Memorandum from Cordell Hull to the President—Jan 3, 1940.

Emoloses conf note from the British Ambassador in which he requests that it be brought to the attention of the President as it outlines the text of communication the British and French Governments have made to the Swedish and Norwegian Governments.

See: Great Britain—Drawer 4—1940 (Jan 3, 1940 letter)
January 9, 1940

Dear Daisy:

I appreciate your letter of December fifth, relative to the exceptional work done by the Norwegian Navy under adverse circumstances and with practically no equipment. They undoubtedly are among the world's finest seamen, - born with salt in their veins.

I regret that I am unable to concur in your suggestion that the United States sell Norway some of our old destroyers, for the following reasons:

First, because the United States has none to spare, all of the destroyers you have in mind are being recommissioned as rapidly as possible for duty in connection with our Neutrality Patrol. Second, because the sale of vessels to a foreign government is prohibited by law.

For your personal information I have been approached by many governments, including a number of the American Republics, who are anxious to purchase some of the destroyers you have in mind. Although I deeply sympathize with Norway, I know you will agree with me, that if any surplus to our own requirements became available, and if the law were changed to permit their sale, the American Republics should have first call.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Honorable Florence Jaffray Harriman,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
Legation of the United States of America,
Oslo,
Norway.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Following is the draft of a proposed reply to the letter of the Minister of Norway dated December 5, 1939 addressed to the President:

"Dear Madam Minister:

"I appreciate your letter of December 5, 1939, relative to the exceptional work done by the Norwegian Navy under adverse circumstances and with practically no equipment. They undoubtedly are among the world's finest seamen, born with salt in their veins.

"I regret that I am unable to concur in your suggestion that the United States sell Norway some of our old destroyers, for the following reasons:

"First, because the United States has none to spare, all of the destroyers you have in mind are being recommissioned as rapidly as possible for duty in connection with our Neutrality Patrol. Second, because the sale of vessels to a foreign government is prohibited by law.

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Charles Evans
Secretary of the Navy
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
December 20, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

What can I tell Mrs. Harriman?

F. D. R.

Enclosure

Letter from Hon. Daisy Harriman, Legation of the U.S.A., Oslo, Norway, (Personal), 12/5/39 to the President. Asks if it would be possible to let have Norway have seven or eight of the destroyers now at Philadelphia. Encloses snapshot of Admiral Tank-Nielson.
Dear Mr. President,

While in Bergen and seeing the really exceptional work done by the Norwegian navy with the pathetic equipment that they have, an idea came to me and has persisted ever since. There is no use my writing to anyone who has no imagination, so I am having the temerity to bother you with it.

Admiral Tank-Nielsen has at his disposal eight torpedo boats - Barney and Biddle class of 420 tons, and very old - the rest of the fleet are fishing smacks. With these the Navy covers the dangerous and long Norwegian Coast line, giving wonderful service to ships of all countries.

There is no lack of trained personnel in this
navy, but a sad lack of ships. When I saw their outmoded torpedo boats, I remembered that we had — unless my memory is playing me false — a number of destroyers lying rotting and rusting in Philadelphia.

These destroyers, built in '14 and '15 (?), may not be up to date for us, but are modern compared with anything they have here.

Is there any way that Norway could have seven or eight of them? They couldn't pay any large price, but why couldn't they have them for the price of scrap iron, or a dollar apiece? Or, could they be lent?

Admiral Tank-Nielsen would delight your heart. He is such a fine seaman, with 25 years' service in submarines. He would shine in any navy in the world. I believe that he rendered valuable assistance to Admiral Byrd at Archangel.

The Admiral himself is off and on out on the fjord day and night — often, when trying to locate belligerent submarines, he goes in a small boat, disguised as a fisherman.
I have never mentioned the subject of obtaining American boats to the Admiral, but I have, covertly, suggested to one or two Norwegian statesmen, when they were decrying their Navy's crippled state, the idea of buying boats from the United States. Always, I have received the same reply, "How can we afford it?"

If you see any reason in any of this, if you would indicate what steps should be taken - where the initiative should come from - I could get into communication with whoever is the right person.

I know, of course, that the present state of the destroyers, and the amount it would take to recondition them would play a large part in any decision.

Please, Mr. President, forgive me if this is all irrelevant. I know, though, that with your deep interest in matters of this kind could you see the situation at first hand, you would have a strong urge to try to improve it.
With every best wish for Christmas and the New Year.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.
Jan 15 / 1940
Oslo.

Dear Mr. President,

I take this opportunity to thank you for your kind letter of the 20th January and the kindness shown towards my family and myself.

It is a wonderful honor to live in America, and a lot has happened since their visit, in this part of the world. It makes one to leave...
That it is ages ago since
they live in America.

The knowledge I have
is such. The field in the
three years since our last
of action, has been
yet only to try to get seen
as I have, for the last
year there are no enemy
armies who just love
me, in America, to try to
get just that sort of des
vital, so I suppose
it might be {off}in the
of them I and therefore
I thought it would help
if I added more if person
was interested yourself, for
The Finns have, at last, 
put up a wonderful 
good fight and all 
the world admires them 
for it. But can this 
them to carry on, or by them 
values for ever? If so, I 
would ghoul of: to give 
if you could help heard
To get his orders counter-signed at once, as hasten
my name and that of some
of your counsel toward
both by your counsel and by
their very kinsmen together
and

With friendship yours,

---
His Excellency

The President
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1940

My dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your directions I am enclosing the original letter dated January 15, 1940, addressed to you by His Majesty, King Haakon VII of Norway, together with a suggested draft of a reply.

Faithfully yours,

Enclosures:

From King Haakon VII,
January 15, 1940;
Draft of reply.

The President,

The White House.
My dear King Haakon:

It gave me great pleasure to receive your friendly letter of January 16, which was delivered by your Aide-de-Camp, Captain Notzfeldt.

During his call on me Captain Notzfeldt explained in further detail the mission on which he has been sent to this country, and I have assured him that he would receive the full cooperation of all officials of the Government who might be in a position to assist him. I understand that he is now working out the details with a committee of three officials whom I have charged with the duty of facilitating the work of foreign government purchasing agents in the United States.

As far as airplanes are concerned there seems to be practically no limit to the number which our factories can turn out, although so many orders have been placed not only by belligerent governments but by a number

His Majesty
Haakon VII,
King of Norway.
number of neutral governments that our airplane industry cannot increase its output with sufficient rapidity to make deliveries at the pace the purchasers would wish. I believe, nevertheless, that we shall be able to do something towards expediting deliveries of Norwegian airplane purchases.

The delays in the delivery of airplanes are, however, chiefly due to the present difficulty of obtaining engines in sufficient quantities, the entire output of our airplane engine factories for many months to come having already been contracted for. Since it is doubtful whether any speeding up of the production of such engines may be expected in the near future, Captain Notzfeldt, to whom the situation has been explained, will no doubt consider the advisability of recommending to your Government that an approach be made to the British Government or to the French Government with a view to ascertaining whether they would be willing to divert to Norway some of the large quantities of engines which they have ordered here.

Needless to say the admiration which you express for the courage and stamina of the Finnish people is fully shared by my fellow countrymen, who are also not unaware of the difficulties which the present tragic situation in the North
North has brought to your own peace-loving nation.

Mrs. Roosevelt joins me in sending cordial greetings to your son and daughter-in-law. We thoroughly enjoyed their visit to us last year.

Very sincerely yours,
January 17, 1940.

Dear Daisy:—

Will you be good enough to personally see that the enclosed letter reaches The Crown Prince?

With all good wishes,

Always sincerely,

Mrs. Florence J. Harriman,  
American Legation,  
Oslo,  
Norway.

(Enclosure)
January 4, 1940.

My dear Crown Prince Olav:—

The mails are so uncertain that it took a long time for your letter to reach Washington, and I take it you will not get this for several weeks. It is good, indeed, to hear from you and I cannot help thinking of the very sad events which have occurred since you and the Crown Princess were with us last Spring. My wife and I will always be happy that we had those few days with you.

