard University
President Karl T. Compton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Dean Ada Louise Comstock, Radcliffe College
President James B. Conant, Harvard University
Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, President American Philosophical Society
President W. H. Cowley, Hamilton College
President Donald J. Cowlings, Cornell College
Dr. Reginald A. Daly, President Harvey N. Davis, St. Louis Institute of Technology
President Heribert Davis, Smith College
President Edmund R. Day, Cornell University
Professor John Dewey, Columbia University
Professor W. F. Durand, Stanford University
President Robert E. Dowd, University of Wisconsin
Professor Albert Einstein, The Institute for Advanced Study
Professor C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin
Professor Enrico Fermi, Columbia University
Dr. G. Oliver Fisher, Honorary Curator The Hayden Planetarium
Dr. Simon Flexner, Director Emeritus The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
Dr. Raymond R. Forchuk, President The Rockefeller Foundation and General Education Board
President Dxon Ryan Fox, Union College
Professor James Franke, University of Chicago
Dr. Pek K. Frolkis, President American Chemical Society
The Rev. Robert L. Gardner, President Fordham University
President Thomas S. Gates, University of Pennsylvania
Dean Virginia G. Gildersleeve, Barnard College
President F. P. Graham, University of North Carolina
Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President National Geographic Society
Professor Oscar Hablitz, Director Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences
President Roswell G. Ham, Mount Holyoke College
President Virgil M. Hancher, State University of Iowa
President Henry P. Harmon, Drake University
President Rufus C. Harris, Tulane University
Professor Ros G. Harrison, Chairman The National Research Council
Captain J. Frederick Helselwes, U. S. Naval Observatory
Mr. Herbert Hoover, President Robert M. Hopkins, Dartmouth College
President William O. Hotchkiss, Renouer Polytectinic Institute
Dr. Allen Huerler, Director Division of Physical Anthropology United States National Museum
Dr. Albert W. Hull, General Electric Company, President of American Physical Society
Professor Jerome Clarke Hunsaker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
President Francis S. Hutchins, Berkeley College
President Robert M. Hutchins, University of Chicago
President Millard H. Jones, St. Lawrence University
Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President National Academy of Sciences
Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director New School for Social Research
Professor Douglas Johnson, Columbia University
Dr. Charles Franklin Kettering, General Manager Research Laboratories, General Motors Corporation
June 21, 1903

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

By this time the President will have been informed of the potentialities and facilities, under which he may well do it, in the interests of the Government of the United States.

God be praised and be ever praised.

Can anyone doubt that it was a wise and a prudent decision?
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

General

E. M. Watson,
The White House,
Washington.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Dear Mr. President:

I tried to decipher the attached letter from Justice Frankfurter. I gather that he and Mrs. Frankfurter would like to see you sometime between now and next Tuesday, June 29th, when they depart for their summer vacation. However, they do not want to be received as a matter of a courtesy visit, as they do not wish to impose on your time.

The President asked me to telephone and ask Mr. Justice and Mrs. Frankfurter to come in to Tea on Sunday, June 27th, at 5 o'clock.

C. G. T.
Dear Friend,

How that you've done it you must let me say how profoundly wise was your refusal to let the death sentence for Stephanie be carried out. I speak not only as an old family friend but as one who studied the Stephanie record. And I have come to feel that I have been too critical toward your people. I must, however, admit that I was not alone. And while we at times fell short, I think we did try. But
you have acted as the strong head of a strong nation - conscious of your strength and of our, and confident of your security. And to you differentiated between evil deeds that do require the utmost severity and those that do not.

I congratulate you, and rejoice over your wise courage.

Harriet, and I had a joyous hour tonight.
Dear [Name],

Many past days
are here and keep
their former epochs
for family we were
among leaders.
Frankfort, Frankfort October 3, 1869

Sir: Racket:

I have a deep regret about your message to Congress — regret that you did not speak it to the people over the air. It is one of the best educational state papers you ever wrote. Your message meets the facts — names of words. Everything in our Enlightening
perspective, and having given adequate time for understanding the
tasks that have confronted the country and its efforts because with
which the government has met them. The
message was much more

Queen Narrative of

great events and efforts
can be made to the
her family and friends.
Supreme Court of the United States.
Memorandum.

[Signature]

From: "General" [surname]
To: S. Watson
For: "The C. in C."
Subject: Old fashioned and Kindred Matters
Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington, D.C.  

September 28, 1943

My dear C-in-C:

Allow me to say that your letter of even date is doubly gratifying, to wit:

1. That you should compare my case to that of General Napoleon Bonaparte again proves how deeply rooted you are in legal tradition. Even in your military administration in time of war you rely on precedent.

2. More heartening still, is your correction of General Cramer's designation of my status. For you to assure me that I am transferred to the "Inactive Preserve", which gives me a status "somewhat akin to the process of pickling in alcohol", affords me justifiable grounds for assuming that I can rely on you for my good spirits in the future.

Respectfully and gratefully yours,

[Signature]

The President
Dear [Name],

[Blank]

With my best wishes.

[Signature]

[Date]
Dear Friend,

In reply to a note of sympathy on the death of Samuel, I enclose this letter from the caring Sarah, wife of Freeman Hackett.

