

● PSF

Norway

1940

Norway
4

Memorandum from Cordell Hull to the President---Jan 3, 1940.
Encloses 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)

2 Pst
Norway
f

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.

Prepare letter

PS F Norway

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
AND REFER TO INITIALS
AND No.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

6 January 1940

THE WHITE HOUSE
JAN 11 11 43 AM '40
RECEIVED

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:

my Dear *Daisy* ~~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.

"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".

Charles V. Anderson

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.

[Photo in A-V file]

PS F
Norway

AS

175 F Norway

RECEIVED BY THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Personal.

*archd.
1/9/40
Jmm*

Oslo, Norway,
Dec. 5, 1939.

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-Wielsen 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 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,

Tracy Harvinder

The President,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.



Jan 15 / 1940
Oslo. PBF Norway

My dear President
Roosevelt,

I take this opportunity
to thank you for your
very kind letter after
my sons and daughter
in-law visit to America.

What a wild, bo-
ring, living in and
what a lot has happened
since their visit, in
this part of the world,
it makes one believe

that it is ages ago since
they were in America.

The Kurvanger I use
is Capt. Knapp's who for
three years was an A. O. C.
of Union. He has been
sent over to try to get some
aircraft for Germany, but
I fear there are so many
countries who just want
air in America to try to
get just that sort of air
material so I suppose
it may be difficult to
obtain it and therefore
I thought it best to help
if I could you, if possible
to interest yourself for

our side and see it is
attended to. I naturally
don't want our side to
interfere with the wishes
of Finland, as it is just
on account of Finland's
struggle for her independence
that has put her in
a very difficult position.
The Finns have so far
put up a beautiful
good fight and all
the world admire them
for it, but can we expect
them to carry on by them-
selves for ever? So I would
be most grateful to you
if you could help her way

To get his wills cancelled
and as soon as possible.

My Non and daughter
in-law wish me to stand
both to you and to ^{the} parents
their very loving regards
and affection

As truly yours
Leah Ford.

file personal

Not sent

4

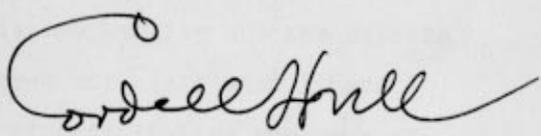
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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.

PSF Norway

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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.

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 Motzfeldt, 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,

PSF Norway

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)

PS F Norway 4

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.

DET NORSKE STORTINGS NOBELKOMITÉ

COMITÉ NOBEL DU PARLEMENT NORVÉGIEN

OSLO
Drammensvei 19.

le 18 janvier
1940.

PST
Houwey
4

*file
plus mal*
Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous ac-
cuser 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-Anderssen

Monsieur

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Président des États-Unis d'Amérique,
Washington

Department of State

BUREAU | Eu
DIVISION |

ENCLOSURE
TO

Letter drafted 2/15/40

ADDRESSED TO

The President

The White House.

Handwritten:
Signed to go in
pouch 2/23

*file
not sent*

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,

Gordell 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.

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 Motzfeldt, 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,

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE \$300

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.

Personal.

Oslo, January 10, 1940.

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,

Maisy Wassman

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

The President,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.

P.O. F. Norway

Shaugum

Number
4

Feb. 16th 1940



My dear President Roosevelt

Thank you very much indeed for your very kind letter of January 4th which I duly received through Mrs. Flanneman 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 know 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 Great

Powers. I know that everyone in this country wishes to keep clear of the honors 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 Sir yours most sincerely

Clark

40

REGISTERED

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

Calif.

*File
personal*

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,

Taina Narvesen

Howe
✓

Re:Memorandum to Admiral Anderson from L. Curzon Howe
of April 18, 1940.

Re:H.M.S. Suffolk bombing Stavanger airdrome; also
Royal Air Force attacked airdromes at Stavanger,
Trondjem 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

Norway
4

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



„TRANGEN“ LANGVATNET May 10th 1940
North Norway

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 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 harbour 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 busses and lorries 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 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 mechanised 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.

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, ^{we were} bombed for one hour and a quarter, bombed with innumerable bombs, high explosive bombs and machine-gunned from about 150 feet altitude by at least five possibly eight bombers.

Luckily no one was killed, a couple of people were wounded and few more received severe 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 sane purpose. Today they have started on
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 ruthlessly
forced 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 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.

How If they cannot stay there I hope
to be able to get them ~~of~~ 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 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 trespered on your time with these few lines, I remain with my best regards to Mrs Roosevelt and your self, 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
in most sincerely

Clay



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
PR 811.001 Roosevelt, F.D./6688

July 16. 1940

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.

