Supplemental Report of the Committee on Sweden, approved by the Trade Agreements Committee

This committee originally recommended, and the Trade Agreements Committee approved, a reduction of the duty from 20 to 15 cents per gross of boxes with a limitation of imports to 1,000,000 gross per quarter. The President has suggested a rate of 17½ cents. This raises the question whether the original proviso for limiting imports should remain unchanged.

The Trade Agreements Committee has from the outset recognized the general undesirability of quantitative limitation of imports, especially if definite and not merely as a reservation of the right to impose a limit. It approved an exception in this case only because of the widespread agitation regarding the alleged flooding of the domestic market with imported matches, and because of the possibility that, with a 15-cent rate, imports from Japan and the Soviet Union, by reason of the very low costs of production in those countries, might in fact become excessive despite the preference of consumers for the domestic product. With a rate of 17½ cents these reasons in favor of limitation are greatly weakened.

Sweden is likely to consider of little value a reduction to 17½ cents, only one eighth lower than the present rate, if accompanied by a limit of 4,000,000 gross per year, only 20 percent above the actual imports of 1934. Many persons in the United States would think likewise, and would deem that the domestic industry has virtually won a victory through its propaganda; they would overlook the fact that the industry has been pressing for action which would reduce the imports well below the 1934 figure.
The Swedish Minister has on several occasions during the negotiations expressed the hope that neither country will find it necessary to establish quotas on products in which the other country is interested.

Under these circumstances the Committee on Sweden recommends that in Schedule II of the agreement no mention be made of any limitation of imports of matches. It is improbable that at a 17½ cent rate the imports would reach 4,000,000 gross per year. The proposed general clauses giving the United States a reserved right (a) to limit imports in accordance with the provisions of section 3(e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and (b) to restore any reduced duty if it is found that the benefit of the concession goes chiefly to third countries, will, in the opinion of the committee, afford adequate safeguards against the possibility of excessive imports of matches.
TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN

Proposed Supplemental Concessions to be Granted by the United States

Subsequent to the original requests made by the United States and by Sweden, respectively, for concessions by the other, both countries have made supplemental requests. Certain of these supplemental requests submitted by Sweden have been approved, in whole or in part, by the Trade Agreements Committee. These proposed additional concessions are definitely to be contingent upon the Swedish Government making adequate concessions with respect to the original and the additional requests submitted by the United States.

The total value of the imports into the United States from Sweden during 1933 of the articles on which it is proposed that additional concessions be granted (not including alloy steels 1/) was $187,000 as compared with an aggregate importation of all articles in that year from Sweden amounting to $30,972,000; of the above total, $173,000 represents paragraph 304, already included in the previous list of proposed concessions with a smaller reduction in the duty.

Iron and steel

All but one of the additional concessions proposed relate to iron and steel. Four concessions on the iron and steel group had already been approved. One of these, relating to paragraph 304 (steel bars, etc.), it

1/ The proposed concession on these relates to the supplemental duties on steel containing specified quantities of alloys. The statistics give only the total value of the alloyed steels, not the separate part of the value attributable to the presence of the alloy. Hence to include these total values would be misleading, besides involving duplication of values given for the separate items.
is now proposed to modify by offering a reduction of the duty to 20 percent ad valorem instead of 22\(\frac{2}{3}\) percent (the present specific rate averaging about 25 percent). In addition, reductions in duty are proposed on four other items - muck bars, alloy steels (supplemental rate), certain steel strips, and high-priced round wire.

The proposed additional concessions, like those previously recommended, are so arranged that they do not affect the rates on low-grade steels imported from such countries as Germany, France, and Belgium, nor on certain exceptionally high-priced steels imported principally from the United Kingdom. The Swedish wrought iron, and the various Swedish steel articles, are for the most part high-priced specialties not competitive with the great bulk of the products of corresponding name manufactured in the United States. Although there is also domestic production of high-priced irons and steels with which the Swedish products do compete in some measure, the Swedish products largely sell on a prestige basis at prices higher than the most nearly comparable domestic products command. It is improbable, consequently, that reductions in duty proposed will result in such an increase of imports as to work serious injury to the domestic producers even of these grades of iron and steel. The proposed rates on steel bars, steel strips, and round steel wire are in each case precisely or approximately one fifth below the present rates. A larger reduction is proposed on wrought iron, the Swedish iron being to only a very limited extent competitive with domestic wrought iron. The supplemental duties on alloy steels are to be reduced about 40 percent.
Saws

The only other proposed concession relates to saws. This concession is so limited by a value bracket that it will not apply to the cheap hack and similar saws and saw-blades imported from Germany. The imports of the larger and higher grade saws, of which Sweden is the principal supplier, are at present extremely small in comparison with domestic production.

The following table lists the proposed additional concessions in detail.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff Paragraph</th>
<th>Name of article (abbreviated)</th>
<th>Ad valorem equivalent of present duty (1933)</th>
<th>Rate of duty requested by Sweden</th>
<th>Imports from all countries (£1,000)</th>
<th>Imports from Sweden (£1,000)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Black bars (wrought iron), valued at</td>
<td>23-33 cents per lb.</td>
<td>22-32</td>
<td>.8¢ per lb.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23-33 cents per lb.</td>
<td>22-32</td>
<td>.8¢ per lb.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Steel bars, unfinished steel and certain steel sheets, valued at</td>
<td>23-33 cents per lb.</td>
<td>22-32</td>
<td>.8¢ per lb.</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23-33 cents per lb.</td>
<td>22-32</td>
<td>.8¢ per lb.</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Alloy steels, supplemental duties on such steels valued at</td>
<td>23-33 cents per lb.</td>
<td>22-32</td>
<td>.8¢ per lb.</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23-33 cents per lb.</td>
<td>22-32</td>
<td>.8¢ per lb.</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>Flat wire and steel strips</td>
<td>1/100 inch thick</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>Round steel wire valued at</td>
<td>25 cents per pound</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340</td>
<td>Crosscut, band, back, and other saws, n.s.p.f., valued at</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERSONAL AND STRICTLY
CONFIDENTIAL

Stockholm, Sweden,
September 5, 1937.

My dear Mr. President:

Joe Davies' visit to Stockholm the first week of
August gave me an earlier opportunity than I had ex-
pected to make the acquaintance of some of the foremost
men in Sweden. His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness
the Crown Prince, the Premier and the Foreign Minister
unfortunately were away as Joe's visit fell in the midst
of the summer season here when nearly everyone goes off
to the seashore or to foreign parts. We did, however,
meet Mr. Christian Günther, the Secretary General of the
Foreign Office, who might be called the man who takes
care of continuity in Sweden's foreign policy, Mr. Ivar
Rooth, the interesting and vital personality at the head
of the Riksbank (Bank of Sweden), that old and respected
financial statesman Marcus Wallenberg, his heir apparent
in the great Wallenberg Bank, his son Jacob, your old
friend

The President,

The White House,
Washington, D.C.
friend of the Electrolux Company, Mr. Axel Wenner-Gren, about whom you spoke to me at the picnic at Val Kil Cottage last Fourth of July, Dr. Börje Brilioth, Editor of STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN-STOCKHOLMS DAGBLAD, former press manager for Kreuger and for long the chief representative of the Swedish press in the United States, and finally Madame Kollontai, whose character as the Soviet representative in Sweden and whose reputation and history will not be unknown to you.

Joe made a call on Mr. Ernst Wigforss, the Minister of Finance, who I hear is the reddest member of the Cabinet, a brilliant and persuasive planner and talker but a man who places before all else measures to make large private fortunes impossible. He is said to have once been an instructor in a wealthy family where he was treated with contumely and never to have forgotten it, his philosophy of life being based upon his hurt and resentment.

I could not accompany Joe on this visit nor were we able to arrange calls upon Mr. J. Sigfrid Edström of the Allmänna Svenska Elektriska AB. (ASEA), Professor Gustaf Cassel, the famous old economist and gold theorist, Mr. Axel Axelson Johnson, the shipping magnate and Mr. Albin Johansson, the head of the great Swedish Cooperative Society.
Society, as distance and absence made calls on these gentlemen impossible.

Joe will be reporting to you in October upon North European conditions in general after scrutinizing them from many viewpoints during his summer wanderings, so I may, I believe, without in any way interfering with his report reflect for you the state of opinion in Sweden. The Swedes are trained observers, are careful in building up their opinions and must perforce see steadily and coolly what is taking place on account of the possible import of all major movements in European policy for the welfare of the Swedish nation.

Perhaps I should give you first the points upon which the men with whom we spoke were in approximate accord. I shall thereafter report to some degree the specific attitude of each one so you can visualize him against the general background.

The most definite impression received from our talks was that not one of the men visited expected an early outbreak of war in Europe. One or two hedged by saying "barring accidents or unforeseen events", but all were convinced that the general state of affairs is not such as to encourage any nation in Europe to undertake the desperate adventure. Almost instinctively the first thought was of a possible move on the part of Germany.
It was felt for the most part that this would be in the direction of the Ukraine with the Czechoslovakian and Austrian minorities falling in line, Italy standing benevolently aside, a potential checkmate to any French action, and Great Britain holding aloof to keep a free hand for eventualities. At the time we were speaking the situation in Shanghai had not become acute and there was no mention of how a Japanese invasion of China might change the elements of the world equation. The feeling in Sweden now seems to be that if Russia moves too quickly to aid the Chinese Germany may pounce, that therefore Russia will wait until Japan becomes very thoroughly involved before doing anything, and that even then Russia will maintain her strength in the West and only aid China to the extent of expediency. Russia is said greatly to fear an attack upon the Ukraine, but to feel in spite of her dread of one that with her present resources and equipment she can defend herself successfully, although the relative efficiency of the Russian and German armies is heavily in favor of the Germans.

Our Swedish interlocutors are convinced from direct talks with the German political leaders that Germany does not feel she is strong enough to attempt a major movement. They also feel the Germans are matter of fact regarding
regarding the Rome-Berlin axis, but intend, of course, to use it for whatever it may bring them. Göring is quoted as being contemptuous of the Italians as Allies. But Mussolini is held to be no fool and undeceived. The Swedes feel he is more of a chess player than a poker bluffer and more intellectual than his new made German friends. Mussolini's visit to Germany, just announced, and the enthusiasm for it reported to have been aroused in Germany gives food for thought in this connection.

Hitler, the Swedes seem to think, is gradually being segregated and neutralized by the more powerful personalities in the German Army, the intention being, they believe, eventually to nullify his appeal to the people and his power. Oddly enough, the Swedes find that the Russian and German Army commands are decidedly more friendly to each other than the two Governments. This they attach in a fashion to the recent execution of Russian military leaders and believe, as Joe himself does, that there really was a widespread plot in the Russian Army against the Stalin regime and that that regime had far more cause to be beforehand and for retaliation than has been realized outside of Russia. Voroshilov is supposed to be really friendly to Stalin since he is considered to be powerful enough to do away with Stalin if he wants to but seems to have remained loyal despite the killing of his
his generals. It is felt that the choice was hard for him to make but that he sincerely felt it was better to stick with Stalin than to attempt to defend his generals.

Finally, our Swedish friends throw in the scales against the probability of war in Europe the object lesson of the Spanish war; French military strength which in spite of internal dissension is the greatest in Europe, and French wealth and resources, and above all British rearmament which is gradually placing Great Britain again in the position of a free-handed arbiter, and is the most important positive and constructive factor in the whole European complex.

The next main impression received from our conversations was that the Swedish leaders and people do not expect any attack upon Sweden from any foreign power and particularly neither from Germany nor from Russia. Every consideration counsels the cultivation of Swedish goodwill. There is still a great deal of sympathy here for the Germans. There is still certainly something in common between the present Social Democratic Government and the Soviets. The desirability of good relations with Great Britain is obvious to all, but nevertheless a feeling exists that England might be arbitrary if and when she recovers the initiative as arbiter of European fate.

Our Swedish friends seem to expect a continued decline
in the prestige of the League, although the Government would undoubtedly be glad if it could be more effective and powerful. They feel there is an opportunity for increasing friendly relations and trade with Russia which should not be neglected and are keenly interested in the condition of the Russian crops, in the exploitation of the Russian gold fields and, of course, in the general political developments taking place there. Sandler's visit to Moscow a month or two ago they regard as having been particularly significant. Sandler himself told me he felt it was a great success. Their eagerness for information about Russia and to get Joe's impressions after his visits to the industrialized portions of the Soviet realm was exceedingly interesting to see. They appear, however, to comprehend this industrialization in its proper proportion and perspective and to realize that it could all disappear and Russia would still be a vast treasure house on account of her stores of raw materials, the products of her soil and subsoil and the teeming labor that can be applied to their extraction and development.

On the subject of disarmament our Swedish friends ruefully accept the present European temper and situation but say they do not understand how rearmament can possibly go on at the present rate without stifling all but the very richest countries. Their only answer seems to be that a country
country like England is rich enough to pay the bill and that when she has outstripped her competitors and done what she thinks necessary for her purposes there may be an enforced pause, and either some understanding between nations or some desperate and fateful decision, the first leading to a peace of uncertain duration in which time may make possible an approach to better solutions, the second, of course, to the disaster of war. They appear to think human nature largely unregenerate and that present factors will continue to be the elements of all future problems and situations of which they will have any experience. One of the wisest of them laments the fact that none of Europe's present dictators seems to read any history or, if they do, to learn anything from it and feels that ambition is eternally overlooking the need for time for desired developments to take place; and that until national leaders can work and wait more patiently for results the dangerous tensions will continue. The Mediterranean understanding between the British and the Italians they look upon as a piece of desirable realism and they understand that the British temper which made such an understanding possible is one of the valuable things in the present European picture. They are of the opinion that if some formula could be worked out by which German trade could expand and raw materials could be obtained that also would be
be an asset for peace-realism of the most helpful kind. It is clear, however, that they are not as confident as their words and realize that in spite of the desirability of this trade expansion many other things besides profitable commerce are included in present German philosophy.

The foreign world and what is happening there is constantly in Swedish minds. The Government is alert to the needs of the nation and quick to adjust and apply what is learned to Swedish needs, quick also to forestall danger and threat. With the Oslo group Sweden is striving for the same ends your Administration has in view and along lines which should have good effects for many years to come. It has set up an ideal and demonstrated a practical intention which should be advantageous for every nation that will associate itself with our own and the Scandinavian policies. Sandler's visits to neighboring Governments indicate unusual foresight and are undoubtedly producing a friendlier feeling and advantageous interchanges. Without question they have been notable in removing suspicion and speculation from the Government's considerations.

We can now avert our attention from the external scene and direct it to the internal situation. It is at once apparent that Swedish preoccupation with what is going on in the outside world has everything to do with the internal developments. The Swedish view is directed first
first outward for the purpose of then being turned inward, the home interests being the all important ones and the amelioration and development of life and its conditions within the country being the great Swedish objective.

Sweden is enjoying extraordinary material prosperity at the present time but the best informed of our interlocutors feel the onrush of activity is now slackening. They point, however, to the fact that good business should continue for a long time to come and tell us their more important contracts - those for iron ore, steel, wood pulp etc. - are now made for as far forward sometimes as ten years or more, and at extremely remunerative prices - in some instances figures two or three times as high as a year or two ago - and for their entire disposable capacity. It is notable that abundant provision is always made for common and national needs.

The hope is expressed by some of the speakers that the Government will not become too socialistic and that the more enterprising men and concerns will be left in comparative freedom so they can amass the capital to finance new activities and thus be induced to invent such activities in order to provide employment for the people, to better living conditions and to promote a continued expansion of Swedish industries. One of our friends pointed out that in
his opinion it was the more Conservative Swedes who should be credited with having built up the business and the assets which the more Socialist members of the country would now like to appropriate and use as they please and that the men in the Government can hardly claim credit for doing more than playing with blocks carved by those who went before them. He also feels that much of the enthusiastic propaganda issuing from Sweden at the present time about the cooperative societies and their successes are misleading foreigners and do not keep the elements of the situation in just proportion. A brief observation thus seems to indicate that Marquis Child's engaging essay SWEDEN, THE MIDDLE WAY (which he is now following up with a sequel which is being printed in day by day sections in the Liberal DAGENS NYHETER, Stockholm) makes the millennium appear closer than it really is. It is interesting to note, however, that there is a fair and almost friendly relationship between the responsible head of the cooperative societies and the more conservative bankers and capitalists, although the latter are somewhat distrustful of the societies' aims. He admires while he does not completely relish the practical business acumen and success of the great Konsum. Old Marcus Wallenberg who challenged Child as to the accuracy of Child's statements about the Wallenberg clan and claimed that they had not been checked for accuracy got an acknowledgment to
this effect from Albin Johansson, the directing genius of the cooperatives and an apology from Childs. He says he cannot understand why it is the Yale Press that publishes Child's books and thus gives them an authority that even high grade journalism is scarcely entitled to enjoy.

Joe and I first called upon Günther, the Secretary General of the Foreign Office, who accompanied Sandler to his visit to Moscow a short time ago. Günther is neither a communicative nor an expansive man but he was willing to express his conviction that Sweden had nothing to fear from Russia. Attempts to get him to express himself about the general European situation were not particularly successful and he was obviously unwilling to commit himself except along the broadest general lines. He did not think Germany would go to war at the present time. He felt the rearmament program there was proving exceedingly burdensome and considered that Germany would have great difficulty if it should start for the Ukraine and that Russia could probably successfully defend herself.

Our next call was upon Rooth, the head of the Riksbank. He is a far keener and broader man. He told us he thought a short time ago, particularly during the early stages of the Spanish conflict, that war was a relatively near possibility but that he now considered a general European conflict much less likely. He is distinctly suspicious of German motives,
but feels Germany is held back from doing what she would like by the practical considerations of shortage of physical resources and shortage of money. Mr. Rooth shook his head over the French financial situation. He felt certain French finances would have to get worse before they could get better. He then referred to the factors upholding stability in Europe and said he felt the most important of all was the continued maintenance of more or less stable relations in the exchanges. Should confusion come into exchange relationships he thought almost anything might happen. For that reason he was exceedingly interested in Russia's gold production and in the Russian crops. He doubted anyone knew just how much gold Russia was producing each year but thought the amount must be large. He agreed it might be as much as $300,000,000 worth per annum which was Joe's rough estimate. He was delighted to hear Russian crops might this year exceed in value the crops last year. This, he said, might make Moscow less restive and would be a good thing for the people in general; better too than anything else regardless of the fact that it might have the effect of curtailing Swedish exports to the Soviet lands.