The Supreme Court met today - the result is a unanimous decision - on the grand jury that you were in yesterday.

A very good decision was had by the - every one too.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear Felix,

You write that the Danish resistance should make me feel proud, and it does, and yet it seems to me the so absolutely obvious thing to do now, when it can be useful, that pride does not come in. But I am happy that the Danes were adamant also about refusing to save their own skins by throwing their Jewish fellow-citizens to the wolves. Hitler had hoped to force the King to form a Government by persecuting the Jews, but I know that they wouldn't themselves want him to do that. I've just learned that well over five thousand Danes with Jewish blood have reached Sweden, owing to the brilliant carrying-out of plans which the Danish "Underground" of course had ready.

All the news coming to me by way of my work confirms the faith I've had all along that the Danes would act even if no help was, or could be, expected. The work of sabotaging the vital Jutland traffic lines, etc., goes on undiminished.

I don't know if I should say it, but how it would cheer them in their loneliness if F.D.R. were to say even one little word to show that at least he personally were aware of Denmark's attempt to be useful actively. I can honestly say that nowhere in the world is he so admired, almost adored, as in Denmark. When we lived there we were always being asked about him; and his big view was praised. If he made a speech, there it was on the front page of all the newspapers with large headlines. I remember one editorial which said, "More than any one else the President of the United States speaks for the conscience of the world". The man who wrote that, ENN the best informed journalist I know on world affairs, is now in concentration camp, along with many of our most useful citizens.

Well, forgive so much talk, but my days and nights are brimming over with it all - and I know your sympathy for the oppressed everywhere. The size of a country matters not to you!

Much love to you and Marion,
Please - with my heartfelt grace
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER

October 29, 1943

Dear Mr. President:

All who truly care for the maintenance of our democracy should be grateful for your letter to the Speaker setting forth "the true facts concerning the deferment of Government employees". The present campaign of poison, which pictures the Federal Government as a haven for "draft dodgers" and "slackers" is part and parcel of a long campaign picturing the Government as a haven for peace-time slackers or worse. We badly need in this country a tradition of public service powerful enough to enlist its best brains. To get men of brains and character is sufficiently difficult in view of the greater worldly attractions that private enterprise offers. To add to this handicap, the systematic attempt to surround work for the Government with discredit instead of with esteem, is one of the subtlest and one of the surest forms of undermining the possibilities of effectuating our democratic purposes. It is because your letter serves as a counter-offensive against this menacing attitude against public service that I deem it one of the most important state papers to have come from you recently.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

The President
Supreme Court of the United States.  194
Memorandum.  Frankfort

3 Nov '43

Please, Grace,

my best regards.

Dr.
Dear Tree-grower:

Of course Norfolk was a "triumph". But I'd let a pre-war coot's due!
The real diplomatic triumph was very useful grafting here so that there could be fruit in Norfolk.

Good luck and sincere confidence for all that so far done. 

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Dr. Beck:

And what a Christmas scene to see! To have the taste of a bibliophile even if it can't be the means of gratifying it, and the drive of a historian to use it in his equipment. To have your inaugural address in such beautiful living is pure joy — and have been at your hands with your warm suggestions, is an enduring
I've re-read these—
and now for the second time. What a fund of costume they unfold—
the life, the hopes and
accept their and
hangers, vanities, and
ideals, pursued and
accomplishments, yet to
in each phase, if the Americans
people for more than a
decade: the nostalgia
full decade, perhaps.
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1511 30th Street
Sunday

Dear Frank:

And what a Christmas remembrance! For I have the taste of a bibliophile even if without the means of gratifying it, and the drive of a historian tho without his equipment. To have your Inaugural Address in such beautiful livery, is pure joy - and to have them at your hands, with your warm inscription, is an enduring treasure.

I've re-read them - and not for the second time. What a panorama of history they unfold - the life, the hopes and anxieties and triumph, dangers vaulted and ideals pursued and achievements yet to encompass, of the American people for more than a decade - the most fateful decade perhaps in the history of our country. And this, almost austere little volume - as befits the expression of him who has the guidance of the Nation that now, more than ever, is the last best hope on Earth.

My deepest appreciation.

Devotedly yours,

/S/ Felix Frankfurter
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

The President

Kindsery
Of Chief Justice
Dear Daniel,

Your Jefferson speech was a beautiful literary Cannes - a real gem. Your deep character and the three great ideas will be in all school books one hundred years from now. Sincerely,

[signature]
Jan 7, 1844

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

J.S.F. 1841, 30 Thurs.

Dear Lord:

Mary has been down with a mild case of the flu and she tells me it affords a rather pleasant, even if debilitating, opportunity of the caretaking from others. I hope yours is a similar experience—and indeed, that you are prolonging
your "home arrest" to
find some free time
and freedom from
boredom beyond the expec-
tations of the few! How-
how? I hope deeply
that you are your
complete self again.

Forgive the enclosed
screen — your waste-
market is Capalcoo.
Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington, D.C.