C O P Y

North Norway

May 10th, 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 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 Luxemurg, 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 siezed 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.

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. We were bombed for one hour and a quarter, bombed with incendiary bombs, high explosive bombs and machine-gunned from about 150 feet altitude by at least five, possibly eight bombers.

Luckily no one was killed, a couple of people were wounded and few more received severe 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 sane purpose. Today they have started on Holland and Belgium, again their victims are small countries that which to live in peace and keep out of the way of the Great Powers; but are completely and ruthlessly forced either to succumb or to fight for the existence with their life at 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 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:

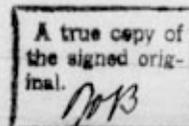
I have the honor to forward herewith an envelope addressed to President Roosevelt which it is understood contains a communication to the President from His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Norway. This envelope was received in a sealed condition by Mrs. Harriman from Mr. Hambro the President of the 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
In duplicate
WSG:ej



His Excellency F. D. Roosevelt

President of the United States

Via The American Legation The White House ^{of America}

Stockholm

Sweden

Washington D.C.

U.S.A.

PSF: Norway
File
Personal
Norway

Stockholm, May 13, 1940

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.

Waisir Narineau

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

9th May 1940.

the evening. On the 9th May I reported immediately to Mr. Charles Hambro that I had arrived.

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

On 17
REMICAP: COPY

- 2 -

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.

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

taken possession of 9th May 1940. ~~Completed~~
plant and stocks. The American properties have so far been respected.

Memorandum.

The Germans brought with them supplies of aero-benzine, but they
are also said to obtain stocks of petrol

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

changing into military clothes as soon as they arrive in Norway; there
.

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 Fat 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 there-
fore 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 23/240000. One vessel, the Blücher, which was sunk at Oskarsborg, is said to have had 1500 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 life

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, underwear 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 ar

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 Gyldendahls 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 realized 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 Britian 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 realise 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 Namsos, feel that unles

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

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 equipments

COPY

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.

fdr/tmb

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

TELEGRAM

RADIOGRAM

(Via RCA)

The White House
Washington

*file personal.
Harriman 4* PSF
Non

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.

4-30-40

May 29, 1940

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

file
personal

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 free

days travel through Germany, ... I
carried your letter in the bosom
of the family. Hence the truly
careworn and literally careworn
appearance of the envelope.

I am so sorry.

Yours very sincerely,
Margaret Berwind Cox

[Miss Raymond E. Cox?]

COPY

GRAND HOTEL SALTSJOBADEN

PSF Norway
Nanning

April 30, '40

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 Nybergsmed the Germans had not only bombed the hotel where the King and Crown Prince were but that when they had run into the woods for cover they had shot at them with "mitrailleuse" ~~(?)~~. The Crown Prince picked up a piece of shell, or something, as evidence. The ~~whole~~ (?) 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 Nybergsmed ~~xxxxxxxx~~ "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 Nybergsmed, 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 Morganstjerne 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 skis. 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 kindness 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.

COPY

GRAND HOTEL SALTSJOBADEN

Sweden
May 1st, 1940

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 hen 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.

COPY

GRAND HOTEL SALTSJOBADEN

April 30, '40

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 Ingaborg, 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 Nybergsmed the Germans had not only bombed the hotel where the King and Crown Prince were but that when they had run into the woods for cover they had shot at them with "nitraillieuse" (?). 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 Nybergsmed ~~and~~ "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 Nybergsmed, 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 not 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 Morganstjerne 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 skis. 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 kindness 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.

Grand Hôtel Saltsjöbaden



Sweden -
May 1st '40

Saltsjöbaden den

Dear Miss Letland -

There is no telegraph
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
it to town to be copied -

Today is a holiday all over
Sweden -

I don't like to ask the President
to read my ten scratches, so
will you be so kind as to have
my letters 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 & lovingly -

Florence J. Harman

Grand Hôtel Saltsjöbaden



April 30 - '40

Saltsjöbaden den

Dear Mr. President -

Last week I came to Stockholm from the Swedish border for the funeral of poor Captain Lovey, and to Superintend the evacuation of the fifteen women + children of our Legation + 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, I saw a night or two at the same

at different border towns
where I could communicate
with our Ministers in Stockholm
any news that I could gather
from government officials
& others who came out of Norway.
At one place I ran into the
Crown Princess & her three children.
Her mother Princess Ingeborg
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
couldn't help Stein Riis. She
told me that at Nyberg's
the Germans had not only
bombed the hotel where the

Grand Hôtel Saltsjöbaden



2 Saltsjöbaden den

King & Crown Prince were but that when they had run into the woods with for cover they had shot at them with "mitrailleuse". The Crown Prince picked up a piece of shell, or something, as evidence. The Chap Chap 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 too soon settled anywhere than those poor

harrassed 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 fruitless negotiations!