Marcus Wallenberg, the great Swedish banker and formerly financial adviser to the League of Nations, we found extremely thoughtful, interesting and clear. He condemned
condemned the French for most of the troubles of Europe and said they had eventually had to make every concession they were asked to make and refused to make but always too late. In consequence they had never obtained any of the advantages of the concessions and their whole public and foreign policy had been shortsighted in the extreme, selfish and mean, and as we now see of dire and fateful import. He was certain the present regime in Germany would never have arisen but for the way the French had conducted themselves after the war and condemned them especially for failing to make use of Brüning and Stresemann in working out a livable relationship with the Germans; one which would have made them citizens of the world instead of outlaws and pariahs and inferiors.

Mr. Wallenberg believes the German Army has Hitler under relative control and will increase this control. He complained that the national leaders today act without ever referring their projects to the lessons of history and stated it would be far better if they would open a book now and then and better still if they would ponder what history has to teach them.

Concerning the gold question Mr. Wallenberg was of the opinion that the action of most countries had been unfortunate and uninformed. He pointed out that if gold is made scarce almost any price will be paid for it and that
that an artificial and dangerous condition will be created. He was opposed to the segregation of gold; to putting it back into the ground after it had just been taken out of the ground. He did not understand why interest should be paid to borrow money to bury gold anew. He felt certain that beyond the point of normal and natural reserves what ought to be done with gold was to coin it and put it in circulation so people would again become familiar with it, so the mystery of its value and its action would be dispersed and people in general would understand it to be what it is. He thought a prudent policy of this kind would help steady the exchanges, remove uncertainty, stop unhealthy speculation, and solve a number of today's major financial problems, both Governmental and private.

Mr. Marcus Wallenberg's son, Jacob, the heir apparent to the great Wallenberg bank, came in while we were talking to his father and entered the discussion. He had recently had conversations with Hitler and with Mussolini and also with Göring. He seemed to feel, as his father did, that Hitler was passing under the control of the Army. From Göring he received the impression that there was no love for Italy among the German leaders, but that the Rome-Berlin axis was convenient at the moment. As a commentary witness the public enthusiasm for the Duce's visit - just announced -

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to Germany this month. Mussolini he thought a daring but very careful leader - colder and more intellectual than the Germans and quite able to act in the midst of the present confusion without being deflected from his purposes which he pursues without remission of effort. Jacob Wallenberg was also interesting on the subject of gold and credits and he, like, Rooth, was strongly for no disturbance of the exchanges. He shared his father's feeling about French policies and wound up by saying that however astute the Italians might be they would not be able to use the Germans entirely as they wished.

With regard to Great Britain he felt that Chamberlain - a more practical man and given to dealing with affairs on the basis of expediency - was gradually taking the lead in foreign affairs from Eden and moving away from the unreality of the League of Nations. He thought that as the British added to their resources and renewed their armament the initiative in Europe would gradually pass to Great Britain: a good thing, he felt, as the British would always be for peace and impose a peaceful policy to the greatest extent possible.

Our call upon Madame Kollontai, the Russian Ministress, was interesting. You would never imagine from her appearance, which is that of a kindly old lady addicted to tea and Anthony Trollope, that she is the
sinister individual who signed the death warrant of her own husband and so thoroughgoing a revolutionist that she would sacrifice anything for Bolshevik ends. One always suspects in such persons a colossal egotism rather than any supreme dedication to humanitarian ideals. However, she was as mild as milk, easy and smiling and at home, non-committal about her own Government, but anxious to get Joe's impressions and at the moment blandly displeased with England for fixing up her quarrel with Italy in the Mediterranean, informing us that Great Britain would eventually regret her action and the new association.

You would be interested in the other woman representative here, Dona Ysabel Oyarzabel de Palencia, the Spanish Ministrress, whose sister used to teach Spanish at Williams College. She has something deep and burning in a pair of fine black eyes that look out fanatically, but most intelligently from a pallid face. She gives the impression of being kindly but watchful and alert, adamant, deep and uncompromising, quite capable of sacrificing everything for principle and wholly without the catlike deviousness of the other woman.

And our next call was upon Dr. Börje Brilioth, a cold and crafty Disraeli, who is at present the editor of STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN- STOCKHOLMS DAGBLAD after a long period of distress and meagre resources following the
Kreuger debacle. He used to be Kreuger's press representative and lived for some five years or more in New York both in this capacity and as a general press representative for Swedish newspapers. Dr. Brilioth felt as the other Swedes did that early war in Europe was unlikely, that Sweden had no particular nation to fear and that the country was passing through an era of well-being which would continue for some time. The most interesting thing he had to tell us was that all the better newspapers in Europe - even the German, Italian and Russian papers I gathered, although this may be an error - maintain a secret press service and interchange information which is never published but which is invaluable for background. As an instance he told us that the bombardment of the German cruiser down on the Spanish coast not long ago had been engineered by Titelescu (at whose instance it is not clear, but possibly that of Russia) for the purpose of starting something in Spain. Joe was able to confirm the story as he had been informed a short time ago by Bill Bullitt in Paris that Titelescu had called upon him and revealed some of his machinations in connection with the Spanish situation. Brilioth remarked that Titelescu was "the snake of European politics". He was good enough to say that in the case of any important developments he would be glad to let us have such news as this background service might make available.

Dr.
Dr. Brilioth says Stalin has paranoia, a fear complex which makes him a fearful and unpredictable force. He agrees, however, that the recently executed Russian generals really were plotting and said his private service informs him the plot was well-known to the German generals with whom the Russian generals were friendly. He gives the impression that the origin of the plot came from German suggestions, thus indicating that the German generals are neglecting no opportunities to lay the ground for a further advance towards their objectives.

Our last visit was to your old friend, Mr. Axel Wenner-Gren, whose wife, as you probably know, is a girl of Irish French extraction from Kansas City, whom he met some seventeen years ago when she was singing in a musical comedy. She is a person of great force and ingenuity and is credited by most people with being her husband's inspiration in a great deal that he has accomplished. As I write the papers are full of the news that Wenner-Gren "and his wife" have just donated some thirty million crowns, about seven and a half million dollars, for a research institute to promote social and industrial welfare in the Northern countries, thus putting themselves somewhat in the position of Nobel, the Wallenbergers, Carnegie, Rockefellers and other philanthropists.
I hear on the side that at one time the combined American and Swedish taxes on his income exceeded its total and that it was only by special arrangements with the Swedish Government which took the view that it would be undesirable to stifle his enterprises that he was able to keep some of his money. Even then, I am told, he had to pay some 88 per cent in taxes. Whether the new Foundation enables him to control more of his income or not I have not yet heard. He and his wife start this month on a year's yachting cruise to the Indian Ocean and South Seas which will take them through the States before they return to Sweden. They gave us a dinner last night.

When Joe and I talked to Wenner-Gren he was particularly interesting about capital and labor. I reminded him of his visit to you when he told you about how the cooperative societies, the Government and private interests could work side by side and all make profits. He recalled his visit with great pleasure. I do not know whether he expressed the same thought to you but as well as I can recall it his idea was that governmental organizations cannot adequately take care of social needs and the interests of all the people. He feels entrepreneurs have a role to play here and that they ought to be allowed to amass capital so they will have enough money to finance new enterprises, take the necessary risks and wait until the new undertakings are developed.
developed before realizing anything from them. He thought that this function of striking out into new fields and creating new work would never be undertaken by a central government and said that the continuous investment of accumulated capital in new and original ventures was the best way to provide progressive employment for large numbers of people and to give them more, better and more steady occupation. In this way he felt labor would be able to earn more, would be able to buy newer and better things, would be able to sustain the very industries that benefited them and constantly pass on to better ones. And this is the end of my tale.

I have not been able as yet to present my credentials to His Majesty the King. He has been down at Solliden for the last month or more and will not be returning to Stockholm until the last days of the month. I hope then to be received in official audience rather promptly and thereafter to go for about a fortnight with Dorothy to Baden-Baden. We both need a cure.

Meanwhile I have been carrying on informally and began my work here with a brief call on the Premier, who was the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs at the time. Sandler, the Foreign Minister, who has been making a serious of visits to all the surrounding countries came back a day or two ago and I called upon him on September 2. Between ourselves he is
is somewhat disappointing. I must not, of course, make the mistake of underestimating the man but upon meeting him face to face he seems less impressive than his reputation; a trifle ambitious perhaps to pay big politics and slightly on the make, and gives one no sense that he has in any wise reached the real man. I am assured, however, that he is a good Swede and that his feelings toward our country are of the best. He is not very convincing although he says readily all the kindly and friendly things one could wish. He is not one of those tall blond Vikings of the Eddas but a small man with slightly Mongoloid eyes and a yellow complexion suggesting cunning who would be utterly lost even in a small crowd. He is supposed by the Swedish aristocrats to be too sympathetic to the Stalin Government, but I am not sure this opinion is accurate. When I spoke to him I asked him about his visits to London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw, Helsingfors and the Baltic capitals and he declared they had been a success and had benefited Sweden's relations with her neighbors.

I have been feeling out ever since I have been here the situation with regard to the Tercentenary celebration of the Swedish Settlement in the Delaware River Valley. I find a good deal of restiveness about the possible inclusion of the Finns in the official ceremonies. I sent the Department a telegram on the subject a few days ago asking that it be called to your direct attention since
Congress has laid the job of inviting the Finns directly upon you. I should think the matter would not be too difficult and that a short common sense talk with the Finnish Minister in Washington would clear the ground in the friendliest possible manner and that Americans of Finnish origin could readily be brought into line. I must admit, however, that here in the North there is a degree of touchiness in both the Finns and the Swedes which indicates that the solution will have to be brought about with some care. I feel certain, however, that either or both nations will accept a fair proposal, based on the common sense of the situation, which is made with evident sympathy and kindness, although the wishes in either case may not be completely met. Moreover, it seems to me it would be easier for us to take the initiative than for either the Swedes or the Finns to do so. Mr. Ward, representing the Delaware State Government, is on his way back to Washington and will, I am sure, come and tell you all about the matter if you desire to have him do so and in case you have not acted already in accordance with the Congressional Resolution.

We hope so much you are having a really restful vacation after the last strenuous weeks in Washington and, indeed, that this letter will not be placed before you until after you get back to your desk, rested and refreshed.

We have had a delightful summer here and if only the Government
Government would give us some sort of a house for a Legation, or a sufficient sum to rent combined quarters and the things - all the things - necessary to furnish them respectably we would be contented enough and could do a good job. As it is a situation which has lasted for thirty years and still exists to the great inconvenience and discomfort of any chief of mission coming to this post it does no credit to our Government and something should certainly be done to remedy it. I have taken up the matter with Sumner. You may remember that Dorothy and I spoke to you about it at the picnic at Val Kil Cottage on July 4. It was that crass individual Steve Porter of Pittsburgh who prevented the purchase of a property that would have given us the best establishment in Stockholm; that of Prince Carl, now the Spanish Legation, just because he had not been here and had not himself had a hand in initiating the deal. His conception of buildings for the Foreign Service was that no matter how good the opportunity to get an adequate and dignified property we should have nothing but replicas of the White House all over the world. I hope he is disturbed in his grave.

Our warm regards to Mrs. Roosevelt and our warmest good wishes to you.

Faithfully yours,

Fred Morris Dearing
COOPERATION IN THE NORTH

SWEDISH FOUNDATION FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 6

Mr. Axel Wenner Gren has established a foundation called after himself and endowed with securities bearing interest at more than £50,000 a year with the object of promoting, by scientific research, closer cooperation between the countries of the North. In a statement to your Correspondent today Mr. Wenner Gren said:

In the present state of world affairs we in the North of Europe, who have enjoyed peace for a greater number of years than most other nations, must contribute as far as we can to the development of the constructive spirit. We can do so by acting as a "clearing-house for practical ideas," to quote a line about Sweden from a leading article in The Times a few years after the War.

Means will now be provided for scientific research in order to strengthen the work of social and economic improvement: in the economic field especially obvious advantages would be gained by increased cooperation in the North. Politically we are already united in a common desire to defend our independence and to guard our neutrality.

I am happy to say that the initiative I have taken in forming this foundation has met with a general and spontaneous response from men and women of all classes in the Scandinavian countries and Finland. This promises well for the future of the foundation.
The official Swedish Delegation which is going to the United States to attend the New Sweden celebrations there in June will be headed by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, who will be accompanied by Prince Bertil.

The suite of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess will consist of:

Mr. Nils Rudebeck, Marshal of the Crown Prince's Court
Miss Brita Steuoh, lady-in-waiting to the Crown Princess
Lt. Colonel G. Ekeroth, Crown Prince's aide
Mr. G. Hägglöf, Chief of Bureau in the Foreign Office
Mr. Nils E. Miller, Secretary of the Crown Prince's Court.

In addition to the representatives of the Government Mr. Arthur Engberg, Minister of Education, and Mr. Janne Nilsson, Minister of Defense, and the Speakers of the two Chambers of the Riksdag - Mr. J. Nilsson, Speaker of the First Chamber and Mr. A.V. Sävström, Speaker of the Second Chamber, the Swedish Delegation will consist of the following persons:

Count Folke Bernadotte
Mr. Sigurd Curmen, the State Antiquary
Captain Sten Dehlgren, Chief Editor of the DAGENS NYHETER (Liberal, Stockholm)
Mr. J. Sigfrid Edström, Chairman of the New Sweden Memorial Committee
Mr. Bernhard Eriksson, Governor of the Province of Kopperberg, Speaker of the Second Chamber of the Riksdag 1928-1932
Mr. Herman Eriksson, Director General of the Board of Trade
Mr. Oscar Falkman, Managing Director of the Boliden Mines
Mr. Gunnar Fant, Mayor of Stockholm
Mr. Axel Gjöres, leading member of the Swedish Cooperative Union
Mr. Sigfrid Hansson, Director General of the Royal Social Board; brother of the Prime Minister, Mr. Per Albin Hansson
Mr. Fritz Henrikson, Chief of the Press Bureau of the Foreign Office
Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, Swedish delegate to the League of Nations on various occasions; very active socially and politically; member of the First Chamber of the Riksdag 1921-1934 (independent Liberal)

Mr. H. Hjort
Mr. Yngve Hugo, teacher, lecturer
Major H. Jacobsson, Director of the Shipping Museum of Göteborg
Mr. Albin Johansson, Managing Director of the Swedish Cooperative Union
Mr. Johan-Olof Johansson, President of the Stockholm City Council
Mr. Axel Jonsson, Managing Director of the Swedish American Line
Mr. E.B. Jungen, teacher
Consul General Olof H. Lamm, formerly Swedish Consul General in New York
Bishop G.K. Ljunggren
Professor Knut Lundmark, professor of astronomy at the University of Lund, employed by the Lick Observatory, California, 1921-1922, by the Carnegie Institute, Washington, 1922-1923.
Professor Vilhelm Lundström, Professor of classical languages at the University of Göteborg (Göteborgs Högskola) since 1907; Secretary of the National Association for the Preservation of a Swedish Spirit Abroad 1908-1923, honorary member thereof since 1923.
Mr. G.H. Nordquist
Mr. R.A. Nordvall, Swedish delegate at the treaty negotiations in Washington 1917 and 1918; chief of the Swedish Trade Commission in Washington and New York 1919 and 1920
Mr. Ove Olsson, factory worker
Bishop Edvard Rodhe, Swedish delegate to the Y.M.C.A. world conference at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1931; Bishop of the Diocese of Lund; will represent the Swedish Church at the Tercentenary Celebrations in the United States.
Mrs. Hanna Rydh, well-known Swedish archaeologist; will lecture in the United States; married to Governor Mortimer Munck af Rosenschöld.
Consul General Josef Sachs, founder of Sweden’s largest department store, Nordiska Kompaniet, Stockholm, retired recently from the active management of that concern; has been honorary Consul General of Norway at Stockholm.
Mrs. Maja Sandler, wife of Mr. Rickard Sandler, Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Karl Schlyter, President of the Skåne Court of Appeal
Mr. Bo von Stockenström, member of the First Chamber of the Riksdag since 1923 (Conservative) Minister of Agriculture in Conservative Governments August 21, 1927 to October 2, 1928 and June 7, 1930 to September 24, 1932; active on agricultural committees, etc.
Mr. C.A. Säwenberg, merchant
General O.G. Thörnell, Chief of the Swedish Defense Staff
Professor Östen Undén, Chancellor of the Universities of Sweden, formerly Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs (Social Democratic Government); Swedish delegate to the League of Nations on numerous occasions.

General
General G.R.J. Åkerman; Minister of Defense March 30 to October 19, 1917; first Vice President of the Stockholm City Council since 1931; Chairman of the National Commission for Economic Defense Preparedness 1928; member of the Second Chamber of the Riksdag from 1914-1917 (Conservative), prominent Conservative political speaker, though not so active any longer.

Mr. Arvid Öberg, farmer, and representatives of the press.
PERSONAL. Stockholm, January 18, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

I am sorry to have to report that even in this perfect country everything is not perfect. A day or two ago the hotel proprietors notified the public and the waiters that they were beginning a lockout and I understand that hundreds of visitors to Stockholm have had to depart or make some special arrangements for taking care of themselves. Throughout the last few months a great number of wage agreements between employers and workers have been discussed and have been on the whole very successfully renewed. This has been the case in the iron and steel, the sawmill and the mechanical workshop industries which affect by far the larger part of Swedish labor. All of these arrangements have been duly reported to the Department. The present lockout has not only interfered with the visitors here; it is interfering seriously with business and with many of

The President,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.
the Government's arrangements. The members of the Riksdag are carrying their lunches to the Chambers in lunch boxes and a great many people are doubling up with friends. We are told that the lockout will continue for at least a month as it would involve a loss of prestige for either side to agree too quickly to a settlement. Neither side wishes to call in the intervention of the Government and the Government seems inclined, for the present at least, to let matters take their course so that the two sides, if possible, will reach a voluntary agreement without outside aid.

In the midst of the gossip that floats about there is a story which I expect you have heard already but which seems to me to be especially interesting in its bearing upon the future of this country and of Europe in general. You know of the large iron ore deposits in the northern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula and of the open water that prevails around that Peninsula throughout the year. We hear every little while of some evidence of special interest in these deposits on the part of the Germans, the Russians, the British and even some of the smaller countries. Mystic persons and mystic airplanes have been reported in the northern districts and two or three of the foreign ministers and various military people have been
been up in the North to ski and for their health and various other things here in the midst of the winter. These great deposits really are and deserve to be the magnet of intense interest on the part of any nation building up its armament and are a factor which should be recalled in case consideration is given to the possibilities of the future.