I need not tell you that I think every day of the very difficult situation in which the Scandinavian countries find themselves, especially since the brutal attack on Finland. I follow events from hour to hour but about the only ray of light for the moment is the magnificent defense that is being put up by Finland.

Having traversed the United States you realize, I know, how difficult it is for us to take a more concrete and practical part in helping Finland — or, for that matter, in helping Norway, Sweden and Denmark in the event that they, too, are attacked. There is, of course, no question of the almost solid sympathy for Scandinavia in the United States, nor of our desire to be helpful. But, as you know, when it comes to a question of extending credits and the more material help in armaments, I am confronted with the old feeling that England, France, Italy, Germany, Poland, etc., have not paid their war debts to the United States. When I point out that the Scandinavian countries have never owed us anything and that Finland has paid her debt with regularity, I am still confronted
It took six weeks of debate in the Senate to get the Arms Embargo Law repealed -- and we face other delays during the present session because most of the Members of the Congress are thinking in terms of next Autumn's election. However, that is one of the prices that we who live in democracies have to pay. It is, however, worth paying if all of us can avoid the type of government under which the unfortunate population of Germany and Russia must exist.

Please give to your Father my warm greetings. My wife and I send you and the Crown Princess our very especial regards.

If by any unfortunate chance things should go from bad to worse and it should become advisable to send the children out of Norway, I hope you will really consider sending them over here for us to look after. My wife and I would be only too glad to take charge of them, and I think we could make them very happy and safe at Hyde Park. I have written this also to Leopold in regard to his three children. As you know, I knew him when he was a mere boy in the trenches near La Panne.

In the meantime all we can do is to pray that things will grow no worse and that before the year is over we shall have a return to peace.

Faithfully yours,

His Royal Highness
The Crown Prince of Norway.
Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception, en temps utile, de votre lettre du 22 déc. 1939, regardant la distribution du Prix Nobel de la Paix en 1940.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération

pour Le secrétaire général
O. Selmer-Andersen

Monsieur
Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Président des États-Unis d'Amérique,
Washington
Department of State

ENCLOSURE

Letter drafted 2/15/40

ADDRESSED TO

The President

The White House.

[Handwritten signature]
My dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your directions I am enclosing the original letter dated January 15, 1940, addressed to you by His Majesty, King Haakon VII of Norway, together with a suggested draft of a reply.

Faithfully yours,

Cordell Hull

Enclosures:

From King Haakon VII,
January 15, 1940;
Draft of reply.

The President,

The White House.
My dear King Haakon:

It gave me great pleasure to receive your friendly letter of January 15, which was delivered by your Aide-de-Camp, Captain Motzfeldt.

During his call on me Captain Motzfeldt explained in further detail the mission on which he has been sent to this country, and I have assured him that he would receive the full cooperation of all officials of the Government who might be in a position to assist him. I understand that he is now working out the details with a committee of three officials whom I have charged with the duty of facilitating the work of foreign government purchasing agents in the United States.

As far as airplanes are concerned there seems to be practically no limit to the number which our factories can turn out, although so many orders have been placed not only by belligerent governments but by a number

His Majesty

Haakon VII,

King of Norway.
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The delays in the delivery of airplanes are, however, chiefly due to the present difficulty of obtaining engines in sufficient quantities, the entire output of our airplane engine factories for many months to come having already been contracted for. Since it is doubtful whether any speeding up of the production of such engines may be expected in the near future, Captain Notzfeldt, to whom the situation has been explained, will no doubt consider the advisability of recommending to your Government that an approach be made to the British Government or to the French Government with a view to ascertaining whether they would be willing to divert to Norway some of the large quantities of engines which they have ordered here.

Needless to say the admiration which you express for the courage and stamina of the Finnish people is fully shared by my fellow countrymen, who are also not unaware of the difficulties which the present tragic situation in the North
North has brought to your own peace-loving nation. Mrs. Roosevelt joins me in sending cordial greetings to your son and daughter-in-law. We thoroughly enjoyed their visit to us last year.

Very sincerely yours,
His Majesty
Haakon VII,
King of Norway.
Hyde Park, N. Y.,
February 5, 1940.

Dear Daisy:

Many thanks for that mighty interesting quotation from Anne Morgan. She is doing a grand job in France and her cosmopolitan training lets her see and understand many things which Jack has never comprehended.

What an exciting time you must be having! When you see the Crown Prince and Crown Princess give them my very warm regards.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Florence J. Harriman,
American Legation,
Oslo,
Norway.
Dear Mr. President,

The following quotation from a letter from Anne Morgan seemed to me perhaps significant of the trend of opinion in a cross section of society:

"Our compatriots still seem to live under the charming fairy story that America only has to sit quiet and go on living for a few years happily and comfortably while the much-to-be scorned Europe settles its problems. I presume, of course, that a great part of the trouble over there is a purely political one. If only this tragedy didn't come so close to our election year, and above all an election year, where, to some of our points of view (of whom I am one), the tragedy itself has made a third term advisable and hence broken down all our most cherished traditions. You see, although I am still far from
being a wild enthusiast in regard to your chief, I continue to think that he is the best of all the presidents the United States has ever had. I don't think there has ever been one more ready to meet this problem in the best way, so if I happen to be in America next year, I shall certainly vote for Roosevelt, as against any Republican candidate that I can see anywhere in the distance."

I thought it might interest you as coming from a died in the wool Republican and plutocrat!

Very sincerely,

[Signature]

Bruce's letter was written while she was still in France.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.
My dear President Roosevelt

Thank you very much indeed for your very kind letter of January 4th, which I duly received through Mrs. Hammerman about a week ago. It is very kind of you to offer to look after our children at Hyde Park if the worst should happen. God forbid that it ever should be necessary to have to realize such a plan; but it is certainly nice to know that there is such a possibility, and I am sure they would be very well looked after there and also very happy.

I know your views on the present situation
and I got a fairly good impression of the feelings of the people of the United States, so I knew of all the difficulties you have in getting public opinion to see as you do. The tragic part of it is that before one can get a great democracy as yours to understand and go in for the help of the small democratic nations of Europe they may be helplessly engulfed by the brutal forces of aggressive dictatorships. To my mind our position is getting more and more uncertain as the war in Finland goes on, on the one hand and our shipping and imports are being interfered with and sunk, in many cases without warning by the belligerent seas.
I know that everyone in this country wishes to keep clear of the horrors of war; but that we also feel very strongly that to live under an oppressive foreign dictatorship is even worse and more dangerous for our nation and country as such than to try to stop such an aggression even by force of arms. We hope and trust that the world as such is interested in and that our right to our own "Lebensraum" is so strong that we will succeed in pulling through even this great threat to our existence as a free democratic and independent nation.

I am glad to state that my father and my family are all very well and that we all are very grateful for the personal kindness you have shown.
us in every way.

With my wife's and my best regards to Mrs. Roosevelt and your good self, I remain in yours most sincerely

[Signature]
His Excellency F. D. Roosevelt Esq.
3834 President of the United States
The White House
Washington D.C.

U.S.A.
Oslo, February 27, 1940.

Dear Mr. President:

The Crown Prince was in Bergen when your letter, addressed to him, arrived. The day after his return I personally delivered it. We discussed briefly the bitter feeling here which is being expressed in the Press, and by people in general, towards America. The opinion seems to be that we have let Finland down by not giving it quicker and more effective help. I have scores of letters every week, and visits every day, from people begging me to ask you to come to Finland's rescue before it is too late! I try, patiently, to explain the situation to them - that, notwithstanding the fact that you have the deepest sympathy with the present terrible problems of Scandinavia, you are not a dictator and therefore cannot "send men", "order warships to Northern Norway", "send ammunition", etc., etc.

