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Sweden

The President
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[1933 ?]

MATCHES

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 $17\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents these reasons in favor of limitation are greatly weakened.

Sweden is likely to consider of little value a reduction to $17\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $17\frac{1}{2}$ 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 22½ 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.

Trade Agreement with Sweden - Additional Concessions by the United States proposed by the Trade Agreements Committee

| Tariff Paragraph | Name of article (abbreviated) | Rate of duty | | | Imports from all countries (\$1,000) | | Imports from Sweden (\$1,000) | | Remarks | |
|---------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | | Ad valorem equivalent of present duty (1933) | Present | Requested by Sweden | Proposed by T.A.C. | 1929 | 1933 | 1929 | | 1933 |
| 303 | Black bars (wrought iron), valued at - 2 1/2-3 1/2 cents per lb. ----- 3 1/2-5 cents per lb. ----- Over 5 cents per lb. ----- | 22-32 20-29 Up to 30 | .8¢ per lb. 1.0¢ Do. 1.5 Do. | .5¢ per lb. .8¢ Do. 1.0¢ Do. | .5¢ per lb. .8¢ Do. 1.0¢ Do. | 100 51 5 | 24 Less than 1 Do. | 100 50 2 | 24 Less than 1 Do. | |
| 304 | Steel bars, unfinished steel and certain steel sheets, valued at - 2 1/2-3 1/2 cents per lb. ----- 3 1/2-5 cents per lb. ----- 5-8 cents per lb. ----- | 23-32 20-29 21-34 | .8¢ Do. 1.0¢ Do. 1.7¢ Do. |) 20%) ad) valorem | 20% 20% valorem | 138 493 1,610 | 32 112 73 | 90 457 1,476 | 16 103 47 | Reduction to 22 1/2 percent previously approved |
| 305 | Alloy steels, supplemental duties on such steels valued at - 3 1/2-8 cents per lb. ----- | 10-11% addi- tional to base rates averaging about 25% | 8% ad. val. + specific rates on alloy con- tent (avg. ad val. equiv. of these rates about 2 1/2% reduction | Change in: alloy limits & removal of certain of the specific content rates or other re- duction | 4% ad val. + present Specific rates on alloy content of the alloy content of the alloy content of the alloy content | Not computed | 289 | Not computed | Est. 231 (This impli- cates in part values in- cluded under the several steel items subject to base rates of duty) | |
| 316 | Flat wire and steel strips - 1/100 to 5/100 inch thick ----- | 25 | 25 | 15 | 20 | Not tabulated | 22 | 55 | 21 | Reduction to 15 percent previously on strips not exceeding 1/100 inch; the class 1/100-5/100 more competitive. |
| 316 | Round steel wire valued at - Over 6 cents per pound ----- | 25 | 25 | 15 | 20 | 617 | 137 | 33 | 49 | |
| 340 | Crosscut, hand, back, and other saws, n.s.p.f., valued at - Over 5 cents each ----- | 20 | 20 | 12 | 15 | 92 | 73 | 14 | 5 | |

D.F. Sweden

DEPARTMENT OF THE
TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Stockholm, Sweden,
September 3, 1937.

**PERSONAL AND STRICTLY
CONFIDENTIAL**

My dear Mr. President:

Joe Davies' visit to Stockholm the first week of August gave me an earlier opportunity than I had expected 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.

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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

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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 country in

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
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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

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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

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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 Socialistic 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 millenium 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 less libaly. He is distinctly suspicious of German this

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

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

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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
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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 unrealities 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
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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 Ministress, 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 Brillioth, 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

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. Brillioth 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 Wallenbergs, 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

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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

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.

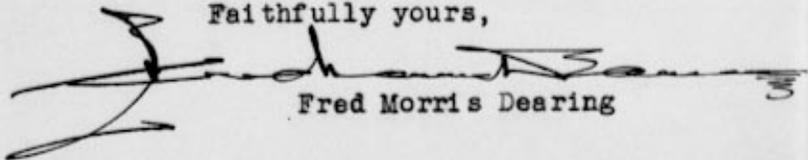
We hope so much you are having a really restful vacation after the last strenuous weeks in Washington and, indeed, that this letter will not be placed before you until after you get back to your desk, rested and refreshed.

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 Pittsburg 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 to-day 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 Steuch, lady-in-waiting to the Crown Princess
- Lt. Colonel G. Ekeröth, Crown Prince's aide
- Mr. G. HÄgglöf, Chief of Bureau in the Foreign Office
- Mr. Nils E. Millar, 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 Kopparberg, 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.

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 (Göte-
borgs 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 Celebra-
tions 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.

PS F Sweden



DEPARTMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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 effect 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

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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

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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.

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. Parish 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

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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

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
Government
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.

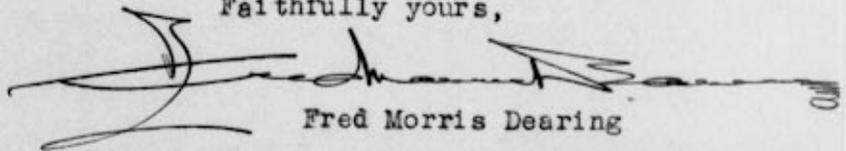
I have, of course, kept in touch with the Department and have emphasized the fact that on our side both the National

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,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Fred Morris Dearing', written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Fred Morris Dearing

Enclosures:

2 clippings



Guvernör och fru Earle anlända till Bottnaryds kyrka i sällskap med överste Schmiterlöw.

CLIPPING FROM SWENSKA DAGBLADET, Conservative, Stockholm, December 3, 1937.

och guvernörsporrätt iska gåvor till Pennsylvania.



Guvernör Earle mottogs av konung Gustaf före middagen på slottet.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1938.

"file personal"

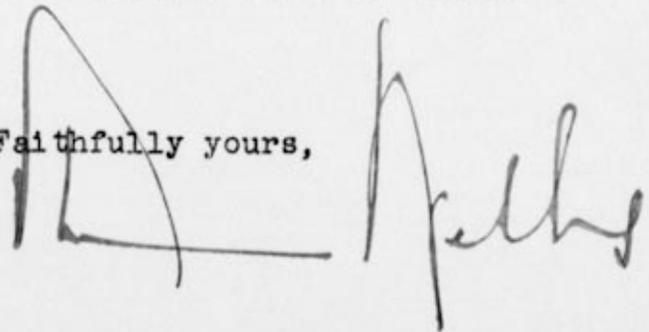
PSF: Sweden

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.

Sweden

April 4, 1938.

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 Morris Dearing,
American Legation,
Stockholm,
Sweden.

Handwritten notes in the top right corner, including a date "2:15" and some illegible scribbles.

Stockholm, March 15, 1938.

Handwritten notes on the right side of the page, including a signature and some illegible text.

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

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 criticize 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

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.

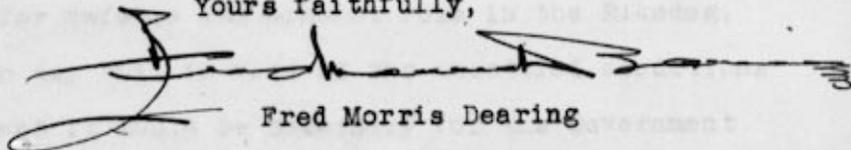
You know, of course, that Mr. Hoover is in Europe. We are to have him here in Stockholm as a private guest on his way back to London from Helsingfors. Wilbur Carr telegraphed me from Prague that Mr. Hoover requested that no entertainment be arranged for him. He has telegraphed me from Warsaw saying he 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.B. 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.

Personal

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 armament 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 luch 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 Gunnar 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.

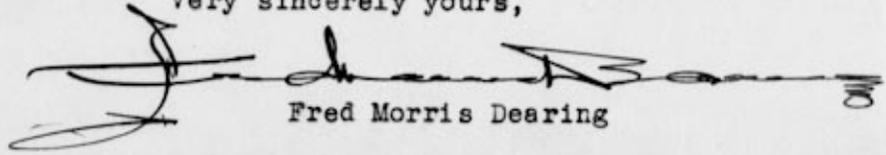
Day before yesterday there was some hope that the tension had been taken out of the Polish-Lithuanian situation. The news yesterday that Russia is moving troops up to the Polish border taken in connection with the report a few days ago that if Russia had to assist Czechoslovakia it would do so by making 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

the news just received that Lithuania has accepted the major Polish demands.

Believe me, my dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Fred Morris Dearing", written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above the typed name.

Fred Morris Dearing

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I
D
U
N



Prins WILHELM
berättar om
GÖSTA EKMAN
*
SVERIGE ÄR NOG
ÄNDÅ BÄST

säger Kristoffers Olof Olsson på
sin gard från Gustav Vasas tid

*
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nya ministerfru i Stockholm
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IDUN

Grundad av FRITHIOF HELBERG

Nr 5 (51:a årgången)
LÖRDAGEN DEN 29 JAN. 1938
Chefredaktör och ansv. utgivare
EVA NYBLOM

Reaktioner raden

Det har egentligen hänt så mycket sedan sist att man inte vet var man skall börja. Fastlagsrisen ha i all sin brokiga prakt slagit ut på torgen, stans restauranger stå mörka och tillkomnade och det ser fäaligt underligt ut, Juliana har i skrivande stund ännu inte fått sin arvinge och det är genant vad det skrivs för nårgårghenheter och larvigheter kring denna barnsäng. Sovejets Oskominister har gjort en trafikhemresa mot döden i Moskva och denna tidsbild går inte ur mitt sinne. Stockholm, ja, hela Sverige har följt en älskad konstnär till hans grav och kan inte fatta att vi aldrig mer få se honom på scenen. Japan har underlåtit att förklara krig, men förklarar sina fredliga avsikter med Kina.

Jag stannar dock till sist vid ett ord som borgarrådet Oscar Larsson sade då han öppnade en konstutställning här-omdagen. Låt oss anamma dessa konstverk, försöka leva oss in i dem, försöka förstå dem istället för detta evinnerliga tyckande om allting, sade han. Så klokt, så riktigt sagt! Här gå vi omkring och titta på tavlor, på teater, på film, vi läsa böcker och höra musik, men hur ofta ta vi in något av det i tysthet och stillhet. Nej, vi ska prompt tycka. Och vi tycker i hastigheten just inte mycket mer än att »den pjäsen var spännande» och »den filmen var charmant». Det ligger naturligtvis en honett ambition att bilda oss och berika vårt vetande bakom denna iver att uppleva och bedöma allt, men den löper nog i väg med oss, det har Oscar Larsson så rätt i. Den kan utan tvivel leda till kunskaper och det är ju inte dumt det heller, men den betyder knappast kultur.

Med mera stillhet och inlevelse skulle vi alltså kalkas kulturens skatter. Men det är inte lätt, när man hör diskussionen kring en inställd svensk opera. När man hör de svenska kompositörerna klaga över denna hopplösa svenska publik, som förmår det svenska, när man hör dem tala om bristande reklam och om nio års arbete som varit förgeväs, så onödar man om de äro de rätta stora konstnärerna, som skola kalkas med stillhet och inlevelse. Det är bittert, när år av arbete inte krönas med framgång, man kan hysa den varmaste medkänsla med konstnären, men ingen konstnär och ingen kultur är betjänt med att ropa: gynna vara! eller gynna mig för att arbeta! eller gynna det verk, den så dundrande reklamen! vill ha gott och uppbyggelse av med konstverket, den tittar på

Pränumerationsblankett medföljer detta

film.