At three thirty ^{P.M.} on Thursday

Mr. Kolbe called me & said
that the Government had left
Stoverum & had gone to
Nybergsund. "We will only
remain there two days &
then go to the westward. Come
over to see me and I will tell
you where we will go" -

By the time I had fallen
into the car - he was at



3 Saltsjöbaden den

A. Jareen on the outskirts of
Eksviken - that town was
being bombed, and we
stood on a slope and
watched it burn!

At four o'clock, the hotel at
Nybergsviken, from which
The. Kolis 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 the night.

Of course we realize now
that the telephones around
Everum were all tapped,
and that accounts for the
intrusive 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 & 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

Grand Hôtel Saltsjöbaden



A Saltsjöbaden den

have innumerable agents
who keep rushing about the
country and returning to
the ministers with any fresh
news that there may be.

The British & 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
Mr. Holst, as he rides around
in a motor almost every
day conversing with the

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 Mr. Kolbe, one being
that as soon as they had an
abiding place he hoped
that I would join them -
President Staunbo, 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

Grand Hôtel Saltsjöbaden



5 Saltsjöbaden den

of attorney, far Minister
Narpanstene to make financial
adjustments in the L. S. etc.

Stambro, at the moment,
is the key to the Norwegian
Government. There is no way
now of communicating with
it, as the King, except through
him. He sends a courier
in almost every day who
travels part of the way by
plane & part on skis.

The weather has been incredibly
cold, and only yesterday I
recovered my notes which

had been in a manuscript 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 has been some, but
I think that that phase has

Grand Hôtel Saltsjöbaden



↳ Saltsjöbaden den

been separated. It was, I think, more, the first day, complete consternation which made them inactive -

Everywhere in the Country I found the greatest patriotism and the wish to fight, the passion being that in many cases there were no arms to fire the men. And what they had was outmoded. I came out here as Stockholm is so full of journalists that fox are stopped and

Also I was pestered 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 kindness
of Fred Sterling - He has
excellent judgment too, and
I have tried to make no
important decision without
consulting him first -

I am heart broken over the
fate of my many Norwegian
friends - To expect anything
like what has happened
was beyond their ken -
They are so simple & honest

Grand Hôtel Saltsjöbaden



I Saltsjöbaden den

that they couldn't dream
that any one could deceive
them -

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

a film at his house "full
dress and orders" The invitation
said - The F. U. was dining
with me. A dinner for the
newly arrived French Minister
& 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} ~~mission~~ to save it from being
invaded by an enemy -
Even then no one seemed
to realize that anything
was imminent! AT 5. A. U.

Grand Hôtel Saltsjöbaden



8 Saltsjöbaden den

on April 9th - the war ships
had been on their way up
the fjord here for over three
hours - the German Minister
called Kolbe & said "I have
the pleasure of telling you
that a peaceful mission is
on its way to Oslo!"

Undoubtedly they expected 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 & Mrs.

Roosevelt, and deepest
appreciation that you made
it possible for me to pass

these three happy & interesting
years in Norway - Also, that
such a tragedy should come

now -

We have listened to the
primary results to date
with joy & expectation -

faithfully,
Yours,

Wainy Hawaiian



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 serfdom and reckless onslaught of blind might and destructiveness.

It was indeed a very heavy

blow for us all in Norway when we had to give up our fight on Norwegian soil; but later occurrences in France has shown us that the reasoning for a withdrawal was natural even if I still am unable to understand it was either necessary or strategically sound.

Everyone here has been very kind to us and most of the individuals, soldiers, sailors and politicians I have met and been able to talk to seem mostly to be of the same opinion as myself.

However I am sure better times will come and that Hitlerism will run itself out

to its own destruction before
the whole world is reduced to
a state of serfdom.