The President,

The White House.
Among my visitors have been a member of the Storting, the editor of a newspaper, and others who should have more understanding of the situation in the United States than they have. Mr. Hambro, President of the Storting, who sat next me at dinner two nights ago was equally critical of the "small amount of money that has gone to Finland", but he blamed politics and the great mistake of having Hoover (as persona non grata to more than one group) head the Relief Committee.

I think that it is an hysterical condition here caused by the fear of Russia's moving on to Norway if Finland should fall, and they strike at the biggest fellow as a counter-irritant.

We are doing all possible, indirectly, to change the tone of the press. I regret to say that much of the criticism is founded on radio news which seems to originate in England.

With best regards,

Faithfully,

[Signature]

[Name]
Re: Memorandum to Admiral Anderson from L. Curzon Howe of April 18, 1940.
Re: H.M.S. Suffolk bombarding Stavanger airdrome; also Royal Air Force attacked airdromes at Stavanger, Trondheim and Oslo night of April 17th—no details yet. also H.M. S. Spearfish confirms Admiral Scheer was torpedoed at least once on April 11, 1940.

See: Navy folder-Drawer 1-1940
May 7, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM HARRY HOPKINS

Encloses report to him from James W. Young, Director of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of April 17, 1940

Subject: Economic Significance of German Occupation of Norway

See: Harry Hopkins-Drawer 1-1940
My dear Mr. President,

I have very often during this last month thought of my wife's and my very pleasant visit to Hyde Park and of our talks then in the evenings. Much too much has occurred as that are then spoken of as a remote chance; but I feel that Hitler's grotesque argumentation of help and support of the neutrality of the small nations such as Denmark, Norway and today also of Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg cannot be believed by anyone in their senses outside Germany.

My unfortunate country believing fully and sincerely in her neutrality as depicted so to say with her pants down. The Nazis what there was was fully mobilized.
The coast defences were only manned with 50% of full strength on account of relieving the men.

The Army was completely un-mobilized. In a few hours, many places were actually occupied before official notice was given to the government of the "assistance" which we were about to receive. All our major harbours cities and the few aerodromes we possessed were all in German hands. Parliament and government, however, had gone left the capital and decided unanimously to fight for our freedom and ask for assistance against the aggressor. Most regimental mobilization bases in Southern Norway were occupied by enemy troops in buses and lorries so that only a few men could be reach their stations. All artillery regiments were thus put out of action as their guns were seized before they had time to be removed from their magazins. Of the 13 inf regiments in southern Norway only two were allowed to mobilize in relative quiet, three were able to mobilize under bombardment from air and land, and could only raise a fraction of their
supposed strength. These small forces succeeded in holding out for three full weeks against attacks day and night from German mechanized and air-armed units, which on the whole was what one could expect and a good deal more. The Germans did not, in spite of their superiority over us, even spare open cities and villages from bombing from the air.

My father, the government, and a few others were in a very small village in which there was not anti-aircraft protection of any sort, and no soldiers. Bombed for one hour and a quarter, bombed with incendiary bombs, high explosive bombs and machine guns from about 150 feet altitude by at least five possibly eight bombers.

luckily no one was killed, a couple of people were wounded and far more relieved in rain shocks, and four houses out of a total of about twenty were burned to the ground.

Later several small cities on the West Coast have been reduced to ashes. Also three hospital ships have been bombed
killing a few doctors and some nurses, all for no same purpose. Today they have started in Holland and Belgium, again their victims are small that countries that wish to live in peace and keep out of the way of the Great Powers, but are completely without faced either to succumb or to fight for the existence with their life as stakes.

I think I know what your reactions are to all this and I feel that your great country will not in the long run remain inactive in this gigantic struggle between all what we believe in and brutal aquisition and practical wisdom for all except a handful of brutal men.

I have often thought of your kind offer to take care of the children, as far I am glad to be able to say they have been safe in Sweden together with my wife, but such as things are developing now I do not know how long they will be safe there.

Hort if they cannot stay there I hope to be able to get them over to England for some time till things get more settled over here.
The atom or all raw brewing has most certainly struck us and all northern Europe, and with each ruthless force as could only be thought of in a nightmare, have I have the most certain hope that right will in the long run overcome wrong that I have no fear of the eventual outcome of the war. The question is only how long it will last. Trusting that I have not unduly trespassed on your time with these few lines, I remain with my best regards to Mr. Roosevelt and your self, regards in which I feel sure my wife should she know I was writing this letter most purely would ask me to let this join in, I remain yours in most sincerely.

[Signature]
My dear Miss LeHand:

The American Minister at Stockholm has forwarded to the Department a sealed envelope which is understood to contain a communication to the President from His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Norway. I am enclosing herewith the sealed letter in question, together with a copy of the Minister's despatch.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Woodward,
Acting Chief of Protocol.

Enclosures:
From Stockholm,
June 3, 1940;
Sealed envelope.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Private Secretary to the President,
The White House.
My dear Mr. President:

I have very often during this last month thought of my wife's and my very pleasant visit to Hyde Park and of our talks there in the evenings. Much too much has occurred what we then spoke of as a remote chance; but I feel that Hitler's grotesque argumentation of help and support of the neutrality of the small nations such as Denmark, Norway and today also of Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg, cannot be believed by anyone in their senses outside Germany.

My unfortunate country believing fully and sincerely in her neutrality was caught so to say with our pants down. The Navy, what there was, was fully mobilized. The coast defenses were only manned with 50% of full strength on account of relieving the men. The Army was completely un-mobilized.

In a few hours, many places were actually occupied before official notice was given to the government of the "assistance" which we were about to receive, all our major harbour cities and the few aerodromes we possessed were all in German hands. Parliament, and
Government, however, had left the capital and decided unanimously to fight for our freedom and ask for assistance against the aggressor. Most regimental mobilization bases in Southern Norway were occupied by enemy troops in busses and so that only a few men could reach their stations. All artillery regiments were thus put out of action as their guns were seized before they had time to be removed from their magazines. Of our 13 infantry regiments in Southern Norway only two were allowed to mobilize in relative quiet, three were able to mobilize under bombardment from air and land, and could only raise a fraction of their supposed strength. These small forces succeeded in holding out for three full weeks against attacks day and night from German mechanized and air-arm units, which on the whole was what one could expect and a good deal more. The Germans did not, in spite of their superiority over us, even spare open cities and villages from bombing from the air.

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I think I know what your reactions are to all this and I feel that your great country will not in the long run remain inactive in this gigantic struggle between all what we believe in and brutal aggression and practical serfdom for all except a handful of brutal men.

I have often thought of your kind offer to take care of the children. So far I am glad to be able to say they have been safe in Sweden, together with my wife, but such as things are developing now I do not know how long they will be safe there.
If they cannot stay there I hope to be able to get them over to England for some time till things get more settled over here.

The storm we all saw brewing has most certainly struck us and all northern Europe, and with such ruthless force as could only be thought of in a nightmare. However, I have the most certain hope that right will in the long run overcome wrong; I have no fear of the eventual outcome of the war and the question is only how long it will last.

Trusting that I have not unduly trespassed on your time with these few lines, I remain with my best regards in which I feel sure my wife, should she know I was writing this letter, most surely would ask me to let her join in, I remain yours Sir most sincerely,

OLAV
No. 515
Stockholm, June 3, 1940.
Subject: Transmitting Envelope Addressed to The President.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith an envelope addressed to President Roosevelt which it is understood contains a communication to the President from His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Norway. This envelope was received in a sealed condition by Mrs. Harriman from Mr. Hambro the President of the Norwegian Storting who has been acting as an unofficial representative of the Norwegian Government in Stockholm.

Respectfully yours,

F. A. Sterling

Enclosure:
Envelope

File No. 800.1

[Stamp: A true copy of the signed original] 7/4/13
His Excellency F. D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Via The American Legation The White House
Stockholm Sweden
Washington, U.S.A.
Dear Mr. President:

This is the best account I have been given of the situation from the outbreak of war to May 9th in Norway and especially in Oslo. It was written by an official of Hambro's Bank.