Bäst i veckan



är faktiskt Ginger Rogers, vem hade trott det när det inte gäller dans. I "Förbjuden ingång" har hon en oräddlig spelroll och hon sköter den utmärkt, hon är skicklig och skönlig och rar och lojal i en något förtjusande blandning.

På kulturhistoriskt trötta ben tågade jag att se "Peter den stores" — det är inte utan att man är litet skrämd för den sortens stora svep från hädansovna tider med miljoner statister vilkas uppförande, kläddel och allmänna historiska riktighet man saknar varje möjlighet att bedöma. Men den här gången ger man sig, filmen föll ut att vara inte bara ett stycke urstyvt regi-konst utan därtill verkligt rolig och fylld av strålande-scener, ibland vackra, ibland kusliga men genomgående intensiva. Det är ett ryskt myller och mulier av hittills osedda mått och snitt, i allihop stormar en genomtrevlig grovkornig viljesbäst Peter med vitt rullande ögon och idéer, han slåss med svensken och bygger huvudstäder och kysser sin spåde tarestyvt i stjärn- med samma glada aptit.

Ett myller är det också i "Förbjuden ingång" men det är sannerligen inte ryskt, det är så amerikanskt som någonting kan vara. Jag har sneglat på mina ärade kolleger i dagspressen och fattat att det är mest comme il faut att ta ett kylskåp och förnämt avstånd från denna film, där en sagolik samling teatergaisla flickor väsnas i ett pensionat. Men då är jag inte comme il faut, det har länge snat mig, för jag hade ökristligt roligt åt deras vilda jargong samt grät en liten skvätt åt det ursentimentala slutet. Där finns ett tokiigt hembiträde som sjunger arios, det skulle jag städa i morgon dag, och där finns Ginger Rogers, se ovan, och där finns fröken Hepburn, förnäm även när hon slänger kåft.

Miss Bio.

hör musik och bör göra det för att glädja sig själv, inte för att glädja konstnären eller idka välgörenhet. Publiken tar miste ibland och dyrkar falska gudar, men det brukar gå ganska fort över. Den stora konsten arbetar sig fram — ibland tyvärr långt efter konstnärens död. Den stora konsten består och den har inga nationella gränser.

Det är så enkelt, så. Komponera som Beethoven eller bara som Puccini och gör det gärna på en halvtimme, det intresserar oss inte vilket, måla som Rembrandt eller bara som Zorn, skriv som Shakespeare eller bara som Salminen, de alla guda-gioistan och folket strömmar till! Andriös, gripna, lyckliga sutto vi inför Gösta Ekman och han var ända blond och svensk som få.

22. 11.

ig hy?

om ni använder
redaktör.

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- 1. Trädgårdsskola. Statsunderstödd. 7 mån., börjar 21 mars. Praktisk och teoretisk undervisning. Låga kostnader. Guldpendler.
- 2. Folkhögskola, 4 månader, börjar 20 april.
- 1:a Årskurs: A) Hämnen, handarbete, vävning o. (sista mån.) skolkök. Dio B) huvudsakl. teoretisk undervisn. berättigat — för bliv. sjuksköterskor m. fl. — till inträde i vinterns 2:da Årskurs.
- 2:da Årskurs: husmodersskola, huvudsakl. skolkök o. skötsel. Statsstipendier upp till 35 (efter 1/7 45) kr. per mån. friplaster. Begär prospekt kostn.-fritt från rektor M. FEUK, Önnestad.



Eleanor Roosevelt 1889.

Eleanor med sin bror Elliot t. h. i en något flickaktigt habit.

DET ÄR INTE BARA I SVERIGE, SOM man söker få fram kvinnorna till landets högsta poster, utan bland annat också i Amerika. Där har man till och med i vissa kretsar gått så långt att man till presidentkandidat sökt lancera en kvinna, den nuvarande presidentens maka, mrs Eleanor Roosevelt, vilken åtnjuter en storstad popularitet. Även om hon med all sannolikhet aldrig ställer upp till något presidentval så har dock hennes popularitet alldeles säkert stegrats i hög grad genom hennes nyligen i såväl Amerika som England utgivna memoarer — "This is my story" — där Vita Husets värdinna öppenlydligt och utan choser berättar om sitt och sin familjs liv samt om sina tankar och åsikter. Mrs Roosevelt är en kvinna som verkligen har något att berätta, ty hon har sedan sin barndom tillhört Amerikas ledande kretsar. Hon är liksom sin make, den nuvarande presidenten, brorsbarn till president Theodore Roosevelt. När därför presidentskan nu berättar sina minnen kan man vara övertygad om att hennes amerikanare med glädje skola taga del av hennes berättelse. Presidentskan Roosevelt lär väl vara den enda av världens nu "reggerande" damer, som skrivit sina memoarer.

Mrs Roosevelt är född 1884 och således nu 54 år gammal.

Unga Eleanor erhöi den bästa möjliga uppfostran. Delvis var denna förlagd till Europa. Omfattande resor i denna världsdel ingingo i programmet. Den första ägde rum redan vid sex års ålder, då Italien besöktes. Av denna resa minns dock författarinnan endast, att hennes far roade sig med att vara gondoljåk. Icke utan framgång upptog han tävlan i sång med de andra gondoljåkarna i Venedig.

På grund av skolgången blev det huvudsakligen under julferierna, som Eleanor kunde vara tillsammans med olika medlemmar av familjen Roosevelt. Det var den enda tid under uppväxtåren, som hon sammanträdde med jämnaåriga pojkar. Emellertid voro dessa bjudningar för henne mera en plåga än ett nöje, inte minst därför att alla de andra träffade varandra oftare och därför kände varandra under det att Eleanor kände sig främmande och blyg inför dem. En sorg var också att hennes svaga anklar inte tillät henne att åka skridskor med de andra. Inte heller dansade hon så bra som de andra flickorna och vad än värre var, hon hade inte lika fina danskänningar som dessa. Dansen ansågs som klimax på dessa Rooseveltska ungdomsbjudningar. Hon blev därför synnerligen glad, när på en av dessa bjudningar hennes kusin Franklin kom och frågade henne om han fick lov att dansa med henne. Föga anade de båda dansande kusinerna då att deras öden en dag skulle förenas.

Sin senare skolgång genomgick Eleanor Roosevelt i England i en privatskola nära

Wimbledon. Hennes första barnsköterska hade varit en fransyska, varför hon lärt sig tala franska innan hon kunde engelska.

Under en sommarferie företog unga miss Roosevelt en resa från S:t Moritz genom Tyrolen till Oberammergau, där passionsspelen gavs detta år. Författarinnan omtalar, tydligen inte utan en viss stolthet, att hon och hennes följeslagare inkvarterades under en natt i samma världshus, där kung Ludvig av Bayern en gång bott. Alltjämt anser mrs Roosevelt, att Tyrolen hör till det vackraste, hon någonsin sett.

Under en resa i Italien omkring sekelkiftet fäste sig miss Roosevelt särskilt vid konsten i Florens. Det djupaste intrycket gjorde Botticellis "Våren". Julen 1902 tillbringades i Rom, där besök bl. a. avlades i Sixtiniska kapellet. Detta resulterade i så noggranna studier av takmålningarna, att den unga damen hade ont i nacken flera dagar efteråt.

Efter hemkomsten till Amerika började Eleanor att ganska flitigt umgås med sin kusin Frank, vilken var hennes fars gudson.

När Eleanor var två år gammal hade hon första gången träffat sin blivande make, vilken då till hennes oförställda glädje hade låtit henne rida på sin rygg runt barnkammargolvet.

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

Under den följande vintern vistades Eleanor en tid i Washington. Hon var också inviterad till Vita Huset, ehuru hon väl knappast då kunde ana att hon själv under en tid av åtta år skulle vara värdinna där. En inbjudan att övermatta där avböjde hon dock tack-samt, emedan det skrämde henne att vistas i detta förmåliga hus. Hon bodde i stället hos en kvinnlig släkting.

Nästa sommar, 1904, skulle den 20-åriga fästnön företaga en kortare järnvägsresa tillsammans med sin fästman. Under denna medföljde ett av hembiträdena från Eleanors hem, eftersom hon ju inte gärna kunde färdas

Amerikas första dam

Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt berättar i sina nyutkomna memoarer roliga anekdoter och minnen från sitt skiftande liv.



Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt i brudbräckt.



Herrskapet Roosevelt på brölloppresan.



Mrs Roosevelt i sin första baltoalett — på vålgörenhetsfest 30 år senare.

dagen och en bra bit av natten i en av Venedigs gondoler. Liksom Mrs Roosevelt gjort som liten flicka vid sitt första italienska besök så matade hon även nu fåglarna på Piazza San Marco. Från Venedig gick färden vidare över Dolomiterna, där man företog bergbestigningar. Under besök i Augsburg och Ulm lyckades man finna flera sällsynta gamla tryck, vilka förvärvades för familjens bibliotek.

När Mrs Roosevelt väntade sin första baby, var hon mycket rädd för vad som skulle hända. En väninna tröstade henne då på följande sätt: "Om jag är rädd för vad som skall komma, så behöver jag bara se mig omkring i världen och se hur mycket folk det finns. Alla dessa äro ju födda. Det är således inte någonting så enastående som jag skall vara med om." Mrs Roosevelt lät trösta sig och har sedan fött sex barn till världen.

I april 1913 kallades Roosevelt till Washington som biträdande sekreterare i flottdepartementet. Sedan dess har familjen huvudsakligen varit bosatt i denna stad.

Efter kriget reste Roosevelts till Europa bland annat därför att Roosevelt skulle ordna upp vissa flottfrågor. Ett besök vid fronten avtades också. Hemresan skedde med det amerikanska slagskeppet "George Washington" i sällskap med presidentparet Wilson. När presidenten skulle gå ombord inträffade ett intermezzo, vilket gjorde att de amerikanska officerarna höllo på att komma av sig. Presidenten vägrade nämligen att gå ombord före sin hustru och hennes damsällskap, vilket han enligt reglemente och tradition skulle göra. Salut gavs dock inte förrän presidenten själv kommit ombord, då även nationalsången spelades.

Efter kriget avlades ett officiellt besök i U. S. A. av det belgiska kungaparet och deras son Leopold. Herrskapet Roosevelt voro närvarande vid besöket. Mr Roosevelt hade besökt kungaparet i Belgien och därvid blivit mycket intagen i deras dotter Marie-José. Mrs Roosevelt tyckte synd om kronprins Leopold, ty han fick aldrig lämnas ensam utan följdes ständigt av en officer, som var betydligt äldre än han själv. Så fort de båda herrarna voro utom sikte för kungaparet frågade dessa genast var kronprinsen höll hus. Enligt Mrs Roosevelt fick han således i god tid vänja sig vid att han en dag (Forts. å sidan 34.)



Familjen Roosevelt inklusive svärmor 1919.



