PSF Norway 1941
Feb. 8, 1941
England

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

As Mr. Hopkins, who I saw on Thursday last, offered to take any personal letter back with him, I take the opportunity to write and thank you and your wife for all the help and kindness shown not only to my daughter-in-law, but now also to my son during his Christmas holiday and then there is another thing I feel I must not thank you for and that is for appointing Mr. Siddle as Minister to Norway. He is a friend of mine since he was in Oslo and I feel sure he will do what he can for Norway as he and his wife got very fond of Norway during their stay and I feel I personally can talk quite openly to him without (having ?) him misuse my confidence.

Mr. Hopkins mentioned during our talk that he thought it would be a good thing if my daughter-in-law took a trip to the different parts in America where there are descendants of Norwegians. I am sorry to say I disagreed with him as first of all, I think it is the best thing we can do under the present circumstances is to keep quiet. I have to think of my people at home and if they get the impression that we are only having a good time out of the country, we may spoil everything for the future. You must remember the Germans have told them that we all of us ran away from duty and country and even now when Olav left they gave it out in their radio that he left because of fright for the air raids over this country. So you can see they use anything and everything to [blackened] (defame ?) us in the eyes of the Norwegians. I myself am keeping very quiet here and only go and inspect our forces who are training here but say no to any entertainment which is not strictly Norwegian.

It has been a very strenuous time for my daughter-in-law ever since the war broke out and I am sure it would mean more strain in case she was to undertake a trip as Mr. Hopkins suggested. I feel you wont mind me explaining my point of view on this subject but felt I had to put it to you as you might advise my daughter-in-law if the question really should come up.

Thanking you again for all your sympathy not only to my family but also to my country, I remain with kind regards,

Yours Very Sincerely,

Haakon R.
Sir, Mr. Roosevelt,

As Mr. Hopkins's letter shows, on Tuesday last official duties kept me from writing to you. I hope the opportunity to write you thank you, and I am truly grateful for all the kind and cordial letters and gifts only to say that I did my best and I was doing my best. I was hoping, and then there is an other thing. I feel I accord that much comfort, and that is for appreciating my efforts.
We wish to notify you. He is a friend of ours since he was in
his and yours since he was in the hole, do what he can, for
nothing as he and his wife had before feared of mistake
during their stay and your

Please notify Mr. Smith to come to our house to have some
dinner, because he has missed you.

In finishing arrangements of doing
and talk that we thought it would be a good thing if
my daughter-in-law took
a trip to the different parts
in America while there.

The adventures of her voyage
I hope to write about with
some at first of all

thing it is the best thing
we can do under the present
circumstances so to say.
Guest. I have to think of many people at home, and if they get the experience that we are only having in our own home, out of the export, the export activity, the export economy, the export trade, and so on. The fact that you have come to me, I wonder how the situation is. I wonder if all of us can forget our petty and personal and economic and other things. I wonder where we kept them and they gave us. I wonder if our things had a lot to see because of flight for the air. I wonder if our things had everything to see what they had in the sea of the hot air, see, we had, see, we had, see, we had, and only the sea and the ocean and the things that they saw, and only the sea and the ocean and the things that they saw, and only the sea and the ocean and the things that they saw.
It has been a live time from any in the interval the last week or two and now since it
would be too late. We have been down to see Mrs. Thompson and I think as he has suggested
I should have you write in the event of receiving any period of
view on the subject but just
I had to send it to you as per your request and address to my daughter
in-law if the packet comes up.

Thanking you again for all your kindness and helpfulness in writing to me and correcting
the errors in the signature foreboding sincerely

[Signature]
His Excellency

the President of N. W. America.
NORWAY'S CHURCH STRIKES AGAIN

The bishops of the Church of Norway recently addressed an appeal to Mr. Ragnar Skancke, Acting Head of the Department of Church and Education, requesting a clarification of the State's attitude towards the Church. The letter was a strong indictment of the puppet regime in Norway. It contained specific accusations against the Quisling government, charging the Norwegian Nazis with violation of the fundamental principles of justice, as shown by the following concrete examples:

1. The systematic rule of terror by Nazi Storm Troopers.
2. The resignation of the Supreme Court of Norway.
3. Abolition of the ministers' oath of silence.