I send it to you personally as I feel that you will be interested in it. This is the only copy I have, and as it only reached me half an hour ago there is no time to have any more made before the pouch closes in a few minutes.

I am in daily touch with Mr. Hambro (Norwegian) and am expecting any day to hear that I can go north to rejoin the Norwegian Government. It is not an easy trip but I am looking forward to the varieties of travel which it will entail.

With my best regards,

Faithfully,

Enclosure: Report

The President
The White House, Washington, D.C.
9th May 1940.

Memorandum.

On instructions from Hambros Bank Limited I flew from London on the 30th March to Malmö where I took the train to Oslo, arriving there on the 31st March in the morning. The purpose of my visit to Norway was to inform Norwegian commercial interests of the special pounds position etc. Owing to various questions about the interpretation of the Trade Agreement, which arose between Norges Bank and myself, I did not visit more than one or two banks during the first week as various questions had to be clarified by cable correspondence with the Bank of England, and the necessary answers from the Bank of England only arrived in Norway on Saturday the 6th April.

On Monday the 8th April reports appeared in the papers of the German fleet proceeding up the Kattegatt, and it was thought in Oslo that they probably were proceeding towards Norway. Consequently Monday the 8th April was a day full of tension. The worst fears were realised when, in the middle of the night, the air raid warnings were given and when reports leaked out at about 5.30 on Tuesday morning that the King, the Government and the Parliament had left Oslo. Subsequent events are now of course well known.

Owing to my position as an employee of Hambros Bank Limited I left the Grand Hotel and lived privately as from the 9th April, and I have not notified the authorities - either Norwegian or German - of my movements. Therefore the authorities in Oslo do not know of my departure for Stockholm, which took place by walking through the forests, arriving in Sweden
in the evening of the 7th May and in Stockholm on the 8th May in the evening. On the 9th May I reported immediately to Mr. Charles Hambro that I had arrived here.
9th May 1940.

Memorandum.

The following statements are all based on personal impressions and, naturally, on rumours as it has been impossible to obtain accurate information about the German movements etc. etc.

The conquest of Norway was partly due to treachery by Norwegian Nationals, partly to German espionage, and predominantly to the German air force. It is stated that about 100 planes flew over Oslo on the 9th April; about 60 to 70 planes could be seen that evening at Fornebo aerodrome from the mountains through field-glasses. Fresh planes seem to have arrived daily with troops, light arms and ammunition, and at one time, say about the 20th April, it was rumoured that 400 planes in all were in or near Oslo, actively taking part in the bombardment of Norwegian and Allied troops. To begin with large transport and bombing planes only were seen; towards the end of April the first fighting planes were observed, and at the same time hydroplanes appeared, but only in small numbers. The transport planes were said to be capable of carrying about 40 to 50 fully equipped soldiers each.

The British bombardments of Fornebo are said to have resulted in losses of about 76 planes in all at Fornebo until the date of my departure. This number, I was told, was derived from Mr. J.H. Mohr, head of the German Pat Directory. It was given apparently by him in all friendliness in the private house of a mutual friend, and I should imagine that it is not a part of the German propaganda. In any case I am quite certain that the plane which Mr. Mohr intended to take from Fornebo to Berlin, on or about the 30th April, was destroyed by the British bombardment the night before and his departure was therefore postponed for one day.
The German Command has taken possession of all British Oil Companies' plant and stocks. The American properties have so far been respected. The Germans brought with them big supplies of aero-benzine, but they are also said to obtain steady and considerable supplies by rail through Sweden. /By the way, it is also rumoured in Oslo that the Germans send troops by rail through Sweden, travelling as tourists and changing into military clothes as soon as they arrive in Norway; there are also rumours that big orange cases arrive regularly which are so heavy that they have to be lifted by crane./

On Thursday the 11th April at 5.30 in the morning a terrific din or roar as from hundreds of engines was heard by the inhabitants of Oslo and everybody hoped and thought that it was the British air fleet coming, but it proved to be about a hundred German planes going up from Fornebo towards the Norwegian-German fighting positions at Kongsvinger, Lillhammer etc. etc. This excursion subsequently took place daily, the planes generally returning at about 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening.

Owing to the very severe losses which the Germans in the first instance suffered through the torpedoing and sinkings of their war and transport vessels, and also through the great number of Germans killed in fighting in Norway, and further owing to the blockade of the Oslo Fjord which they thought to be pretty effective towards the end of the first week of the invasion, regular transport of troops by plane took place from Denmark; subsequently troops were shipped by vessels to Larvik.

I spoke one day with a man in the service of the Norwegian State Railways, and he told me that he had had orders that day from the German Command to have a train ready to take 4000 troops from Larvik to Oslo, but eventually only 1100 arrived. /That would be about fourteen days after the German invasion, I should say/. 
The German war machinery is undoubtedly in the highest state of perfection. It is of course well known that camouflaged commercial vessels with coke in deck were lying in Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim and other places many days before the invasion took place, which vessels proved to have not only ammunition and guns on board, but also horses and men. The transport vessels which subsequently arrived in Oslo had large numbers of tank-cars, motor-cars, light guns, large anti-aircraft guns, machine-guns, etc. etc. Even digging machines for grave-digging, Red Cross cars, field kitchens, waggons. In short, all conceivable transport means and very big engineering cars with telephone and telegraph and bridge-building material were seen, and small and medium sized tanks also soon appeared. A very large hospital ship also arrived, as the hospitals in Oslo could not accommodate all the casualties. There were about 15 to 18 mine-sweepers of a very poor quality lying steadily in Oslo, which vessels from time to time left their moorings along the quays for short trips and then always returned again. There are also at present lying in Oslo about 20 to 25 large transport vessels and these vessels are moved about in the Fjord from time to time. The Germans have also taken possession of several Norwegian ships. They have taken ten Wilhelmsen liners and they also wished to take the Norwegian-American liner Christianiafjord as a transport vessel, but that has been prevented so far, I understand.

The number of German troops lost en route for Norway is credibly said to be 23/240,000. One vessel, the Blücher, which was sunk at Oskarsborg, is said to have had 1,500 men on board, amongst them the highest General who was going to be the man in charge - Falchenhorst apparently being only the intended Second in Command - the highest Admiral, and a large commercial administration with all sorts of books, etc., about Norwegian commercial and industrial lif
A German officer survivor from the Blücher said that 1400 out of the 1500 on board perished. This particular officer appeared a few days after arrival in Oslo at the well known shop of H. Horn & Company, where he put 700 Norwegian Kroner in notes on the desk, with which he purchased all sorts of English woollen goods, such as socks, under- wear of all sorts, sweaters, etc. He said that he only wanted the best kind of British wool, no German "kram". /I mention this fact because it is heard from all quarters in Oslo that from the highest to the lowest the Germans all buy British woollen goods./

I have mentioned above Mr. J.H. Mohr. I was told that he had been instructed by Hitler to proceed to Norway either as the head of the Gauleiter or as the head of the commercial organisation /I am not quite clear on that point/, but owing to the many friends which Mr. Mohr had in Norway, and his many happy holidays there, he had begged to be relieved of a leading position and was therefore only in a secondary position in the organisation. He had instructions to find out the quantity of edible fats which could be taken from Norway, but found that there were only small quantities, in all about 5000 tons, which he said would only be a "flea bite" and not worth bringing down to Germany - besides it would be needed by the Norwegian population. Reports, however, state that the planes which carry troops to Norway take down soft green soap, margarine and woollen goods. German soldiers and officers always showed the greatest surprise at the quantity and quality of Norwegian butter, coffee, sugar, etc., and one could hear during the first few days such orders as "we want coffee from real coffee beans, not ersatz".