Vita Huset i Washington.

ensam med den unge mannen. Bröllopet ägde rum den 17 mars 1905. Brudklänningen var gjord av tjockt siden. Brudslöjan bestod av brysselpetsar. Bland bröllopgästerna märktes främst president Theodor Roosevelt. Detta gjorde att brudparet kom helt i skymundan. Alla gästerna samlades kring presidenten och brudparet blev lämnat för sig själva i ett rum. Troligen sörjde de ej mycket över detta. När bröllopetärtan skulle skitras upp, kommo dock både president och gäster tillrätta. Någon bröllopspresan kunde inte äga rum i samband med bröllopet, ty Franklin Roosevelt studerade alltjämt juridik. När terminen var slut försiggick brölloppresan.

Denna gick först till London, där man av någon anledning förväxlat brudparet med president Roosevelt. För den skull befanns det att Browns hotell hade reserverat furstsviten för de amerikanska gästerna, vilka också bodde i den några dagar, ehuru deras plånbok knappast tillät en sådan lyx. Nästa anhalt på resan var Paris, där man framför allt ägnade sig åt kulinariska studier. På varje restaurang åt man ställets specialitet, vad denna än bestod i. Unga frun köpte kläder under det att den blivande presidenten avslöjade bibliofila intressen genom att i bokständer längs Seinen köpa rara böcker. Under 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 härden.



Familjebild efter presidentvalet.



Bör tycka om musik

Gunnar, 20 år, reklamtecknare:

Idealkvinnan — som jag inte träffat på än — har jag tänkt mig något i den här stilen: Hon bör vara ljus — både ut- och invändigt. Lagom lång — själv är jag 178 cm. — så man slipper kliva upp på en trappstege, samt helst inte ha mer än 39 i skonummer. Hon ska vara spänstig utan att dock se ut som ord-föranden i en amasonförening och hon får absolut inte vara hjulbent. Hon bör vara intresserad av vad som rör sig i tiden, tycka om musik och sånt men får inte höra till dem som betrakta en afton tillbringad i hemmets lugna vrå som misslyckad. Har hon pengar är det ju så mycket bättre, för det har inte jag — ännu!

Curt, 25 år, guldsmed:

Varje typ har sina behag. Jag har därför inget särskilt ideal beträffande det yttre. Men idealkvinnan 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 regnig och rusdig dag. Låt henne göra upp eld och laga mat, då kan man se vad hon går för. Om hon då blir grinig och tycker att det är trist är hon inget att ha. Tål hon ej vid litet regn och rusk,



Blir hon grinig är hon inget att ha

så tål hon ej de motgångar och bekymmer, som måste följa med ett äktenskap. Så skall hon vara ordentlig och intresserad av sitt yttre. Hon skall alltid vara prydlig och nött i sin klädsel och får gärna använda litet färg och puder.

Gustaf, 25 år, försäljare:

Jag tycker om mörka, tjocka flickor, ty de äro impulsiva. Hon får gärna vara målad och så skall hon vara likadan efter som före giftermålet. Punktlighet är en egenskap, som jag fordrar av min idealkvinna.

Bertil, 28 år, dispasschör:

Mitt kvinnliga ideal skall vara värdig och moderlig. Bildskön behöver hon inte vara, ty sköna kvinnor äro tyvärr ofta dumma och inbiliska. Men attraktivt måste hon vara även för andra karlar — så man inte tror att man är ensam om sin dåliga smak. Ytlig får hon vara till husbehov, men hon skall vara sådan att man kan hålla henne i handen, då man dörr.

Hon måste vara attraktiv för andra karlar



Kvinnan sådan jag vill ha henne

Magnus, 30 år, porträttmålare:

Mitt ideal skiftar med årstiderna, på våren tycker jag om små blonda flickor men om vintern känner jag mig dragen till stora mörka. Hon skall vara bra klädd utan att vara iögonfallande och vara prydlig även i de minsta toiledtdetaljer. Jag undrar om inte vi män oftare lägga märke till detaljerna än till det hela hos kvinnan. En kvinna skall nämligen inte endast tänka på det yttre. Poängterat huslig skall hon inte vara. Jag tycker inte om köksbjörnar. Hon skall vara allmänbildad och kunna prata om vad som helst. Den egenskap jag sätter högst hos kvinnan är lojalitet i alla livets skiften.

John, 32 år, bofast lapp:

Jag har inga som helst illusioner beträffande kvinnans yttre eller inre egenskaper. Men har hon många renar, så blir jag glad.

Ojama, 35 år, japan, studerande:

För mig, som är oriental, är det svårt att uttala mig i detta ämne. Kvinnan är ju så olik här i detta utomordentliga land mot i mitt fjärran Nippon. Av denna anledning kan jag endast framlägga vissa allmänna drag, som vi japaner se önskvärda hos den idealiska kvinnan. Hon skall ses, men ej höras. Hon skall vara ödmjuk, mild, idog och i allt foga sig efter mannens vilja. Om hon i mannen ser tillvarons största lycka är hon en idealisk kvinna.

Rolf, 37 år, författare:

Hon skall vara sådan, att hon står ut med mig — och att jag står ut med henne.

Helge, 38 år, konstnär:

Hon skall vara sådan, att hon ej fort blir gammal. Hon behöver alltså inte vara rund och snarvacker vid tjugoföråldern utan hellre litet sluten och mager som den engelska skönhetsypen. Den tysken håller sig längst. Beträffande hennes själsliga kvalifikationer, så skall hon vara huslig, hyggig och känna sina plikter som maka och mor. Framför allt skall hon vara en god kamrat.



Hon skall känna sina plikter mot make och barn

Hilding, 45 år, faktor:

Hon skall vara ärlig och uppriktig. Jag lutar nog för den runda typen. Den där glasvackra kvinnan med mannekängfigur förstår jag mig inte på. Snäll och rar skall hon vara och kunna laga god mat.

Albin, 50 år, expeditjonschef:

Hon skall vara rund och renhårig.

Nils, 57 år, major:

Det kvinnoideal, som jag uppställer, skall vara representativt och månt om sitt yttre. Hon skall vara elegant klädd och välkött utan att vara påmålad. Det finns väl inget värre än gamla specklade harpor, som spela backfisch! Hon skall däremot försöka behålla sin ungdom genom att tänka och leva ungdomligt. Hon skall läsa tidningar och böcker och ha reda på vad som sker ute i världen. Hon skall sporta, åka skidor, rida och simma så att hon behåller sin figur och andliga spänst. Dessutom skall hon sköta sitt hem perfekt och ha sällskapstalanger såsom att kunna spela bridge perfekt. Allt för intelligen vill jag inte att hon skall vara. Om



Yale

Yale

Hur ser det svenska idealet beträffande man och kvinna ut och vilka äro de mest uppskattade karaktärs-egenskaperna? Frågan äger sitt allmänna intresse, inte minst nu i vårens och förälskelsens tid. Vi ha här gjort ett litet stickprov bland män och kvinnor i olika åldrar och yrken och införa här nedan deras oretuscherade uttalanden. Någon exakt idealbild går det givetvis ej att få fram, men man märker vissa återkommande drag. Man finner sålunda att de flesta av männen känna dragning till den

hon nu av naturen skulle vara utrustad med ett bättre huvud än mannen, så får hon dock på inga villkor låta detta franträda mot Husetts Herre!

Albrecht, 70 år, generalkonsul:

Hon skall vara blond, en aning över medellängd, vissa partier skola vara harmoniskt men fylligt utvecklade. Hon skall vara äldrig och äga temperament. Ja, just temperament! Vad vore en kvinna utan eld och glöd! Hon skall kunna följa med en konversation, som intresserar mig — jag talar helst om den gamla romerska kulturen. Den kvinna jag tänker mig som idealisk skall ej vara road av långpromenader. Hon skall inte vilja gå till någon annan bio än just den, som ligger i närmsta hörn. Jag får nämligen andtappa av allt för långa promenader och mär inte bra av för mycket frisk luft. Onskvärt vore om hon hade ett visst dämpat intresse för husliga göromål och så till sist — vilket är mycket viktigt — hon får inte veta mer än jag själv vet. Men det är ju ingen risk.

Imkläder

T. v.: Mary Carliles ensemble består av mörkare klänning och ljus kapp. Klänningen är av tonatrött mycket tunt ylle, kappan beige-färgad och i swaggarmodell. Kan lätt kopieras, men man kan då utesluta det ej så smakfulla smoddarrangemanget på klänningens liv.

Nedan: En ulsterbetonad kapp kan vara bra att ha vid kyligare vårdagar. Här en rutig modell i svart, grått och vitt. Fickornas placering å la lappticke är en lustig detalj. En vacker rödräv hör till.



Claudette Colbert i en förtjusande vit chiffonklänning med hopdragning i livet och breda, dragna axelband. En ovanligt enkel och smakfull modell, som vem som helst kan kopiera. Smyckena ha en mycket modern infattning och äro av diamanter och rubiner.



SOMMARSTUGA TILL SALU

Sweden

Vårskymningens opalfärgade skimmer föll in genom de stora fönstren, men ingen av de båda, som drucko sitt kaffe framför den öppna spisen utan brasa, märkte det. Hon var en smula upphetsad. Man skulle gott kunnat tro, att ingenjör Derbin var osams med sin lilla vackra fru, som han så ivrigt eftersträvat för tre år sedan. I två år hade de varit gifta, men det var egentligen bara den sista månaden, som teckts dem odrägligt lång.

"Nå, Elsa", sade Bengt Derbin äntligen, "är det då verkligen din mening att vi ska slänga in en annons? Du var ju glad åt stugan, du också."

"Seså, nu skall du väl påminna mig om, att jag fått den i födelsedagspresent och att man inte skall skåda given häst i mun", sade fru Elsa. "Men du vet, fast du, som bara kommer ut över lördag och söndag, vet det förstås inte riktigt, hur långt det är till handelsbod och post, och ibland finns där inte vatten, och varken jag eller jungfrun tycker om att träna oss i terränglöpning."

"Ja", sade han trött, "och dessutom har du ledsnat på mig också."

"Nåja, om du nödvändigt vill veta det — nog vore det bättre, att vi skildes åt innan vi börjat gräva på allvar. Du förstår inte, att jag vill roa mig en smula."

"En smula — är vi hemma någon enda kväll? Jo, i kväll förstås, och då låter det så här." Han kom fram och strök henne lätt över håret. "Elsa, liten, kan du inte försöka förstå mig och mina intressen en smula?"

Hon vek snabbt undan för hans kyss. Men hon såg inte på honom och rösten var litet osäker.

"Du vill gräva ner mig i den där gamla stugan." Hon suckade lätt. "Men jag förmodar, att vi måste ha en inventering därute, innan vi sätter in annonsen. Vi borde väl gå igenom lösöret för att få reda på hur mycket som kan gå med i köpet."

"Ska vi vila ut över weekend och klara det?" Hans röst lät ivrigare nu. "Och så kan vi väl ta oss vapenvila till dess. Jag ska höra efter ett par biljetter till teatern, om du har lust."