It has been sometime since I wrote you from Stockholm. My letters have been somewhat infrequent because there have been no particularly important developments to report. The Swedes regulate themselves so well and take care of their international interests with such intelligence and steadiness that the most we can do is to reflect their feelings with regard to the developments down on the Continent. The cooperative societies and what they have accomplished are an old story. The housing schemes have been studied again and again. The relationships between Government and labor have been observed by almost every American who has an interest in such things. To the Department we have been reporting the Swedish reactions regarding neutrality policies and relations with the League and with the world in general. There seems to be a growing solidarity among the Northern nations and increasing independence and a crystallizing of the feeling that armament should be stressed. Such information
tion as we have been able to pick up regarding significant business developments and the prospects for the immediate future we have sent in. Business here is still good and although the upward curve has flattened it is expected that 1938 will be a very good year.

This post is rather curiously one of the least busy and one of the most busy at the same time that I have ever seen. We must have representation near the Government of a people who mean so much to us but since the difficulties usually besetting international relations do not prevail here on account of the ability with which the Swedes run their Government and the fairness with which they deal with other people there is but little political work to do. What we need is an impressive and dignified house in which to reciprocate the entertainment so lavishly proffered by the Swedish people themselves and their various institutions, clubs and societies. The Swedes are much put out with us for not having a good house and do not hesitate to say so. The Court, consisting of a large and numerous family which is very popular with the Swedish people is the center of much social movement. The Government entertains on a more modest scale on the theory that the Court has done most of this business for it. But always in Stockholm there are occasions galore for entertainment on a vast scale and the Swedish ideal is something
large and elaborate. The Swedes desire us to have an attractive place as a recognition of their dignity and importance. Our fellow countrymen who come to Sweden, particularly those of Scandinavian origin, desire it even more and are especially sensitive to the character and scope of our representation here. I wonder if Swedish-Americans at home could not be persuaded to help in providing our country with an adequate establishment here just as they helped to provide Sweden with one in Washington. The way to do most for them and for the unending stream of our visitors is to bring them into easy and advantageous contact with the more important Swedish people in government, in science, in business and so forth in agreeable surroundings. This post has generally been occupied by extremely wealthy men who have been able to meet the requirements of the situation from their personal resources. The Government has never done so and I believe it is a pity as there are few places where a little money might be used to more advantage than here in Stockholm. I am a strong proponent of an establishment so adequate that whatever representation needs to be undertaken can be carried out confidently on a generous scale and in a gracious atmosphere.

During the summer Bob La Follette and his wife, Senator Kenneth McKellar, Congressman Luther Johnson, Senator Russell, Mr.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Farish and a number of other prominent Americans were here and everyone of them told me they felt it was of the greatest importance for us to have a good Legation in Sweden.

I wrote to you sometime ago about Joe Davies' visit here in August. In November Governor Earle with a party of 24 arrived and as the Swedish Delaware Tercentenary Committee was anxious to emphasize the significance of his visit they fixed up a program which filled every minute of the time he was here. I enclose two clippings from Stockholm newspapers - one showing the King with his arm locked in the Governor's and the other showing George and Huberta leaving the Bottnaryd Church. Just between you and me Huberta almost stole the show from beginning to end of the visit and was a lovely and fascinating person.

On the heels of the Earle visit came the Nobel prize ceremonies and as one of the prize winners was the American physicist, Dr. Davisson, it was necessary to attend a number of functions in connection with the occasion. Just recently we have taken part in the very elaborate formal ceremonies attending the official opening of the Riksdag, a dinner given by the Brazilian Minister in honor of His Majesty the King and His Majesty's own dinner to the chiefs of the diplomatic missions and their wives. But for this lockout on the part of the hotel proprietors the round of entertainment would hold up until well into the spring
and by that time the currents of American travel are again setting strongly in this direction.

You may be interested to hear that the feeling in Sweden concerning the events in the Far East is distinctly anti-Japanese. Practically the entire press is adverse and when I talked with His Majesty on the occasion of the presentation of my letters of credence he brought up the subject himself and did not hesitate to condemn what the Japanese were doing. The sinking of the PANAY has merely increased Sweden’s abhorrence of the performances of the Japanese militarists.

Another interesting aspect of Swedish feeling is its interest in the conclusion of a trade treaty between our country and the British Empire. The Minister of Finance tells me that Sweden’s good fortune depends entirely upon what is done by our Government and that it will be of the utmost importance to Sweden and to all the nations of the Oslo group for a good trade treaty to be negotiated with the British. He is watching events in the United States with the keenest interest.

As I remarked above the upward curve of Swedish business is now flattening out after a steady rise of over four years. The homogeneity of the Swedish population and the solid nature of Swedish business make me think that a recession is unlikely. We have just sent
to the Department a copy of the King's speech at the opening of the Riksdag and are now working up a report on the new budget. The Government plans to carry out a number of socialization projects based upon anticipated increases in revenues and in some quarters this is disturbing. It is quite apparent, however, that the Government is feeling its way carefully and is not going to rush ahead too fast and too far. Swedish basic products apparently have no difficulty in finding markets and I am told that contracts at good prices for practically all of the major products of the country extend far ahead and that one of the Government's problems is to withhold enough iron ore, steel and so forth to make sure of adequate supplies for Swedish needs. The setback in our country, the wars in China and Spain together with a disturbed undertone elsewhere, particularly in Russia and in France, give the Swedes a great deal to think about. They labor constantly to improve their political and economic relations and to solidify the Oslo group. They frequently exchange views with the other Northern countries. They are moving quite steadily toward a position of complete independence and are endeavoring to put themselves in a better position for defense and to maintain a neutrality which will preclude undesired involvements and a relationship to the League which
will imply no commitments. They desire apparently to be free to help the League in case it seems wise to help it but not to be responsible to any great degree.

Do you recall our conversation of last Fourth of July when I spoke to you about the possibility of raising the representation here to the rank of embassy in order to signalize the King's 80th birthday and the celebration of the first landing of the Swedes in America? Shortly after I reached Stockholm I spoke to the Foreign Minister personally and unofficially in order to see whether he liked the idea. He told me he thought it would create difficulties but he did not state what they were. He merely remarked that a surprise move by Poland and Rumania to raise their representation had given everyone the jitters, but I have heard scarcely a reference to the matter in any other quarter. His Majesty, the only other person to whom I spoke, was also against the idea saying that Sweden was so small and poor a country that he thought it would hardly be suitable for her to receive or despatch embassies. Accordingly, I have dropped the matter entirely and I only mention it to you now because when I spoke to you about it last summer I said I would let you know how the situation appeared from over here after I had felt it out. It still seems a good idea to me from our point of view but, of course, if the Swedes are
are unwilling to respond to the gesture on our part it must be given up.

The Swedes continue to prepare for and to look forward to the Delaware Tercentenary with the keenest interest and steadily perfect their plans for a participation of the most impressive character. Not long ago the memorial statue of the Kalmare Nyckel, which is to be erected in Delaware at the site of the landing, was exhibited at the sculptor's works in the presence of His Majesty and various members of the Royal Family and of the Swedish Committee. It has excited much interest. Hardly a day goes by without something appearing in the newspapers bearing upon the Tercentenary and Swedes constantly speak to me about it. Baron Rudbeck and Miss Brita Steuch of the Crown Prince's household have told me that they have made all their plans to accompany the official party and that they expect to be in the United States from the 27th of June to the 25th of July. They sail from Göteborg on one of the Swedish-American liners June 17 - just the day after the great celebrations planned here for the King's 80th birthday on June 16. And yesterday at a reception given by the wife of the Premier and by the wife of the Foreign Minister a number of people representative of various sections of Swedish society told me they also intended to go to America.

I have, of course, kept in touch with the Department and have emphasized the fact that on our side both the National Government
Government and the several States concerned should be prepared to do everything possible to make the occasion of the commemoration a notable one and worthy of Swedish expectation. Not long ago I told the Crown Prince that you and I had spoken about his visit when I was at Val Kil Cottage in July and that you and Mrs. Roosevelt were expecting to have him and the Crown Princess at the White House for a day or two after the ceremonies in Delaware. He was delighted to hear it and said he was looking forward with the greatest pleasure to his trip to the United States with the Swedish Delegation. The Delegation will be a large and important one intended to be a real compliment to our Government and people and to be a much more than ordinary gesture towards the millions of our citizens who are of Swedish origin.

I hope so much you and Mrs. Roosevelt received the card of Christmas greetings which we sent you and that you will let us wish you both the best of good wishes for the New Year.

Faithfully yours,

Fred Morris Dearing

Enclosures:

2 clippings
Guvernör och fru Earle anlända till Bottnaryds kyrka i sällskap med överste Schmittenlöw.
och guvernörsporträtt
älska gåvor till Pennsylvania.

Guvernör Earle mottogs av konung Gustaf före middagen på slottet.
February 9, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

I cannot help but feel that it might be better for you not to reply at this time to the letter from Mr. Dearing sent to me with your memorandum of February 5. The Secretary of State received a personal letter from Mr. Dearing a few days ago saying that he was answering the charges which had been brought against him and I trust that his reply will be received in the near future. Do you not feel that until that reply is in our hands and you have an opportunity of determining the action you want to take in this case, it might be preferable for you not to answer this letter which, of course, is in no sense urgent.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

The President,
The White House.
April 4, 1936.

Dear Fred:—

I am delighted to have your letters and your news is most interesting.

Things are certainly moving rapidly. Before we know it the Crown Prince will be with us. They are coming to Hyde Park for a weekend.

As ever yours,


Honorable Fred Norris Dearing,
American Legation,
Stockholm,
Sweden.
Stockholm, March 15, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

It is time to write you again on the state of the Swedish nation.

Our single serious labor difficulty, the hotel lockout about which I wrote you in my last letter is over. The employees have won to the extent of getting an increase of approximately ten per cent. The extra charge and the loss resulting from the idleness of the past weeks will, they say, in one way or another be passed on to the public. As hotel rates in Stockholm are already high I am not sure what effect this will have but everyone seems glad the contest has been brought to an end and that the labor situation in general is again peaceful. All the political parties are friendly to labor and the newspapers even complain it is a pity that the Conservative and Liberal groups do not more sharply differentiate their policies.

Our

The President,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.
Our Foreign Minister, Sandler, whose worn out eyes forced him to take a vacation three months ago, is now back at his desk. I went to see him not long since and found him in good form, unperturbed by what is going on in Central Europe and satisfied in the knowledge that Sweden for years past has been steadily preparing for just such emergencies and has done about all she could do. Questions like those of oil reserves and the building up the Navy remain to be dealt with and have already been taken in hand, but politically and financially, the situation is about as good as foresight can make it and the Swedes watch and hope it will be unnecessary to do more.

During Sandler's absence Westman, the Minister of Justice, was in charge of the Foreign Office. In contrast to Sandler's tight lipped silences, Westman is almost garrulous. He is an interesting and communicative man. His chief distinction at present is his authorship of a proposed new mining law by which the State provides for the exploitation of subsoil mineral deposits by the State or by third parties regardless of surface ownership. This has not been well received by the farmers who make up the bulk of the Peasant Union, Westman's Party, and so there has been some talk of a split between the Peasant Unionists and the Social Democrats with whom they have been cooperating
in the Government. Speaking to a member of the Legation a few days ago, Mr. Westman minimized the importance of his proposed legislation and seemed to think it would not affect any great amount of minerals as most of the deposits have been mapped and preempted in one form or another already.

According to Westman the general Swedish economic situation is riding along on an even keel and no upset is expected. The national budget which was analyzed here at the Legation and reported to the Department recently is especially interesting in that it shows Sweden will no longer attempt to balance income and outlay in each calendar year but will base her plans on long term cycles and lay up reserves during favorable periods to take care of unemployment in times of depression. The Government has for years been making provision for building and other activities to keep people at work when the situation is adverse but has done so more or less on the side and somewhat tentatively. Now this idea based on the long swings becomes a part of the regular budgetary plans. Meanwhile current and anticipated revenue and expenditure have been estimated very carefully and cloth cut accordingly and it seems as if the financial situation of the country is as sound as can be expected in the circumstances.

Swedish financial plans, while based primarily on internal
internal conditions and a socialization program, have also kept external developments steadily in view and the rapidly changing and very serious political situation on the Continent has justified this foresight. There has not been the slightest excitement here - only a quiet, steady and efficient girding of the loins for the future and for eventualities. Naval plans in particular, which have recently become crystallized, will form the subject of an early despatch from the Legation to the Department. A short time ago there was some divided counsel regarding the kind of a Navy Sweden should have but that has now been smoothed out and the Navy appears to be more unified than ever.

The question of the League and of League commitments which might involve Sweden in affairs not strictly her own is quiescent but continues to be an important one. You doubtless saw in the American papers reports of the line taken by Undén, Sweden's representative at Geneva. He undoubtedly expressed the feeling of the great majority of the Swedish people when he made his declaration of independence. Sweden is friendly to League ideals but has been disillusioned by experience, especially in the matter of sanctions, and simply does not intend that any artificial commitments shall again draw her into situations in which...
Swedish interests are not involved.

The Swedes feel all the more justified in their attitude towards the League on account of what has been taking place in London and in Central Europe. The responsible men with whom I have talked, particularly Westman, feel that Eden was being led off by logic and somewhat rigid commitments to an unreal position which could only result in an abject surrender or some fatal clash. They feel he is a little vain of his personal attainments and has dissipated his force by attempting to work on too broad a scale. Chamberlain undoubtedly has their greater sympathy. They feel it is wiser to explore the possibilities of arrangements with Germany and Italy than to go on with policies which will divide Europe more and more into two great armed camps separated at last by an abyss across which diplomacy can build no bridge whatever. The moves in Austria seem likely to cause some re-adjustment.

The fortification of the Åland Islands, and the situation in the Baltic in general, is very much in the Swedish mind and has become more vivid. I understand conversations have taken place between responsible officials of the Swedish and Finnish Governments in regard to the matter, but neither Sandler nor Westman will admit it and simply say they notice it is often mentioned in the press. Westman told
told me, however, that the Danish Prime Minister had told him he did not expect to see British ships again in the Baltic and remarked that in this case the status of the Åland Islands naturally changes and becomes a question of extreme importance.

Referring to Germany Westman remarked that for some time there had been two theories - one that Germany might move North and another that Germany would move toward the Orient - and expressed some satisfaction that German eyes are now turned East. The attraction in the North is primarily the Great Swedish deposit of iron ore. The output of the Swedish mines has been increased so that more ore can go to England, and some even to the United States, without any diminution of the amount exported to Germany. The Grängesberg ores are high grade and the deposits enormous and unlikely to be exhausted for years. They can be worked with extreme ease by open face dredges while the lower grade ores on the Continent call for more difficult methods of extraction.

Westman also told me, inter alia, when I was last speaking to him that Sweden greatly desires to enter the orbit of the United States and to draw the United States as much as possible into close connection with Sweden. He indicated this was an objective of the Crown Prince too and that he would have it well in mind when he goes to the Delaware
Delaware Celebrations next June. Westman added that his Cabinet partners - Sandler and Wigforss, Minister of Finance - felt the same way. I gathered that Sandler also might go to America in June but Sandler himself tells me he thinks he will be unable to go. Westman said that he had to stay in Sweden, build political fences and prepare for the September elections. Incidentally, he is convinced the present Government will be kept in office and that the Peasant Unionists to whom he belongs will continue to make themselves felt.

Not long ago I had a conversation with the wonderful old Swedish economist, Professor Gustaf Cassel. He is now down on the Riviera watching as Bill Bullitt once did at the same place to see whether or not the world will go to hell. His interest in economics and particularly in gold is unabated but at present he is devoting his attention to plans for taking care of people of reduced efficiency. He spoke to me of what he had in mind but postponed a full exposition for a later time, disclosing only that he feels the best place for trying out his plan is the United States. He recalled the London Conference of almost five years ago and declared you were quite right in not letting the international bankers tie you up. Of "the French" he seems to have a poor opinion, saying that if they had abandoned the deflationary
deflationary role long ago they could have saved France, themselves and the world a great deal of trouble and could then have done with ease what now they must do with pain.

Another interesting Swede, whom you will remember, is Sven Hedin, the explorer. He dined with us the other night. He spoke of a book on Germany he has recently written. He sent a copy of it to Hitler, whom he greatly admires, and received in return a most complimentary personal letter. He remarked that he had not hesitated to criticise what he thought was wrong in Germany - the treatment of the Jews, the attitude toward the Church, the banishment of some of the finest scientific minds in the country, etc. Hitler, he said, took no exception whatever to all this but when the book was submitted to Goebbels with a request for authorization to publish it in Germany he refused to let it be printed unless all criticism was taken out. Hedin refused and accordingly his book will not be issued in Germany. I understand that in the United States, Great Britain, and other countries it is already off the press.

Hedin feels that one of the difficulties of the present moment is that no one attempts to obtain an objective and unimpassioned understanding of the Germans. He is exceedingly pro-German himself but tries to be fair and said that if any one would but look beyond the things in Germany, he disliked,
and try to estimate the Germans and their really serious problems, there would be a far better chance for solutions which would be in the interest of everybody. He thinks the "Drang nach Osten" will continue and that the success in Austria was so obviously due to the logic of the situation that there can scarcely be much complaint.

Hedin has been in past years, as you know, a great deal in Russia and in Siberia. He was once asked by the Russian Government to explore and survey the location of a broad highway from Moscow through Siberia into China. Three years ago when he was in China Chiang Kai-shek asked him to do exactly the same thing. He informs me that he did so and - I do not believe I exaggerate - that Chiang Kai-shek has put 700,000 men to work on this highway which is now rapidly crossing Sinkiang; that it will not be long before it will become the main artery for the supply of the Chinese armies. He remarked that it was, of course, also a broad highway by which Russians may enter China.

I am glad to tell you that good sense has solved the question of the relationship of the Swedish and Finnish representations at the Delaware Tercentenary celebrations. This justifies your own judgment that the invitation to the Finns should be extended as Congress desired. The Finns, while they held back for a while, have now accepted the invitation
invitation of the Swedish Government to accompany the Swedish delegation on board the Swedish ship which will carry the Swedish delegates to the United States and I am now inclined to think no difficult questions of precedence will arise when the two delegations arrive in America. There has been a pronounced effort on the part of both Sweden and Finland in recent years to cooperate with each other in every possible way and it is encouraging to find this cooperation so successfully employed in the matter of the relationship of the two delegations to the Delaware celebrations which mean so much to the people of both countries.