Hoping in 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
in, I remain yours most
sincerely

Oliver

The given
look is over

7¹⁰

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

PSF Norway

File
personal
Norway
+

The Crown Princess leaves Hyde Park at 9.00 am Monday
for Wiannq, 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

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

*file
personal*

*PSF Norway
Nimman
4*

BUCKINGHAM PALACE LONDON Aug 30 1940

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.

with my best regards to
yourself and Mr. Roosevelt,
I remain yours most
sincerely
Clay

R3F Norway



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 aquaring 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 across to the United
States where they can be in
complete safety and among good
and true 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 un-
certainty, and unpleasant ~~attempts~~



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 develop-
ments, 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 right 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 over here is very sound indeed, and has so far stood the air attack 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


BY AIR MAIL

72

LONDON
6 15 PM
17 SEP



VIA North Atlantic Air Mail

His Excellency President F. D. Roosevelt

The White House

U.S.A.

Washington D.C.

From: H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Norway



CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

BY DIRECT WIRE FROM

WESTERN UNION

1223

(13)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

RXND39 39= WASHINGTON DC 20 1254P
PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT=
HYDEPARK NY=

file personal now 4-
1940 OCT 20 PM 1 16
PSI =
Nan Wzy

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

POOKS.

How one to send my sincerest
congratulations on your election
to office. I feel sure that this
new term of office for you will
mean important labor and chain,
but it is also to great anticipation
for all people in the world who believe
in the democratic ideals, that you
great people have so very strongly
shown their appreciation of the
policy you have followed at home
and from our point of view outside
the States, of your foreign policy.
Every one here is sure that with
the aid of the United States, both

My dear Mr. President

258
Norway - 1940 % Buckingham Palace
London S.W.1
November 10th 1940



morally and materially, as individuals,
are getting it to this country today.
The ultimate outcome of this continued
struggle against horticulture
and taxation will prove a fatal blow
to a full victory.

Let me please also thank you
again for all the personal kindnesses
and interest you have shown towards
my wife and children; it has touched
me very much indeed, as I know it

has also done her that you in the market
of all what you have to do, have
had time to give to them and the
way you have assisted and helped
them ever since they arrived in the
United States.

I have remembered one, Sir, to Mrs
Brewster, I remain with my best regards
yours most sincerely

Dear

C. P. R.

*file
personal*



*3-40
4-40*



*Excellency F. D. Roosevelt Esq
President of the United States
of America*

*The White House
Washington D.C.*

U.S.A.

From H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Norway



TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES
MEMO FOR HON SUMNER WELLES

FROM

RF
The White House
Washington

HYDE PARK NEW YORK
NOVEMBER 22 1940

*** 16-6451

IF YOU HAVE NO OBJECTION PLEASE SEND THE FOLLOWING VIA OUR CHARGE
D'AFFAIRES IN LONDONG

"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.

*file
confidential*

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

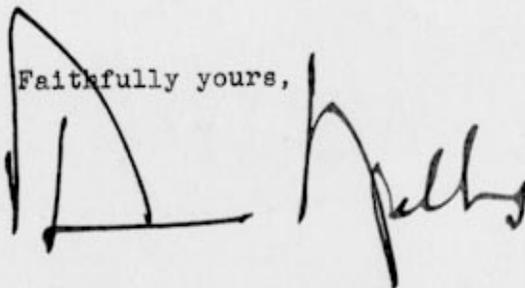
November 28, 1940

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.

WARD TIME INDICATED

VED AT

6 NEW MARKET STREET
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE
"POSTAL TELEGRAPH"

TELEPHONE YOUR TELEGRAMS
TO POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio

Commercial Cables



All America Cables

Canadian Pacific Telegraphs

THIS IS A FULL RATE TELEGRAM, CABLE-GRAM OR RADIOGRAM UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED BY SYMBOL IN THE PREAMBLE OR IN THE ADDRESS OF THE MESSAGE. SYMBOLS DESIGNATING SERVICE SELECTED ARE OUTLINED IN THE COMPANY'S TARIFFS ON HAND AT EACH OFFICE AND ON FILE WITH REGULATORY AUTHORITIES.

NA71 26 GOVT=S D WASHINGTON DC 22 521P

THE PRESIDENT

=HYDEPARK NY=

Tele Personal
1949 NOV 22 PM 5 48
PST Norway
4

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

PSF Norway

JI

GRAY

London

Dated November 28, 1940

Rec'd 11.04 a.m.

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

RR

File
personal

Confidential

Noted
4-40

For the President

AMW-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF PROTOCOL

December 19, 1940

~~SECRET~~
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.

G. T. Summerlin
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 trying

times. My husband and I
have so 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 1947 will
turn out to be a brave

PSF Norway

happier year than the old,
both for you and for us &
remain, with my husband,
and my best regards both
to yourself and Mrs. Roosevelt,
yours most sincerely and
gratefully

Martha

Martha
Crown Princess of Norway 1940