En stund senare hörde han henne gnola i badrummet. Kvällen var tydligen räddad, men ändå satt Bengt Derbin länge med huvudet i händerna. Han mindes, hur stolt han varit när de köpte stugan. Riktigt skuldfrin var den ju ej, och skulle väl aldrig bli det, tänkte han. Elsa hade stor förmåga att låta pengar rulla, och fast han hade goda inkomster, ville de ej förslå. "Sommarstuga till salu", Bengt Derbin tänkte på den första vecka de varit därute ensamma. Elsa hade varit söt och rar som alltid, så länge något var nytt. Han hade ännu trott, att de skulle åldras samman, men nu förstod han sitt misstag. Leken var hon med på — att ställa till med improviserade fester med delikatesser och grammofonmusik.

Tre nätter tog han filt och kuddar med sig och bäddade i vardagsrummet.

"Vad är meningen?" sade fru Elsa den fjärde.

Av Maria Olofsson.

"Bara att det ska bli litet lättare för oss att hålla vapenvilan", svarade han utan att låtsas om hennes undrande ögon. "Och så bilar vi ut till Solhäll på söndag morgon."

"Lördag kväll. Jag har redan komponerat matsäcken." Hennes ton var mycket bestämd nu.

"Nå, som du vill", sade han. "Det finns visst ett skapligt hotell vid järnvägsstationen där borta."

"Du menar väl 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 Gerd eller vad din tillfälliga skatt i köket heter med oss."

Men som han sagt orden, greps han av rädsla. Tänk, om det var någon annan bakom, någon, som var villig att krypa i stoftet och vara slav och ödmjuk tjänare! Allt som han så gärna ville vara själv. Men det var inte värt att göra några eftergifter.

"Ja, jag tycker verkligen flickan skall följa med. Vi kan behöva hjälp, om något skall packas ned."

De vore resfärdiga vid fyratiden på lördagseftermiddagen. Små vita moln jagade varandra på en tärnklänningsblå himmel, och Elsa Derbin log mot sin man. Hon var förstas belåten nu, när hon halvvägs likrat sin vilja igenom. Men Bengt Derbin log inte igen.

"Nå, är Gerd färdig nu?" sade han kort.

"Gerd har fått ledigt och farit till sitt hem över söndagen", svarade fru Elsa med en aning triumf i rösten.

Bengt Derbin bet sig i läppen. "Visst förstår jag, att hon ämnar joxa ihop något", tänkte han.

"Så trevlig du är!" sade Elsa ironiskt.

"Ja visst, det har du ju upptäckt förut", svarade han torr. "Förresten har jag fått den uppfattningen att vi så gott som är på väg till en begravning."

Fru Elsa tyckte, att han hade rätt, när de stego in i sin övergivna stuga. Dammet låg överallt, och hon var inte hågad att göra storstädning. Fru Elsa gick upp i det lilla sovrummet och öppnade fönstret, släpade ner sängkläderna och lade dem framför den öppna spisen, där Bengt tänkte en brasa.

"Mig behöver du inte bädda åt", sade han liksom i förbigående.

"Nej", svarade fru Elsa litet kokett, "du skall få göra det själv."

"Jag ligger på hotellet som jag sagt", sade han. Men han vände sig bort, när han sade det, för en plötligt erinring dök upp om hur det var när de togo adjö av stugan i höstas och han höll henne i sina armar och viskade: "Nästa vår." Om hon bara mjuknat litet! För det var hon, som slungat ut orden om skilsmässa, de grymma, tydliga orden.

"Nåja, gärna det", svarade hon, medan

hon torkade av ett bordshörn och slängde fram servisen. Det beredd honom i alla fall en liten tillfredsställelse att höra att hon var ond.

Så fick han syn på ett par akvareller, som han själv målat i ungdomens dagar.

"De här paxar jag för. De få inte säljas", sade han. Nu borde hon ju svarat: "Nej, jag fick dem ju på min födelsedag i fjol", men det gjorde hon inte.

"Jag skall gå efter litet persilja", snurrade hon fram. "Vill du ha den utsökta godheten att passa kaffepannan under tiden."

Han stod alltså i köket och funderade. Nog tyckte hon väl ändå, att det närmaste framtidsperspektivet var kusligt, stackars liten, och om han — det kunde ju tänkas att motorn strejkade, och det skulle väl vara en antaglig ursäkt, om han ändå stannade. Inte för att han ämnade ge efter, naturligtvis inte, men...! I det samma kom fru Elsa in. Hon såg då inte ängslig ut, och det var inte precis någon munterhet vid den improviserade lilla festmåltiden.

Men så snart kaffet var drucket, reste han sig med en gäspning.

"Vi är nog rätt trötta båda", sade han.

"Du är väl inte rädd? Bra! God natt!"

"God natt!" svarade fru Elsa med uttryckslos röst. "Du behöver inte brådska i morgon bittida."

Bengt Derbin gick mycket rak och bestämd nedför stigen, som alindrade sig mellan ekarna. Tio minuter senare såg fru Elsa forsktigt mellan gardinerna. En blå overall skymtade under bilen. Och hon satte grammofonen i gång. Fem minuter gingo — så bultade det på köksdörren. Fru Elsa satte på en ny skiva, och först när den var slut, gick hon till undsättning.

"Bli inte rädd, älskling! Det är bara den dumme pojken, som inte får den gamla skrotkärran i gång. Jag kommer för att be om din gåstfrihet." Han såg ynkelig ut och därtill oljig och dammig.

Ett lust leende gled över fru Elsas ansikte. Hon sträckte ut armarna, och i nästa minut var hon också oljig på båda kinderna.

"Om du förlåter mig!" viskade hon. "Annars får du inte vara här, för det skulle jag inte stå ut med."

"Och du mig", sade han.

"Dumma pojke! Det är så gott jag lättar mitt hjärta på en gång. Ser du, jag mixtrade allt lite med motorn, när jag hämtade persilja. Är du hemskt ond på mig?"

"Nej, min tös! Ser du, jag bara låtsades köra nyss. Hoppas att jag nu kan skruva dit muttrarna, du mixtrade med, för du har verkligen rätt i att det här stället ligger bortom all ära och redlighet."

"Vi säljer inte i alla fall — inte nu. Jag skall försöka bättra mig", sade Elsa leende.

"Det får du göra ändå", svarade Bengt.

"Men nu byter vi allt sommarstugan mot något varmare och mera vinterbonat."

"Där vi inte bara kan leka och gräla", sade Elsa, "utan också åldras samman."

THIS OVERSIZE ITEM HAS BEEN
MICROFILMED IN SECTIONS.

Editorial

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For Bigger, Firmer, Sweeter Strawberries



berry necessity, so the problem was not so much to eliminate the altitude of soils as to balance it to discourage hasty plant growth.

That went back to the breeding question, largely. Strawberry plant breeding at the station begins in the hothouse, where strawberry blossoms of different varieties are cross-pollinated.

The ripened berries from these blossoms are picked, and the black seeds from them are planted under perfect growing conditions in the hothouse. Seedlings develop and are transplanted two or three times before they are placed in the field.

Varieties transplanted in, say, February, do not get in the fields until, at earliest, the following August, and in many cases not until the following year.

However, when the individual plants are once placed in the field,



On a farm near Willard, pickers, mostly Negroes, toil in the hot sun to gather berries for transportation to the nearby Wallace market, where they will be sold at a cash auction. At the extreme left, a plump picker gives a demonstration of the best form in berry picking—legs wide-spread, body bent from the hips, the basket, or "crag" held close to the ground in the hand not used in picking.



This is a shot of a test field, where varieties of new-berry (each of the white markers in the picture represent a newly developed type, some of which may be the popular strawberries of tomorrow) are given their first test under field conditions. At the back is the "shade-shed" where plants are grown before they have been sufficiently toughened to undergo the rigors of the field.

they are brought to fruit and are grown to allow for distribution, in plenty of shipping quality, which is didn't particularly need, but little color and flavor. The Blakemore was introduced five years ago and caught on slowly—the growers and the entire industry are reluctant to change—but last year approximately one-third of the fruit sold at the large Wal-

lace auction market was Blakemore, and it brought a premium of about \$1 over the Missionary.

This year it is expected that at least one-half of the fruit sold at the Wallace market will be Blakemore—and the Wallace market may be accepted as a standard for the entire belt, except in the Chadbourne-Tabor City area, where the Klondyke remains strong.

But there are hundreds of other new varieties available. There need to be a good many types, as a matter of fact. You who take your berries for granted probably don't know it, but the open market seller want one kind of berry, the makers of strawberry shortcakes want another, the makers of preserves want still another and the makers of ice cream want yet another.

Right now, for instance, the Coastal Plains Station is in the process of developing a new berry which probably will be tops among strawberry ice cream manufacturers. The new berry is a pink red all the way through its body, so red that it loses none of its coloring in slicing or crushing for use in ice cream.

—And still another berry that is in process of development and is about ready for introduction is the Elsie-Rose-Rosewell, so named because the First Lady, when she breakfasted at the test farm last year

Coastal Plains Test Farm Center Of Research

By G. S. HAMILTON, JR.

Willard, April 15.—Do you take your strawberries for granted? If you do, you're not unlike most strawberry eaters and are, like all other strawberry eaters, fortunate that one man, at least, doesn't take strawberries for granted.

At the North Carolina Department of Agriculture's Coastal Plain Test Farm here, more work has probably been done in the development of the strawberry than in any other spot in the world. If nothing else had been accomplished here, the vast improvement accomplished 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 the day during the North Carolina growing season has an adverse ef-



prised to know that the length of the day during the North Carolina growing season has an adverse effect on certain varieties of strawberry, and that the number of leaves on a strawberry plant indicates accurately the number of berries the plant will bear, but that the presence or bushiness of the leaves has an adverse effect on the berries.

But these things are true. They are just a few things that the man who doesn't take strawberries for granted knows about the strawberry. The man is Dr. Charles Dearing, native of Missouri who came to North Carolina more than a quarter of a century ago as a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Charlie, as he is known to his associates, didn't stay with the United States department long. Soon he joined the State Department of Agriculture and for years he has been head of the work at the Coastal Plain Station.

It was natural that the Coastal Plain Station should turn its attention to strawberries—Willard is in the center of North Carolina's strawberry-growing area and the berry is a valuable cash crop in the Duplin-Pender-Wayne-Sampson area, as well as in Columbus County to the south, and the intervening territory.

Dr. Dearing—trained at the University of Missouri and a native of the "Show-Me" State—quickly set out, not to be shown about strawberries, but to find out about them and show others. He has found out so much about them that he is probably the world's foremost authority on the life of the strawberry, and he has shown others so much about them that he has gained wide reputation as an authority.

As informed as he is, Dr. Dearing doesn't know where the strawberry came from. He can tell you that the American Indian ate wild strawberries, of which there were four principal types, and he can tell you that there is probably no such thing today as a true wild strawberry in



the United States. He also can tell you that the strawberry probably is so named because it was found, as a wild berry, usually under snow grass or straw, and that today's cultured berry is derived from the four principal types of wild berry, and that there are potentially infinite varieties of the berry.

But as for where the berry came from—"Well, it just grewed," I guess," Dearing commented.