You know, of course, that Mr. Hoover is in Europe. We are to have him here in Stockholm as a private guest on his way back to London from Helsingfors. Wilbur Carr telegraphed me from Prague that Mr. Hoover requested that no entertainment be arranged for him. He has telegraphed me from Warsaw saying he will be here the 17th and indicating he desires to make courtesy calls on the Crown Prince Regent, the Premier and the Foreign Minister. He will dine informally with a few prominent Swedes and the official family here at the Legation that night. He wanted to see Cassel but, as I have said, he is down on the Riviera.

When
When you are building up the Navy, please do not forget that at a time when foreign relations are paramount it would be of the greatest utility and importance to build up the Foreign Service too, and particularly the physical plant. If your career officers could forget material considerations and devote themselves to their work I am sure you would notice an improvement in the results you get from the field. And the field is going to be a pretty active place during the next three years.

With Dorothy's and my own warmest regards,

Yours faithfully,

Fred Morris Dearing

P.S. We hear the Danes are becoming much concerned about Schleswig Holstein and German activity there. This affects northern defense and may figure in the Ribbentrop debates on the subject which is to take place soon.
Stockholm, March 20, 1938.

My dear Mr. President:

Almost immediately after I despatched my last letter to you the situation in Central Europe has become more serious and our Swedish friends have taken a sharply more definite attitude towards what is going on there. The Prime Minister, who for years has opposed large expenditures for defense and arment rose in the Riksdag, March 16th, to say that in view of the unsettled conditions on the Continent it would be necessary for the Government to take more ample and immediate measures for defense. He asked for an increase of approximately 50,000,000 crowns in the defense budget and asked that the Government be given a practically free hand in employing this money. It was obvious that he had the backing of all the Party leaders and practically the entire Riksdag - for the first time in years, I understand, in this question of defense - and it seems certain that something along the lines

The President,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.
lines of his suggestions will be done. Meanwhile the procedure is for the bill making appropriations for defense to be sent back to Committee for further report. When this report is received the Government will then present its definite proposals. These may be expected fairly soon. The news this morning that Russian troops are being massed along the Polish frontier to assist Lithuania in case Poland carried out her ultimatum and invaded Lithuanian territory makes it seem likely that the events will be rapid. (Before I can despatch this there has been a lessening of tension because of the Lithuanian acceptance of the chief Polish demands.)

On the 17th I lunched with the Crown Prince, now the Regent in the King's absence, who had expected to have Mr. Hoover also with him, but the boat from Finland came in so late that we had to lunch before Mr. Hoover could land. During lunch I spoke to His Royal Highness about the additional credits called for by the Prime Minister for defense and found that he was filled with satisfaction at the Government's action and felt it justified him in opinions he had long held. I asked him if he knew to what use the Government would put the credits when granted - whether the money would be devoted to air defense, coastal batteries or the Navy. His Royal Highness said it would take from three to four years to do much in the way of building
building capital ships, although Sweden is equipped to build such ships, and that it was hardly likely that the money would be used for warships. He added, however, that he did not know yet exactly what plans would be recommended or how the defensive measures desired by the country would be carried out. He had seen a report that our Government might build a 45,000 ton cruiser and asked what it would cost. I told him I had seen an estimate of $75,000,000 but could not be sure. The Crown Prince said the best Sweden could do would be to build vessels costing not more than $10,000,000. Plans have already been made, as we have reported to the Department, for strengthening the Swedish Navy and I understand that since appropriations have been voted for carrying out these plans the Navy will not figure in the distribution of the additional 50,000,000 crowns now asked for by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Hoover coming from Finland made us a visit on March 17. Courtesy calls upon the Prime Minister, the Crown Prince Regent, and the Foreign Minister had been arranged and guests were invited for an informal dinner at the Legation in the evening. Mr. Hoover had expressed a wish to meet the famous old Swedish economist, Gustaf Cassel. Unfortunately, the boat from Finland was caught in a fog out in the Islands and instead of arriving at 8 o'clock in the morning as was expected did not get in until
until shortly before 3 in the afternoon. The meeting with the Prime Minister which was for 12.30 had therefore to be cancelled and the private lunch which the Crown Prince had arranged had to be carried through in the fashion of Hamlet without Hamlet - with Mr. Hoover absent. Immediately after lunch, however, I went to the docks, met Mr. Hoover the moment he landed and took him at once to the Palace where he had a conversation of about half an hour with the Crown Prince and an exchange of impressions. The Crown Prince was especially keen to hear of Mr. Hoover's meetings with Hitler, Göring and Schuschnigg and Mr. Hoover was equally interested to find out how Sweden is reacting to the general European developments. Mr. Hoover said Hitler impressed him as being a mystic and an evangelist and that the conversation was something in the nature of a speech being delivered to one man. Apparently, during the conversation Hitler disclosed nothing of what his action was to be in the case of Austria immediately thereafter. Mr. Hoover said Göring was a much more cordial personality and spoke more easily. Apparently, in both of these conversations the speakers on both sides came to the end of them feeling just about as they had done at the start and Mr. Hoover had in no sense been won over to the Totalitarian point of view. He seems on the contrary to have received the impression that the Totalitarians are on
on the march, are going to march far and that the prospects are for a somewhat long and troubled period. The Crown Prince referred briefly to the solidarity of the Northern nations, their free and democratic principles and to the defense measures about which I have spoken above.

Shortly after our call upon the Crown Prince we called upon Mr. Sandler, the Foreign Minister. As I have told you in previous letters, Mr. Sandler is never a very communicative man. Mr. Hoover tried two or three times to draw him out but further than to confirm the obvious interest of the Northern countries in working together to defend themselves and to confirm the steps being taken to provide for greater defense - although he regretted that so much money had to go into sterile expenditure for armaments - Mr. Sandler had not much to say. Mr. Hoover gave him somewhat briefly the same impressions about the Totalitarians and their purposes that he had given the Crown Prince.

During the evening of the 17th at the Legation Mr. Hoover had an opportunity to talk to Professor Gunner Myrdal and to Professor Bertil Ohlin. Both of these young men are noteworthy economists and former pupils of Gustaf Cassel and in the absence of Professor Cassel on the Riviera I hope they had something to say to Mr. Hoover.
Hoover which he found interesting. I did not hear what was said as I had to take care of other of my guests. Mr. Sandler who was present expressed great interest in Mr. Hull's speech on America's foreign policy which I had just been listening to on the radio before my guests arrived and yesterday I sent Mr. Sandler the copy of the speech we had received in the Radio Bulletin from Berlin.

The morning of the 18th Mr. Hoover and his party, Mr. Galpin and Mr. Smith, flew to London and from there will shortly sail for the United States. He told me before he boarded the plane that he had been making his European trip chiefly for the purpose of getting impressions of the present situation and how it might develop. It was evident that he took a pessimistic view and was somewhat depressed by the utter forgetfulness, unconsciousness and ingratitude of most of the European nations for what had been done for them by the United States during and after the Great War. The Czechoslovaks and the Finns were about the only people who seemed to impress him as being strong and determined enough to fight if necessary. The Austrians, he seemed to feel, hardly had the will or the desire to insist upon independence for themselves. Schuschnigg, he thought, might have obtained a vote of 65% in his plebiscite but he felt that when Hitler holds his plebiscite on April 10 the percentage may be just as greatly in favor of the new greater
greater Reich. The Poles with the exception of a few municipalities have either forgotten or do not even know the extent to which they were assisted by the United States in their hour of trouble. Mr. Hoover referred to some thousands of locomotives and railway cars which had been practically given to the Poles for the recreation of their transportation system immediately after the War. Chamberlain in England, he feels to be cold and anti-American, remarking that the whole Chamberlain family had always had an aloof and snobbish attitude whenever Americans were concerned. Mr. Hoover's sharpest strictures were for the French politicians who in the years following the war had done everything too late and by failing to support Bruning and a Liberal Government in Germany had laid the foundation for all of Europe's present ills.

Day before yesterday there was some hope that the tension had been taken out of the Polish-Lithuanian situation. The news yesterday that Russia is moving troops up to the Polish border taken in connection with the report a few days ago that if Russia had to assist Czechoslovakia it would do so by making a corridor through Poland or Rumania has caused increased uneasiness, although Hitler's assurances in his speech last night about the Sudeten and French boundary questions has taken some of the sting out of the situation. Still more quieting is
the news just received that Lithuania has accepted the major Polish demands.

Believe me, my dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

Fred Morris Dearing
Eleanor
Roosevelt
1884.

Det är inte bara i Sverige, som
man söker få fram kvinnorna till lan-
dets högsta poster, utan bland annat
också i Amerika. Där har man till och
med i visa kretsar gått så långt att man till
presidentkandidat sökt lancera en kvinna,
den numera är presidentens morens
Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt, vilken åtnjuter en storar-
tad popularitet. Även om hon med all san-
nolikhet aldrig ställer upp till något presi-
dentval så har dock hennes popularitet all-
deles säkert stegrats i hög grad genom hen-
nas närligen i såväl Amerika som England ut-
givena memoarer — "This is my story" — där
Vita Husets vårdisna öppenhjärtigt och utan
chosser berättar om sitt och sin familj liv
samt om sina tankar och fäster. Mrs Roose-
veldt är en kvinna som verkligen har något
att berätta, ty hon har sedan sin barndom till-
börjat Amerikas ledande kretsar. Hon är liksom
sin make, den nuvarande presidenten,
bronnsen till president Theodore Roosevelt.

När därför presidentkandiat nu berättar sina
minnen kan man vara övertygad om att hennes
amerikanskare med glädje skola taga del av
hennes berättelse. Presidentkandiaten nu berättar sina
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amerikanska med glädje skola tage del av
hennes berättelse.

På grund av skolagången blev det huvud-
sakligen under julferien, som Eleanor kon-
de vara tillsammans med olika medlemmar
av familjen Roosevelt. Det var den enda tid
under uppväxtåren, som hon sammanträffade
med jämlikra pojkar. Emellertid vore dessa
händelser för henne mera en plaga än ett
nöje, inte minst därför att alla de andra träf-
fade varandra ofta och därför var
andra under det att Eleanor kände sig främ-
mande och blygt inför dem. En sorg var ock-
å att hennes svaga anklor inte tillhöra henne
att lika skrädder med de andra. Inte heller
danse de hennes skjortor och vad än värre var, hon hade inte lika fina
danskläder som dessa. Den enas anégas
som klimax på dessa Roseveltska ungdoms-
händelser. Hon blev därför synnerligen glad, när på en av dessa filmningar hennes
kusin Franklin kom och frågade henne om
han fick lov att dansa med henne. Föga snade
de bilda dansande kunderna då att denna
öden en dag skulle förenas.

Sin senare skogsliv genomgick Eleanor
Roosevelt i England i en privatskola nära
Wimbledon. Hennes första barnkläderska ha-
de vara en fransyka, varför hon lärt sig tal-
svenska innan hon kunde engelska.

Under en sommarferie företog unga miss
Roosevelt en resa från St Maris genom Ty-
ronen till Oberammergau, där passagerarna
kvarställde detta år. Försett with den omskru-
ta tid, täckte de en gång brett. Alltjänt anser
Mrs Roosevelt, att Tyronen bör till det vackraste,
hon någonsin sett.

Under en resa i Italien omkring sekelskif-
tet fäste sig miss Roosevelt särskilt vid kon-
sten i Florens. Det djupa intresset gjorde
Botticellis "Vikten". Juli 1902 tillbringades
i Rom, där besökt bl. a. avslutades i Sixtiniska
kapellet. Detta resulterade i så noggranna
studier av takmålningarna, att den unga da-
men hade ett i nåcken flera dagar efteråt.

Efter hemkomsten till Amerika började
Eleanor att anska flitigt ungdom med sin
kusin Frank, vilken var hennes fara guden.

När Eleanor var två år gammal hade hon
förra gången träffat sin blivande maken, vil-
ken då till hennes oförstådda glädje hade låtit
hennes rida på sin rygg runt barnkammar-
gerget.

På hösten 1903 friade Franklin Roosevelt
till sin då 19-åriga kusin Eleanor. Svaret blev
ja, ehuru miss Roosevelt nu säger att hon då
för tiden inte visste hur det var att vara kår
eller vad kärlek innebar för något.

Under den följande vintern visades Eleanor
en tid i Washington. Hon var också inviter-
rad till Vita Huset, ehuru hon var knappast
du kunde ansa att hon själv under en tid av
jätte år skulle vara värdfina där. En inbjudan
till övernattra där avböjde hon dock tack
samt, emedan det skräende henne att vistas
i detta förämmliga hus. Hon bodde i stället hos
en kvinnlig släkting.

Några sommar, 1904, skulle den 20-åriga
fastmön företaga en kortare järnvägresa till-
mannen med sin fastmän. Under denna
medföljde ett av hemstriderna från Eleanor
hem, eftersom hon ju inte gärna kunde färdas

Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt berättar i sina nyut-
kommna memoarer roliga anekdoter och
minnen från sitt skifteande liv.
dagen och en bra bit av natten i en av Ven
nedigs gondoler. Liksom mrs Roosevelt gjort
som litten flicka vid sitt första italienska be-
sök så metade hon även nu fågelnarna på Piazza
San Marco. Från Venedig gick färden vidare
över Dolomiterna, där man företeg bergbe-
stämnings. Under besökt i Augsburg och Ulm
lyckades man finna flera sällsynta gamla
tryck, vilka förvärvades för familjens
bibliotek.
När mrs Roosevelts andra barn,
var hon mycket rådd för vad som skulle hä-
da. En vinnor tröstade henne då på följande
sätt: "Om jag är rådd för vad som skall
komma, så behöver jag bara se mig omkring i
världen och se hur mycket folk det finns. Alla
dessa är ju olik. Det är således inte nå-
got som inte en vinnus som jag skall vara med
om." M rs Roosevelt lät trösta sig och har
sedan fött sex barn till världen.
I april 1913 kallades Roosevelt till Washing-
ten som biträdande sekreterare i fotloppste-
mentet. Sedan dess har familjen huvudsak-
lichen varit befattad i denna stad.
Efter kriget reste Roosevelts till Europa
bland annat därför att Roosevelt skulle ordna
upp vissa fotloppfrågor. Ett besök vid fronten
avlades också. Hemresan skedde med det
amerikanska slaget "George Washington" i
sällskap med presidentparet Wilson.
När presidenten skulle gå ombord inträffade
ett internesso, vilket gjorde att de ameri-
kanuska officerarna hoppade på att komma av sig.
Presidenten vigrade nämligen att gå ombord
före sin husfru och hennes damaskalk, vil-
ket han enligt reglemente och tradition skulle
göra. Sålunda gav dock inte föräldren presidenten
själv kommit ombord, då även nationaländig
spelades.
Efter kriget avlades ett officiellt besök i
U. S. A. av det belgiska kungaparet och deras
son Leopold. Herrkapet Roosevelt vore när-
varande vid besöket. Mr Roosevelt hade be-
sökt kungaparet i Belgien och därvid blivit
mycket intagen i deras dotter Marie-José.
M rs Roosevelt tyckte synd om kronprins Leo-
pold, ty han fick aldrig lämna ensam utan
följdes ständigt av en officer, som var betyd-
ligt äldre än han själv. Så fort de båda her-
rarna vore utom sikt för kungaparet frågade
dessa genast var kronprinsen höll hus. Enligt
mrs Roosevelts fick hon således i god tid vänja
sig vid att han en dag

Vista Huset i Washington.
ensam med den unge mannen. Bröllopets ägde
rum den 17 mars 1906. Brudkläningen var
grön av ljus tak. Brudflickan bestod av
brysselstuar. Bland bröllopstukerna märkt
från president Thedor Roosevelt. Det-
ta gjorde att brudparret kom helt i skyms-
dan. Alla gästerna samlades kring presiden-
ten och brudparret blev įkanad för sig själva
i ett rum. Troligen sörjde de ej mycket över
detta. När brölloptästans skulle skiras upp,
kommario både president og gäster till-
rätta. Någon bröllopsområde kunde inte få viss
i samband med brölopet, ty Franklin Roose-
velt studerade alltid juridik. När terminen
var slut föregick bröllopesnamn.
Denna gick först till London, där man av
någon anledning förvärvat brudparret med
president Roosevelt. För den skall befanna
det att Brown's hotel hade reservat furste-
sviten för de amerikanska gästerna, vilka
också bodde i den några dagar, under de
plånbok knappa till ett sådan lyst. Nästa
anhalt på resan var Paris, där man framför
allt ägnade sig åt kulinariska studier. Pä
varje restaurang åt man ställeta specialitet,
vad denna än bestod i. Unga frun köpte klä-
der under det att den blivande presidenten
avvalde bibliotek intremna genom att allt
ständer långa Seinen köpa rara böcker. Un-
der ett besök i Italien inföll den 4 juli, den
amerikanska nationaldagen. Denna firades
genom att man tillbringade större delen av

President Roosevelt med maka och moder framför händen.
Gunnar, 20 år, reklamekonkurre: 
IDEALKVINNAN — som jag inte träffat på ännu
— har jag tänkt mig något i den här stilen: Hon bör vara ljus — både ut- och invändigt. Lagom lång — själv är jag 176 cm. — så man slipper kliva upp på en trappsteg, samt helst inte ha mer än 30 i skumsteroler. Hon ska vara spännande utan att dock se ut som ord-
föranden i en manusöverenskomst och hon får absolut inte vara hjulbent. Hon bör vara intresserad av vad som rör sig i tiden, tycka om musik och ändå men får inte höra till dem som betraktar en affisch tillbringad i hemmet lugna vrid som mislyckkad. Hur hon penger är det ju så mycket bättre, för det har inte jag — ännu!

Curt, 25 år, guddomsvärd: 
Var den typ som har sina behag. Jag har därför inget särskilt ideal beträffande det yttre. Men idéalkvinnan skall vara bussig och god kamrat. Om man nu funderar på en flicka, så bör man förmå henne att följa med ut på landet en riktigt regin och sugade dag. Låt henne göra upp Eld och laga mat, då kan man se vad hon gör för. Om hon då blir grinnig och tycker att det är trist är hon inte att ha. Till hon ej vid litet regn och rusk,

MAGNUS, 30 år, porträttmålare: 
nan är lojalitet i alla livets skiften.

JOHN, 32 år, hofstad lapp: 
Jag har inga som helst illusioner beträff-
ande kvinnans yttre eller inre egenskaper. Men har hon många renar, så blir jag glad.

OSAMA, 35 år, japen, studerande: 

KRAFT, 37 år, författare: 
Hon skall vara sådan, att hon står ut med mig — och att jag står ut med henne.