The German troops consist partly of Austrians, partly of Württembergers and partly of Southern Germans. Apparently very few Prussians. Many of them were "war children" during the last war an
were then cared for by Norwegian families. Thus a very large number of them spoke perfect Norwegian, and it is said that very many had gone to college for months to study Norwegian. I know for a fact that a German soldier a few days after the invasion entered Gylendahls book shop to buy Norwegian books, when he left behind him, inadvertently, a small pocket Norwegian-German dictionary in which was given his name and the date, 9th February 1940.

On the second or third day after the invasion a high German officer is stated to have said that the British Government decided on the mine laying in Norway on the 28th March, which information was received by the German Government on the 29th March from a high British Government official in their pay. Accordingly they knew of the British plan and took their counter-measures. This argument was used in justification, and funnily enough the German troops either did not know that they were in Norway when they landed, or they thought that they were sent to Norway to fight the British who had invaded Norway. They expressed great surprise at the Norwegian defence and the cool reception which they had.

The portiers at the Grand Hotel and the Continental Hotel have said that German commercial travellers who had been in Norway for two or three months, and who looked meek and mild mannered enough before the 9th April, suddenly appeared that morning in the lounges of the hotels in German Officer's uniform, very erect and firm in their manner. Eight days before the invasion the Quisling organisation had ordered 100 rooms at the Continental for distinguished guests.

The total number of German troops at present in Norway is supposed to be about 70/80.000, but more seem to arrive daily. The German losses through land fighting in Norway are said to amount to between 20/25.000. One of the leading doctors in Oslo, with whom I
spoke, said that the casualty ratio was about twenty Germans to every Norwegian. The Germans are not considered good shots, and they mostly use machine guns which hang over their shoulders. The Norwegians lying behind rocks and standing behind trees are said to have mown them down, but the German officers mercilessly press their troops forward regardless of losses.

When the news came of the British and French arrivals at Åndalsnes and Lillehammer great hopes were expressed everywhere of the Germans being thrown out of Oslo in a few weeks' time; but when gradually it was realised that all the German reports about their successes proved correct and that the broadcasts from England and Sweden proved incorrect, the bitterness and disappointment amongst the Norwegians grew steadily, and Britain consequently is losing heavily in sympathy. This does not mean that the Norwegian affection is being transferred to the Germans: they are hated by everybody and the correct and quiet attitude amongst the population is undoubtedly due to the establishment of the Administrationsråd, under Fylkesmann Christensen. It is felt that had this Administrationsråd not been established a revolution would have broken out with obvious terrible consequences. The stupidity of the broadcasts from London by, for instance, the Foreign Minister Koht when he attacked Biskop Berggrav is apparently not realised by Norwegian circles in London. Berggrav intended to help save life, not to submit to the Germans.

In connection with these British broadcasts, I would like to emphasize as strongly as I possibly can the necessity of ceasing to broadcast platitudes. Such broadcasts as the first broadcast of the Norwegian Minister in London, and from a Norwegian woman in London to women in Norway, from the Norwegian clergyman
to the Norwegian population must cease. They arouse intense feelings of bitterness and show that London does not realize the true position in Norway and what it is to be under the German yolk. If facts cannot be given then it is better not to say anything. I experienced myself feelings of deep resentment when, in the 6.30 broadcasts from London, platitudes were served to Norway, and then when the Swedish broadcast came, in addition to the same Norwegian platitudes which had been served, he gave a very useful information about the position in Holland, Belgium, Italy, the Balkans etc. Why should not Norway be told of reactions also outside the Norwegian colony in London? Why should Sweden be told of what was going on in Turkey, and Norway not? Sweden had free access to all press bureaux, Norway only had such news as the Germans liked to give her.

With regard to the regular visits at night of the British Air Arm over Fornebo, great admiration is felt for the quality of the British airmen and their daring, also their accuracy in bombing. They do not seem to worry a bit about anti-aircraft guns and shrapnel which burst all around them, and the Germans, I am told, have expressed their admiration too, particularly of the way in which the British airmen come swooping down over the hills with their engines turned off, only showing their presence when they drop their very lights. Also the Britisher flies so low that the search-lights have great difficulty in finding him and also the guns in reaching him.

These raids are said to have had little effect on the aerodrome itself, which is built on solid rock, but the total German losses in planes at Fornebo are reported by Mr. Mohr to have been 76 up till about a week ago. The population, however, after the British withdrawal from Åndalsnes and Namsoe, feel that unle-
British have a definite plan these raids should cease until such time as the Allied forces can really attack in the South. The population of Oslo is bearing up very well indeed, but it is a strain to meet Germans everywhere, to hear their cars and tank wagons and singing soldiers all day and then the booming of the guns at night.

When the British arrived at Lillehammer the population was tremendously cheered up, but a day or two afterwards reports trickled through about the poor quality of the British troops. I have read Churchill’s statement that there is nothing wrong with the quality of the British troops, but the Norwegians do not agree. One story which goes round is to the effect that a hundred young Norwegian Guardsmen held a certain road leading to Lillehammer for four and a half days without relief and scarcely having enough to eat. When the British came to Lillehammer they asked to be relieved and 200 British soldiers were sent down. As it was a quiet evening and the British were tired, they went to a farmhouse and lay down to sleep. In the morning they found themselves surrounded by the Germans sitting quietly with their machine guns trained on them all round. They were all taken prisoners without a shot being fired.

Another rumour which everybody in Norway believes is that as soon as the Germans approached positions held by British and Norwegian troops, the British threw down their guns and helmets and everything they could throw away and ran for dear life, leaving the Norwegians to hold the Germans up. /I mention these things because they are poisonous to the British cause in Norway/.

... ...

I have heard that about 2000 municipal workmen were steadily employed in repairing Fornebo, or adding to it, but that about ten days ago these men were taken off and German workmen only
employed, because they did not want the Norwegians to see what was going on. A circle of two kilometres round Fornebo is now also declared a prohibited area.

The German soldier as a rule behaves correctly and very little has been heard of misbehaviour. A few reports have come out that they have stolen clothes, wine, etc., in houses which they have taken over, but identical reports have also come out about British soldiers; the latter probably is due to German propaganda, but the rumours are there, for which reason I mention them.

One or two days after the German invasion, the German High Command sent down to Norges Bank inspectors who went through their books. They have now got their financial organisation working and the Gestapo is also there. Oslo is full of Germans in civilian clothes who sit or walk about everywhere listening to Norwegian conversations. Practically everybody, therefore, looks with mistrust at even well known friends and relatives.

The Germans recently called upon the manager of a Norwegian firm, Anth. E. Nielsen & Company Ltd., to come to the Storting, and he was told that he had two paper factories, the Albion and the Brager, which were not now operating. He was told to get them into operation at once, and when we answered that he had no markets the Germans turned up a book, gave him all particulars about the firm, share capital, shareholders, what they produced, quantity, quality and sizes, through whom they shipped and to where they shipped. They knew everything about these two small factories and said that they would arrange for markets - yes, they even hoped to be able to arrange soon for shipments to take place to all clients in India, through the Suez Canal.

Another instance is worth mentioning. The Sales Manager o
the biggest news print manufacturers in Norway, the Union Company, applied for permission to go to Denmark in order to find markets there for his products, but permission was refused with the answer that all plans were lying ready in Berlin and would come up in a few days, and that all factories would receive instructions about what they were to do. The impression was gained that the paper and pulp industry would not be looked after particularly, as they were not essential to the Germans, but the aluminium industry was told to work at full pressure.

...

About ten days ago I heard that at Grorud railway depot (near Oslo) the Germans had their largest stock of guns and other equipment.
May 24, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR
HON. SUMNER WELLES

Do you think it would be all right
to send the following messages via Berlin--
even if the Germans do read them?

1. To John Cudahy, Brussels
   You and yours are much in my thoughts
   and I am proud of you.

2. To Gordon, the Hague -- same message

3. How About a personal message to
   Daisy Harriman -- same message.
   All to be signed Franklin D. Roosevelt.

F.D.R.

(For original memo and Welles answer of the same date)
See: Welles folder-Drawer 1-1940
TELEGRAM
(RADIограм)
(Via RCA)

The White House
Washington

W46 RW RCA C 17
2:22pm

STOCKHOLM, 1700, May 25, 1940.