But its growing was and is pretty important to the farmers of the area, for it means anywhere from one to two million dollars annually to them, a large percentage of which is clear profit, for the cultivation, picking and disposition of the strawberry crop are comparatively cheap items and represent all the expense.

When the Coastal Plain Station first began its work in strawberry research, the North Carolina crop wasn't doing so well. The fruit seemed smaller each year, the occo-



Probably the world's foremost authority on strawberries, Dr. Charles Dearing, brother of the Ambassador to Peru, heads the Coastal Plains Test Station at Willard. He is caught here in characteristic pose in a strawberry patch.

dillon was poor and the plants, losing vigor, were becoming more and more subject to disease. The growers were beginning to talk about their strawberry varieties having "run out."

It was, therefore, obvious to Dearing and his associates at the station that it was time to get at the real facts about strawberries and to see what might be done in the way of producing new varieties to take

the place of those that were said to be running out.

If nothing else were done, Dearing reasoned, it was essential that either shipping methods be improved or that varieties be developed which would stand up under the methods of shipping now in use.

As a result of this line of thought, breeding work was started with a view to producing firmer strawberries, and original research cen-



Every sort of knowledge goes into the development of a strawberry. These two girls are counting the leaves on the plants. That may seem silly in you, but after they've counted them, they can tell pretty accurately whether the type will have a high, medium or low yield. There is a definite correlation between the number of leaves on a plant and the number of berries the plant will bear.

tered around the matter of what factors influenced firmness and what ways.

Fertilizer tests were undertaken along with the breeding work, but it was soon determined that it is easier to produce firm berries by plant breeding than by any special fertilizer treatment. In regard to the belief current among growers that nitrate of soda made the soft berries was not strictly true.

Nitrate of soda, the investigators found, does produce, under certain circumstances, a heavy, bushy plant growth—and this type of plant growth, causing berries to ripen in the shade, did encourage a softer berry. But, nitrogen is a straw-



Through open sheds on all east Carolina's auction markets pass trucks and automobiles and buggies and pedestrians, carrying one or more crates of strawberries. Keen-eyed buyers glance at the berries, roll them to be assured of consistent quality, and bid by a wink or a nod or a motion of the hand, sitting in a chair on a raised platform. W. L. Hussey, for eleven years auctioneer at the Wallace market, is shown in silhouette in the background of the picture above, using a microphone to conduct the auction on the opening day of the season last Monday.

peris test the fruit for firmness, for color, for taste.

Possibly as many as 10,000 crosses may be in the field at one time. From the 10,000, the experts may select as many as 300 which seem to have qualities indicating the worthwhileness of further studies.

The 300 varieties are replanted and colonies of each type are developed by runners from the parent plant. These colonies are set out next year in 50-foot rows to get a test under field conditions and are again studied exhaustively by the experts. Those that meet the requirements—and the proportion is small, get a quarter-acre test next year. A full quarter-acre of plants are set out and, when the fruit arrives, the studies begin all over again, on a wider basis. If a type shows the cardinal virtues of the ideal strawberry, it is held for further development and is a runner a million or so plants have been

...the first lady, when she breakfasted at the test farm last year... the first "outsiders" to eat the berry. "And it's a suitable type, too," chuckled Dr. Charlie. "You see, it's long, vigorous and productive. And Mrs. Roosevelt is all those things."

The Eleanor Roosevelt is a cross between the Fairfax and the Belmar and is not designed to rival or take the place of the Blakemore or any of the market berries. It is what Dearing calls a secondary, or garden type of berry.

In addition to their breeding work, the experts who combine with Dearing to make the Willard institution the most comprehensive strawberry research center in the world, found that methods of planting, methods of fertilizing and methods of spraying all had their goods and their bads.

Dearing's associates, incidentally, are E. B. Morrow, representing the State Experiment Station, of which the Willard farm is the southeastern branch; George M. Darrow and F. E. Starbuck, representing the Federal government, and G. E. Meckstroth, specialist in plant disease.

Before the Coastal Plain experiments, growers planted their strawberries in the so-called matted-row—a row of plant, just as close together, just as many to the row, as would grow. The experiments, however, showed that this was the least desirable way to plant.

(Please Turn To Page Two) First Column.



Shown above is a close up of strawberry plants, with the hands of Dr. Charles Dearing pulling back the leaves of one plant to show the new Eleanor Roosevelt berry, in green clusters at the bottom of the plant, ripe between his fingers.



A buyer on an eastern North Carolina strawberry market rolls out the contents of a one-quart basket, letting the berries tumble into his hand so that he may determine if the berries on the bottom are like those on the top. Berry buyers know their business and they're not letting themselves be deceived by appearance.

HIGH MARKS MADE BY 214 STUDENTS

Needham Brought Honor Roll For Second Six Weeks Carries Many Names

Students in the Needham B. Broughton High School making the Honor Roll for the second six weeks of the spring term numbered 214. They were:

Seventh Grade: Rufus Allen, Edward Crane, Alex Russell, John Williamson, Beverly Caudle, Sibyl Gower, Ruth Gray, Betty Lundy, Betty Maxwell, Mildred Snowden, Alan Newcombe, Ernest Page, Morton Pass, Marie Andrea, Mary Elizabeth Jobe, Anne Love, Barbara Mahler, Marion Nelson, Jean Rhodes, Russell Jennings, Betsy Gordon, Marguerite George, Martha Hancock, Harriet McMillan, Virginia Moss, Barbara Pearce, Jean Perry, Ruth Anderson, Bobbie Broughton, Al Barden, Anne Carter, Betsy Carter, Nancy Uphaw, Joann Westfield, Jill Allen, Edith Burgess, Mary Elizabeth Campbell, Marjorie Cole, Betsy Fox, Nellie Jeffries, Billy Kenyon, Caroline Goodman, Rose Lawrence, Nadine McGhee, Shirley MacDougal, Jeanne McMillan, Dorothy Peebles, Raymond Perry, Graham Spencer, Hilman Thomas, Wilmer Bels.

Eighth Grade: Mildred Blackman, Mary Ferguson, Mabel Goodwin, Helen Hall, Geraldine Moore, Doris Smith, Wanda Yates, Braxton Sebell, Jane Clark Chesire, Agatha Chipley, Frances Erwin, Bob Fry, Lorena Gaddy, Miriam McDonald, Alexa Carroll, Betty Hicks, Olivia Harmon, Cella Rothgeb, Julia Webb, Margaret Richardson, Carol Temple, Jack Swift, Mary Alice Hesse, Ethel Lee Morra, Carmen Harris, Beatrice Tucker, Agnesa Scott, Catharine Rodgers, Ann Clay, Martha Peabrose, Sara Jordan, Thomas Hart, Jr., Frances Blasad, Don Lawrence, Virginia Lee, Beverly Tucker, William Bacon, Dana Lloyd, Cornelia Mims, James Rhodes, Eugene Roberts, Donald Watson, DeVan Barber.

Ninth Grade: Frances Chandler, June Fournier, Carolyn Kenyon, Mildred Lloyd, Betty McMillan, Roger Moore, Mary Elizabeth Phoney, Betty Stensback, Dora Jane Garrett, Jean Clark, Elizabeth Ellington, Martha Wallace, J. D. Dorsett, Anne Linberger, Robert McMillan, Marjorie Seaz, Bobby Schmidt, Frances Thurston, Mary Bryant Uphaw, Margaret Jordan, Henry Kitchin, Bruce Lufford, Lella McMillan, Lois Mae Hasley, Mary Lee Tomlinson, Lydia Moore, Robert Clifton, Mary Carmick, Gertrude Long, Landon Mayer, Julius Phoenix, Clifton Andrews, Bob Kohl, Betty Hagan.

Tenth Grade: Flora Goetz, Helen Jordan, Dorothy McOhee, Catherine Martin, Mary Francis Powell, Kayce Roberts, Katherine Webb, Elizabeth Warren, Virginia Webb, Mary Coggin, Anne Harris, Miss Dunn Harris, Everette Mitchell, Katherine Norman, Ruth Wynnan, Calla Goodwin, Emil Hinkley, Virginia Martin, George, Fred, Robert, Betty, and

SPONSOR HIGH SCHOOL PRESS CONFERENCE



Members of the Needham B. Broughton Press Club who are to sponsor the first North Carolina High School Press Conference here on May 14, are pictured above. Left to right, front row, Bill Weber, treasurer, Mary Sue Berry, secretary, Campbell Irving, vice president, and Louis Cotner, Jr., president. Second row, Virginia Haininger, Rosemary Underwood and Peggy Rowell. Third row, Kern Holman, Principal William H. Shaw and Bill Lovell. Other members of the club, but not in the picture, are Lawrence Ball, David Davis, Louise Scott, Margaret Crummett and North Hinkle.

State P.-T.-A. To Hold Convention This Week

Nineteenth Annual Convention Opens In Winston-Salem Wednesday

Winston-Salem, April 15.—The 19th annual convention of the N. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers to be held in Winston-Salem on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week will be a proud parade of forces at work from many angles to benefit "The Child in the Community," which has been selected as the 1938 convention theme. Mrs. J. Buren Stibury of Winston, who is completing her second year as State president, will preside over all business sessions. Headquarters will be the Robert E. Lee

through the courtesy of the Winston-Salem Garden Clubs. The gardens to be seen at this time are those of Mrs. Bowman Gray on Reynolds Road, including outdoor and greenhouse collections; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cowart's natural wild-flower garden on Keel Road, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. H. Hanes' formal garden on two levels with reflecting pools, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hanes' informal gardens at Rosehill Hill.

A full program on Wednesday evening, April 15, will feature a concert group of Motheringers from many parts of the State, singing in unison under the direction of Miss Orace van Dyke Moore. The half-hour concert program will be fol-

lowed by the Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. To conclude the annual gathering, a new president, second vice-president and corresponding secretary will be installed on Friday.

Mrs. Melville Prongay, president of the Winston-Salem City Council of Parents and Teachers, is official hostess for the convention. Mrs. J. N. Piaster of Winston-Salem is corresponding secretary of the State organization.

Local chairman of committees who will assist Mrs. Prongay in carrying out details of the three-day convention are as follows:

Assistant chairman, Mrs. L. H. Bunter; publicity, Mrs. J. Worth Bacon; registration, Mrs. Ned Smith; information, Mrs. A. L. Fabelt; housing, Mrs. E. L. Vogler, Jr.; page, Mrs. J. P. Rousseau; properties, Mrs. J. Paul Miller; Motheringers, Mrs. E. H. Thomas; exhibits, Mrs. E. H. Thomas; banquet, Mrs. D. R. Witten; executive luncheon, Mrs. Harry

and was enjoyed by all present. About 30 persons attended. —Frances C. Morrison.

Guidance Work Planned.

G. H. Arnold, principal of High Morean, with the aid of the teachers, has decided to check the credits of each high school student before the year is out. This is being done in an effort to clear up office records, but primarily to guide the pupil in the most practical way possible, getting him ready for the forthcoming school year. Each home room teacher will serve during Guidance Week as adviser to each of her pupils, checking credits, suggesting subjects suitable to each individual by his tastes, abilities, and personality. After the home room records are completed, the class advisers will again check for each student to prevent any possible misunderstanding or error. This plan of Mr. Arnold was highly approved by both faculty and students. In this way many difficulties will be straightened out and be kept from becoming a "last minute problem."