HELG, 38 år, konstnär: 

HUR SER DET SVERNA IDEALET BETRÄFFANDE MAN OCH KVINNA UT OCH VILKA ÄRE DE MEST UPPSEKETA

SARAKRÆGERSKAPEN? Frågan äger sitt allmänna intresse, inte minst nu i vårens och förälskelsens tid. Vi har här gjort ett litet stick-
provv bland män och kvinnor i olika åldrar och yrken och införa här nedan deras oredutsche-
de uttalanden. Någon exakt idealkbild går det givetvis ej att få fram, men man märker vissa återkommande drag. Man finner sålunda att de flesta av männens känn draktion till den

hon nu av naturen skulle vara utrustad med ett bättre huvud än mannen, så får hon dock på inga villkor låta detta framträd i mot Hu-
sås Hårh

ALBRECHT, 70 år, generalkonsul: 
Hon skall vara blond, en aning över med-
nessländ, vissa parter skola vara harmoniskt men fylligt utvecklade. Hon skall vara eldg-

BILDNING, 45 år, faktor: 

ALBIN, 50 år, expeditionchef: 
Hon skall vara rund och renhårig.

NILS, 57 år, major: 
Det kvinnan, som jag upptäcker, skall vara representerativ och mång om sitt yttre. Hon skall vara elegant klädd och välutsökt dräkt att vara pärlande. Det finner väl inget värr än gamla spacklade karp, som spelar backblush! Hon skall dikretv förstärka behå-
la sin ungod om att täcka och leva ung-
domligt. Hon skall lika tidningar och bö-
cker och ha rede på vad som sker ute i världen. Hon skall spotta, ska skidor, rida och simma så att hon behåller sin figur och andliga spännings. Hon skall blifva perfekt och ha sällskapstalanger såsom att kunna spela bridges perfekt. Alltför in-
telligent vill jag inte att hon skall vara. Och
Imkläder


Claudette Colbert i en förtjusande vit chiffonklänning med hopdragning i livet och brada, dragna axelband. En omväldigt enkel och smakfull modell, som vem som helst kan kopiera. Snyggkälla ha en mycket moderiktig infatining och äro av diamanter och rubiner.
SOMMARSTUGA TILL SALU

Av Maria Olofsson.

"Bara att det ska bli litet lättare för oss att hålla vapenvilan", svarade han utan att läsas om hennes undrande ögon.

"Och så bilar vi ut till Solhäls på söndagen." Morgen.


"Du menar inte, att jag skall stanna ensam i stugan?"

"Snälla Elsa, det är ju ensamheten du vill ha", svarade han i samma lätta ton som nyss. "Annars kan vi ju ta Gerhard eller vad din tillfälliga skatt i köket beter med oss.

Men som han sagt orden, greps han av rädsla.

De varo i resfärdiga vid fyrtiden på lördagsmorgonen.

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For Bigger, Firmer, Sweeter Strawberries

Coastal Plains Test Farm
Center Of Research

By O. B. HAMILTON, JR.

Wilmington, April 18—(Do you take your strawberries for granted? If you do, you're not unlike most strawberry eaters and nor, like all other strawberry eaters, fortunate. At the North Carolina Department of Agriculture's Coastal Plains Test Farm, here, more work has probably been done in the development of the strawberry than in any other fruit crop. If this had not been accomplished here the need would have been felt more acutely in the strawberry would justify the amount of money spent for the maintenance of the farm.

If you take your strawberries for granted, you probably will be surprised to know that the length of growing season has an adverse effect on berry quality. Berry quality, as the problem was put at first to eliminate the size of crops as to balance it to commercial strawberry growth, is directly related to the growth period. Strawberries planted on the ground here in the fall, where strawberry season of different varieties are complementary.

The ripened berries from these bushes are picked, and the black seeds from them are planted, under the shade, to be transplanted two or three days later to the outdoor job which the heat is on.

Some varieties come in April, Feburary, and long-lasting varieties continuing in October. This is a shot of the test field, where varieties of strawberry are grown in the picture represents a newly developed type, some of which may be the popular strawberries of tomorrow. These are given trials under field conditions. At the back is the shade,
Probably the world's foremost authority on strawberries, Dr. Charles Dearing, brother of the Ambassador to Peru, heads the coastal Plain Fruit Experiment Station at Willard. He is sought after in horticultural fields in all parts of the world.

The island of Hawaii is the main source of strawberries in the United States. The strawberry is a small, yellow fruit that is rich in vitamins and is eaten fresh, frozen, or in jellies and preserves. It is also used in beverages and desserts.

The strawberry is a hardy and adaptable fruit, able to grow in a variety of climates and soils. It requires ample sunshine and well-drained soil. The most important factor in strawberry production is good cultural practices, including proper fertilization, irrigation, and pest control.

Dr. Dearing works closely with farmers and researchers to improve the quality and yield of strawberries. He is known for his expertise in horticulture and his contributions to the field of plant breeding.

In addition to his work with strawberries, Dr. Dearing is also involved in the development of new varieties of other fruits and vegetables. He is a respected member of the agricultural community and is often consulted by other researchers and farmers.

Dr. Dearing's work has been recognized by numerous awards and honors, including the prestigious National Medal of Science. He continues to be active in the field of horticulture, and his contributions have had a significant impact on the production and distribution of strawberries in the United States and beyond.
SPONSOR HIGH SCHOOL PRESS CONFERENCE


STATE P.T.A. TO HOLD CONVENTION THIS WEEK

Nineteenth Annual Convention Opens in Winston-Salem Wednesday

Winston-Salem, April 13, 1938—The Nineteenth annual convention of the N.C. Congress of Parents and Teachers will be held in Winston-Salem on April 15, 16, and 17. It is expected that over 1,000 delegates will attend the convention. The program includes sessions on educational problems, school administration, and methods of teaching. The keynote address will be given by Dr. J. W. Rankin, President of Winston-Salem College.

DUKE GIRLS TAKE TO THE WATER

Members of the Duke Women's Rowing Club, in a recent match against Wake Forest College, won by a score of 4 to 2. The women's team outdistanced their opponents in both the single and double sculls races. The next match will be against the University of North Carolina on April 15.

College Girls Model Own Ideas in Clothes

Spring Outfits To Be Displayed At State College Thursday

Feminine styles are charted by models of famous names in Paris, London, and New York. But the most interesting new fashions are those designed and made by students themselves. These outfits will be displayed on Thursday evening at the annual fashion show of the College of Fine Arts.

MURPHY ASSOCIATION INSTALLS ITS OFFICERS

Mrs. L. L. Morgan succeeds as the new president of the Murphy Association. She was inaugurated at a meeting held on April 13. Officers are: President, Mrs. L. L. Morgan; Vice-President, Miss E. F. Fields; Secretary, Miss A. F. Shanks; and Treasurer, Miss C. L. Adams. The association is hoping to raise funds for the improvement of the school grounds.

COUNTY ISourd OF MAY DAY PAGEANT ON April 15

Lumberton, April 8—The May Day Pageant at Lumberton High School will be held on April 15. The pageant, which is sponsored by the Lumberton High School Drama Club, will feature a variety of performances, including a dance, a drama, and a musical number. The pageant is expected to attract a large audience.

SENIORS AT FRENCH

NAME SUPERLATIVES

Franklin High School seniors have been named as French Superlatives for their academic achievement. The winners are: First Place: Mrs. L. L. Morgan, Mrs. E. F. Fields, and Miss A. F. Shanks; Second Place: Mrs. C. L. Adams; and Third Place: Mrs. E. F. Shanks and Miss A. F. Shanks. The seniors were selected by the French teachers based on their overall performance in the French language.
Hugh Morson Activities

Final Professional Meeting

The topic under discussion at this meeting will be the impact of technology on the arts. The meeting will take place on Tuesday, April 11th, at 7:30 PM at the Art Institute of Chicago. All interested parties are welcome to attend.

Morton Musician

The Morton Musician is a well-known musician who has performed at numerous concerts and events. He is known for his unique style and has received critical acclaim for his work. The Morton Musician is currently working on a new album and will be performing at the annual concert this year.

Marionette at Meredith

Marionette performance at Meredith College

Amarillo Globe News, April 9, 1976

For Bigger and Better Strawberries

(Continued from Page One)

At an odd, one of the main methods of growing strawberries is through planting methods, but this is just one of the many types of planting methods. There are many other ways to grow them, such as bush planting, which is done in two rows, and the strawberry plant is planted in the ground. In this type of planting, the strawberries are planted in rows, and the rows are planted in the ground, with the strawberries planted in the rows. In this type of planting, the strawberries are planted in rows, and the rows are planted in the ground, with the strawberries planted in the rows.

The other methods of planting, all of which have certain advantages and disadvantages, are in the ground. But in every one of the rows, the strawberries are planted in the ground. The strawberries are planted in the ground, with the strawberries planted in the rows.

Add Two New Members

Clarion, April 10—The Clarion Club has added two new members to its membership. The Clarion Club is a group of students who are interested in the arts and culture. The club meets weekly to discuss various topics related to the arts and culture.

Broughton High News

LOUIS CONNER, JR.

Glee Clubs Make Greendale a Happy Place

Glee club members are the lifeblood of a school. They are the ones who bring the school spirit and energy to life. The glee club is the heart of the school, and its members are the ones who keep the school going. The glee club is the heart of the school, and its members are the ones who keep the school going.

Broughton High News

LOUIS CONNER, JR.

Glee Club seeks to bring joy to the school community through music and performance. The club is open to all students and meets after school on Wednesdays. The glee club is led by Mr. Brown, a music teacher at the school, and is assisted by Mr. White, the school's choral director.

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Dear Mr. President:

Professor Eli F. Heckscher, one of the speakers recently sent to the United States by the Swedish Memorial Committee for the Delaware Tercentenary as part of the first wave of the oncoming Swedish invasion, has just returned home and has published a series of articles in the Liberal DAGENS NYHETER which is of particular timeliness and interest.

After touring most of the United States he comes back to tell his fellow countrymen that the American people have been bewitched by Marquis Childs' SWEDEN, THE MIDDLE WAY, and that they think Sweden is not much more than a vast cooperative society. He points out that there could not be a greater misconception, remarks that he is shocked that a responsible University like Yale should have published this book and is astonished that

The President,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.
that it should have been accepted so universally as representing the whole state of affairs in Sweden.

From the literary point of view Childs has done, of course, a remarkable job and I expect he should be absolved of trying to fool anybody. The thing to point out is that our people really are uninformed about Sweden and thus were the more impressed because of the persuasive literary quality of the book. Accordingly, they have reached judgments which are out of focus. Professor Heckscher points out that the Kooperativa Förbundet does not own a single forest or pulp mill, nor a single iron mine or steel factory, nor a shipping line, nor anything else of great consequence. The organization is engaged primarily in retail distribution. But even in this restricted field, considered from the viewpoint of the entire retail business, it controls only about 18 per cent of Sweden's marketing. It is a valuable and significant organization but is by no means, Professor Heckscher says, the colossus it is thought to be.

Our next example of dense ignorance, the Professor states, is the idea that Sweden has a managed currency and has been more than commonly adroit and clever in the way the management thereof has been carried out. He denies that anything of the kind exists and declares the simple fact to be that the crown was tied to the pound and allowed
to rise and fall accordingly. He says it would be a mistake to permit the American people to think Swedes are so much more astute and clever than they really are, and that Swedes themselves should disillusion them.

The third erroneous impression the Professor singles out is the one crediting the Swedish Government with having worked out with great foresight a most efficient scheme for offsetting depression and unemployment to be called into being when depression and unemployment arrive. The Professor feels it is far from the fact to claim that measures for combating these evils were adopted beforehand. He states that none were and that those now among the Government's projects were developed only after the need for such planning had become apparent.

Professor Heckscher feels it can only do Sweden harm to permit these misconceptions to prevail among our people; that what should be stressed is the fact that Sweden has been fortunate in developing real and solid habits of democracy and of democratic self-government; that a spirit of tolerance and mutual consideration dominates the minds of Swedish people and that the Government, capital, labor and all groups and classes act in accordance with these good principles. Thus a Social Democratic Government and a Royal Family get along perfectly side by side and representatives of labor and capital
capital meet, consult, are reasonable and considerate, and work out mutually advantageous solutions for their difficulties.

The Professor points finally to the fact that the Swedes are a homogenous people, that their land has never been completely overrun, that literacy is almost universal and that the race and its customs are pure and have been developed steadily and slowly over a long period of time.

There are spiritual overtones in the Professor's articles which I should like to find in the writings of many other economists, most of whom are dry as chips and I hope he will someday put what he has said into English and publish it in the States as a corrective for the misconceptions now existing.

Something of that tolerance Professor Heckscher speaks of was apparent here on May Day. For the first time in many years the Swedish flag was carried by working men in their procession along with the red flags of the Internationales. This offended some of the Conservatives and the anti-Communists who saw in the incident, short-sightedly it seems to me, only bad company for the national emblem. The truer and better view I think is that allegiance to their own flag as well as the red one is a most significant demonstration of the inherent patriotism of the laborers.
Another interesting phase of the attitude of labor is its recent action with regard to defense. The Premier, Per Albin Hansson, always an ardent labor man and leader, is himself the originator of the move for larger appropriations for defense armament. And I think he is doing something more than merely saving face when he states that his action is for the protection of Swedish homes and that labor's fond dream of disarmament has not been by any means forgotten but is merely postponed until a time when there is less menace and danger in the world.

A most interesting although somewhat quiet movement is taking place in this whole Northern world; a sort of coalescence growing out of the common danger faced by all the Northern lands. When I got here last year all of these small countries were moving along and attending to their business more or less in their individual fashions. Periodic conversations between the various foreign ministers were taking place to be sure and the Oslo Powers were trying to work out a better scheme for commercial exchanges, but at present, and particularly since Anschluss, a most perceptible drift toward a sort of Northern unity has begun and has become more accentuated and I get the impression that the initiative in all this belongs as much to the members of the Swedish Government as to anyone. Outwardly, the most
most apparent sign is the good common understanding of the four Northern countries - or five if we include Iceland - as to a common position with regard to defense, neutrality and the League of Nations. With Poland also there is undoubtedly a sympathetic understanding, particularly in the case of Sweden. I now detect a certain gravitation of the Baltic Union - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania - towards this Northern bloc. And more recently still there are indications, though slight, of a similar gravitation of the Oslo Powers so-called, which means Holland and Belgium as well, towards the Star in the North. Finally, all this gathering tendency seems to be oriented towards the British and then the American position and away from Germany and particularly away from Russia.

I quite realize that this a nebulous picture. Nevertheless that is the way current developments present themselves to me. It means a democratic bloc of nearly 60,000,000 people.

Sandler, the Swedish Foreign Minister, has made a series of speeches regarding Swedish foreign policy during the last two or three months and they have been very interesting. And recently I have had talks with him and with the Ministers of Latvia and Lithuania, Poland and Czechoslovakia which have also been interesting. They all support, to some extent, the theory I have tentatively developed above. In response to a direct question
question the last time I saw him Sandler said he would hardly call the movement in the Baltic Union a gravitation toward the Northern block, but shortly after he began to speak of the visit of Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, in a way which indicated a considerable degree of understanding with Poland at least and a very similar attitude on the part of Sweden and Poland towards European developments in general. The Latvian Foreign Minister, Munters, has just been here and he and Sandler, both members of the League Council, have now gone off to Geneva. Sandler indicated to me that the two of them expected to arrive in Switzerland in much the same frame of mind.

Sandler's last speech, which was given at Uppsala on May Day, developed some of the points to which he referred only in very general terms when he was telling me about the visit to Stockholm of the Polish Foreign Minister, Colonel Beck, which is to take place the latter part of this month upon Mr. Sandler's return from the League meeting at Geneva. In the speech Mr. Sandler begged his hearers to note the fact that Sweden's foreign policy was not based upon nervousness but upon foresight. He stated that what Sweden desired was a general understanding which would include everybody, even Russia. He said Sweden was opposed to fronts and axes and hoped they would
would pass out of existence, that what Sweden desired were general arrangements which would include Germany as well as other countries. In our private conversation he had told me that what Sweden feared was the creation in Europe of two powerful hostile groups; that he was sure such groups could not avoid being drawn into war. He made it plain that Eden's policy was viewed with misgiving and concern; that Chamberlain's success in dealing with the problems confronting Europe on a realistic basis was a source of satisfaction.

Sandler and his countrymen are delighted with the growing independence and solidarity of the Northern countries and it is evident that great relief is felt throughout Sweden for having broken away from the trammels of the League. At the same time sufficient idealism is retained to support the hope that a way may be found to reform the League so it can accomplish the great purposes for which it was founded. The feeling is that the great error of the past was to expect from the League more than it could perform.

Notwithstanding the character of the European political outlook Sweden's economic prospects continue excellent. Good will on the part both of employers and workers continues to prevail. The hotel lockout which I mentioned in my last letter has been settled and all other questions which have come
come up have been arranged satisfactorily.

The chief economists here, particularly Professor Bertil Ohlin, view the economic future with complete unconcern. They declare that 1938 will be practically as good a year as 1937, and 1937 was the record high. The single industry in which the prospect is less alluring is wood pulp and news print which has been affected adversely by cancellations; coming for the most part from our country. Professor Ohlin thinks, however, that with improvement in the United States, during the rest of the year even the pulp producers will do well and will recover a large part of their loss. Certainly everyone in Stockholm seems to be prosperous and happy and the percentage of people unemployed is slight. Government revenues are running well ahead of last year; the budget has been conservatively managed and surpluses will be sufficient to provide the sums the Prime Minister believes necessary for the defense measures to which I have referred.

Our own country has been in the Swedish news these last few weeks on account of an exhibition of American Industrial Arts and Crafts sponsored by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum which was opened on April 25 at the Kooperativa Förbundet's large department store known locally as "PUB" (Paul U. Bergström). His Royal Highness the Crown Prince was present for the opening ceremonies.
and I enclose a clipping from one of the papers showing the Crown Prince and Dorothy and me inspecting some of the exhibits just after the exhibition was declared open. The Commercial Museum, as you doubtless know, is sponsored by the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia. This idea of theirs of showing carefully selected articles of American manufacture in the principal cities abroad seems to me one of the best I ever heard of. It ought to be followed up immediately, carefully and vigorously. The exhibition here is the first one that has been held and it has taught the promoters, I hope, how to do better at the next exhibitions. Three more are scheduled to take place; one in Copenhagen, one in Oslo and one in London. But even as a starter the show here resulted in thousands of dollars worth of business, about $70,000 for carpets, $20,000 for stockings, a large sum for bedspreads for instance, and almost everything displayed was snapped up by eager buyers.