CHAMBERS OF  
JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER

January 7, 1944

Dear Mr. President:

After hearing it twice and reading it the next day, I have reflected much on your admirable Christmas address. Naturally enough, your announcement of Eisenhower's appointment furnished the headlines. But I suspect that the most important single sentence was your statement that "I do not think any insoluble differences will arise among Russia, Great Britain and the United States."

And it is over that statement that I have especially pondered these last two weeks. That the translation into action of the policy you thus announced is indispensable for a peaceful and a decent world as far as one can see ahead, there surely can be no doubt. But our appropriate relations with the other two leading nations of the contemporary world and the problems they present to you, have stirred in my mind a comparison with the problems that confronted Washington in relation to the two leading nations of his time — Great Britain and France. In Washington's time opinion was unduly divided between the partisans of England and France. Now appear signs of such partisanship among too many of our people as between Great Britain and Russia, instead of a determined effort to translate into action the policy which was symbolised at Teheran and which you expressed in your Christmas address. Such a policy is indispensable for our day fundamentally for the same reason for which Franklin urged cooperative action — if we don't hang together, we'll hang separately. And like every idea that displaces familiar habits of thought, it must be stated over and over again and made to reach the mind by every variety of avenue through which access to
the mind is gained.

This policy of education is of course merely a continuation of your old "quarantine" speech. And just as you have insisted that the war front and the home front are parts of the same front, so our people must be made to see by unceasing reiteration that the foreign policy which you are espousing is indispensable to desirable domestic policies. In other words, unless we have the policies and arrangements that assure a decent and peaceful world, we cannot possibly have the necessary conditions for a forward-looking national life.

Inter-dependence and independence are thus two sides of our shield. And that is peculiarly true for this country. There are famous words of Burke very relevant to the role of the United States in the world of today. "We are on a conspicuous stage, and the world marks our demeanor." We are a power in the world as the most successful democracy. As never before we are a power in the world, because for weal or woe we can bring more weight to bear than any other nation. Great power must be used for great purposes. And that is why the purposes we pursue at home give significance and meaning to the purposes we represent abroad. Conversely the purposes we represent abroad derive significance from the purposes we pursue at home.

These are generalities, I know, but they have been much on my mind, and therefore you will forgive me for putting them on paper.

Faithfully yours,

The President
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Friend,

I received a letter from C.O. Paine and note his wish in his last sentence - I share his wish to serve as a part of the Office, but I sent him a copy of the order of service.

Is it true that your Secretary is sent to kernel me for having stayed so long!"
I assure you, and still do, that the Commander-in-Chief of a global war knows how to get rid of an old retired major.

It was very generous of you to indulge me in such a long, joyous, old-fashioned bit of drollery and delectable it was.

As a good reporter — Herbert Croly said that nature meant me to be a journalist and journalism built me into
March 9, 1944

Dear Felix:

Thank you for the order of service in the White House. I am glad you were there and, if I had ears to hear, I should wish that I had been too.

Your interest in the origin of the prayers I share. Many of them, of course, are translations from the Latin, but in the first Book of Common Prayer in the reign of Edward VI there were comparatively few prayers. The earliest form of the Prayer for the King's Majesty is found in two little books from the press of Berthelet, who was the King's Printer at the end of the reign of Henry VIII and the beginning of Edward VI. I will have the prayer for Edward VI copied for you to compare with the prayer for the President and all others in authority. You will see how many phrases have been retained—and how beautiful they are—"Dooest from thy throne beholde on the dwellers upon earth: with mooste lowly hertes we beseeche the, vouchsafe with favourable regard to behold * * * and so replenyshe hym with the grace of thy holy spirite, that he alway incline to thy wil and walke in thy way * * * induc him plentifully with heavenly gettes. Grant him in health and welth long to live."

This morning I was talking with a man of God and I gave him the order of service and asked him to annotate it by giving the sources so far as he could, so that I might send it to you. If you can find another copy or two for me I should like them very much.

Ever yours

(signed) C. C. B.
March 17, 1944.

Dear Felix:

Here are three copies of the Order of the Service on March fourth. I am delighted that C. C. E. wants them.

That was a grand "back-hair afternoon" we had but we are both in the doghouse! Tully and Pe will never relant (until they get a good drink) with me.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Felix Frankfurter,
Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

(Enclosures)
June 21, 1944

Dear Grace:

This morning the enclosed came from Signe Toksvig (Mrs. Francis Hackett) with the following explanation:

"I am enclosing an account I have written of a story the President told us the night you brought us to dinner at the White House, in the Spring of '39. I was deeply moved by it and wrote it into my diary the next day. The American Mercury seems to want to publish it, but I do not wish to do anything in that direction unless you think it would be all right. Everyone to whom I've ever told that story - even Roosevelt haters - finds it irresistible, and somehow representative of the man. I very much want it to be published. But I yield entirely to whatever your judgment may be."

Can you help me to advise Mrs. Hackett?

With cordial regards,

[Signature]

Miss Grace Tully
JUSTICE
by
Signe Toksvig

Along with the cocktails the big man who was our host at a little dinner in his own house handed out a lot of easy persiflage. He brought it to the dinner table too — plain white linen cloth and plain white china — until one began to wonder if he could be serious. After all, he'd had the kind of life that he might have given us a real verbal sample of without being boring; he had travelled a lot, worked in the Navy, been in politics, knew men from top to bottom.