The Eighth Grade Contest.

The eighth grades have been having a talent contest. Each eighth grade picks two people out of the people that try out. Then all the winners go down to the examination to practice. After they practice they go to the different home rooms to give their act. —Ruth Upchurch.

"As You Like It."

The sixth and seventh period eighth grade English classes of Miss Marion Haraborn are working out a dramatization of William Shakespeare's "As You Like It." It will be presented the first of May in High Morean's Little Theatre, for the funds of the actors and technicians. The first tryouts for the cast were held April 13. —Wilma Landrum.

Senior Exams.

Tuesday morning, April 12, at 9 o'clock, a big, thrilling, and slightly nervous moment came for the seniors of High Morean High School. This was the annual exam for the seniors to see just what they really do know. The examination lasted two hours and a half. The seniors all looked quite tired when the time came for dismissal. The classroom certainly with the seniors' luck, and hope they come out all right on these exams. —Claudia Carroll.

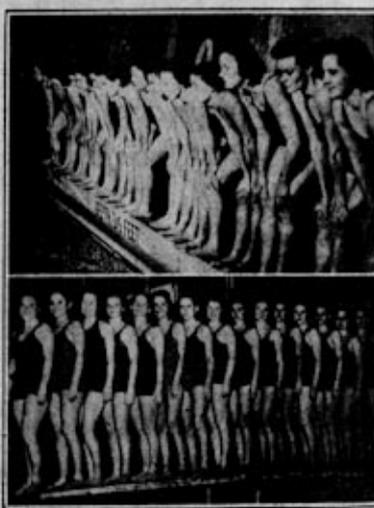
Half Holiday.

During a Student Meeting the question was brooded up about having a half holiday for those who have neither been absent or tardy for a month. This act was passed by the Council, approved by the faculty, and went into effect Monday, March 7, with the month up on April 8. The lucky students were sitting out at 12 o'clock on that day. —Mildred Jenette.

Glee Club.

Sunday, April 10, the Mixed Glee Clubs appeared on two programs in the morning at the Tabernacle. In the afternoon they were singing at the Edenton Street Church. They took the place of the regular show. Besides singing on the regular program, the club members are doing something as special numbers. The

DUKE GIRLS TAKE TO THE WATER



Members of Duke's Nereidian Club, track swimmers in Woman's College, are shown ready to take to the water. In the spring sports program, swimming is one of the most popular activities with Duke women students. Under the direction of Miss Aileen Wyoche, member of the physical education staff, the Nereidian Club, including the pick of Duke women swimmers, recently presented an elaborate water pageant—an annual highlight in the Woman's College sports calendar.

College Girls Model Own Ideas in Clothes

Spring Outfits To Be Displayed At State College Thursday

Feminine styles are carried by overloads of fashion in Paris, New York and Hollywood. At a flourish of their needles, skirts go up as waistlines come down.

But in the heart of every woman is a desire to stir out in something essentially different—something of her own creation and thus, limited by her individuality, the only garment of its kind in the world.

The 10th annual Style Show at North Carolina State College next Thursday, April 11, will reveal 147 spring outfits designed exactly as 147 college girls want to wear their clothes. From 11 colleges in North Carolina the girls will come to models of creations—dresses and other garments of rayon and cotton fabrics designed and worn by students in the Textile School at State College. Scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock in Puller Hall, on the campus, the Style Show has a four-day program. The

cases required to transform raw cotton into finished fabrics and hosiery.

T. M. Tynes of Shelby, senior in the Textile School, is superintendent for the students' exposition. Other student officials are W. L. Jones, Woodruff, S. C. W. L. Fanning, Shelby; W. P. Crawley, Lillington; J. V. Kirkman, Durham; C. J. Squibbs, Draper; G. V. Hanna, Mooreville; R. H. Sigmon, Alstair; H. J. Mason, Wakeborough; Cole; J. E. Spanghour, North Wakeforest; and W. L. Carter, Franklinville.

Of the 147 girls entered in the Style Show, 113 are from North Carolina girls. Their homes are in 80 different communities. Thirty-two persons, Louisville, Ky., are the only ones from outside the state.

Raleigh and Charlotte lead the North Carolina delegation with nine participants apiece. Cary and High Point are next with three representatives.

MURPHEY ASSOCIATION INSTALLS ITS OFFICERS

Mrs. L. L. Morgan Succeeds Mrs. Hugh G. Isley as Head of Organization

Officers for the coming school year were installed and reports on accomplishments during the school term hearing its close featured the final spring meeting of the Murphey Parent-Teacher Association in the school auditorium Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Hugh G. Isley made her report as the retiring president, and various committee chairmen likewise told of their work during the school year.

Mrs. L. L. Morgan was installed as the new president of the association, along with the following who will begin their official duties in the fall: Mrs. W. W. Frewly, first vice president; Mrs. S. M. Young, Jr., second vice president; Mrs. H. L. Fields, secretary; Mrs. A. E. Risner, treasurer; Mrs. B. C. McMillan, auditor, and Mrs. C. L. Adams, parliamentarian.

The association heard talks in behalf of the Girl Scout summer camp plans by Mrs. J. W. Goodman, and in connection with the current cancer educational campaign by Mrs. Kenneth Dickinson.

The rooms of Mrs. J. Marie Umstead and Mrs. Fannie Knight Thompson were the staterooms for the business session. The parents and teachers enjoyed a social hour in the school cafeteria.

COURT IS ANNOUNCED FOR MAY DAY PAGEANT

Louisburg, April 15.—The May Day pageant of Louisburg College has always been an occasion that draws a large number of visitors. This year, the college is preparing for the float pageant that has ever been presented on the Louisburg campus. Miss Lillian Johnson, Miss Lillian Johnson, has been chosen May Queen by the student body of the college. She has chosen as her maid of honor, Miss Mary Lee McMillan of Hillsboro.

The members of the May Queen's Court are: Miss Winifred Baum, Swan Quarter; Miss Alyce Burgin, Lake; Miss Frances Davenport, Columbus; Miss Mary Louise Edith, Stauntonburg; Miss Edith Harris, Louisburg; Miss Lillian Johnson, Holly Springs; Miss Norma Deane Jones, Raleigh; Miss Mildred Murray, Raleigh; Miss Elizabeth Kishner, Keshawares; Miss Rosemary Stubbs, Mt. Gilead and Miss Geraldine Tyndal, Mt. Olive. Miss Mary Margaret of Zebulon was the leading role in the pageant.

SENIORS AT FREMONT NAME SUPERLATIVES

Fremont, April 15.—The senior class of Fremont High School has named superlatives for the year. Joe Dees and Louise Walthers were selected as the most versatile; Dorothy Chase as the quietest; Frank Hines as the most popular; James Hines, most studious; Julian McCallister; Myrtle Grice, most original; and Arnold, Jr., most likely to succeed.

...Middleton, Katharine, Norman, Ruth Wyman, Callie Goodwin, Emil Milne, Virginia Melvin, Grover Polk, Robert Reynolds, ...
 Mac White, Lois Williams, David Willis, Grace White, Bobbie Newcomb, Helen Andrews, ...
 Kubu, Clifton, ...
 meetings of the executive committee and of the board of managers will be held on Tuesday, April 19 at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. to consider policies and plans of work to be presented to the Winston-Salem P. T. A. Council, of which Mrs. Melville Prongay is president, will entertain at an executive luncheon on Tuesday at the Country Club.

Opening business sessions will be held on Wednesday, April 22, and will include presentation of national legislation chairman and an active worker in educational circles in the District of Columbia. North Carolina claims the distinction of providing the national organization with its music chairman, Miss Grace van Dyke Moore of Greensboro, head of the department of Music Education at the Women's College of U. N. C. A luncheon on Wednesday for all visiting delegates will feature greetings from many co-operating State organizations.

Wednesday afternoon will be given over to a scenic drive around historical points of interest, a visit to old Salem College, and a tea at the R. J. Reynolds High School, complimentary to visiting delegates by the Winston-Salem P. T. A. Council and the High School.

On Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 5:30, and on Thursday morning from 9:30 to 12:30, four of the loveliest gardens of the city will be open to P. T. A. visitors as a part of the observance of N. C. Garden Week.

There are other methods of planting, all of which have certain special advantages over other methods—but in every one of the new methods, one point stands out: The plants must be spaced adequately to allow growing room and to obtain food and moisture.

The researchers found that the two most prevalent diseases affecting the strawberry are leaf spot and leaf scorch, and the research proved conclusively that the best way to eliminate these diseases was by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

As a matter of fact, the researchers found out in their work almost everything there is to know about the strawberry and its culture. It's a pretty safe bet that if you want to know anything about the berry, Dr. Dearing can tell you; it's a sure bet that if he can't tell you offhand, he can lead you to the associate who can.

Add Ten New Members.
 Clarinet, April 18.—The Clarinet chapter of the National Honorary Beta Club added ten new members recently in an impressive ceremony presented in the school auditorium. Those received were Irwin Phillips, Aubrey Johnston, Steve and Jack Little, Macon Ballentine, Richard Cox, Billie Knight, Mary Belle McQueen, Dorothy Ballentine and Cateeta Ruiz.

Choral group of Mothersingers from many parts of the State, singing in union under the direction of Miss Grace van Dyke Moore. The half-hour choral program will be followed by a presentation of several speakers on kindred subjects arranged by Dean J. D. Messick of Elm College, P. T. A. character education chairman.

Speakers on Dean Messick's program will include Dr. W. D. Perry of Chapel Hill, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morris, WPA State director of Adult Education.

MARIONETTE AT MEREDITH



Pictured above are Miss Sarah Olive of Fayetteville and Miss Dorothy Hayward of Candor, shown with the marionette theatre being made by the class in art education at Meredith College under the direction of Miss Mary Tilley, associate art professor at the college. Upon completion of the stage and puppets and marionettes, members of the art class will give a marionette show of "Black Sambo," and a puppet show of "Little Red Riding Hood," before members of the class, and possibly in a chapel meeting of the college school.

Hugh Morson Activities

Final Professional Meeting.
 The topic under discussion at the last Hugh Morson professional faculty meeting for the year was "The Guidance of Pupils in Their Choice of Subjects." Principal G. M. Arnold acted as chairman. The faculty met Wednesday afternoon in the home economics department of the school for this meeting and were served refreshments by Miss Mary Penney, instructor, and her home economics students.

Several long tables were placed together the length of the room, and were appointed by an arrangement of salicy paper doilies. Candy boxes of small Easter eggs covered with cellophane, surrounded by leaves of green crepe paper in setting of pink lace, were at each place. Doilies were of paper, with colored bunny rabbits rolling wheelsbarrows filled with candy. Easter eggs, carrying out the color-scheme, refreshments consisted of fruit salad on lettuce, 40 cookies, centered by minute cake, Easter eggs, and coffee.

The first on the program was Mr. W. T. C. Brantley, who reminded those present to look at the top with practical eyes, since registration for the next year faced the faculty. She read suggestions from the "Clearing House" magazine and gave reports from Salisbury, Rock Mount, and Needham Broughton High School as to their effective work in guidance carried on by the schools.