May 24, just a month later, at the great Nordiska Kompaniet we are to have an American tourist exhibition. At this show also His Royal Highness has consented to be present for the opening ceremonies. This exhibition, like the one sponsored by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, is centered upon the New Sweden Tercentenary commemoration in the United States but it has significance also for the
1939 World Fairs in New York and in San Francisco. Our Department of Commerce and our Department of the Interior have displayed interest in both exhibitions and we have done everything we could to start them off here as well as possible, - the first because we feel it is a concrete expression of your trade policies, the second because it will attract a number of high grade people to our country and improve mutual acquaintance.

By the time the echoes of the two exhibitions have died away we shall begin to hear the rumble of the oncoming ceremonies for the celebration of the 80th birthday of His Majesty the King. Indeed the rumble we hear is already a roar. At the Palace they tell me that despite the heavy three-day program that has been arranged the person least concerned about the strain of it is the King himself. He is certainly a great old boy and expects to inaugurate the festivities by presiding at the Amarent Ball on June the 14th.

For the next six weeks a series of official visitors will be coming to Stockholm. Various foreign ministers from capitals visited by Sandler last year are returning his calls. And when the Swedish people get ready to shout for the King on June 16 I understand we are to have on hand a raft of Monarchs, Presidents, princes, foreign ministers, prominent citizens and so forth and that Stockholm will do nothing
nothing for three riotous days but have banquets and speeches, hurrahs and ceremonies until the happy event is over. Hitler and Mussolini will have to look to their laurels.

The Diplomatic Corps is making a gift to His Majesty which will be presented by the Norwegian Minister, the Dean. Nothing further apparently is expected from the Diplomatic Corps except that they keep fit enough to be present at the banquets to which they will be invited. Nevertheless I have asked the Department whether you or the Secretary desire me to deliver any special message in addition to the one I imagine you will despatch directly. I believe you will wish to make what you say unusually cordial in view of the departure of the Swedish Delaware Delegation for America the next day.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and all the other members of the Royal Family are staying here until the birthday festivities are over. That is why the Delegation will sail on June 17th. He and the members of his party proceed to Göteborg the morning of that day.

I hear from his representative in Stockholm, that Mr. Thomas J. Watson and Mrs. Watson, who are extremely well liked here, are coming over from New York June 12th and will sail back with the Swedish Delegation on the KUNGSHOLM. I expect this was suggested by Edström, the Chairman
Chairman of the Preparatory Committee who has been much associated with Mr. Watson in the International Chamber of Commerce. The KUNGSHOLM will go directly to Wilmington for the initial ceremonies of the Tercentenary, then up the river to Philadelphia. In this way the Royal Party and the rest of the Delegation will have the independence of quarters of their own until they leave the ship and Philadelphia for their visit with you at Hyde Park.

I expect the Department or Boström, the Swedish Minister, has given you a list of the Delegation members with some indication as to their histories. Let me copy for you, nevertheless, to be sure, as it may prove convenient, the list with brief explanatory statements.

In the suite of Their Royal Highnesses you and Mrs. Roosevelt will find Nils Rudebeck who has not quite enough granite in his face to be George Washington but looks like him, is a charming fellow, and a good friend. You will also find Brita Steuch, an especial favorite of ours. I am sure you will like the Edströms, he, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee and she an American woman of rare quality. Count Folke Bernadotte and his wife, Estelle, also an American, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Manville of Pleasantville, New York, are perfectly delightful and I hope you and Mrs. Roosevelt will see them too.
I think I mentioned to you in a previous letter the state of health of Their Royal Highnesses. Quite confidentially and because I believe you may wish to have somewhat more definite information let me say that the Crown Prince picked up a dysentery germ in Rumania last autumn during a trip to lend prestige to some Swedish engineering and road making projects in that country and is in rather bad shape. He has had several cases of influenza during the winter, which have put him in bed and has been rather frequently under the doctor's care. At times he looks grey and tired and seems nervous. He was taking medicine for his dysentery when I last lunched with him in March when Hoover was here. His personality is so gentle and winning that sometimes one does not realize how bad he must feel.

Her Royal Highness is said to be suffering from cancer. She had her tonsils removed this winter and was in the hospital for several weeks. She has just lost her brother, the Marquis of Milford Haven, and her mother is in precarious health. She has just come back from England and Countess Bernadotte told us the other day that in spite of all the sad things that have happened she seems better than when she went away some time ago.

My impression is that neither the Crown Prince nor the Crown Princess should be subjected to too much strain.

Mr.
Mr. Rudebeck, the Marshal of the Crown Prince's Court, tells me they are terror stricken by the program arranged for their visit. They are both conscientious and they will sacrifice themselves more perhaps than they should unless you can help them out a little. Boström being the hefty Swede he is may be inclined to overtax them so perhaps it will have to be your consideration and Mrs. Roosevelt's which will keep them from being killed by kindness.

I have given this information privately and confidentially to George Summerlin over in the State Department so that any considerate step that needs to be taken can be taken.

Dorothy and I cannot help being excited by the news in a U.P. despatch we saw in the Paris HERALD the other day saying that you will be making a trip to the West Coast of South America in July on one of the new cruisers. How much we wish we were still in Lima so that we might welcome you! I am certain you can do no better thing than to make that trip. Sumner has undoubtedly told you that the Peruvian national holiday takes place July 28 in the great old cathedral in the Plaza De Armas. You will receive an unforgettable impression if you go there for that anniversary. You will find at the Cathedral Door the statue of Pizarro which Mary Harriman Rumsey presented to the City of Lima on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of
the founding of the City and which I had the honor to unveil.

The sight of one of our new and splendid warships in the various ports along the West Coast will have a far-reaching, subtle and valuable effect on the local populations. There is a very broad highway across the Pacific from the West Coast of South America and you may recall that when I was writing to you back in 1936 and expressing the hope that you might come and see us in Peru I told you of how effectively it would allay fears of Japanese machinations if you could cruise on one of our large vessels to Buenaventura, Guayaquil, Callao and Santiago.

Benavides has proven a good President in spite of the technical irregularities of his induction into office four years ago. Carlos Concha, who is well-known to the Secretary and to Sumner, is now Minister for Foreign Affairs and one of the finest men I know anywhere. Indeed, I often think of him as almost certain to be a future President of his country. In the Ministry of Finance you will find Benjamin Roca, a most upright and splendid old Cincinnatus. Your personal visit while these men are in office will tremendously add to their moral authority and help them to solve such questions as the boundary disputes with Ecuador and Colombia - for the latter has not really been settled yet - and the debt
to our American bondholders. You can have no idea until you go there of how great your prestige is in Peru. It will be the human touch that will make the friendship between the nations warm for you to go there in person.

The demonstration of your direct personal interest will offset undesirable German and Italian influences and prepare the way better than anything else could for the eighth Pan-American Conference in December.

The West Coast, as I see it, is one of the most promising areas of the world and your visit could not be better timed. I wish you could visit the great mining district up in the central part of the country (they would take care of you well) - an entirely different world from that of the coast - and also the marvelous jungle on the other side of the Andes. It is unforgettable. There is Cuzco too, the seat of the Inca Empire. There are some wonderful American planes and aviators who will certainly fly you to these places if you feel you can make the dash.

Meanwhile I hope to get off and do a little traveling myself. The Department has given me a small sum to enable me to get acquainted with my territory and before the fiscal year ends I hope to have a look at the farm lands of Skåne, the naval station on the East coast, the University at Lund in the south, some of the ordinance factories in
the center of the country. Next month I shall hike to the North and see the pulp mills and the great ore deposits and iron mines in Lappland; loadstones for Russia, Germany, England and a number of other countries with armies and navies to provide for.

Please tell Jim the Charles A. Stillmans are still here, that we see them every little while and are to dine with them and the Wallenbergs, the Swedish bankers, tomorrow night. Mr. Stillman is going to put up a factory for the Goodyear Company and manufacture tires, belting, soles and so forth for the Swedish market.

Do you want to see yourselves as some of the Swedes see you? If you do, here are a page or two from one of the Swedish illustrated papers in which you will recognize the family groups. I also enclose a picture which will show you the Crown Princess with some of her jewels on.

Let me also enclose a clipping from Uncle Josephus Daniels' paper to show you that my kid brother, Charlie, is doing something useful in North Carolina. Mrs. Roosevelt may remember that she made him a visit last year.

Warmest good wishes in which Dorothy joins me and many of them.

Yours most sincerely,

Fred Morris Dearing

P.S.
P.S. For good measure I send you a picture of Dorothy as she appeared at Court. Even these lovely blondes up here had to sit up and take notice even if I do say so myself who shouldn't.
Dear Mr. President:

I had just finished a letter to you based on the theory that the world is full of a number of things when your letter of April 25 landed on my desk.

I called on Nils Rudebeck, the Marshal of the Court of the Crown Prince, at the Palace immediately afterwards and you should have seen the smile that spread all over his face when he heard of your proposal for a very quiet family party when Their Royal Highnesses arrive at Hyde Park, a look about the place and a picnic. He said that was exactly what the Crown Prince and Crown Princess would love and he thought your suggestion could not be happier.

I shall be seeing the Crown Prince himself in a few days, when we both take part in the opening of the American Tourist Exhibition at the Nordiska Kompaniet, and

The President,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.
and I will speak to him directly about the visit to Hyde Park. However, he and the Crown Princess leave these things so very much to the Marshal of the Court that I am certain he reflects their wishes in what he said to me.

When we were talking at Val Kil Cottage last Fourth of July your idea was, I believe, that you would let the spotlight fall exclusively upon the Royal party upon its arrival at the Rocks in Wilmington; that you would stay in Washington, but make some remarks of welcome over the radio for the landing ceremonies and that then Their Royal Highnesses would visit you for a day or two at the White House. You know, I expect, that some rivalry has developed between Pennsylvania and Delaware - I have heard nothing about New Jersey's attitude - with regard to the celebrations and that Delaware - at least that is what I gather from some of the members of the Swedish Committee - has felt a little bit pushed aside. Your decision to go down to Wilmington is therefore, I think, a very happy one and will undoubtedly please the little State without offending the big one.

The whole Swedish delegation is looking forward with
with the utmost eagerness to its trip and some of the forerunner lecturers and speakers who have now returned to Sweden have told those who are about to go to the United States so much about American hospitality that they are rushing the boat. Some, indeed, are sailing ahead of the KUNGSHOLM carrying the Royal party and the chiefs of the Delegation.

With warmest good wishes,

Yours as always,

Fred Morris Dearing

P.S. This letter may reach you a few days ahead of the longer one to which I wish to add a few finishing touches as the result of some recent conversations with colleagues and others.
Letter from Sumner Welles to the President—attaches suggested reply for Pres. to send to Fred Morris Dearing. 
Pres. letter to him is dated May 13, 1938.
Copy of Cordell Hull's letter to Dearing--enc.

SEE--Sumner Welles-Drawer 1--1938

Dear Mr. President:

As you will see from the enclosed clipping the Director General of Posts is so proud of your letter acknowledging the receipt of the stamps he sent you that he has put it in the Postal Department's Museum.

And here are two pictures for you of the guests you will be entertaining in a little over a month's time. The Crown Prince is having a look at the model of the World's Fair in New York which was shown at the opening of the American Tourist Exhibition which I opened at the Nordiska Kompaniet yesterday. I do not know what I am looking so scared up about in the other picture but on the right you will find Folke Bernadotte pointing out the space that is to be occupied by Sweden at the World's Fair to the Crown Princess and to Prince Carl who also did us the honor of coming to the opening.

I

The President,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.
I enclose for your amusement a copy of my speech containing a few remarks delivered in Swedish to the delight apparently of the Swedish listeners. I am also enclosing a newspaper clipping regarding the opening of the Exhibition.

With warmest good wishes,

Your most sincerely,

Fred Morris Dearing

Enclosures:
2 clippings
2 photographs
Copy of speech
"Min sommarkostym", sade kronprinsen om indiändraktet. Amerikanska turistutställningen öppnad.

Prins Carl, kronprinsen och kronprinsessan på turistutställningen.

Prins Carl, kronprinsen och kronprinsessan på turistutställningen.

Den amerikanska turistutställningen på NK, som i dag öppnas för allmänheten, hade på tisdagen besök av kronprinsparet, prins Carl, ministern Dearing, representanter för Nya Sverige-kommittén och andra för de svensk-amerikanska förbindelserna intresseade. Kl. 2 åkte kronprinsparet och prins Carl upp i de till båtar förklädde båtarna och motogos på utställningen av generalkonsul Josef Sachs.

Mr. Dearing öppnade utställningen med ett anförande, var han tackade generalkonsul Lamm och NK för deras intresse, som resulterat i en överlycklig och vältyckt demonstration av sevärdheterna på andra sidan havet. Han hoppades att utställningen skulle ge en god bild av det land, dit våra föräder styrde för 300 år sedan. Jag ber eder följa Calmare Nyckels traditionstäende, romaniska, förtydligande och månande kolonier till landet hortom solnedgången, tillade ministern på svenska.


I ett annat anordnad biograföversättning av amerikanska turistfilmer och i ett annat visas New York-utställningen 1939 i modell, där föremålen följa belagda med självlyssnande färger, vilket gör det mycket effektfullt påtryck. Efter att ha rest genom hela kontinenten med alla dess sevärdheter, kommer bildensången och småningen in båten åter till slutbildern, där ett svenskt tag just passerar den nedfallna bollarna vid Tegelbacken — ett mycket effektivt sätt att platsiga återkomma till hemmamål.
Translation:

ROOSEVELT LETTER GIVEN TO THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT'S MUSEUM

Director General A. Örne has presented to the Postal Department's Museum a letter from President Roosevelt. In this letter, of which a copy is attached, the President expresses appreciation of a complete set of Swedish stamps which he has this year received from the Postal Administration in connection with the New Sweden Memorial. The President is an ardent stamp collector.

The letter is on exhibition at the Museum.
Your Royal Highnesses

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Nothing so fires the imagination as the legendary continent. The traveler with his tale of far countries, like the ancient mariner, holds us in a spell.

What one of you would not wish to stand beside Leif Erikson at that landfall long ago when he first gazed upon the shores of the yet unnamed America. What one of you does not envy Columbus his astounding discovery and triumphant confirmation. Have you not, many of you, stood upon a hill by the shore in Sweden and watched the great ships sailing down into the West? Has it not filled you with longing for to admire and for to see, and for to roam the world so wide?

Today you may set sail. We invite you this afternoon over the hills and far away across the ocean, on a voyage of discovery.

Thanks to the originality of Mr. Consul General Lamm. Thanks to the skill, the foresight and the energy of the great Nordiska Kompaniet, our host, you may now have a foretaste of romance. We shall give you a glimpse of the continent to which your countrymen found their way 300 years ago.

First, New York - a city such as they could never see; the megalopolitan city, point of maximum concentration of
the power and culture of a community; a place where the
dead hand of custom is lifted and new modes of living are
set free; a time-binding institution and a nucleus of
change, facing the future years.

Philadelphia lies beyond, Washington and Baltimore
and Atlanta are to the south. Cincinnati and Louisville
across the mountains. Chicago and Detroit sit beside the
Lakes. In the vast river basins St. Louis, New Orleans
and Kansas City raise their heads. Denver leads you to
the Rockies. And we come again to the shores of ocean
at Seattle, and Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

With Walt Whitman there await you - Maine and Massa-
chusetts. Pennsylvania and New York. Virginia and Mary-
land and Florida and the Carolinas. Kentucky and Tennessee.
Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. Louisiana, Texas, Colorado;
Montana, Nevada and Oregon. Washington and California,
and a host of others I have not named each freighted with
associations and loaded with appeal.

The great rivers fill the land with the poetry of
their names - the Hudson and the Ohio, the Missouri and
the Mississippi, the Columbia and the Colorado. On either
hand the great mountains rise, the Appalachians in the
East the Rockies in the West. And far and wide spread
the vast valleys and the prairies and the plains. The
very map is enchanted domain.
So let us now lead you to the States United. His Royal Highness your Crown Prince has been there before you in the midst of their flora and fauna and of the extraordinary people who live within them and amidst the geographical features I have mentioned, and yet he has returned safe and sound. You are to see within the trappings of his tribal life, his war feathers and his spoils. Your best assurances is his willingness to be our guest again when just a month from now we commemorate the hardihood of certain of your forbears who braved limbo and the Ocean three centuries ago.

I now invite you into the country beyond the horizon. The KUNSHOLM and the GRIPSHOLM are ready. The STOCKHOLM is not far behind. They sail the great sea lanes. They track two tiny vessels that ventured long ago unto a country where Swedes are always welcome and where Swedes are always friends.

Eders Kungliga Höghetern,
Mina damer och herrar:

Jag har nu äran förklara öppnad den amerikanska turist-utställningen i Stockholm nittonhundra-trettåta.

Jag ber Eder följa i KALMARE NYCKELS traditionsmättade, romantiska, förtröllande och manande kölvatten till landet bortom solnedgången. Tack Tack Tack.

Just in case any of you do not understand - the Exhibition is open. Tack Tack.

via The White House.

The President,
Hyde Park.

I thank you once again for your very kind invitation to the Crown Prince, myself and Prince Bertil and for the kindness you showed during our stay in Wilmington. I regret very much that owing to the illness of Crown Prince we will unhappily not be able to avail ourselves of your invitation.

Louise Crown Princess of Sweden.
THE P resident.

Having just received your photograph with kind dedication I hasten to send you warm thanks for this mark of friendship. We recall our visit to your hospitable country with deep gratitude and everlasting pleasure.

April 10, 1939.

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for your letter of March twenty-third. I am glad, of course, to know the Swedish position in regard to neutrality. At the same time, what the democratic countries want to know is whether in the event of a general war Sweden would be really neutral — i.e., not give help to the dictator nations.

This would involve, in all probability, the problem of continued shipments of iron ore or pig iron to Germany.

As I said in my Message to Congress in January, there are circumstances where neutrality so-called actually helps an aggressor nation and is, therefore, not neutrality in fact.

I am delighted that you like it in Stockholm.

My best wishes to you,

As ever yours,

Hon. Frederick A. Sterling,
American Legation,
Stockholm,
Sweden.

Dear Mr. President:

I recently had quite a long talk with the Swedish Crown Prince on the European situation when he asked me to convey the particular message to you that Sweden, in the event of a general war, would do her utmost to remain neutral.