From poker jokes he warmed up to twitting the lawyer guest about possibly having to take part in courts-martial; and he took a few good bites out of the kind of officials that sometimes are in charge of such trials, said how stupid they could be, how legally just and inhumanly unjust. Justice seemed to be a subject very close to his heart.

Then a sudden recollection sobered him. The mask of jokiness dropped, and you saw his real face, earnest and sensitive.

"I'll tell you a story about that," he said, "but I'll spare you the details of how I got hold of the facts. Some of them I got first hand, others I had to ferret out. But anyhow, this is the story:

"There was a young boy, not very bright, probably the child of 'poor white', who joined the Navy. He was assigned
to a ship where there was a large bully of a quartermaster. He was well known as a regular sadist. This man's eyes simply gleamed when he saw the new soft little fellow.

"Where you from?"

"Georgia."

"He got a cuff on the head. *Georgia, sir!*

"Georgia, sir!

"I'll see to your education myself. Now you're going to be my slave."

"And the quartermaster explained in hair-raising detail what it meant to be his slave. Then he began to bully and torment and terrorize the lad in every way. The boy couldn't do anything to please him; he was kept up, overworked, beaten and beaten some more. The quartermaster's favorite remark was: 'I really don't know why I let you live! Why should a blank-blank creature like you be allowed to live? If I got rid of you I'd be doing the world a service.'"

"One morning he said to the boy: 'Now I've made up my mind. Today's the end. There's absolutely no sense in letting you live. You report to me in the engine room at ten o'clock, and I'll put an end to your miserable, useless, blank-blank life. In plain words: I'll kill you.'"

"The boy believed him. He had every reason to, still he started for the engine room at the time he had been told to."

"On the way down, he passed a small-arms chest. It was open. It shouldn't have been, of course. Strictly against the regulations. But it was, and the boy took out a revolver
Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had been assistant secretary

F

taken the oath, I pardoned that boy.

And then I became President. On the third day after I'd

for recognizing the destruction of the court, etc.,

been notified from them. They said they could see no reason

They went into the case, but I got only stereotyped

one of them was my close friend, and they all knew I had

any of the boys to pardon the boy.

During the five years of the Senate I tried to get each new Secretary

the breaking point.

It was self-defense of a tortured youth, et cetera.

noted how much better he was, and to get the authorities to see the case as

his face became. Then the total was four through the court.

Our host asked a question in the court and the judge in

how it was we could condemn to death,

I'll make an end of you,

And then he defended on the boy, saying: How, now.

Here our host rose and the case

have cost more than a heart. He raised up his voice.

to hearing from the court of the murder and standing

and stopped it under the judge.
looked radiantly at his quiet guests. He had told the story with simple intensity and without the least straining for effect. The joy with which he glowed at the end was because he had been able to be an instrument of real justice and of help to the helpless.

One guest looked down at the plain white china and saw that it wasn't plain.

It bore the arms of the United States.
FILE MEMO:

I read Mr. Early's memorandums to Justice Frankfurter and he was very impressed with it but he said it was too "highbrow" and he hoped when he got on the Supreme Court (meaning S.T.E.) he would not use any "$86.00 words but would just say "can it" to the writer. The Justice said he would tell Mrs. Hackett just that.

GJH
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
June 26, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY:

I think you might tell Felix that Mrs. Hackett will have to use her own judgment — that we cannot give permission for the publication of anything the President says or does at the dinner table or when he is in the living quarters of the White House. There he is "off-the-record" and his guests ordinarily do not record what he says or does.

This story is most unusual in that it directly quotes the President telling a story in the privacy of his home. Should the story ever be published, I think it should clearly state that it was told in the Spring of 1939 — in the White House and not, as the first sentence of the manuscript says, "in his own house."

I think it is very probable, also, that if this story is published, particularly in war time when several million boys have lately been taken from their homes for service in the Navy, that part about the "bully" quartermaster would be wrongly interpreted by many fathers and mothers at home who would not understand. Furthermore, insofar as I know, the court martial system in the Navy today is about the same as when the boy from Georgia was sentenced to death. That also might give rise to a trouble-making controversy about justice to men in the Armed Forces — the Navy in particular.

S. T. E.
Dear Frank:

After my recent talk with you it occurred to me that, if by chance it should not be possible for you to see Professor Kiel's Bohr, you might like to have me see the article of his thoughts, as far as these could be put on paper. Here is the memorandum which he wrote exclusively for this use by me. Indeed, as I told you, he has not spoken to a soul about these matters to anyone except me on either side of the ocean—except, of course, to the Danish Minister, whose guest he is. The memorandum is in his able but quaint English, and of course couched in the most abstract language for security reasons. Not even I have made a
copy of his memorandum.

Since leaving Washington I
have learned that Mr. Morey's
stay here has been extended. He
will be in Washington through Su-
turday, July 15.

But I hope that you won't have
to stew in that Kell's hole. Nobody
used to speak of the "peculiar" heat
of Washington. It sure is peculiar.