LC THE PRESIDENT.

Your cable made me happy, grateful and proud.

DAISY HARRIMAN.
May 29, 1940

Legation of the United States of America

Dear Mr. President,

Before leaving Stockholm, Mrs. Harriman entrusted the enclosed letter to me, with special instructions that it should not fall into German hands.

Therefore, during my stay
days travel through Germany, I carried your letter in the bosom of the family. Hence the truly careworn and literally careworn appearance of the muleteer. I am so sorry.

Your very sincerely,
Margaret Bernard Cox

[Miss Raymond E. Cox?]
Dear Mr. President:

Last week I came to Stockholm from the Swedish border for the funeral of poor Captain Losey, and to superintend the evacuation of the fifteen women and children of our Legation and Consulate. All but the three with British passports are leaving tomorrow. The last may have a long wait. I was in Norway the first week but never more than a night or two at the same place. Then I spent a week at different border towns where I could communicate with our Minister in Stockholm. Any news that I could gather from Government officials and others who came out of Norway. At one place I ran into the Crown Princess and her three children. Her mother, Princess Ingabord, had joined her and was taking the family to the country near Stockholm, where I believe that they are now. She was wonderfully brave, but said that, of course, she couldn't help thinking. She told me that at Nybergsem the Germans had not only bombed the hotel where the King and Crown Price were but that when they had run into the woods for cover they had shot at them with "mitailleuse." The Crown Prince picked up a piece of shell, or something, as evidence. The of the Court, and others, who were there with the King have told me the same story.

It was difficult to follow the government those first days as they were no sooner settled anywhere than those poor harried Ministers and the King would have to move on. The first three days the telephones were still usable and the Foreign Minister talked to me several times and I could give news to F. Sterling. Those guileless Norwegians! At three-thirty P. M. on Thursday Dr. Koht called me and said that the Government had left Elverum and had gone to Nybergsem "We will only remain there two days and then go to the westward. Come over to see me and I will tell you where we will go."

By the time I had gotten into the car -- we were on a farm on the outskirts of Elverum -- that town was being bombed, and we stood on a slope and watched it burn!

At four o'clock, the hotel at Nybergsem, from which Dr. Koht had talked to me a half hour earlier, was also destroyed. This I didn't know until the next morning, when, after many difficulties along the road I reached there in my effort to contact the Foreign Minister. Of course we realize now that
telephones around Elverum were all tapped, and that accounts for the abusive articles about me that have appeared in the German press. Some things they have quoted me as saying, though, I had never even heard!

When I caught up with the British and French Ministers we held a council of war and decided that for the moment it was best not to embarrass the Government by trying any longer to follow it too closely. Of course, the British have innumerable agents who keep rushing about the country and returning to the Minister with any fresh news that there may be. The British and French Legations have now retired to the top of a mountain which they hope may soon be behind the British Lines. The Government is all scattered and I fear for the safety of Dr. Koht, as he rides around in a motor almost every day consulting with the various Ministers. Last time that I heard of him he was in Lillehammer which is the centre of one of the many battles raging at the moment. A week ago, while I was still on the border, the Minister of Justice called me on the phone with messages from Dr. Koht, one being that as soon as they had an abiding place he hoped that I would join them. President Hambro, who is now in Stockholm, has asked me to stay within reach for another week as there are papers to be signed, etc., by me, such as a power of attorney for Minister Morganstierne to make financial adjustments in the U. S. etc. Hambro, at the moment, is the key to the Norwegian Government. There is no way now of communicating with it, or the King, except through him. He sends a courier in almost every day who travels part of the way by plane and part on skies. The weather has been incredibly cold and only yesterday I recovered my motor which had been in a snowdrift on the Norwegian side of the border.

I don't believe that any one who doesn't know Norway outside of Oslo can possibly realize the difficulties there have been. There is now no communication between any one part of the country and any other by telephone or telegraph, and motoring has been almost impossible because of destroyed bridges and barricades hastily erected. There is much talk of treachery among the Norwegians. Of course, there was some, but I think that that phase has been exaggerated. It was, I think more, that first day, complete consternation which made them inactive.

Everywhere in the country I found the greatest patriotism, and the wish to fight -- the pathos being that in many cases there were no arms to give the men. And what they had was outmoded. I came out here as Stockholm is so full of journalists that you are stopped and questioned every moment. Also I was pursued there by
poor refugees asking me to do impossible things in most cases. Not only Americans but people of all countries! I can never say enough for the devotion to his work, calmness and kindliness of Fred Sterling. He has excellent judgment too, and I have tried to make no important decision without consulting him first.

I am heartbroken over the fate of my many Norwegian friends. To expect anything like what has happened was beyond their ken. They are so simple and honest that they couldn't dream that any one could deceive them.

The war started Tuesday the 9th. Saturday the 7th, the German Minister called me on the telephone as he did the Foreign Minister and others, and asked if I would dine at the Legation the 18th. Sunday the 8th he sent me an engraved reminder by hand! Friday the 6th he had asked all the heads of bureaus and the Foreign Minister to see a film at his house "full dress and orders" the invitation said. The F. M. was dining with me -- a dinner for the newly arrived French Minister and wife -- so he didn't go. Those who did saw a movie of the very worst scenes in Warsaw which the German Minister told them was a "peace picture" as it showed what would happen to a nation that resisted Germany's attempts at a friendly visit to save it from being invaded by an enemy. Even then no one seemed to realize that anything was imminent! At 5 A. M. on April 9th -- the warships had been on their way up the fjord then for over three hours -- the German Minister called Koht and said "I have the pleasure of telling you that a peaceful mission is on its way to Oslo"! Undoubtedly they expect to walk in and take the country just as they had in Denmark.

Even I had known the news of the invasion since 3 A. M. All the Ministers, except the Swedish, have left their Legations in Oslo in charge of their Secretaries of Legation as I have done.

With my best to you and Mrs. Roosevelt, and deepest appreciation that you make it possible for me to pass these three happy and interesting years in Norway -- Alas that such a tragedy should come now.

We have listened to the primary results to date with joy and expectation.

Faithfull yrs.

Daisy Harriman.
Dear Miss LeHand:

There is no stenographer to be found here, and as I have heard, unexpectedly, that a courier will be leaving Stockholm tomorrow for the U. S., there is no time to send this to town to be copied. Today is a holiday all over Sweden.

I don't like to ask the President to read my hens' scratches, so will you be so kind as to have my letter copied before it is given to him.

You may imagine how distressed I am over the fate that has overtaken my beloved Norway.

My best remembrances to you. I hope that all goes well.

Forgive me for troubling you.

Gratefully and hastily,

Florence J. Harriman.
Dear Mr. President:

Last week I came to Stockholm from the Swedish border for the funeral of poor Captain Losey, and to superintend the evacuation of the fifteen women and children of our Legation and Consulate. All but the three with British passports are leaving tomorrow. The last may have a long wait. I was in Norway the first week but never more than a night or two at the same place. Then I spent a week at different border towns where I could communicate with our Minister in Stockholm, any news that I could gather from Government officials and others who came out of Norway. At one place I ran into the Crown Princess and her three children. Her mother, Princess Ingabord, had joined her and was taking the family to the country near Stockholm, where I believe that they are now. She was wonderfully brave, but said that, of course, she couldn't help thinking." She told me that at Nybergamed the Germans had not only bombed the hotel where the King and Crown Price were but that when they had run into the woods for cover they had shot at them with "nitrailleuse" (?). The Crown Prince picked up a piece of shell, or something, as evidence. The of the Court, and others, who were there with the King have told me the same story.

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By the time I had gotten into the car -- we were on a farm on the outskirts of Elverum -- that town was being bombed, and we stood on a slope and watched it burn!