Mr. Skancke has now sent a reply to the bishops who, in turn, have incorporated it in a circular letter to all the congregations of the Church of Norway. Far from being shaken in their stand against Nazidom, the bishops now categorically condemn the high-handed attempts to nazify the Church of Norway. The full text of this letter follows:

"We gratefully acknowledge the fact that the church and all Christian societies and organizations, generally speaking, have been able to carry on their spiritual work up to the present. But signs of a growing unrest and anxiety are nevertheless becoming more and more evident. Can the church quietly sit on the sidelines while the commandments of God are set aside and while many other events take place which dissolve law and order? The church is an organization whose great calling is to spread the gospel and unite all believers in a way of life in accordance with the will of God. Outwardly the church is a worldly organization, heavy

The news items in this bulletin are based on authoritative information. They are factual reports on the Kingdom of Norway's continued fight for its independence, and they reflect the impact of the war upon the daily lives of the Norwegian people.
with human shortcomings and suffering from the fact that we, who are the instruments of the church, are sinful. Even so, our Lord has called such men to be his servants from the very days of the Apostles, and He has promised them the mercy and the power by which He Himself leads his children.

"The Christian congregation has its roots in a living spiritual communion founded by Jesus Christ who is their Lord and Saviour. The church, therefore, belongs to God and shall fulfill its mission freely and fearlessly, because God's word and God's will are above all else in this world.

"The mission of the church is identified with the very life of the people and is charged with complete responsibility for spreading His words about salvation based on the law of God.

"The bishops of the Church of Norway, guided by their consciences and spurred on by the lack of clarity which surrounds them, see it as their clear duty to appeal to the authorities which today govern the life of the church and the state.

"After having consulted other Christians, the bishops on January 15th, 1941, addressed a documented petition to the acting Head of the department of Church and Education. (The full text of this petition was published in News of Norway, No. 3, February 4th.)

"Two weeks later the three bishops Berggrav, Stören and Maroni, on behalf of their colleagues obtained an audience with the acting Head in order to emphasize the sincerity of the petition and to learn whether it would be given an official reply. The verbal statement of the acting Head did not in any way weaken the arguments presented in the petition.

"Three days later the following letter was sent by acting Head Ragnar Skancke to the bishops as of February 1st:

SKANCKE THREATENS THE CHURCH

"During an interview last October with the CHRISTIAN PRESS BUREAU, in reply to its questions about the new government's relations to and possible plans for the church, I stated:

"We have no plans beyond what already has been incorporated in our program; namely, that the basic values of Christianity shall be protected. We hope and believe that the church and its men have confidence in us. When we say this we mean that we do not intend to touch the church: it needs peace in order to work in these troubled times. This statement still stands."
'As far as I can see nothing has happened during the last month which can justify the statement that the state has encroached on the church's freedom to spread the gospel in accordance with the will of God, the church's articles of faith and its right to be and act as a congregation. The motto of National Samling (the quiescing party) is law, justice and peace. The present government intends to live up to this motto to the best of its ability. In these times of pioneering and ferment things may happen which are regrettable and which we deplore. That, I think, is understandable. When we have irrefutable proof for such happenings, we take action, including incidents where members of our party are involved.

'In regard to the allegedly concrete instances of injustice contained in your petition, these will be forwarded to the department of justice and the police department for attention. As to point 2 in your petition (the resignation of the Supreme Court of Norway) permit me to assure the bishops that even though the judiciary to a certain extent is affected by the new order, the government has not failed to preserve law and order within the land.

'With reference to the police department's ruling of December 13th, in regard to the duty of ministers to appear as witnesses, may I state that the oath of silence for ministers of the church was absolute before December 13. There are, as you know, many instances where the oath of silence cannot be observed. This latest ruling must be considered as a new interpretation of the oath of silence, but it is not meant to cancel this oath generally. The bishops of the church may rest assured that they will meet with understanding during the present situation; provided that they in turn show understanding of the new order and the present government.

'The church is not the only institution in need of peace to fulfill its mission; the state itself needs it. We hereby most sincerely warn the church against any acts which may increase the unrest of our people. Thoughtless action now may result in serious consequences for the church. Now as before the church needs the state in order to be a true church of the people, and the state needs the church in order to maintain law and order and peace. The state and the church must stand together and serve the people, which they lead. We therefore ask the bishops of the church and through them all the ministers of The Church of Norway to act in the spirit of good will so that this co-operation may succeed. May I at this time request that circular letters from the bishops to ministers or congregations be forwarded in three copies to The Department of Church and Education.