There is no question but that he represents the view of the Swedish people and Government. A few years ago Sweden, as one of the smaller Powers, placed its trust in collective security and the League of Nations, but being a realistic nation she has no confidence these days in the League nor in the guarantees of any Power, whether it be Germany or even England. Absolute neutrality in case of a European war is today the predominant concern of the country.

As regards Germany, the Swedes feel greatly shocked with

The President,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.
with the rape of Czechoslovakia, and if there ever has been a latent sympathetic understanding for German aspirations it has now disappeared. Towards the democratic countries Sweden has distinct leanings but, on the other hand, she feels that France and England have "let down" the smaller Powers by their weak attitude towards German aggression. It is primarily the fear of German encroachment on the remaining small European countries that is giving Sweden concern.

Her answer is no alliances; no commitments with the Great Powers; continued coordination of foreign policy with the other Northern states; complete neutrality, if humanly possible; and the preservation of that neutrality by preparedness, both military and economic. It seems to bear a singular resemblance to our policy at home! May I add that the Swedes have the highest respect and admiration for your Administration, especially in your foreign policy, of which they are best informed.

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

This is a grand pair!
My dear Mr. President:

The frank and friendly talk on various political topics which I had with you when you were kind enough to visit me at Medical Center in June of last year and the interest for our country and for our close neighbour, Finland, shown by you and the people of the United States on many occasions enables me to approach you on the subject of the present Russian attitude towards Finland which is causing us grave concern.

Any possible menace to the integrity or independence of Finland is bound to create a very serious situation in the northern part of Europe. It would be looked upon in our country as of fundamental and sinister importance. May I point out that there is a non-aggression treaty in force between Finland and Russia, and that as to the Åland archipelago their present status is guaranteed by international agreement and that everything concerning these Finnish Islands on account of their situation very near our capital and for

The President,

The White House.
other reasons has always been considered by us as of very special importance to Sweden.

We look to you as trusted promoter of peace and justice. Could you see your way to use your influence in Moscow to counteract any possible attempts of an aggressive nature towards Finland?

This personal message of mine is of course made with the full sanction of my father, the King, and likewise with the full knowledge of the Swedish Government. I trust you will understand this earnest appeal made to you personally at a moment of grave national concern.

Gustaf Adolf

Crown Prince of Sweden
The Swedish Minister has been instructed to convey to the President the renewed expressions of gratitude from H.M. the King and the Swedish Government for the great interest the President has shown to the four Northern countries, in the last instance in connection with the Stockholm conference between the heads of the four countries.

In this connection the Swedish Minister has also been directed to say that his Government is anxious in the future also to maintain the established contact with the United States, especially from the point of view that there should be possibilities of the reestablishment of peace in Europe.

Washington, D. C., October 27, 1939.
TEXT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED OCTOBER 19 STOCKHOLM STOP GENERAL SITUATION SCRUTINISED FROM VIEWPOINT EACH COUNTRIES REPRESENTED STOP CLOSE EXAMINATION DIFFICULTIES WHICH IN PRESENT SERIOUS SITUATION THESE COUNTRIES ENCOUNTERING IN MAINTENANCE RIGHT OF SELFDETERMINATION IN FAVOUR NEUTRAL POSITION STOP MEETING UNANIMOUSLY STATED GOVERNMENTS DETERMINED IN CLOSE COOPERATION TO ADHERE CONSISTENTLY TO THIS STRICT NEUTRALITY STOP THEIR INTENTION IS TO LET THEIR ATTITUDE REGARDING ALL OCCURRING PROBLEMS BE DETERMINED BY SOLICITUDE UPHOLD NEUTRAL POSITION IN FULL INDEPENDENCE STOP THEY DEMAND AS THEIR RIGHT THAT THIS ATTITUDE FOUNDED ON PEACEFUL RELATIONS TO OTHER POWERS BE RESPECTED BY ALL STOP RECALLING DECLARATION THREE KINGS MEETING 1917 IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY STATED THAT FOUR COUNTRIES IN THE PRESENT SITUATION WOULD IN THEIR POLICY FOLLOW SAME PRINCIPLES AS WERE BY A FIRM COOPERATION SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED DURING LAST WAR STOP DIFFICULTIES DISCUSSED TO WHICH COMMERCE SHIPPING OF NEUTRAL STATES BEEN SUBJECTED AS CONSEQUENCE MEASURES BELLIGERENTS STOP UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED CONTINUE MUTUAL CONSULTATIONS AND ADHERE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN IN THE COPENHAGEN COMMUNIQUE SEPTEMBER LAST WHILE MAINTAINING TRADITIONAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS IN EVERY DIRECTION AND SUPPORTING EACH OTHER IN SECURING VITAL SUPPLIES OF THEIR PEOPLES STOP UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT REGARDING CONTINUATION COOPERATION WITHIN OSLOGROUP AND WITH OTHER NEUTRAL STATES TO ASSIST MUTUAL INTERESTS STOP AMERICAS MESSAGES HIGHLY APPRECIATED IN NORTHERN COUNTRIES STOP GOVERNMENTS HAVE IN THESE MESSAGES FOUND VALUABLE SUPPORT THEIR EFFORTS IN FAVOUR PEACE INTERNATIONAL ORDER STOP GOVERNMENTS NORTHERN STATES RECALL THEIR WILLINGNESS ACT IN FAVOUR OF SMOOTHING OUT INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTIES STOP THIS ATTITUDE REMAINS UNCHANGED STOP WOULD GREET WITH DEEP SATISFACTION ANY SIGN OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN BELLIGERENTS AND OF POSSIBILITIES
PERMITTING NEUTRAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT PEACE SECURITY FOR ALL NATIONS
The Swedish Government looks upon the situation created through the Finnish-Russian conflict as extremely serious, not only because the Finnish sister-nation is engaged in a hard struggle for its independence but also because Sweden's own position can become influenced thereof. The uncertainty regarding Germany's intentions makes it necessary for Sweden to observe the utmost caution in its policy. The Swedish Government considers it consequently to be impossible actively to participate in a military way on the Finnish side of the war.

Sweden has, however, assisted Finland through deliveries of material as much as possible without jeopardizing Sweden's own resources. Sweden will take in consideration also in the future to assist Finland in the same manner and also through transit of arms, through financial aid and so on, as much as it can and if the political circumstances put no hinderances for such an attitude.

The Swedish Government would highly appreciate any action the United States Government and the American people might take to the advantage of the fighting Finnish people and is deeply grateful for everything that has already
been done in that direction. The Swedish Government also venture to express the hope that Sweden's own exposed situation might be taken into account.

The Swedish Government look upon the situation created through the Finland-Russia conflict as extremely serious, not only because of the Finland-Russia conflict itself, but also because Sweden, as a neutral power, can become influential in the event of a conflict. The neutrality regarded Germany's influence necessary regarding Germany's influence makes it necessary for Sweden to assume the neutral position in the conflict. The Swedish Government consider it impossible to participate in a conflict, even if the Finnish side can be made responsible for the extension of the war. Sweden has always maintained Finland's independence and neutrality and regards it as much as possible without making compromise agreements. Sweden will take in consideration also the future of neutral Finland in the same manner as Sweden today.

The Swedish Government would highly appreciate any section of the United States Government and the American people might take to the guarantee of the fighting Finland, Sweden and the neutrality of the European countries.
The Swedish Minister presented to Secretary Morgenthau a message received today from the Swedish Foreign Office which reads in translation "Roeth for Berle Cochran, Treasury. Do you buy Swedish or Finnish gold with delivery Stockholm?"

While the Treasury has not done this so far, Secretary Morgenthau proposes, subject to approval of the President, that the United States is ready to buy any amount of Finnish gold in Stockholm and to pay for it on delivery in Stockholm, provided that:

(a) Bank of Finland pays all expenses of transportation and insurance from Stockholm to New York, shipping the gold on first available steamer from Bergen.

(b) Pending arrival of gold in New York, the Bank of Sweden segregate corresponding amount of Sweden's gold earmarked with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in favor of the United States Treasury to constitute a guarantee for full delivery of the gold in the United States by Finland.

(c) That preliminary safe conduct for the gold through Norway be obtained.
December 5, 1939.

Letter to the President from Secretary Morgenthau

Subject: Finnish Gold

Inquiry made by minister of Sweden with respect to the disposal of the gold. Attached is photostat copy OK'd by the President. It outlines certain provisions connected with the delivery of the Gold to the United States.

See: Dec 5, 1939 letter-Morgenthau folder-Drawer 1-1939
Dear Mr. President:

I have pleasure in transmitting herewith a memorandum submitted to me, which refers to our discussion of yesterday in regard to the inquiry made by the Minister of Sweden with respect to the disposal of Finnish Gold. I shall not fail to keep you informed of any further developments in the premises.

Sincerely yours,

Signed--J. Morgenthau Jr

Secretary of the Treasury

The President

The White House.

For original of the above letter and the enclosed memo referred to in the letter---See: Henry Morgenthau folder-Drawer 1-1939
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)
February 1, 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

To prepare personal reply for my
signature.

F. D. R.  

Enclosure

Let to the President 1/10/40 from the "Crown Prince of
Sweden delivered by his son, Prince Bertil who is heading
Swedish Government Trade Delegation to the U. S.

File personal
PSF: Sweden

R. O. 11352, Sec. 8(E) and 8(D) or (E)
State Dept. letter 3-31-76
By SLR  Date: JUN 17 1976
My dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your instruction, I submit for your approval the draft of a letter which you might wish to send to the Crown Prince of Sweden in reply to his letter to you of January 10, 1940, which was delivered by His Royal Highness, Prince Bertil.

Faithfully yours,

Enclosure:

Draft of letter.

The President,

The White House.
February 14, 1940

My dear Crown Prince:

It was a great pleasure to me to be able to renew my acquaintance with your son, Prince Bertil, when he recently called on me, and to receive from him your confidential letter of January 10, 1940.

I particularly appreciated the frankness with which you have written me regarding the position Sweden is taking in the Finnish-Soviet conflict and the resulting drain on Swedish defense reserves which it is Prince Bertil's mission to replenish through purchases in the United States. You may rest assured that in the performance of his duties he will receive my friendly assistance and cooperation and that of all officials of this Government.

During his call on me your son explained in further detail the purposes of his mission, and I have been glad to arrange for him and the gentlemen who are with

His Royal Highness

Gustaf Adolf,

Crown Prince of Sweden.
with him to meet those officials who can be of assistance. He has already called on the Secretary of State and discussed the matter with him, and 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 purchasing missions in this country.

As far as the purchase of airplanes is concerned, I believe that we shall be able to do something toward expediting deliveries. The Swedish purchasing mission is confronted, however, by the same difficulties which are confronting other foreign missions endeavoring to buy airplanes in the United States. So many orders have been placed not only by belligerent governments but by a 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. There seems to be practically no limit to the number of airplanes which our factories can turn out. The entire output of our airplane engine factories for many months to come has, however, already been contracted for, and it is doubtful whether any speeding up of the production of such engines may be expected in the near future.

The
The delays in the delivery of planes are, therefore, due almost entirely to the present difficulty of obtaining engines in sufficient quantities. This situation has been explained to Prince Bertil and his associates and no doubt they will consider the advisability of recommending to your Government that an approach be made to the French Government or the British Government - both of which governments have on order large numbers of airplane engines - with a view to ascertaining whether they would be willing to divert to Sweden some of the engines which they have ordered here.

The sale by this Government of serviceable cruisers or other war vessels is on an entirely different basis from the sale of arms and military supplies by private manufacturers, and permission for such a sale could be given only by a specific authorization of the Congress. In my opinion our own Navy is at present inadequate to meet the defense needs of this country, and accordingly I have felt that it was my duty to recommend to the Congress that it make provision for a very considerable expansion of our fleet. I do not believe, therefore, that at this time I could appropriately recommend to the Congress that it enact
special legislation to authorize the sale of the cruisers desired by your Government, and I doubt very much whether the Congress would act favorably upon such a recommendation even if I were in a position to make it. I can assure you that I have reached this conclusion only after the most thorough and sympathetic consideration of your request.

Please convey to your distinguished father my warm personal regards. I earnestly hope that a promising occasion for a further effort by him to promote a just and lasting peace may not be long in arriving.

Mrs. Roosevelt joins me in sending cordial greetings to you and the Crown Prince.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Department of State

ENCLOSURE TO

Letter drafted 2/7/40

ADDRESS TO

The President
The White House.
Stockholm, January 10th, 1940.

Strictly confidential.

Dear President Roosevelt:

This letter will be handed over to you by my son Bertil, who 1 1/2 year ago had the honour of being presented to you at the time of the New Sweden Tercentenary.

This time he is, as you will already have learned, heading a Swedish Government Trade Delegation, which has gone over to the United States of America on an important trade mission. I feel confident that you will receive my son and his fellow delegates in that wonderful spirit of friendship and understanding, which is so truly American. And may I also be so presumptuous as to ask you to lend a willing ear to those suggestions.

The President of the United States of America,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.
and requests, which it is their duty to put forward.

May I use this opportunity to thank you for a letter written on Oct. 19th in answer to my communication of Oct. 9th 1939. The negotiations had then only begun between Finland and Soviet Russia. We were at that time apprehensive, but still hopeful. The monstrous Russian aggression which took place on Nov. 30th of course at once created that "very serious situation in this northern part of Europe", of which I spoke in my message of Oct. 9th. The reaction on the broad masses of our people has been profound.

I can well understand, that large sections of the public abroad may have put the question, why Sweden did not at once throw in her lot with Finland to try to avert in common a possible Russian advance towards the Atlantic. After having carefully examined the situation - obviously a very awkward one for our country - the Swedish Government agreed on a policy which could be defined as follows:
The Government intend to adhere to the policy of neutrality, declared by Sweden at the outbreak of war at the beginning of September between the Western Powers, Poland and Germany. Direct military intervention on our part in the Finnish-Soviet conflict might easily imperil this our neutrality in the first mentioned war. In this respect the collaboration between the Soviets and Germany, although somewhat undefined as to its scope, has to be taken into most serious account. Our Government therefore believe that they are best serving the cause of Finland by avoiding such military intervention in that country.

Sweden feels however at liberty unofficially to help Finland in a great many ways. This has been done and will be done by giving her humanitarian aid of various kinds; by giving her very substantial financial support, of which only a very small part has been given publicity; by providing her with war material and other commodities on a large scale, drawn from our own
supplies to such an extent, that resources for the equipment of our own armed forces are running dangerously low; and lastly by letting Swedish volunteers, equipped in this country, fight on the Finnish side. It is also our policy to facilitate transit through our country of war material etc. for Finland.

You will no doubt easily recognise the precarious nature of Sweden's present situation and I thought that it might be of some interest to you to have the policy of our Government explained in this confidential way.

As we have to provide to a considerable extent not only for ourselves but also for Finland, which is practically cut off from supplies except through Sweden, it is of great importance to us to be able to purchase as soon as possible and at reasonable price a considerable amount of goods, intended to strengthen our own armed forces and to fill up our supplies of important other commodities.

This is the object of our trade commission to
Your country.

There are only two points, but important ones, of which I should like to say a few words. Our authorities have been given to understand, that the United States Government might be willing to let the Swedish Government purchase a couple of your cruisers. I only want to say, that this would make the whole of our position in the Baltic a different and better one. If you could see your way to promote such a transaction, this would therefore be of the utmost value to us.

Likewise our stock of aircraft and of aeroengines is insufficient. We have therefore already some time ago placed orders for such material in the United States. The speeding up of the delivery of this material would be extremely important to us.

My father has commissioned me to convey to you his warmest messages of sympathy and good will. It goes without saying, that he will always be prepared to do his utmost when the time may have come to try and
bring about peace. May I add my own cordial greetings and those of the Crown Princess, also to Mrs Roosevelt? And may the year 1940 bring to the World a fair and lasting peace.

I remain,

Dear President Roosevelt

Yours very sincerely,

\[Signature\]

Crown Prince of Sweden.
To the President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C.
Surabia took the mail which I have herewith, and sent it to you in New York. It was postmarked April 3, 1940.

I am President Roosevelt.

The Palace, Saratoga, April 5th.

P.S. Friend.

L.H. Roosevelt.
over to the United States.

Secondly, I should like to convey to you my deep appreciation of the most friendly reception given to my son personally and to his delegation by you, Mr. President, and by the various officials, for departments etc., with which they established contact.
During the carrying out of their duties, they are all very much impressed by this kind attitude. May I ask you to be good enough to convey to the proper quarters my very warm appreciation and thanks.

My father, the King, has asked me to express to you his kindest regards and good wishes and joins
me in thanking you for all kindness shown by you towards our trip delegation. The Crown Princess and myself ask to be remembered to Mr. Roosevelt.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]
To

President Roosevelt,

from

Crown Prince of Sweden.
RECEIVED AT 1112 CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C., AT STANDARD TIME

W5 X ETAT SWEDGOVT STOCKHOLM 17 17 1155 1940 JUN 17 AM 6 43

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
WASHINGTON

I SEND YOU MY HEARTFELT THANKS FOR YOUR KIND WISHES ON MY BIRTHDAY

GUSTAF
January 20, 1942.

My dear Carl:

It is very good to have yours of November fourteenth which took two months to get here -- and also I am particularly happy to have the photographs of yourself, your wife and the children.

We, as you can well imagine, are busy night and day on the new war effort which is on a tremendous scale.

Oleav arrived safely and he, Marthe and the children all came to Christmas dinner with us. They are off on an inspection trip at the present time and I am hoping they will get back in time for my birthday party on January thirtieth.

It will amuse you to know that everybody is rushing around to find more toluol for our new program!

Please give my very sincere regards to your father and mother.

Always sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

Prince Carl Bernadotte,

Stockholm, Sweden.
To
The President
White House,
Washington D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

I wish at this time to thank you for that true ring of American hospitality and generosity which was extended to me during my stay.

It is always harder to put into words one's feelings, but may I say that I and our country are deeply appreciative for the help you gave me.

The impressions from that visit will ever remain deeply etched in my memory.

May the Gods of Faith watch over you and your family.

With the kindest wishes to your Goodself and with the hope of soon seeing you, I remain

Very respectfully Yours

[Signature]
January 8, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY:

I am transmitting herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the President which has been forwarded to the Department for delivery. The contents are unknown.

Enclosure:

Sealed envelope.

George T. Summerlin
TELEGRAM

The White House

11N RA 51 11:30 A.M. Washington

Stockholm, March 13, 1942

The President,

I deeply appreciate your kindness in sending my father a message on account of his illness. Stop. I beg you to accept our grateful thanks and am glad to be able to state that his condition after the operation is quite satisfactory.