They took the place of the regular choir. Besides singing on the regular program, they sang three other choruses at special occasions.

Chapel Program.
 Monday, April 11, the chapel program consisted of a debate presented by the Triangular debaters of Hugh Morson. The debaters were affirmative, Kathleen Thompson and Joe Moore; negative, Allen Keen and Charles Freeman. The query was: Resolved, That the several states should adopt a unicameral government. It was a non-decisional debate.

Easter Program.
 Miss Laura Edrds tenth grade home room conducted an Easter program in the school during the morning period last week. Each morning a member of the class read the Bible and someone explained the reading. Miss Edrds then discussed the reading with the class. Pupils taking part this week were: Mildred Lee, Gertrude Liles, James Maddrey, Hannah Morgan, June Pittman, Joe Moore and Laura Holland.

Class Vitae Revenue Building.
 N. C. Larabee's eighth grade seventh period civics class visited the revenue building recently. This class is being taught by a student-teacher from Meredith College, Miss Elizabeth Strickland. Miss Strickland conducted them to the revenue building. They were given a talk by Assistant Commissioner of Revenue, W. J. Spain. Robert Ward showed them around. It was very interesting to all.

Dramatic Club.
 The dramatic club, which meets every Wednesday and Thursday, has recently had many interesting programs. Each week the program is assigned to a member of the club, and so far all have accepted it. The club's meeting place, the Little Theater, recently named so, has been greatly improved since Christmas by the building of desks for the windows and back drops around the stage. The meetings are divided, one on Wednesday, one on Thursday. The club has a large membership, and a good many talented actors and actresses are numbered among them. As talent is encouraged by the director, Miss Marion Hartshorn, who is well acquainted with the art of acting.

Sophomore Class Social.
 The sophomore class was given a winter roast Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at Pullen Park. Miss Laura Jones, the adviser of the sophomore class, was in charge of the social. The people who helped serve were: Miss Mary Penny, Mrs. S. W. Buchanan, a grade mother; Miss Laura Jones; and Thomas Moore, president of the sophomore class. The guests went to Pullen Park as soon after school as possible. Games were played by all.

Members of the faculty present were Miss Jones, Miss Penny, Principal H. G. Arnold, and J. J. Hornbeck.

Scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock in Pullen Hall, on the campus, the Boyle Show has a four-fold purpose. The annual show was started in 1928 to popularize cotton and rayon products. It demonstrates the high caliber work done by students in the Textile School. It is also incentive to the work of girls in home economics departments. And the textile students benefit by studying types of fabrics which appeal to modern young woman.

For several weeks the 147 girls have been making their costumes as part of classroom work in home economics. They were especially selected for the project by their teachers. This year the cooperating institutions are Appalachian State Teachers College, Catawba College, Elm College, Queens-Chicora College, Lenoir College, High Point College, Greensboro College, Flora Macdonald College, Meredith College, Saint Mary's School and Peace Junior College.

Immediately following the textile show, in which the public will be welcomed, the Textile Building will be open to visitors for the 1933 annual Students' Textile Exposition, in which students will demonstrate products.

Morson Musician



Miss Peggy Royster Jones, a member of the year's graduating class at Hugh Morson High School, who will again enter the piano contest in the North Carolina Music Festival to be held in Greensboro this week. Last year Miss Jones tied for first place in the contest.

Miss Jones is accompanist for both the boys' and girls' glee clubs and pianist for the orchestra at Hugh Morson. She is also an honor roll student, having missed the honor roll only once, due to illness, since entering Hugh Morson as a sub-freshman.

One participant is from Japan. Raleigh and Charlotte lead the North Carolina delegation with nine participants apiece. Cary and High Point are next, with three representatives, and two girls will represent each of the following communities: Aberdeen, Boone, Browns Summit, Burlington, Durham, Elm College, Fairmont, Oxford, Reidsville, Salisbury, Statesville, Wilson and Winston-Salem.

Broughton High News
 Edited by LOUISE CONNOR, JR.

Glee Clubs Leave for Greensboro.
 Miss Mabel Kenyon, director of vocal music at Needham Broughton High School, left Friday for Greensboro where she will take a chorus of 70 boys and girls to Greensboro. The songsters will compete in the State-wide music contest and festival to be held on W. C. N. C. campus on April 20, 21, and 22.

The mixed chorus and the glee clubs have been working since the beginning of this term and have prepared several numbers for rendition in the two events. Miss Kenyon said that 24 boys would sing in both glee club and mixed chorus. Girls will alternate, some singing girls' glee club numbers and others mixed chorus. Thirty-six girls will sing in each.

The mixed chorus numbers which will be sung in contest are "Let Their Celestial Concerts All Unite" by Handel and "Sanctify, O Beatific Lord" by Wood. The girls will sing "From the Green Heart of the West" by Taylor and "A Snow Legend." Boys' numbers will be "On the Sea" by Buck and "Hallelujah Amen" by Hanson.

The chorus will leave Raleigh early Thursday morning, the 21st of April. The boys will sing afternoon Thursday. The girls and the mixed choir will render their numbers in the afternoon. Thursday night, there will be a rehearsal of the festival to be given Friday night in the festival all the choruses entered in the contest, numbering about 500 voices will join and render eight numbers. The chorus will be directed by Max T. Krohn, prominent American composer and director of music at Northwestern University. After the rehearsal the boys and girls will go to the homes in which they are to stay.

Friday morning, another rehearsal of the festival will be held. Then, the participants will be free to go where they like till 8 o'clock when the festival will officially open.

The Broughton Hi German Club will attend a German picture show at Duke University Wednesday, April 20, on an invitation of the German Club of the University.

Holidays.
 Broughton students began their Easter holidays Thursday and will not return to school until Tuesday morning. Supt. Claude F. Gaddy announced that this would be the last holiday for the school, until the beginning of summer vacation.

Hold Pre-School Clinic.
 Warrenton, April 16.—At the pre-school clinic held at John Graham High School on Tuesday, 40 children who will enter school in the fall were examined by Drs. H. G. Mason, F. P. Hunter, C. H. Peets and W. D. Rodgers, local physicians, and Drs. A. Phillips and R. S. Jones, dentists.

Glee Club.
 Thursday morning, April 21, the Hugh Morson Glee Club, under the direction of Mrs. Council M. Scott, will go to Greensboro to sing in the State-wide music contest which will be held Thursday and Friday morning. They will also sing in the festival Friday night.

The club will have some good opposition, including Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Charlotte. They should come out on top, with Durham out of competition this year.

Show.
 Hugh Morson presented a very good show April 14, entitled, "Crusades." It was enjoyed by many students.

May 10th, Graduation exercises will be the night of Wednesday May 11th, at 8 o'clock.

Seniors Take Music Exam.
 Members of the Broughton senior class Tuesday took the annual State senior exam, sponsored by the colleges of North Carolina. Results of the three hour exam will be announced in the next two weeks.

Club Mail's Invitations.
 The Broughton Press Club mailed invitations last week to newspapers of high schools in North Carolina for the State High School Press Conference to be sponsored by the club on May 14.

Caps and Gowns.
 Measurements for caps and gowns to be worn by Raleigh High School graduates on May 11 were taken yesterday. This year's gown is one of the latest styles, made of Palm Beach material.

To New York.
 Mrs. R. L. Harris, head of the Broughton art gallery, left Friday night to observe a number of private and public New York galleries. Mrs. Harris is to spend 10 days in New York observing how to decorate, plan exhibits and displays for the Broughton gallery.

Mrs. Harris is going to visit the Brooklyn Museum, Metropolitan Museum, Frick Museum, 57th Street Museum, Durand-Ruel Gallery, Harlem Gallery, Flushing Gallery, Whitney Gallery, the Pace Mallon Gallery and six private galleries.

PSF: Sweden
21

file
personal



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Stockholm, May 9, 1938.

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

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, shortsightedly 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

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 ^{the} 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. ~~and it is evident that great relief is felt~~

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

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 on-coming 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 Amarant 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 Délegation 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 KUNGS HOLM. 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 KUNGSBOLM 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
the

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 illegalities 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

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

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.

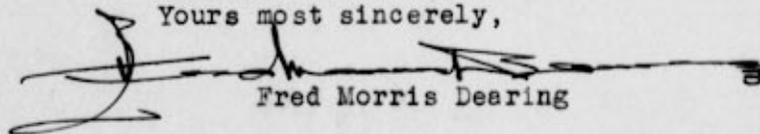
Please tell Jim the Charles A. Stillmans are still here, that we see them every little while and are to dine with them and the Wallenbergs, the Swedish bankers, tomorrow night. Mr. Stillman is going to put up a factory for the Goodyear Company and manufacture tires, belting, soles and so forth for the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

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive letter 'J' with a horizontal line extending to the left and a flourish at the bottom.

file
personal

PSF
Sweden

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Stockholm, May 10, 1938.

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.

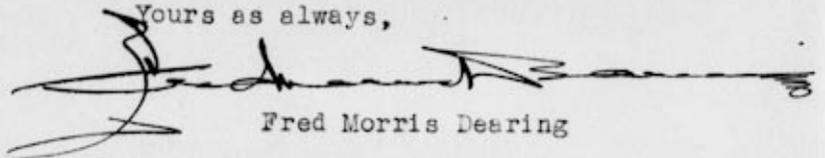
The whole Swedish delegation is looking forward

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,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Fred Morris Dearing', written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Fred', written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the left.

P.S.F. Sweden

file.
Dearing

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

PSF Sweden

file personal

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Stockholm, May 25, 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,

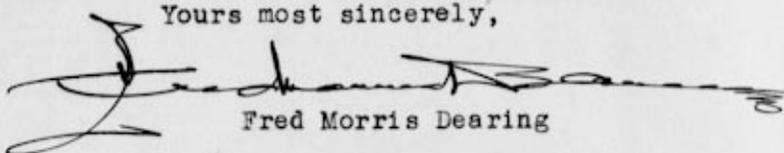
Washington, D.C.

in photo of Folke Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, Co. Prince of

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,

Yours most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Fred Morris Dearing', written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above the typed name.

Fred Morris Dearing

Enclosures:

2 clippings
2 photographs
Copy of speech

"Min sommarkostym", sade
 My summer costume, said the Crown Prince,
 kronprinsen om indiandräkt.
 about an Indian robe.

Amerikanska turistutställningen
 öppnad.



Prins Carl, kronprinsen och kronprinsessan se på turistutställningen.

Den amerikanska turistutställningen på NK, som i dag öppnas för allmänheten, hade på tisdagen besök av kronprinsparet, prins Carl, minister Dearing, representanter för Nya Sverige-kommittén och andra för de svenak-amerikanska förbindelserna intresserade. Kl. 2 åkte kronprinsparet och prins Carl upp i de till båtar förklädda hisarna och mottogs på utställningen av generalkonsul Josef Sachs.

Mr Dearing öppnade utställningen med ett anförande, varl han tackade generalkonsul Lamm och NK för deras insats, som resulterat i en övertygande och värtalg demonstration av sevärdheterna på andra sidan havet. Han hoppades att utställningen skulle ge en god bild av det land, dit våra förfäder styrde för 300 år sedan. Jag ber eder följa Calmare Nyckels traditionsmåttade, romantiska, förtrollande och manande kölvatten till landet bortom solnedgången, tillade ministern på svenska.