(signed) R. Skancke

BISHOPS DEFEND OATH OF SILENCE

Continuing their circular letter, the bishops state as follows:

"We feel that our congregations are entitled to see this exchange of letters. Suffice it to say, in regard to the point raised by the acting Head, that the question of our oath of silence was discussed during the above mentioned personal conference."

The bishops then brought out the fact that certain suspensions of the oath of silence had been incorporated in the law of Norway for centuries. Such exemptions were legal when a minister felt duty bound to reveal confidential information in order to prevent gross crime which might otherwise have been committed; suspension of the oath of silence was also legal in order to prevent the punishment of innocent persons. They maintained that the revoltingly new feature of the
ruling of December 13th is the fact that the oath of silence may be violated whenever the highest police authorities so decide in the interest of the government, and that ministers will be threatened with imprisonment if they do not break their oath. The bishops referred to a written memorandum delivered to the acting Head during a personal conference on January 29th. The text of this follows:

"In our second ARTICLE OF FAITH, all Christians acknowledge Jesus Christ as their sovereign Lord. The importance of this solemn declaration exceeds everything else within our church. The governmental, the political and the administrative functions do not concern us per se. We are involved only when such functions touch our allegiance to Christ. Luther said:

'The secular regime has laws which do not extend beyond life and property and all concrete things in the world. God will not grant to any one but Himself the right to govern souls.'

THE CHURCH CANNOT BE SET ASIDE

"The Acts of God comprise justice, truth and compassion, as conceived by the church within the structure of the state. The framework of a national community is no concern of the church. But when it comes to the divine commandments, which are fundamental for all community life, then the church is duty bound to take a stand. It is useless to waive the church aside by stating that it is meddling in politics. Luther said in plain words: 'The church does not become involved in worldly matters when it beseeches the authorities to be obedient to the highest authority, which is God.'

"When the authorities permit acts of violence and injustice and exert pressure on our souls, then the church becomes the defender of the people's conscience. One single human soul is worth more than the entire world. The bishops of the church have therefore placed on the table of the acting Head certain facts and official communiques concerning the governmental administration, which, during the last few months, in view of the church, are against the law of God. They give the impression that revolutionary conditions are abroad in our land, and that we are not living under the rules of foreign occupation whereby all laws shall be enforced as far as compatible with the occupation forces. The church is not the state, and the state is not the church. In worldly matters the state may endeavor to use force against the church, but the church is a spiritual and sovereign entity built
on the word of God and unity of belief. Despite all its human shortcomings the church has been given divine authority to spread His law and gospel among all peoples. The church can therefore never be silenced. Wherever God's commandments are deposited by sin the church stands unshaken and cannot be directed by any authority of the state. From this rock of faith we beseech the authorities to strike out all that is against God's holy writ concerning justice, truth and freedom of conscience, and to build only on the foundation of the divine laws of life. We also beseech our people to avoid acts of force and injustice. In an internal struggle all individuals and groups must be guided by this moral law. He who promotes hatred or encourages evil will be judged by God. The Holy Bible says: "Do not repay evil with evil, but overcome evil with good, for above all of us stands the One who is Lord of our souls. In our congregations we now perceive a ferment of conscience and we feel it our duty to let the authorities hear clear and loud the voice of the Church."

This letter was signed by the seven bishops and sent to all ministers with the request to place it before their church boards. The bishops expressed a wish that the contents be made known as fully as possible to all congregations.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS HAIL BISHOPS' STAND

In a postscript the bishops added: "We have received unsolicited communications from nation-wide Christian organizations in Norway and from denominations outside of the state church to the effect that they join in the stand taken by the bishops. The statement from these denominations reads as follows:

"The undersigned organizations prompted by the will of God, by the church's articles of faith and by the conscience of each individual member, hereby express their full agreement with the petition of the bishops." (Signed: The Norwegian Lutheran Inner Mission, Oslo; The Norwegian Sunday School League, Oslo; The Western Inner Mission, Bergen; The Norwegian Foreign Mission, Stavanger; Norway's Finnmark Mission, Tromsø; The Norwegian Seamen's Mission, Bergen; The Satak Mission, Oslo; Norway's Christian Youth League, Oslo; and The Norwegian Lutheran China Mission, Oslo.)