At four o'clock, the hotel at Nybergamed, from which Dr. Koht had talked to me a half hour earlier, was also destroyed. This I didn't know until the next morning, when, after many difficulties along the road I reached there in my effort to contact the Foreign Minister. Of course we realize now that
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Daisy Harriman.
Dear Miss Leffland,

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Today is a holiday all over Sweden. I don’t like to ask the President to read my letters, so he will not be so pleased as to have my letters copied before it is
given to them?

You may imagine how distressing came over the fate
that has overtaken my beloved
Norway.

May best remembrances to you.

I hope that all goes well.

Forgive me for troubling you.

Sincerely and truly,

Florence J. Harman
Dear Mr. President,

Last week I came to Stockholm from the Swedish border for the formal appearance before Captain Rover, and to supervise the evacuation of the fifteen women and children of our Legation and Consulate — all but three with British passports — are leaving tomorrow. The last may have a long wait.

I was in Norway the first week but never heard a word at the Palace.
At different border tours where I could communicate with our ministers in Stockholm, many times I could see government officials, ministers who came out by Norway. At one place I came into the Crown Princess and her three children. Her mother, Princess Ingrid, had joined her and was taking the family to the country near Stockholm, where I believe they are now. She was wonderfully brave but said that, of course, she would help her. She lost one of her eyes at Nyberg, and the Sovereign had not only boned the halls but the lords.
Prince and Crown Prince were but
that when they had rem-
in to the woods with for-
cover, they had shot at them
with "milfillewne." The Crown
Prince picked up a piece of
shell, as some thing, as evidence.
The step Chief of the Court, and
allies, who were there with
the Chief, have told me the
same story.-
It was difficult to follow the
government there first day
as they were no doomes settled
anywhere there store poor
harried Ministers, and the King would have to leave on.
The first three days the telephones were still usable
and the Foreign Ministers talked to him several times, and I
could find Next to F. Steeleye.
Those fiendish Norwegians!
At three thirty on Thursday
Mr. Rolfe called me and said
that the Government had left
Sweden and gone to
Hamburg. "We will only receive these two days. Then go to the best war come
ever to see me and I will tell
for where we will go."
By the time I had fallen
into the car, we were at
A plane on the outskirts of Elersun - that town was being bombed, and we stood on a slope and watched it burn.

At four o'clock, the Latvian they surround, frozen while the Koreans had talked to her a half hour earlier, was also destroyed. This did not prevent them from being there. Where, after many difficulties along the road I advised them to go.
Of course we realize now that the telephones around Europe were all tapped, and that accounts for the alarming articles about me that have appeared in the German press. Something they have quoted me as saying, though, I had never even heard!

When I caught up with the British and French Ministers, he had a Committee of War...had decided there was no more to be done but to submit to Submarines the Government kept trying to accept sooner or later. I
course the British
have inconceivable aspects
who keep worrying about the country and returning to
the ministers with army fresh
news that there may be.
The British and French separations
have now retired to the top of
a mountain which they
hope may soon be behind
the British lines. The
government is all scattered,
and I fear for the safety of
Mr. Violet, as he rides around
in a hired car on every
day corresponding with the
that I heard before he was in Lilienau, which is the centre of one of the many battle areas at the moment. A week ago, while I was still on the border, the Minister of Justice called me on the phone with messages from Dr. Robert, revolving then as soon as he had an avoiding place he hoped that I would join them - President Sacerbro, who is housed in Stockholm, has asked me to stay with his reach for another week as there are papers to be signed etc. because such as a power.
of attorney, for Minister
Repaul, Treue, to make financial
advises in the U.S. etc.

Staembo, at the request,
is the key to the Norwegian
Government. There is no way
now to communicate with
it, or the king, except through
here. He needs a courier
in almost every day who
travels part of the day by
plane and part on Siss.

The weather has been incredibly
Cold, and only yesterday I
recovered my health, which
had been in a position on the Norwegian side of the border. I don't believe it for anyone who doesn't know Norway outside of Oslo can possibly realize the difficulties there have been. There is now communication between nearly one part of the county and the other by telephone or telegraph, and even formerly has been almost impossible because of destroyed bridges and barricades hastily erected. There is much talk of breathing access to the Norwegians. Of course there was some, but I think that there has
been exaggerated. It was, I think, more, that first day, complete continuation which made them reactive - everywhere in the country, I found the greatest patriotism and the wish to fight. The pastor being that in many cases there were lancers to fire the men. And what they had heard described, I came out here as Stockholm is so full of journalists. Their fox are stopped and
Also I was promised there
by poor refugees aspiring
to do impossible things in
most cases. Not only Americans,
but people of all countries!
I can never say enough for
the devotion to his work,
Calamities, and Perilous
of Fred Steerleip. He has
excellent judgment too, and
I have tried to make his
important decision without
consulting here first—
I have heart broken over the
fate of my many Norwegian
friends. —To expect anything
like what has happened
was beyond their keen.
They are so simple and

Grand Hôtel Saltsjöbaden

Saltsjöbaden den

That they couldn't dream
That anyone could deceive

The War started Tuesday
The 9th - Saturday the 9th

the Foreign Minister
Called me on the telephone
as he did the Foreign Minister
and others - And asked if
I would dine at The Legation
The 18th - Sunday the 18th

Sent me an engraved
remembrance keep safe!

Friday the 6th he had
As Red all the 2 heads of bureau
a film at his home "full
dress and orders." The invitation
said - The F. M. was dining
with me & dinner for the
recently arrived French Ministe
& wife - So he did it for
Those who did saw a lecture
of the very worst scenes in
Warsaw which the German
Minister told them was a
"peace picture" as it showed
what would happen to a
Nation that resisted Germany's
attempts at a friendly
visit to save it from being
invaded by an enemy -
Sure there was one seemed
to realize that accepting
was incorrect! At 5 a.m.
on April 9th - the warships had been on their way up the fjord there for over three hours - the Swedish Minister called Koch and said "I have the pleasure of telling you that a peaceпут mission is on its way to Odal." Undoubtedly they expected to land in Avesta to Rettee, Coating first as they had in Thracian - Ewen I had broken the news of the invasion since 3. a.m.
All the Ministers, except the Swedish, have left their
Lepas in Oslo in charge of their Secretaries of Lepas
as I have done.

With my best to your Mrs.
Roosevelt, and deepest appreciation that you made
it possible for me to pass
these three happy interesting
years in Norway. I am that
such a tragedy should come
now —

We have listened to the
primary results to date
with joy and expectation.

Faithfully yours,
Nancy W. Hoar
BUCKINGHAM PALACE, S.W.1.

June 22nd 1940

My dear Mr. President,

May I send you a few lines to thank you for your kindness in trying to get my wife and family out of Sweden to the U.S. I pray that in some way this may come about as I feel that Scandinavia unfortunately is not a safe and desirable place just now.
The general political outlook is certainly most unpleasant, but I feel very strongly that in spite of all reverses, the British Empire backed and assisted by the United States under your leadership will be able to pull through, and stand victorious over the hoards of sordid and reckless onslaught of blind might and destructiveness.

It was indeed a very heavy
敵人將我們全部在挪威時我們不得不放棄我們的戰鬥在挪威的土地上，但後來在法國的出現使我們知道其原因放棄撤退是自然的，甚至如果我仍然無法理解它是必要的或戰略上正確的。

大家對我們都非常友好，並且大部分人，士兵、海軍和政治家我遇到的，並且能夠與他們溝通，大多數與我自己的意見一致。

然而，我必須相信更好的時光將會來臨，希特勒將會把它們自己消除。
to its own destruction before
the whole world is reduced to
a state of serfdom.

Hoping sir that you
still will help in getting my
wife and family out of danger
and with my very best regards
to Mrs. Roosevelt and yourself
sir. I remain yours most
sincerely.