From all that one can gather
from the press, the verdict of Vice President
Clemenceau came off here. Good
news from the front to;

Take care of yourself! Thurs.
and I send you affectionate regards.

F. F.
MEMORANDUM.

The project of releasing, to an unprecedented scale, the energy bound in matter is based on the remarkable development of physical science in our century which has given us the first real insight in the interior structure of the atom.

This development has taught us that each atom consists of a cluster of electrified corpuscles, the so-called electrons, held together by the attraction from a nucleus which, although it contains practically the whole mass of the atom, has a size extremely small compared with the extension of the electron cluster.

By contributions of physicists from nearly every part of the world, the problems of the electron configuration within the atom were in the course of relatively few years most successfully explored and led above all to a clarification of the relationship between the elements as regards their ordinary physical and chemical properties.

In fact all properties of matter like hardness of materials, electric conductivity and chemical affinities, which through the ages have been exploited for technical developments to an ever increasing extent, are determined only by the electronic configuration and are practically independent of the intrinsic structure of the nucleus.

This simplicity has its root in the circumstance that by exposure of materials to ordinary physical or chemical agencies, any change in the atomic constitution is confined to distortion or disruption of the electron cluster while the atomic nuclei are left entirely unchanged.

The stability of the nuclei under such conditions is in fact the basis for the doctrine of the immutability of the elements which for so long has been a fundament for physics and chemistry. A whole new epoch of science was therefore initiated by the discovery that it is possible by special agencies, like the high speed particles emitted by Radium, to produce disintegrations of the atomic nuclei themselves and thereby to transform one element into another.

The closer study of the new phenomena revealed characteristic features which differ most markedly from the properties of matter hitherto known, and above all it was found that nuclear transmutations may be accompanied by an energy release per atom millions of
times larger than the energy exchanged in the most violent chemical reactions.

Although at that stage no ways were yet open of releasing for practical purposes the enormous energy stored in the nuclei of atoms, an immediate clue was obtained to the origin of the so far quite unknown energy sources present in the interior of the stars, and in particular it became possible to explain how our sun has been able through billions of years to emit the powerful radiation upon which all organic life on the earth is dependant.

The rapid exploration of this novel field of research in which international co-operation has again been most fruitful led within the last few years to a number of important discoveries regarding the intrinsic properties of atomic nuclei and especially revealed the existence of a non-electrified nuclear constituent, the so-called neutron, which when set free is a particularly active reagent in producing nuclear transmutations.

The actual impetus to the present project was the discovery made in the last year before the war, that the nuclei of the heaviest elements like Uranium by neutron bombardment, in the so-called fission process, may split in fragments ejected with enormous energies, and that this process is accompanied by the release of further neutrons which may themselves effect the splitting of other heavy nuclei.

This discovery indicated for the first time the possibility, through propagation of nuclear disintegrations from atom to atom, to obtain a new kind of combustion of matter with immense energy yield. In fact a complete nuclear combustion of heavy materials would release an energy 100,000,000 times larger than obtainable by the same amount of chemical explosives.

This prospect not only at once attracted the most wide-spread interest among physicists, but of its appeal to the imagination of larger circles I have vivid recollections from my stay in U.S.A. in the spring of 1939 where, as guest of the Institute of Advanced Studies in Princeton, I had the pleasure to participate together with American colleagues in investigations on the mechanism of the fission process.

Such investigations revealed that among the substances present in natural ores, only a certain modification of Uranium fulfils the conditions for nuclear combustion. Since this active substance always occurs mixed with a more abundant, inactive Uranium modification, it was therefore realized that in order to produce devastating explosives, it would be necessary to subject the available materials to a treatment of an extremely refined and elaborate character.
The recognition that the accomplishment of the project would thus require an immense technical effort, which might even prove impracticable, was at that time, not least in view of the imminent threat of military aggression, considered as a great comfort since it would surely prevent any nation from staging a surprise attack with such super weapons.

Any progress on nuclear problems achieved before the war was, of course, common knowledge to physicists all over the world, but after the outbreak of hostilities no further information has been made public, and efforts to exploit nuclear energy sources have been kept as military secrets.

During my stay in Denmark under the German occupation nothing was therefore known to me about the great enterprise in America and England. It was, however, possible, due to connections originating from regular visits of German physicists to the Institute for Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen in the years between the wars, rather closely to follow the work on such lines which from the very beginning of the war was organized by the German Government.

Although thorough preparations were made by a most energetic scientific effort, disposing of expert knowledge and considerable material resources, it appeared from all information available to us, that at any rate in the initial for Germany so favourable stages of the war it was never by the Government deemed worth while to attempt the immense and hazardous technical enterprise which an accomplishment of the project would require.

Immediately after my escape to Sweden in October 1943, I came on an invitation of the British Government to England where I was taken into confidence about the great progress achieved in America and went shortly afterwards together with a number of British colleagues to U.S.A. to take part in the work. In order, however, to conceal my connection with any such enterprise, post-war planning of international scientific co-operation was given as the object of my journey.