The Salvation Army sent the following letter to the bishops:

"The Salvation Army of Norway, guided by our belief and the conscience of our members, hereby approves wholeheartedly the petition which the bishops of the Church of Norway addressed to the acting Minister of The Department of Church and Education."

The bishops received a declaration from the Congress of Dissenting Faiths signed by representatives of its church group: "The executive board of the Norwegian Congress of Dissenters acting in accordance with the word of God, our Christian faith and the personal conscience of the members of board, hereby subscribe fully to the petition of the bishops of the Church of Norway."

A similar statement has been received from the Philadelphia Congregation of Oslo, signed by its elders.
TO Files
FROM Mr. Cochran

Mr. Schmidt telephoned me at 11:55 this morning in answer to my inquiry made on Saturday, at the request of the State Department, on behalf of the President, as to the annual income of the Crown Princess of Norway.

Mr. Schmidt stated that the Crown Princess opened on September 5 an account with the Riggs Bank which she jointly controls with the Court Chamberlain who is with her. This account is free both for deposits and withdrawals insofar as our control is concerned. The original deposit was for $50,000. Since then three deposits totaling $24,300 have been made. One of these was for $17,000, the second for $6,000 and a third for approximately $2,000. $24,000 have been withdrawn from the account to date, leaving at present a balance of $50,300. Since the account has now been running five months and $24,000 have been withdrawn, the monthly rate of withdrawals is slightly under $5,000. The funds for this account come from the Norwegian official account with the Federal Reserve Bank at New York.
February 12, 1941.

My dear Godchild and Ola-

The enclosed came across my
desk in a huge flock of mail and was duly
signed by me before I realized what it was
all about! Thus are the formalities met by
the Diplomats, of whom we are all slaves.

Really I did love the
carnations and they sat on my desk upstairs
for several days. It was very good of you.

I hope you are having a
successful trip to that rather unattractive
part of Canada, and I look forward to seeing
you very soon.

Always sincerely,

Their Royal Highnesses
The Crown Prince and
The Crown Princess of Norway,
Pook's Hill,
Bethesda, Maryland.
February 7, 1941

Your Royal Highnesses:

Your birthday flowers in the American national colors were a very welcome gift and have made a fine showing in my study where they have been a constant reminder of your thoughtfulness.

With my kindest regards to you all and with many thanks,

Very sincerely yours,

Their Royal Highnesses
The Crown Prince and
The Crown Princess of Norway,
Pook's Hill,
Bethesda, Maryland.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1941

My dear Miss LeHand:

In accordance with the request contained in your memorandum of February 6 addressed to the Secretary of State, there is enclosed herewith a draft of a letter of thanks for the President's signature addressed to Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Norway in acknowledgment of the flowers sent by the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess to the President on his birthday.

The cards enclosed with your memorandum are returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures:
Draft letter;
Cards.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Private Secretary to the President,
The White House.
Read Jan. 30/41

Large Bouquet
Red + blue Carnations
Red, white, and Blue

To the President of the United States

Put in his study

For President Roosevelt with our heartfelt and sincerest best wishes for many happy returns of the day.

Ragnhild
Astrid

The Crown Princess of Norway
My dear Mr. President,

In relation to what we were speaking about yesterday, I received just as you left a report of the action of all the Norwegian bishops in connection with the present day...
unlawfulness in Norway today. I am sure that the messages are correct and give a true picture of the situation. Please let me know how very much Martha and I appreciated your visit to us yesterday, and I remain yours most sincerely

[Signature]
Attached photostat copies will show that the President added to this letter in longhand.
March 19, 1944

My dear King Harold:

I was very happy to have your letter which Mr. Hopkins brought over -- and I am really encouraged by the news which he gives me of the splendid resistance that is being put up by the British and all of you who are working toward the same end.

I think that Olav's visit here has been thoroughly successful from the public point of view, and it has been, of course, a great comfort to his wife and those three delightful children.

I had not meant to suggest that your children should make any formal tour in our West -- but I have felt that it is important in this country to keep the names of the occupied nations constantly before our public. I say this because a strong public opinion for the restoration of the complete independence of the nations overrun by Germany will become of especial moment when the time for peace arrives.

