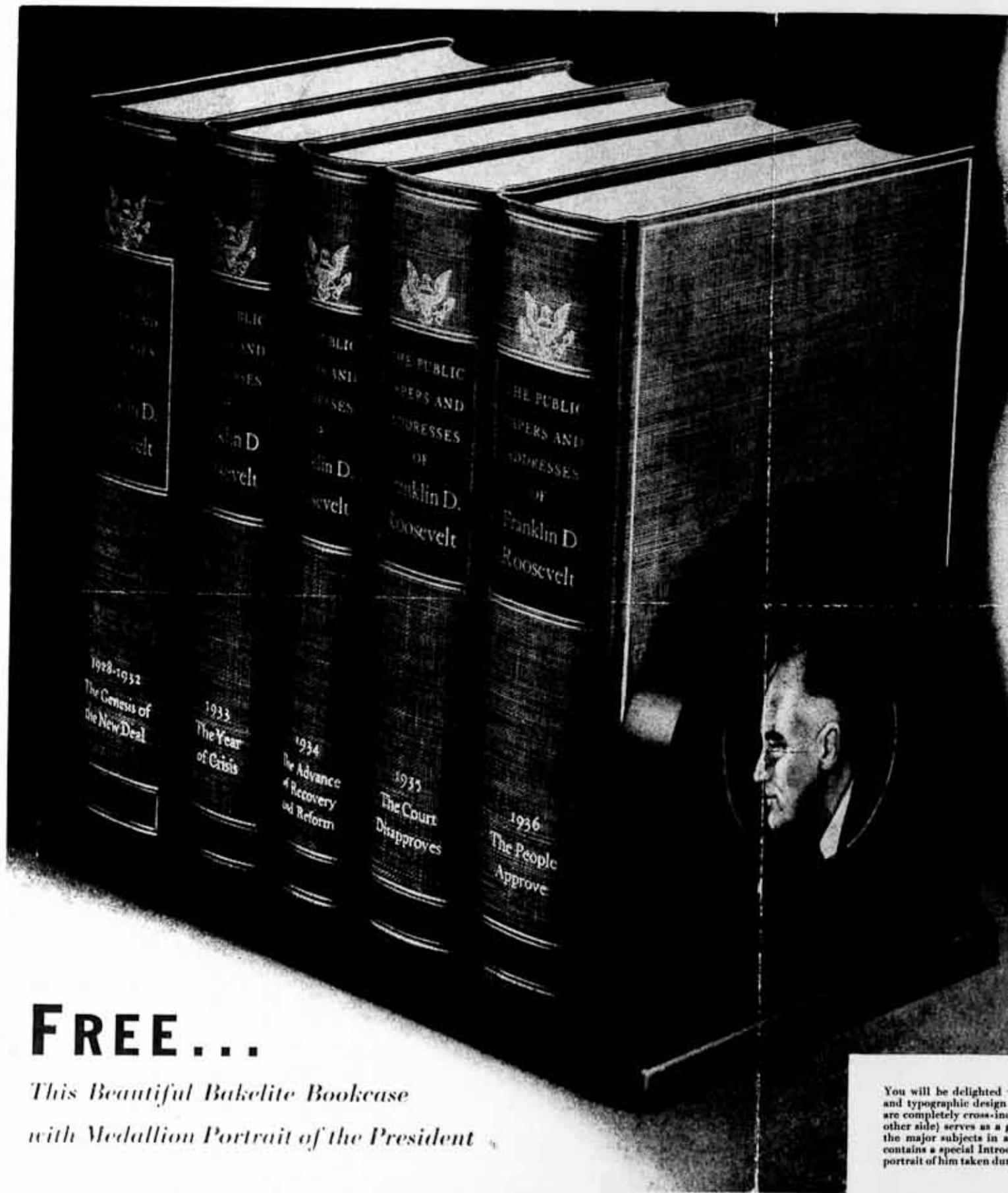


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	Railroads See Transportation	

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
50 WEST 47TH STREET
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Want To Quit Work Some Day? You Can Laugh at Money
Worries In Sickness or Old Age -- If This Man's
Plans Are Carried Through!

Dear Reader:

What is the eternal question that stands up and
looks you and every sincere man in the eye each morning
when you awake?

"HOW CAN I BETTER MY CONDITION?"

That is the real life question that confronts you
-- and after you pass 40, it begins to haunt you -- until
you are ready to try speculation or sweepstakes or any
wildcat scheme in your efforts to solve it.