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

1WNAB 19  12:35PM

Stockholm June 17 1942

THE PRESIDENT:

I send you my heartfelt thanks for your kind wishes on my birthday.

GUSTAF.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

What next?

F. D. R.

Enclosure

File received from HM, Jr. and Under Secy War Patterson 11/20/42 re the P's memo of Nov. 7 (17?) to the Under Secy War and him re the proposed economic arrangements between the U. S. and Sweden. Recommend for immediate future follow proposal by Admiral de la Haye on behalf of the Joint US Chiefs of Staff, in let 11/14/42 to Milo Perkins, ESW. Recommends that while these negotiations being carried on neither Svedrott now lying at Port Arthur, Texas, nor any other ship be permitted to load petroleum products for any Swedish destination - this in line with VP's let 11/16/42 - all these papers mentioned, attached.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

To take up right away
with Secretary Morgenthau and
Under Secretary Patterson.

F. D. R.
The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Please inform the Swedish Government that this Government has decided upon the policy of granting a quarterly oil quota of 30,000 tons for the exclusive use of the armed forces of Sweden and that we will release the SVEABROTT immediately, its cargo to be on account of the increased quota; this policy on our part to be adopted on the condition that the Swedish Government release the two Norwegian ships now in Gothenberg and otherwise fully cooperate in the proposed run of these ships to England. Furthermore I expect that the Swedish Government will give assurances that the twenty-one Swedish ships now the subject of negotiations in London will be chartered to the Maritime Commission.

Please also inform the Swedish Government that we have in mind certain other concessions from them in exchange for the continuation of the new oil quota and that I expect that they will agree to these concessions to the maximum extent possible under the circumstances. The concessions are those referred to in the resolution of the Board of Economic Warfare adopted November 12, 1942.

Please also tell the Swedish Government that I hope that
that Swedish military and air stocks of oil will be built up as rapidly as possible.

Please inform the British Government of this action and proceed with negotiations to obtain the concessions in collaboration with the Board of Economic Warfare and the British.

(Signed)

Franklin D. Roosevelt
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
November 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE PRESIDENT

I have just talked to the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to Swedish Oil about which Dean Acheson and Mr. Gray of the State Department have both telephoned me.

The Secretary told me to tell you that he is having a conference with the Under Secretary of War tomorrow morning in regard to it. He also told me to tell you that he is going on a "slow down strike" on this matter unless you want him to speed it up. If so, he can and will. There is, as you may know, a ship loading, I believe, in Texas, but he has given orders for the Customs people to hold up on it for the present.

G.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1942

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Will you and the Under Secretary of War talk this over and let me know where we go from here?

F. D. R.

Enclosures
SECRET
Let 11/16/42 to FDR from H. A. Wallace Chairman, Board of Economic Warfare regarding trade with Sweden enclosing resolution passed by BEW 11/12/ based on attached documents; dissent from resolution signed by SecTreas & Under SecyWar because Board resolution not tough enough; let 11/14 from Joint Chiefs of Staff in line with BEW resolution and which he is in complete agreement.

REGRATED UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State  
Washington  

"OK"  
PDR"  

November 16, 1942

My dear Mr. President:

The message from the Prime Minister to you of yesterday, of which the British Embassy has informed me, underlines the urgency of breaking the deadlock in our negotiations with Sweden over supplies for that country. I understand that you have received from the Vice President the resolution of the Board of Economic Warfare on the subject and the memorandum of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Prime Minister requests that we commit ourselves to the increased oil quota in exchange for an agreement by the Swedes to release two ships carrying the important cargoes to Great Britain. The Joint Chiefs of Staff recommend that no shipment of oil be permitted to Sweden until reasonable agreement has been reached on the list of concessions which we hope to achieve from Sweden. I believe that a middle course, outlined in the attached direction from you to me which I submit for your consideration, will meet the necessities of the British situation and furnish a more realistic basis for negotiations. Briefly, it would permit us to state to the Swedes the scope of our policy and the scope of the concessions we ask from them. It would also permit us to begin the implementation of policy by permitting the Swedish tanker SVEADROTT to proceed to Sweden upon the assurances that the two ships will be released from Sweden and upon the granting of such other of the concessions as Mr. Boheman is now in a position to grant.

The position which I hope to avoid is to be required to delay the beginning of the implementation of the policy until we have reached agreement on all of these concessions, many of which will require extended negotiations.

Faithfully yours,

(SIGNED) CORDELL HULL

Enclosure
MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY:

The President may be interested to know that the package which he sent to the Crown Prince of Norway has been delivered to him at the Norwegian Embassy in London. The package for Princess Ingeborg was sent from London to Stockholm by a reliable officer courier.

S/ FRANK McCARTHY
Major, General Staff,
Asst. Secretary, General Staff.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

What are you replying to this?

F.D.R.

Cablegram from McClintock, Helsinki, to the Secy. of State, Aug. 5 (secret) re his impressions of Sweden following his four day visit to Stockholm.
August 10, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

There is attached a proposed reply to Helsinki's 975.

"C.H."

C.H.

"O.K.
F.D.R."
August 9, 1943

AMERICAN LEGATION
HELSINKI.

MOST SECRET.

Please call on the Foreign Minister and hand him the following aide mémoire (Your 975, August 8):

Replying to Dr. Ramsay’s request for the opinion of the American Government as to the advisability, in terms of time, of the Finnish Government initiating peace negotiations with the U.S.S.R., the American Government, in principle, does not find itself able to add anything on the subject of Finland’s association with Germany to the statements which it has officially communicated to the Finnish Government over the course of the past two years.

END AIDE MEMOIRE.

We approve the line which you took in your conversation with Ramsay and you should continue to follow it in subsequent conversations unless instructed otherwise.

Eu:LRH:TMT

PA/D

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schaumber Date FEB 22 1972
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

What are you replying to this?

F.D.R.
LET

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SC)

Helsinki

Dated August 5, 1943

Rec'd. 8:51 a.m., 6th.

Secretary of State

Washington

975, August 5, 10 a.m. (SECTION ONE)

For the Secretary of State.

The Foreign Minister asked me to see him this morning.

Once Dr. Ramsey opened the discussion by inquiring my impressions of Sweden following my four day visit to Stockholm. I replied it seemed to be generally believed in Sweden that German transit through that country would shortly be terminated. The Minister said he had the same impression but professed not to know when the transit agreement would be denounced (his private Secretary before I entered had told me his chief thought it might be a question of two or three months). I said I was entirely without official knowledge and had not discussed the matter with Minister Johnson, but I did have the feeling that German transit through Sweden might stop at any time as otherwise the Swedish Government would not have called up the greatest number of troops on record. When the transit did cease...
2. #975, August 5, 10 a.m. (SECTION ONE) from Helsinki

cease Finland would be in the limelight as the Germans
would have only two remaining lines of communication:
one, across the Skagerrak from Denmark to Norway
and the other through Finland.

Two. The Foreign Minister said he had had
these aspects of the matter well in mind, that
events were moving rapidly and that "Finland might
have to make some quick decisions". He then came to
the main object of the interview which in brief was
whether the United States was still interested in
helping Finland out of its war.

Three. Dr. Ramsay opened with the comment "You
want us to end our belligerency with Germany".
I replied we had (repeat had) tried for almost two
years to get Finland away from this perilous asso-
ciation but we were not trying any more after nega-
tive response he had given to our aide memoire of
March 20. I recalled that your offer on that date
had clearly indicated that.

MCCINTOCK

CSB
RCC
Helsinki

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC)

Dated August 5, 1943

Recorder August 5, 1943, 4:05 a.m., 8th.

Secretary of State
Washington

975, August 5, 11 a.m., (SECTION TWO).

It was not one which would be tendered again.

The Minister said he knew that very well and that he
expected no initiative from the United States in any
further effort to extract Finland from the war. However,
he wondered, and wanted my personal opinion, whether
you might be willing to tell the Finnish Government
whether now would be a good time to approach the Soviet
Government directly with a view to making peace or whether
Finland should wait a little longer. All he wanted
was some friendly advice from Washington on "when"
(repeat when) not "how". He thought the question of
getting in direct contact with the Russians was one
he could easily arrange and added the comment he thought
the Soviet Government would prefer that there be no
intermediaries.

Four. With the Department's 102, June 24 and 120,
July 30 in mind I replied my impression was that you
were not greatly interested in the Finnish problem.

For a
-2#975, August 5, 11 a.m., (SECTION TWO), from Helsinki.

For a long and laborious period you had sought without success to get Finland out of the war and very possibly had no particular interest now when or how Finland reached a conclusion of hostilities with Russia. Nevertheless, the Minister's inquiry was of the utmost importance -- at least for Finland -- and I should not fail to report it to you. If he wanted my personal opinion it was that I doubted if any reaction would be forthcoming from Washington, but that I could of course be mistaken.

Five. Mr. Ramsay said that while he realized perhaps the chances of even such restricted assistance from the United States at this time were "90% against and only 10% for" he, nevertheless, in examining all the possibilities would like to explore this one as well. It would be of the greatest help to him in approaching the Russians, if that became necessary (and clearly he thought it was necessary), to have some indication from us whether or not the time was ripe.

Six. The Minister asked me what our relationship to Russia was, evidently with a view to conditioning Russia's attitude toward Finland. I replied we were Allies of the U.S.S.R. and that naturally we cooperated
-3-#975, August 5, 11 a.m., (SECTION T.O)¹ from Helsinki.

more completely with our Allies than with nations outside that association.

Seven. Dr. Ramsay said in concluding the interview that he did not want me to get the impression he was on the point of making peace "but he had to consider all the possibilities and it might be necessary to act quickly". In other words his informal request boils down to this: "Is the American Government willing to tell the Finnish Government that now or some later date is the most propitious time to make peace?"

MOCLINTOCK

NPL
LET

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SC)

Secretary of State
Washington

Dated August 5, 1943
Rec'd. 9:10 a.m., 6th.

975, August 5, 11 a.m. (SECTION THREE)

Eight. As for peace terms the Minister made no very specific comment but did say the articles in the Stockholm paper "AFTON TIDNING" July 31 was not a Finnish trial balloon and that the terms mentioned therein, including the retention by the USSR of the 1940 frontier in Karelia would be quite unacceptable to Finland (please see last paragraph of my 942 July 28.)

Nine. The Minister made little reference to Germany but in saying once more (my 964, July 30) that he had my note of April 8 constantly in mind did remark that without reference to the Cabinet he had categorically refused a German demand for the admission of 1000 Norwegian laborers into Lapland. This request, which he said originated with the German authorities in Norway, had been turned down at the end of May. He admitted that a German demand for increased transit facilities, particularly in the event of an Allied invasion of Norway.
2. #975, August 5, 11 a.m. (SECTION THREE) from Helsinki

Norway; would place Finland in a highly difficult position in the light of my note of April 8 (my 961, July 30) but averred that no (repeat no) intimation had yet been received from the Germans that such increased facilities were desired. As for the German position in the war he had heard this morning of the deshut at Orel, wondered at the quiescence of the Luftwaffe and gave me the general impression that he was at last convinced Germany was heading for certain and possibly speedy defeat.

Ten. My impressions are these.

(a) The Finnish Government has reached the conclusion it must reach a separate peace with Russia.

(b) The immediate question is one of timing: "Shall we approach the USSR now or later?"

(c) A qualified hope is entertained that we may be willing to render one last service, in at least informing the Finnish Government whether we think the time is ripe for peace talks and when that time may be.

(d) The Finnish Government realizes it must conduct the negotiations alone.

(e) The Finnish Government is not prepared to make peace on the basis of the boundary of the treaty of Moscow.

(f) The
3. #975, August 5, 11 a.m. (SECTION THREE) from Helsinki.

(f) The Finnish Government is willing to run the risk of German reprisal as being less than the risk of staying on with a beaten "cogelligerent" and facing a victorious USSR.

Eleven. I told the Minister I did not at all know if any reply would be forthcoming to my report of our conversation but that if anything developed I would let him know. Although his inquiry may have been inspired by the telegram mentioned in the Department's 121, August 2, Dr. Ramsay made no reference to that message.

(END OF MESSAGE)

MCCLINTOCK

CSB
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to EH 740.00112 E.W./9-944

September 20, 1944

Dear Lauchlin:

In Dean's absence, I wish to reply to your letter of September 9 to him urging that, in view of the fact that the Swedish Government has rejected our demands that Sweden cease her exports to Germany, we take immediate economic warfare measures in this connection.

I can assure you that we have every intention of pursuing the matter actively with a view to bringing about, at the earliest possible moment, the termination of all Swedish exports to Germany.

I am enclosing for your information a paraphrase of the Department's telegram to the American Minister in Stockholm, sent September 13, and a copy of the memorandum sent to the President on September 15.

Sincerely yours,

Charles P. Taft
Director, Office of Wartime Economic Affairs

Enclosures:

1. Paraphrase of telegram of September 13 to Stockholm.

2. Copy of memorandum of September 15 to the President.

The Honorable Lauchlin Currie, Deputy Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration, Room 1410 - Temporary "T" Building, Washington 25, D. C.
The telegram from Hull to Herschel Johnson, of which this is a paraphrase, is printed in *Foreign Relations, 1944*, volume 4, page 638.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington.
TO: American Minister, Stockholm.
DATED: September 13, 1944, 10 a.m.
NUMBER: 1824

We consider the Swedish reply to the Anglo-American démarche entirely unsatisfactory in every respect. Should any Swedish officials inquire as to our reaction to the message of the Swedish Foreign Minister, you should inform them in the above sense and add that we have no intention whatever of letting the matter drop. You may also state that this Government is greatly disappointed at the failure of the Swedish Government to realize at this late stage the extremely adverse effect its attitude may have on Sweden's future position.

For your own information, we believe that Sweden's policy has been based upon a determination to keep out of the war at all costs rather than one of strict neutrality. She has, therefore, in accordance with the fluctuations of the war, granted concessions to one belligerent group and then to the other. We, therefore, fail to appreciate the validity of the arguments used by the Foreign Minister in the defense of Sweden's so-called "neutrality policy".

We cannot
Paraphrase of cable no. 1824, Sept. 13, 1944 to Stockholm.

We cannot comprehend why the Swedish Government still hesitates to cut off all trade with Germany, now that the people of Sweden, as well as those of the United Nations, realize that a defeated Germany is a foregone conclusion.
RE-ORIENTATION OF SWEDISH POLICY VIS-À-VIS GERMANY
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

On July 12, 1944 representatives of the War, Navy, Treasury and State Departments and the Foreign Economic Administration decided that increasing pressure be placed on Sweden to force a change in her policy vis-à-vis Germany including, inter alia, the cessation of all trade between Sweden and Germany. The United States Joint Chiefs of Staff fully concurred in this view and recommended that the State Department use all means at its disposal to attain the desired objective. There are attached your message of July 13, 1944 to Mr. Churchill and his reply of July 28, 1944.

Following strong oral pressure by representatives of this Government on the Swedish authorities, an Anglo-American démarche calling upon Sweden to re-orientate its policy towards Germany was delivered to the Swedish Foreign Minister on August 26. The Soviet Minister at Stockholm also backed up our demand. The Swedish Foreign Minister rejected our request on September 4 although in the ensuing conversation

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date FEB 22 1972
conversation with the American and British Ministers he made it clear that the door was not closed. For the record, the Swedes have usually turned down formal demands by the belligerent powers although actually yielding to informal pressure. Advantages which we have secured from Sweden since July, 1944 as a consequence of informal pressure include (a) the cancellation of all insurance on Swedish vessels operating between Swedish and German ports, thereby reducing the tonnage in this trade by two-thirds, (b) a formal statement that Sweden will not grant asylum to war criminals, (c) a statement that Sweden will not permit the entry of war loot, and (d) the cessation of all transit traffic via Sweden between Germany and Norway.

Although Sweden has gone a long way toward meeting our demands she has not yet terminated all trade with Germany. The means available to us to influence Sweden to meet our wishes include: (a) Blacklisting of additional prominent Swedish firms; (b) Suspension of Anglo-American-Swedish Basic Rations under the War Trade Agreement; (c) Cancellation of General License No. 11 as pertaining to financial transactions with Sweden and (d) Vesting of subsidiaries in this country of Swedish enterprises.

It is extremely doubtful whether the British Government would be willing to join us in employing (a), (b) and (c), steps which to be fully effective would require corresponding action
of Germany will depend on her reply to this request.

Require from Allied-occupied sources after the collapse that our attitude toward the enterprise of supplanting the further proposed that consultation and jointy improve Sweden in the country. If the British and Russian forces encountered government will proceed to cease various Swedish subscriptions that unless all trade with Germany is immediately ended, they are that our war production would not suffer, we inform Sweden and assure the assurance of United States production authorized by the British, and the Soviet, and after consultation with the British and the Soviet, and after the possible representations in this country would appear the possible consequences and would carry great weight in Sweden. 

British consultation and would carry great weight in Sweden. 

action by the British, Western, however, would not require
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Policy Toward Remaining Swedish-German Trade

On September 15 I transmitted to you a memorandum suggesting that Swedish subsidiaries in this country be vested in view of the unsatisfactory Swedish reply to the Anglo-American démarche.

The Swedish Government has now closed all Swedish Baltic ports to non-Swedish vessels. Goteborg and Malmo still remain open to German vessels but Swedish railroad authorities refuse freight for export through Goteborg or Malmo which previously had not been regularly shipped from them.

According to high Swedish officials, these steps reduce Swedish exports to Germany by approximately 98 per cent. Efforts are being continued to secure a completely effective embargo, since shipments of iron ore by rail to Narvik and ball-bearings produced in Goteborg can still move to Germany. Narvik ore shipments have been reduced substantially, to 1,400 tons daily as a result of earlier Swedish action. Ball-bearing exports are extremely low currently by reason of our agreement with SKF, which agreement, however, expires on October 12.

In view of the above, I consider that it is no longer necessary to proceed along the broad lines suggested in my memorandum of September 15. It may later prove advisable, however, to threaten SKF with vesting of its American subsidiary, if means now contemplated fail to secure complete satisfaction on ball-bearings. In the latter possible event, I shall not seek specific approval from you unless you indicate that you so desire.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
September 28, 1944

[Initial]

DECLASSIFIED
State Department, 11-1447
FEB 22 1972
By J. Schaubie Date
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Termination of all Swedish Exports to Germany.

The Swedish matter has worked out well. We have just received word from Stockholm that as soon as the Saturnus arrives all exports to Germany will cease and that meanwhile they will be held down to token shipments. The Swedish Government will make a public statement regarding this embargo on the arrival of the vessel.

[Signature]

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date FEB 2 2 1972