I do not think you need to worry about what any German broadcast stations say. Everybody here is in accord that your daughter-in-law and the children are properly on this side of the water -- and the same thought applies to the Princess Juliana and her babies, and to the Luxembourg family, which, after all, has no "raison d'être" for maintaining a Government in London.
At the same time, people thoroughly approve your leadership of your Government in England, as they do that of Queen Wilhelmina.

With your permission I will, of course, continue to do everything possible in the way of advising your family.

Their present abode, outside of Washington, is just large enough, without being in any way ostentatious -- and I hope that this Summer we can make similar arrangements for them to go to a fairly quiet seaside place. The children especially should not spend the Summer here because the climate is very enervating. I hope they will all come to stay with us at Hyde Park before they go to the seashore.

If, later on, the Scandinavians in the Northwest should ask your daughter-in-law to go there informally, as the Dutch have done in several instances in the case of Princess Juliana, I think it would be a good thing to do. We must remember that your daughter-in-law very clearly represents a combination of Norway and Sweden and Denmark, which symbolizes the independence of all three countries.

I hear from Canada that Olav's two trips there did much good. He is a very fine fellow, and it has been very delightful to have him here.

Later -- Olav plans to leave later

I am off today on a Two day trip to get some sunlight in the North for my sight. I am sure to see him again before he takes The Hispian famous Lisbon.
will have seen my speech about assistance in occupied nations - I do wish there could be
more of it in Denmark - Belgium. Norway - Holland are doing well - We are thrilled
by the raid on the Lofoten Islands!
Keep up the splendid work you are doing - I do not have to urge you.

With my sincere regards.

Faithfully yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt
March 19, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you be good enough to send the enclosed letter to Ambassador Winant with the request that he have someone deliver it personally to His Majesty, King Haakon?

F. D. R.
March 19th
1941

My dear King Haakon (Longhand)

I was very happy to have your letter which Mr. Hopkins brought over -- and I am really encouraged by the news which he gives me of the splendid resistance that is being put up by the British and all of you who are working toward the same end.

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I hear from Canada that Olav's two trips there did much good. He is a very fine fellow, and it has been very delightful to have him here.
RXCF 38 18 7 EXTRA=1TDW BETHESDA MD 29 VIA WH WASHINGTON DC VIA CJ COLUMBIA SOCAR 31-

THE PRESIDENT, CARE THE PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL=

TRAIN ACL RR

MY SINCEREST Thanks FOR KIND GOOD WISHES. OUR MOST

AFFECTIONATE REGARDS=

MARTHA.
P.O. Norway - 1941
Forks Hill
Bethesda Md.
April 6th, 1941

My dear Mr. President,

Please let me express my sincere thanks for your wonderfully kind letter which I am going to read in my broadcast to Norway April 9th via Boston Radio. I am convinced that it will cheer and strengthen all true Norwegians both at home and abroad.

I also want to thank you so much for your lovely party which you gave for Martha, which we both enjoyed so very much.
I believe I am going back to England soon after April 20th, but I hope you will let me have the honour and the pleasure of seeing you, if only for a moment, before leaving.

The developments on the Balkans are so far moving roughly as one could expect, and I sincerely hope they will continue to do so.

With my best regards to Mrs. Roosevelt and yourself from Martha and me. I remain most sincerely yours.

[Signature]
May 8, 1941

My dear Miss LeHand:

There enclosed herewith a copy of a note dated April 30, 1941 from the Minister of Norway at Washington conveying a message to the President from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Olav upon his safe return to England after his recent visit to the United States.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Chief of Protocol

Enclosure:
From the Minister of Norway, April 30, 1941.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Private Secretary to the President,
The White House.
Department of State

BUREAU PR
DIVISION ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted 5/6/41

ADDRESS TO

Miss LeHand
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1941.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Olav upon His safe return to England after His recent visit to the United States, has instructed me by telegraph to convey the following message to the President of the United States:

"On safe arrival to England I wish to express to you Mr. President and the American people my sincerest thanks for all kindness shown towards me and my family and for the evergrowing sympathy and understanding of Norway's cause and participation in their great struggle for the rights of man."

I should feel greatly obliged if through your good offices this message might be conveyed to the President.