Already in Denmark I had been in secret connection with the British Intelligence Service, and more recently I have had the opportunity with American and British Intelligence Officers to discuss the latest information, pointing to a feverish German activity on nuclear problems. In this connection it must above all be realized that if any knowledge of the progress of the work in America should have reached Germany, it may have caused the Government to reconsider the possibilities and will not least have presented the physicists and technical experts with an extreme challenge.
Definite information of preparations elsewhere is hardly available, but an interest within the Soviet Union for the project may perhaps be indicated by a letter which I have received from a prominent Russian physicist with whom I had formed a personal friendship during his many years stay in England and whom I visited in Moscow a few years before the war, to take part in scientific conferences.

This letter contained an official invitation to come to Moscow to join in scientific work with Russian colleagues who, as I was told, in the initial stages of the war were fully occupied with technical problems of immediate importance for the defense of their country, but now had the opportunity to devote themselves to scientific research of more general character. No reference was made to any special subject, but from pre-war work of Russian physicists it is natural to assume that nuclear problems will be in the center of interest.

The letter, originally sent to Sweden in October 1943, was on my recent visit to London handed to me by the Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy who in a most encouraging manner stressed the promises for the future understanding between nations entailed in scientific collaboration. Although, of course, the project was not mentioned in this conversation I got nevertheless the impression that the Soviet Officials were very interested in the effort in America about the success of which some rumours may have reached the Soviet Union.

Even if every physicist was prepared that some day the prospects created by modern researches would materialize, it was a revelation to me to learn about the courage and foresight with which the great American and British enterprise had been undertaken and about the advanced stage the work had already reached.

What until a few years ago might have been considered a fantastic dream is at the moment being realized in great laboratories erected for secrecy in some of the most solitary regions of the States. There a group of physicists larger than ever before assembled for a single purpose, and working hand in hand with a whole army of engineers and technicians are producing new materials capable of enormous energy release and developing ingenious devices for their most effective use.

To everyone who is given the opportunity for himself to see the refined laboratory equipment and the huge production machinery
Ever since the possibilities of releasing atomic energy on a vast scale came in sight, much thought has naturally been given to the question of control, but the further the exploration of the scientific problems concerned is proceeding, the clearer it becomes that no kind of customary measures will suffice for this purpose and that especially the terrifying prospect of a future competition between nations about a weapon of such formidable character can only be avoided by a universal agreement in true confidence.

In this connection it is above all significant that the enterprise, immense as it is, has still proved far smaller than might have been anticipated and that the progress of the work has continually revealed new possibilities for facilitating the production of the active materials and of intensifying their effects.

The prevention of a competition prepared in secrecy will therefore demand such concessions regarding exchange of information and openness about industrial efforts including military preparations as would hardly be conceivable unless at the same time all partners were assured of a compensating guarantee of common security against dangers of unprecedented acuteness.

The establishment of effective control measures will of course involve intricate technical and administrative problems, but the main point of the argument is that the accomplishment of the project would not only seem to necessitate but should also, due to the urgency of mutual confidence, facilitate a new approach to the problem of international relationship.

The present moment where almost all nations are entangled in a deadly struggle for freedom and humanity might at first sight seem most unsuited for any committing arrangement concerning the project. Not only have the aggressive powers still great military strength, although their original plans of world domination have been frustrated and it seems certain that they must ultimately surrender, but even when this happens, the nations united against aggression may face grave causes of disagreement due to conflicting attitudes towards social and economic problems.

By a closer consideration, however, it would appear that the potentialities of the project as a means of inspiring confidence just under these circumstances acquire most actual importance. Moreover the momentary situation would in various respects seem to afford quite unique possibilities which might be forfeited by a postponement awaiting the further development of the war situation and the final completion of the new weapon.

Although there can hardly be any doubt that the American and British enterprise is at a more advanced stage than any similar
undertaking elsewhere, one must be prepared that a competition in
the near future may become a serious reality. In fact, as already
indicated, it seems likely that preparations, possibly urged on
by rumours about the progress in America, are being speeded up in
Germany and may even be under way in the Soviet Union.

Further it must be realized that the final defeat of Germany
will not only release immense resources for a full scale effort
within the Soviet Union, but will presumably also place all
scientific knowledge and technical experience collected in Germany
at the disposal for such an effort.

In view of these eventualities the present situation would
seem to offer a most favourable opportunity for an early initiative
from the side which by good fortune has achieved a lead in the
efforts of mastering mighty forces of nature hitherto beyond
human reach.

Without impeding the importance of the project for immediate
military objectives, an initiative, aiming at forestalling a fateful
competition about the formidable weapon, should serve to uproot
any cause of distrust between the powers on whose harmonious
collaboration the fate of coming generations will depend.

Indeed, it would appear that only when the question is taken
up among the United Nations of what concessions the various powers
are prepared to make as their contribution to an adequate control
arrangement, it will be possible for anyone of the partners to
assure themselves of the sincerity of the intentions of the others.

Of course, the responsible statesmen alone can have the in-
sight in the actual political possibilities. It would, however,
seem most fortunate that the expectations for a future harmonious
international co-operation which have found unanimous expression
from all sides within the United Nations, so remarkably correspond
to the unique opportunities which, unknown to the public, have
been created by the advancement of science.