Efter ministerns invigningstal besögo de närvarande utställningen. Denna bjuder på ett rikt och välvalt bildmaterial från hela Amerika, det är en resa i bilder genom hela kontinenten. Utställningen har just som idé en resa, man kommer i land i Newyork och i

några magnifika jättebilder ser man bl. a. den väldiga staden i fågelperspektiv under natten — en fantastisk syn, som fotografiet gör full rättvisa åt. Newyorks sevärdheter, press, nöjen och dagliga liv är resenärens nästa bild-mål, varefter resan ställes västerut över kontinenten, vartill några bilder av det moderna Amerikas kommunikationsmedel anknyta. Utställningen innehåller också en mängd andra saker, bl. a. utställes kronprinsens indiandräkt, som han fick då han vid sitt besök utnämndes till hedershövding under namnet "Den ensamme björnen". "Min sommarkostym", sade kronprinsen skrattande, då han återsåg dräkten. Prins Wilhelm, som blev utnämnd till hedershövding hos Quilayote-stammen med titeln "Den ensamme örnen", har också lånat utställningen sin hövdingedräkt.

I ett rum anordnas biograf-föreställningar av amerikanska turistfilmer och i ett annat visas New York-utställningen 1939 i modell, där föremålen äro belagda med självlysande färger, vilket gör ett mycket effektivt intryck. Efter att ha rest genom hela kontinenten med alla dess sevärdheter, kommer bildresenären så småningom via båten åter till slutbilden, där ett svenskt fåg just passerar de nedfällda bommarna vid Tegelbacken — ett mycket effektivt sätt att plötsligt återkomma till hemmamiljön.

Rooseveltbrev till postmuseet.

Till postmuseum har generaldirektör A. Örne överlämnat ett brev från president Roosevelt. I detta brev, varav en avskrift bifogas, tackar presidenten för en komplett samling av svenska frimärken som han i år i anledning av Nya Sverige-minnet fått motta från generalpoststyrelsen. Presidenten är en mycket ivrig frimärkssamlare. Brevet utställes nu i postmuseum.

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

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 Massachusetts. Pennsylvania and New York. Virginia and Maryland 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

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 assurance 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 KUNGS HOLM 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 Högheter,

Mina Damer och Herrar:

Jag har nu äran förklara öppnad den amerikanska turistutställningen i Stockholm nitton-hundra-tretti-åtta.

Jag ber Eder följa i KALMARE NYCKELS traditionsriktade, romantiska, förtrollande 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.

PSF Sweden - 1938

TELEGRAM

*file
personal*

The White House

Washington

WX 6-28-38
552pm

Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1938.

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.

PSF Sweden

TELEGRAM

RADIOGRAM

WN8OCL RCA C 47 11:48pm

g-20
The White House
Washington

RF

Stockholm, 2325, Oct. 15, 1938.

THE PRESIDENT.

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.

Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden.

PSF Sweden

Sweden

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.

P S F Sweden

DEPARTMENT OF THE
TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Stockholm, March 23, 1939.

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,

Ired Starbuck

This is a grand post!

1151
[October 1939?]

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 promotor 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

*file
personal*

Memorandum

Strictly confidential.

The Swedish Minister has been instructed to convey to the President the renewed expressions of gratefulness 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 GOVERN-
MENTS DETERMINED IN CLOSE COOPERATION TO ADHERE CONSISTENTLY TO
THIS STRICT NEUTRALITY STOP THEIR INTENTION IS TO LET THEIR ATTIT-
TUDE REGARDING ALL OCCURING 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 PRIN-
CIPLES 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 BELLI-
GERENTS 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 ATTIT-
TUDE REMAINS UNCHANGED STOP WOULD GREET WITH DEEP SATISFACTION ANY
SIGN OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN BELLIGERENTS AND OF POSSIBILITIES

file
Confidential

[December 1939?]

Sweden
!

The Swedish Government has not been able to express the hope that Sweden's own exposed situation might be taken into account.

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 looks upon the situation
created through the Finnish-Russian conflict as extreme-
ly serious, not only because the Finnish state itself
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 unwise
to be impossible actively to participate in a mili-
tary 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 hindrance 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

Swedish confidential

[Illegible stamp]

The Swedish Minister presented to Secretary Morgenthau a message received today from the Swedish Foreign Office which reads in translation "Rooth for Merle 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.

OK
JHR

W. H. C.

J. M. Morgenthau
Dec 4th 1939

PSE
Sweden
1

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

Sweden
1

Copy
Treasury Department
Washington

December 5, 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

PSF: Sweden
4

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

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

See: Great Britain-Drawer 4-1940 (Jan 3, 1940 letter)

*File
personal
PSF: Sweden
4*

February 1, 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

To prepare personal reply for my
signature.

F. D. R.

fdr/tmb

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.

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 5(E) and 5(D) or (E)

State Dept. letter 3-31-76

By SLR

Date JUN 17 1976

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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 appreciate 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

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 Princess.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

Eu:HSC:MDM
2/7/40

Co: JCG

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

Eu

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted 2/7/40

ADDRESSED 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.

RECORDED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (2)
State Dept. letter, 3-31-76
By SLR Date JUN 17 1976

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.

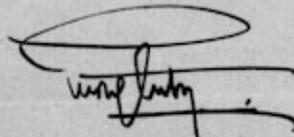
There are only two points, but important ones, of which I should like to say a few words. Our authorities have been given to understand, that the United States Government might be willing to let the Swedish Government purchase a couple of your cruisers. I only want to say, that this would make the whole 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

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Gustaf Adolf', with a large, sweeping flourish above the name.

Crown Prince of Sweden.

To
The President of The United States of America

The White House
Washington D.C.

PSF: Sweden #

file
personal

The Palace, Stockholm, Apr. 5th
1940.

Dear President Roosevelt.

First of all I have to
thank you for your letter,
dated Feb. 14th 1940. It was
very good of you to write
in such detail concerning
those matters, for which the
Swedish trade delegation went

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, Govt departments etc., with which they established contact

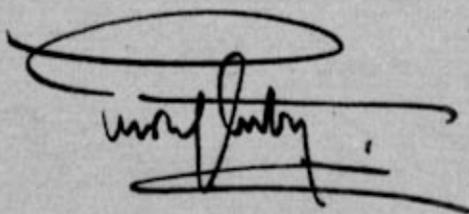
during the carrying out of
their duties. They are all
very much impressed by this
kind attitude. May I ask
you to be good enough to
convey to the proper quarters
our very warm appreciation
and thanks.

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 trade delegation.

The Crown Princess and
myself ask to be remembered
to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Very sincerely yours



King Gyanendra

To

President Roosevelt,

from

Crown Prince of Sweden.

PSF: Sweden

PSF: Sweden

FAST **RCA** DIRECT




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

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
WASHINGTON

*file personal
PSF:Sweden
4*

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

GUSTAF

Telephone: National 2600
Form 113WN-2D 148

To secure prompt action on inquiries, this original RADIOGRAM should be presented at the office of R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, Inc. In telephone inquiries quote the number preceding the place of origin.

Signed original of this letter
sent to Mr. Sumner. 1/20/42
hm

PSF: Sweden
Folder

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 photo-
graphs 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 tre-
mendous scale.

Olav 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.

fdr/dj

Pictures in Print Case



PRINS CARL BERNADOTTE

NORRMALMSTORG 1
STOCKHOLM
November 14th, 1941.

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

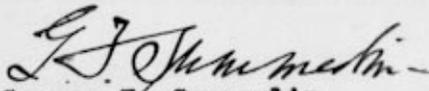
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF PROTOCOL

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.


George T. Summerlin

Enclosure:

Sealed envelope.

TELEGRAM

The White House

1WN 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.

GUSTAF ADOLF CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.

file personal PSF: Sweden Folder

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.

file personal PSF: Sweden Folder

176
hm,

PSF:Sweden

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 Leahy on behalf of the Joint US Chiefs of Staff, in let 11/14/42 to Milo Perkins, BEW. Recommends that while these negotiations being carried on neither Sveadrott 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.

PS F Sweden folder
1-42

Nov. 20, 1942

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 SVEADROTT 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, 1943

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.

121)
rim

Sweden folder
1-42

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 re 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.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

COPY

Department of State
Washington

"OK
FDR"

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 till 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

C
O
P
Y

Sweden folder
1-42

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1942.

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.

Orig. filed - Norway folder 1-42

PSF: *Sweden folder* 1-43

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

REPLYING
JHE WILLE H

15)
low COPY

Originals of the attached telegrams, together
with original of this memo, returned to
the Secy State 8/11/43

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE SECRETARY

August 10, 1943

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

NO DISTRIBUTION

AMERICAN LEGATION

HELSINKI.

~~most secret.~~

Please call on the Foreign Minister and hand him the following aide mémoire (Your 975, August 5):

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

"/Hull"

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble 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.

MYSTIC
THE WHILE

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

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date FEB 22 1972

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

~~SECRET~~ FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Foreign Minister asked me to see him this morning.

One. Dr. Ramsay 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 cobelligerency with Germany". I replied we had (repeat had) tried for almost two years to get Finland away from this perilous association but we were not trying any more after negative response he had given to our aide memoire of March 20. I recalled that your offer on that date had clearly indicated that.

MCCLINTOCK

CSB

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

Helsinki
Dated August 5, 1943
Rec'd 4:05 a.m., 6th.

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. Dr. 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

MORE

-3-#975, August 5, 11 a.m., (SECTION TWO)⁴ 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?"

MCCLINTOCK

NPL

LET

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

Helsinki

Dated August 5, 1943

Rec'd. 9:10 a.m., 6th.

Secretary of State

Washington

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 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; w ould 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 deshat 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 "cobelligerent" 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

PSF: Sweden folder 1-44

Mr. Cope
Mr. Linn

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

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

September 20, 1944

File
Personal

~~SECRET~~

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

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.



DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date FEB 22 1972

A330539

~~SECRET~~

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

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date FEB 22 1972

~~SECRET~~

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

action by the British. Vesting, however, would not require British concurrence and would carry great weight in Sweden. The possible repercussions in this country would appear to be a domestic matter outside of the realm of foreign relations. Should you concur, it is proposed that, following consultation with the British and the Soviets, and after securing the assurance of United States production authorities that our war production would not suffer, we inform Sweden that unless all trade with Germany is immediately ended, this Government will proceed to vest various Swedish subsidiaries in this country. If the British and Russians concur, it is further proposed that concurrently we jointly inform Sweden that our attitude toward the release of supplies she will require from Allied-controlled sources after the collapse of Germany will depend on her reply to this request.

Attachments:

Your message of July 15, 1944
to Mr. Churchill and his reply of July 28, 1944.

(9/15/44)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1944

~~SECRET~~

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.

C H

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Order, 1-11-82
FEB 22 1972
By J. Schauble Date _____

PSF; Sweden plan 1-44

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

SECRET

November 23, 1944 *file*

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.



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State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72
By J. Schauble Date FEB 22 1972