The Honorable
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.
President.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. Morgenstierne
My dear Mr. President:

King Haakon has asked me to transmit the enclosed letter to you at the earliest moment. At the same time, he took occasion to express again his gratitude to you and Mrs. Roosevelt for your hospitality and great kindness to his son and daughter-in-law. He is deeply touched by all you have done in their behalf.

Both the King and the Crown Prince attended the ceremonies on May 17, which marked Norway's National Day. The King said he was greatly comforted by his son's return. Not only had he missed him very much, but also he felt that it was appropriate that the Crown Prince be at his side during these trying days.

With warmest regards, and every good wish, I am

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

The President

The White House,

Washington, D.C.
May 31, 1841
England.

My dear Mr. President,

I thank you very much for your kind letter of March 18th and I also thank you for the kind messages sent by your hand. I am very glad to hear that both the lands to the States and Canada, as a success and success, they have done a lot of good in explaining your book for Norway and at the same time for England's great cause of fight for freedom of all. We fear of the States of the Italian army under the care of Lottus is great as it will.
I believe, believe a lot of believe.

I believe this is true, and this is at this time of this terrible

the people are very interested and are the result of this. I do not

I don't believe. As he came here, it is not from that.

I don't believe, but in the other hand, he is not a mean

who is frightened. So far, but

such as himself believe, that their

eyes of science is sight and

of brain to believe that his belief

and his has been the death cause of his sight but I do not

well, awareness, the third

and other thing which also turn

people here in the Holy govern.

ment help to discovery by telling

their names are, the French

societies in Syria. narrator, the

majority of the French
people are against the help, but it is a new proof that
when you first have given in to the circumstances then one
cannot help oneself, one does the best. The better person
and he takes the whole hand.
It is wonderful. The determination of the country
to see them tear through to
the other end and for the
country. It grew one, their
as long as the hand rises
not give up the struggle, there
is hope for the. They are, however, every country
of the race. War has been declared
up kept daughter-in-law
and I was really hoping for
her. When I had to ask
her, to come back here
I found she will be able
I find a place for the
reunion close by the sea,
as it would be, better for
the children, then to stay
there. They are near.

May you have quite
recovered after your illness.
The world has all, you're keeping
in this struggle for liberty. And
so you lead all your thoughts
to carry their load. To the only
ending are incorporated those
only can wish for.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
The President

The White House
Washington, D.C.

G. of America
Aug. 27, 1941

England.

My dear Mr. President,

Many thanks for your letter of March 31st, in which you state that Churchill brought back from the conference which you had, although the Germans since a long time have told the world that they would have the masters of the world.

I have the pleasure of knowing that the statements of the conference, and, in particular, of the way in which it may be, very difficult to come, but I fear it will take a long time before the
I'm writing a book called "The Voice of Reason" and I've been thinking about the relationship between reason and emotion. In particular, I've been reading some great work on the role of emotion in human decision-making. I think it's important to recognize that emotions play a significant role in shaping our thoughts and actions, and that they can influence our perceptions of the world around us. In the end, the voice of reason is the most important guide to understanding the complexities of the human condition.
important questions for less
to reduce and, to find some
means whereby to change the
nation as much. Think the way
it could be done. Is to form
an international board of educa-
tion who are responsible that the
German children are brought up
in, as point of view of the
meaning of the word good
faith. It will naturally take a
long time before. This can be
achieved and, during that
time, it would be
that
there must be an army of
volunteers in Germany, so
as to make there, that they
are not carrying on, but that
moment and, no again the
case for war. Under all the
rest of, us because. We are in,
for goodwill, amongst all
nations. It is most important
to keep, for the several
nations to be quite secure, that
be in the future not be
their own again. I am aware
our nation as we are up
against the great difficult
problem of establishing satisfac
tries and get everything back
to business order. As quickly
as possible that the business
will come, so good at least
all this is my personal point
of view and, notionally, is the
whole a country to prepare
a thing like this, but I should
be very pleased, I am sure to
that your sound advice
on this subject I shall try
really that nothing could
shade to be done, in this
Direction of the world. care
hope, for a lasting peace,
in the future. I trust you
was my reason, out of
the question, in case, you
take the steps with any of your
government. As I have, best
spoken to any of, it may
about it, and as a constitu-
tional thing have, no light
to suggest a thing like this
on my own, but if so the
writer, should like. Dear
what you think of, this
idea of, saving, save thinking
of something on the name
like Thucyde. Peace in
Tenes to come. If any
thing on then live, it carried
out it will become that
the promotion as such will
have to wait for us to decide where they are, fit to be on equal terms as the rest of us, but as long as we see, they have still got either Imperial or White Vacillated they will have to fight out from reconciliation official with us. Indeed your will be run the better after having had it as it would do if it got out that I have written to freely as I have. Before hand, not thank you, for all the friendhest you sent. He is please to know Very friendly to be in good health all of them with every best regards faithfully yours.
Sir. Galency