Many reasons, indeed, would seem to justify the conviction
that an approach with the object of establishing common security
from ominous menaces without excluding any nation from partici-
pating in the promising industrial development which the accomplish-
ment of the project entails will be welcomed, and be responded
with a loyal co-operation on the enforcement of the necessary
far reaching control measures.
Just in such respects helpful support may perhaps be afforded by the world wide scientific collaboration which for years has embodied such bright promises for common human striving. On this background personal connections between scientists of different nations might even offer means of establishing preliminary and non-committal contact.

It needs hardly be added that any such remark or suggestion implies no underrating of the difficulty and delicacy of the steps to be taken by the statesmen in order to obtain an arrangement satisfactory to all concerned, but aim only at pointing to some aspects of the situation which may facilitate endeavours to turn the project to lasting advantage for the common cause.

Should such endeavours be successful, the project will surely have brought about a turning point in history and this wonderful adventure will stand as a symbol of the benefit to mankind which science can offer when handled in a truly human spirit.
Dear Friend:

Probably no letter you ever wrote, unless I agree greatly mistaken, pulled you up more by the roots than your letter to her again. No letter, in any event, ever spoke more eloquently with the eloquence of meditated sincerity. Where, in the fulness of time, you will return to your home or to Washington, you will do...
so, because of this blame
face letter, with that
ultimately satisfaction
of duty fulfilled in
complete disregard of
personal preference.

With every good wish,
Affectionately yours,

Frederick
Dear Frankel:

Here is a letter from my

Soviet friend.

From many long talks with him I gather that there are three solid reasons for believing that knowledge of the pursuit of our project can hardly be kept from Russia:

1. They have very eminent scientists, particularly Peter Kapitza, entirely familiar through past experience with these problems;

2. Some leakage, even if not of result and method, must obviously have trickled to Russia;

3. Germs have been similarly grown, and knowledge of their endeavors will soon be open to the Russians. Therefore, to

PSF
open the subject with Russia without
of course making essential disclo-
sure before effective safe-
guards and sanctions have been
secured and assured would not
be giving them anything they
do not already or soon will
substantially have.

In a word, the argument is
that appropriate caudex would
wield very little withholding, on
the other hand might have grave con-
sequences. There may be answers
to these considerations. I elect to
believe, having thought a good
deal about it, that in due course
many these questions are very serious.

They were been wishes for success
full days within the last six months ahead.
Supreme Court of the United States.
Memorandum.

3 Oct. '14

Dear Sir,

and I hope you had a pleasant and restful week. Have you been well?

Very sincerely,

[Signature]
October 2, 1844

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Friend:

Since you agree that your former speeches were political, I can't tell you what I think of it. I'm not sure, but I can send you to tell Tallah how deeply I share your resentment on his behalf.

But not being any most judicial mind is able to suppress my feelings.
If affectionate regard
and good wishes —
and I know she
ain't got no judicial
license. Earnest.
J. F. Frankfurt, 194

Surely, you like your friend did a very interesting item, that is, if you didn’t hear it before!
1906

"John Hull, a Builder of the Bay Colony" is the title of a book written by Hermann F. Clarke and published by the Southworth-Athens en Press, Portland, in a $10 limited edition. From a note by the publisher: John Hull was born in England and emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony with his parents when he was a boy eleven years of age. The family landed at the Towne of Boston, November 7, 1635... Hull was the initiator of the art of the silversmith in the New England colonies and throughout his life referred to himself as a "goldsmith." He was an active participant, however, in the commercial and political life of the Colony during the last thirty years of its existence and his death came only a few months before the Colonial Charter was revoked. He was one of the most active and successful merchants of his day, and when it became necessary for the Colony to create its own coinage John Hull was appointed mint-master. Always vitally interested in the well-being of the Colony he constantly held some public office, and during the trying days of King Philip's War served as Treasurer of the Colony, by personally guaranteeing its credit. The author, a student of the history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and a recognized authority on the craft of the colonial silversmiths, has written "John Coney, Silversmith" and, in collaboration with Rev. Henry Wilder Foote ('97, A.M. '00, S.T.B. '02), "Aramiah Dummer, Colonial Graftsmen and Merchants."

A new book by Arthur N. Holmes, Ph.D. '09, Professor of Government at Harvard, has been published by the Harvard University Press under the title "The Middle Classes in American Politics." It is described as "a study of the characteristics of the American way in politics and the means of preserving them, and a discussion of the economic bases of national politics and the part played by the middle classes in the formation of the Constitution."

Claremont Peck, son of Herbert C. Peck, American minister to Portugal, left by Clipper on October 24 to join his father as a secretary in the American Legation in Lisbon. The son has recently been a student at Princeton University.

1907

November 28, 1831

Dear Fellow,

My utmost thanks for that good letter. It moves me too that I can express in words. Many good wishes to you and family. As ever yours,

"F. D. R."

Respective Fellow President,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
of the United States,
Washington, D. C.
3018 S. quarters Ave
(May 11, 1944)

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Racek:

Precisely a week ago — Election Day, 1944, midnight — we drank your health in fig water, as Voltaire used to call it, worthy of the occasion. For of course, the happy outcome of the Great Referendum, gave Marion and me solace in your own personal account.