[Signature]
His Excellency the President of the United States
F. D. Roosevelt Esq.
The White House
Washington D.C.
State Department (Cable Room)

Please send the following to Ambassador Kennedy in London to deliver as soon as possible to Crown Prince Olav of Norway:

Quote H.R.H. Crown Prince Olav Your

Delighted wife and children are

Safely with us at Hyde Park tonight

And have stood the difficult weather

Well. We shall take very good

Care of them and we are very happy

To have them in our family circle.

I send to you and to your

Distinguished father my affections and every good wish.

Please also

Tell your aide that Mr. Osborn

And finish with us. And that all is

Well with them. Rooseveltist Anger.
The Crown Princess leaves Hyde Park at 9.00 am Monday for Wianno, Mass., near Osterville.

She will stay at the home of Mr. Schaffer. For information as to the location of the house inquire at The Country Club in that town.

Request that six State Troopers be assigned covering the party 24hrs.

One Secret Service Agent will be assigned
The President

Sincerest thanks for your kind wire and for all you have done for my family. It is indeed good to know they have safely landed in the United States. Best regards to Mrs. Roosevelt and yourself.

Olav.
BUCKINGHAM PALACE

September 1st 1940

Dear Mr. President

Allow me sir in this way to express my most sincere gratitude to you, for the wonderful assistance you and your government have given to my family and their friends in arranging for and securing for their safe journey to the United States, and for your very kind hospitality shown towards them on their safe arrival there. It was certainly a great relief to know that they had safely arrived and to know they
kindly and wonderfully looked after by your good self sir.

After all the troubles and difficulties they have had since the attack of my beloved country, I am sure they are very happy and relieved to have safely got access to the United States where they can be in complete safety and among good and the friends.

It was indeed a great joy for me to be able to hear my wife's voice again over the telephone after all this time. Poor dear, I am afraid she has had a very difficult and anxious time, with uncertainty and unpleasant worries.
Buckingham Palace

About us and our whereabouts for long periods of time.

It is always worse to have to sit quietly and wait for news than to be more or less up in the thick of developments, however, I am sure she has been able to get through it all, and now I am convinced it will be much easier for her now she is quite away from the danger zone.

My father has, thank God, come through all these trying times wonderfully well, and is certainly an inspiration to us all.
The temper of the people here is very sound indeed, and has so far stood the air attacks wonderfully well. The enemy seem so far not to have been able in any way to inflict any serious damage to this country, and has most certainly failed to frighten the ordinary man in the street with his threats and accomplishments so far.

The ultimate outcome of this struggle seems to me at any rate, very sure as long as everyone is willing to do his job and keep to his purpose.

Thanking you again for all the kindness you have shown me and my family and
Via North Atlantic Air Ser.

His Excellency, President F. D. Roosevelt

The White House

U.S.A.

Washington D.C.
From: H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Norway
BY DIRECT WIRE FROM
WESTERN UNION

GLAD TO INFORM YOU THAT WE ARE COMFORTABLY INSTALLED
POOKS HILL AND WISH TO EXPRESS OUR SINCERE GRATITUDE
FOR YOurs AND MRS ROOSEVELT'S HOSPITALITY AM HOPING TO
THANK YOU BOTH PERSONALLY WHEN YOU RETURN TO WASHINGTON,
GREETINGS TO ALL=

MARTHA.

POOKS.
The next of the English frauds.

Please reply as soon as you can. Thank you for your patience. I hope you have found this narrative of the English frauds and your resulting judgment and action appropriate. This is a clean and accurate record of our correspondence on your action.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

November 10th, 1940

Kennedy, Jr.

[Address]

The President's Birthday Balance

[Stamp]
Dear Mr. Croon,

Your most anxious
George Washington, with my best respects
Yours sincerely, Owen T. Blake.

Thank you

Thy tax is, for the time to come,
You may, when you have received and judged
Your case to the best of your knowledge,
And unless you hear from me, I shall
Again for all the personal kindness
That in your favor also. Thank you!

A full reply
And thanking you with a true heart

Just sent a very urgent message
The electric signals and circuits of this country
In hisplings. It is at this country's command.

Most truly, and cordially,

Owen T. Blake
To Excellency F. D. Roosevelt Esq.
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington D.C.
From H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Norway
TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES
MEMO FOR HON SUMNER WELLES

IF YOU HAVE NO OBJECTION PLEASE SEND THE FOLLOWING VIA OUR CHARGE D’AFFAIRES IN LONDON

"PERSONAL FOR H R H THE CROWN PRINCE OF NORWAY I HAVE SEEN YOUR DELIGHTFUL FAMILY SAFELY INSTALLED IN THEIR COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOUSE ABOUT TEN MILES AWAY FROM THE WHITE HOUSE AND THINK THAT ALL GOES WELL WITH THEM. YOU NEED GIVE NO WORRY TO THEIR WELL BEING AND I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT THEY WILL BE LOOKED AFTER IN THE VERY BEST WAY. WE GREATLY ENJOY HAVING THEM WITH US.

"IT OCCURS TO ME THAT IT WOULD MAKE THEM AND INCIDENTALLY MYSELF VERY HAPPY IF YOU COULD FLY OVER FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEWYEARS. I KNOW OF COURSE OF THE SPELENDID WORK THAT YOU AND YOUR DISTINGUISHED FATHER ARE CARRYING ON BUT A SHORT VISIT FROM YOU WOULD MAKE EVERYONE VERY HAPPY.

"I THINK OF YOU AND YOUR FATHER VERY OFTEN AND I ONLY WISH THERE WERE MORE THAT I MYSELF COULD DO TO HELP IN THE GREAT CAUSE. MY VERY WARM REGARDS TO YOU BOTH.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT."
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1940

My dear Mr. President:

You will remember that I transmitted to the Crown Prince of Norway your message of November 22 through our Embassy in London. I have just now received the attached reply to your message. Do you wish me to arrange confidentially with Juan Trippe, of the Pan American Airways, for the accommodations desired by the Crown Prince so that there will be less chance of publicity?

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

Enc.

The President

The White House.
I have received your telegram of November 22. I have at once transmitted your message to the Crown Prince of Norway through the Embassy in London.

Sumner Welles
Secretary of State

Washington

3879, November 28, 5 p.m.
Department's 3557, November 22, 6 p.m.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Norway called to see me this afternoon and requested that a message be repeated to the President to express his deep appreciation for the President's kind message of November 22 and for the invitation to spend Christmas and the New Year in the United States. Prince Olaf said that if it were possible for two places on the Clipper from Lisbon to be reserved for him sometime shortly before Christmas he would be very happy to accept the President's gracious invitation. He expressed the hope that there might be no prior publicity given to the visit and that the Crown Princess not be advised until after he had landed in the United States.

JOHNSON
For the President

Official
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Information has been received from the Norwegian Minister that the Crown Prince of Norway, accompanied by an aide, will leave Lisbon by Clipper today and will arrive at New York tomorrow, Friday, December 20. He is traveling under the name of Colonel Alexander Carlsen. The name of the aide is Lieutenant Colonel Peter Einarsen.

The Crown Princess has not been informed. No information is available in regard to his plans, although it is assumed that the Crown Prince will come immediately to Washington.

The Minister asked that this information be conveyed to the President.

The Division of Protocol has made arrangements for the visitors to be met in New York by a Special Agent, who will arrange for all courtesies. The agent will ascertain the plans and will accompany the party to Washington.

Additional information in regard to the possible action of the Norwegian Minister in meeting the Crown Prince in New York and Washington will be obtained later.

George T. Summerlin
My dear Godfather,

As the year is drawing to its close I wish to express my sincerest and heartiest thanks for all the great kindness you have shown me and my family during these sad and tragic...
times. My husband and I have to often been cheered by everything you have done for us personally and for your whole attitude towards the cause for which we feel so strongly and endeavour to assist in every way.

Trusting 1941 will turn out to be a truly
happier year than the old, 
hail for you and for us I 
remain, with my husband 
and my best regards both 
to yourself and Mrs. Roosevelt, 
yours most sincerely and 
gratefully

[Signature]

Martta
Crown Princess of Norway
1940