The President of the U.S. America
THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY
40 Berkeley Square,
London.
September 2, 1941.

My dear Mr. President:

King Haakon has asked me to forward you the enclosed letter with his compliments.

At the same time he wishes me to tell you that he is deeply grateful for all the interest you personally took in enabling his Government to acquire the two Lockheed transport planes. This gratitude is shared, moreover, by his Government and his people. The planes, he said, are in constant use, and have already made possible the bringing here of a number of people necessary to the carrying forward of his Government's plans. Furthermore, the very knowledge that these planes are actually engaged in service between here and Sweden has served to inspire the Norwegian refugees in Sweden with renewed hope and courage.

Crown

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.
Crown Prince Olaf also wishes me to convey to you
an expression of his profound gratitude for all you did
to make this possible.

With warmest regards, and every good wish, I am
Yours faithfully,

Tony Bidwell
My dear Mr. President:

Prince Olaf has asked me to forward the enclosed letter to you. At the same time, he took occasion to tell me how grateful his Government and his countrymen were for your personal interest in arranging for the Norwegian Government to obtain the two Lockheed Transport planes. They had been in steady service between here and Sweden and had already proved of tremendous help to the Government in carrying forward its program.

With warmest regards and every good wish, I am

Faithfully yours,

Tony Bidder

The President

The White House

Washington, D.C.
in public. I am sorry to say that I
for your kind letter. I
Just to add thank you.

you in your Burnett
that you have much faith in
and your precious friendship, and
who are in this way to become
child more. This, however,
you and mine add you
a successful last article the

My dear Mr. Franchot

Schiller 9th January
6th March 1775
ought to have been answered a long time ago.

I, like everyone else, have been thrilled by your historic meeting with Mr. Churchill, and I know that the outcome of that conference will be of the greatest importance not only for the conduct of the great struggle we are all fighting in, but also for the future and I feel sure better development of post-war Europe and the World as a whole.

I know that Martha also
will feel the loss of your mother very keenly, and I also know that we both always will cherish our memories of her such as she always was, a truly kind and understanding person of great personal charm and a strong personality.

With my very warmest regards to yourself and Mrs. Roosevelt. I remain your ever most sincerely and grateful

Clay.
His Excellency T. G. Mifflin
The Vice President
The White House
Washington, D.C.
ASSIGNMENT OF ROOMS AT HYDE PARK FOR SEPTEMBER 19th

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, Jr.  Either Mrs. James Roosevelt's room or Mrs. Franklin's room
The Crown Princess  The Pink Room
Countess Ostgaard  The Chintz Room
The Countess' small boy  Room off the Crown Princess' room
The Chamberlain  Little room at top of stairs. (Mr. Franklin's old room)
The Princesses  East Room
The Governess  East room next to above
The Prince and nurse  Any room on 3rd floor which is not being used.
The maid  Third floor.
Plain
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. King Hakun
London —

My wife and I send you our very warm Christmas greetings. Glad and Hunter
and the children are
coming to see friends
in a few
minutes. You can be
very proud of them all.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
PH

London

Dated December 25, 1941

Rec'd 5:25 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY

Norwegian Series, number 10, December 25.

FROM HIDDLE FOR THE PRESIDENT

King Haakon asked me to send you and Mrs. Roosevelt the following message:

"I thank you, Mr. President, for your and Mrs. Roosevelt's very kind wishes which I reciprocate. Please give my family many messages and greetings. Haakon R."

Margaret and I join in best wishes to you and Mrs. Roosevelt.

VINGEPT

LMS
LOFOTEN
For dear Mr. President

with our best

Season's Greetings

and all Good Wishes

for the New Year,

and with our sincerest gratitude

for all kindness shown during the

passing year.

Clay

M. R. 

G.