But as day by day the election gains the perspective of history, the scale of its significance becomes clearer and greater. By their extraordinary
discriminating judgments, the
American people in its various
states mindasted on its whole
as never before. I believe in
our life-time, first in the
democratic faith that has
for ever been Lincoln and pro
socialist. And the American
people asserted a mean that
is to its forward march of the
world.

Sincerely yours

[Signature]

[Name]
And the WAITS. This is a new War Auxiliary initiated by an occasional member of our congregation. The honorable position of Chaplain has been offered to me—to cover only my old moments, I trust—and so I here-with publish information about the Corps. If by reason of age, health or any circumstance you are unable to undertake regular War Work, you are eligible to become a member of the WAITS. These letters stand for Voluntary American Individual Tedious Service.

Willing American—because obviously every true American is now willing. Individual—because members of the Corps are not under external orders, but faithfully carry on according to their own consciences. Tedious Service—because all work done alone for the duration becomes tedious; and it must be borne in mind that, as the colored man put it: "Look as if this duration is longer than the War!"

The Work of the Corps is mainly self-chosen, but must include these duties:—Keep Well, and try not to use the precious time of doctors and nurses. Keep Cheerful, and, even if you do not feel very well, avoid letting your feelings fall as a dead weight on others. Keep Watch—serving your Country on the Home Front.

The Uniform is a Smile. This is not as scanty as it sounds. It is not one of those scandalously thin, meagre, worn smiles. It is a broad smile, full with humor, with ability to laugh at oneself and with understanding large enough to spread cheer to others. The Slogan is "They also serve who only stand and WAIT!"

It is expected that the first big rush for membership will be from women over sixty; but special consideration will be given to men as WAITERS, and to prospective Mothers as JUNIOR WAITERS. So do not feel useless any longer. JOIN THE WAITS—without Government Expense. I shall be pleased to forward applications or suggestions to the self-appointed Commander of the Corps.

VIVIAN T. POMEROY.
Dear Mr. President,

I was very honored by your note and touched that you and Mrs. Roosevelt should think of me at this time.

Best regards,

[Signature]

1311 Thirty-Fifth Street
Time with such tone of weakness and understanding. My gratitude to you 6/7.

Eternally yours.

Herbert Frankfurter

Thursday
PSF Frankfurt

Dear Mr. President,

I went to

Thank you again for

the weekend. It

is always a great
and particular pleasure to see you at mrs. alvord's party last evening. altogether a ray of congenial fun.

effectually yours,

[Signature]
Dear Mr. President:

As you well know, there is a peculiar quality to the Washington grapevine and so it works its way even through the marble walls of the Supreme Court. If it be true, as the rumor goes, that there is a deadlock about a new Solicitor General, or at least that different people are pulling in different directions, you may care to know what follows.

In the first place, no new man could take hold of the major functions of a Solicitor General at this Term. There are only three weeks of argument left and I assume that the preparation for the argument in all the cases to come must be well underway and to no small degree completed.

Secondly, the great, even if undramatic, importance of the Solicitor General's functions could not possibly be better served than Charlie Fahy serves them. And certainly never before has that office required greater powers of wise judgment and skillful advocacy than will be required in the next few years. Not only vast interests of money, running into the billions, but all the other great issues that the war and its aftermath will bring into the courts, are at stake.

Thirdly, only on the assumption that there is to be a change and that the matter is entirely open, I should like you to know that I have a good hunch that, while Dean Acheson is not likely to remain in the Government many more months, he probably could be persuaded to stay on as Solicitor General. He has been under considerable pressure to go back to his firm because both Ned Burling and George Rublee are past seventy-five
and the demand for Dean to take over the chief burden is, I need hardly say, considerable. And so I would not be at all surprised if, one of these days, he felt it his duty to respond to that call. On the other hand, he is so predominantly a lawyer that the Solicitor General's office would make a great appeal to him. He has the respect and confidence of the Court, he is an admirable advocate and he would bring altogether distinguished equipment to the post. He would favorably compare with some of the great figures who have held that office in the past.

Dean and Francis are warm friends and Francis, I know, has great admiration for him. But you know how humorlessly sensitive Francis is about his sovereignty, and it will do nothin' good to nobody for Francis to feel that I was butting into his prerogatives. But I thought you ought to know what I have written.

Faithfully yours,

The President

P.S. Of course no one — neither Dean nor anyone else — knows about this letter.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PRIVATE

March 20, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I understand that there are only a few weeks left for arguments before this term of the Supreme Court and that the briefs, etc., and arguments have all been parcelled out to members of the Solicitor General's staff.

I hear a rumor that Dean Acheson feels he ought to go back sometime soon to his firm, as Ned Burling and George Fublee are past seventy-five years old.

What would you think of Dean for Solicitor General? He would have the definite liking of the Court.

F.D.R.

(copies of this memo filed - FDR files 2-45)
March 30, 1945.

Dear Felix--

I have today sent a memorandum to Francis, copy of which I enclose, and I wholly left you out. I still think you have a good idea.

As ever yours,

[Enclosure]

Honorable Felix Frankfurter,
3018 Dumbarton Avenue,
Washington, D. C.