Few succeed in solving that problem. Of any hun-
dred men now 25 years old, statistics indicate that only
one will be wealthy at 65, nine self-supporting and the
rest either dead or dependent upon others for food and
shelter. And most of us would rather be dead than hang-
ing like mill-stones around the necks of relatives or
friends.

Yet here we are in the richest country in the
world! Everyone will agree that America has wealth in
abundance for all. Everyone will admit that it contains
vast undeveloped resources of land, ore, water-power
sufficient to enrich us all, to keep everyone busy creat-
ing new wealth. What some are not willing to admit is
that these huge resources should be used for the benefit
of ALL the people rather than for the favored few.

But now there has come to Washington a man with a
new concept of government, an idea so startling to many
people that they call him revolutionary, a Communist.
He, strange to say, has conceived the idea that the chief
concern of government should be the PLAIN PEOPLE!

I refer to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Here is a man who has already helped to tide mil-
lions over the starvation days of depression, of drought,

of dust storms and all manner of danger. Here is one who has given a fresh start to those who had lost their all through flood or cataclysm, who has lent a helpful hand to the needy, who has given new life and hope to the downcast and distressed.

He has put an end to the "sweat shop", to the exploitation of children through long hours in mills and factories. He has made it possible for even the meanest to get justice and fair treatment, not only in the Courts, but in his job, in the relations between employer and employe.

And now, he is trying to bring to all of us a measure of SECURITY -- in our jobs, in sickness, and in our old age! Now he has given us a plan that will enable us to laugh at money worries in the years to come, to retire in our old age and live out our declining years in peace and comfort on an assured income.

To the man of wealth, this means nothing but heavier taxes, helping to carry burdens that he thinks his less fortunate neighbors should be made to bear alone.

But isn't it a fact that all of us help to build the wealth of the nation? If that be so, should not all share in it to a reasonable extent? Take the men you know that are wealthy. How many of them made their money by their own unaided efforts? Not one in a thousand. Probably not one in a million.

Whether you are for Franklin D. Roosevelt or against him, you must agree that he has worked more tirelessly and selflessly for the plain people than any man since Lincoln. He, more than any man in public life, has heeded the Scriptural teaching that "He who would be great amongst you must minister to all, and he who would be chiefest must be the servant of all."

100 years from now, historians will probably refer to the Roosevelt Administration as "The Social Revolution." But they will lay stress upon the fact that most of us overlook, that unlike the Russian revolution, or the French, or those in any other country, ours was a

peaceful revolution. And the reason? Because we had a man of vision at the head of our government, a man who realized the need for reforms, and who gave them to us painlessly, without bloodshed, without interference in our everyday life, so that the vast majority of people do not even yet realize that we have been through a revolution.

The story of that Social Revolution is plain for all to read in Franklin D. Roosevelt's PUBLIC PAPERS AND ADDRESSES. It is History, written by the man who made it.

Here, in his own words, you learn how the New Deal started. Here you get President Roosevelt's cherished plans, his ideals, his ambitions. Here you see behind the scenes. Here you get his own personal notes on why and how and when each plan was conceived, what its object was, what it accomplished and what he has in mind concerning it for the future.

No man who has the future of America at heart can afford NOT to read these books. No man who takes his duty as a voter seriously will miss the opportunity to at least examine them, to glance through them, to see for himself the hopes and fears and plans that animate the head of our Government today.

The notes that accompany each of the public papers and addresses were written by President Roosevelt himself especially for these volumes. These notes have never appeared elsewhere, and they shed in many cases an entirely new light upon some of the most bitterly disputed New Deal policies and acts.

EXAMINE THEM FOR A WEEK -- AT OUR EXPENSE!

Just your name on the enclosed card will bring the five magnificent volumes of Franklin D. Roosevelt's PUBLIC PAPERS AND ADDRESSES to you, postpaid, for a week's free examination, entirely at our risk and expense.

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by "the more abundant life." In a third, you learn what he has in mind by his reference to "balanced economy." Here, in short, you get not only the story of the New Deal, but the ideas behind it -- where it is going, what it proposes to do, how it plans to work along the way.

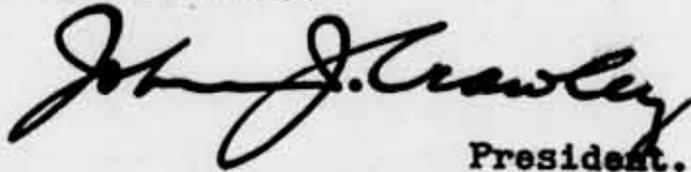
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Sincerely,


President.

JJC/BLD

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F. D. Roosevelt



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by the man who made it—

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Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE FIRST FIVE VOLUMES, 1928-1936, TO BE PUBLISHED ON APRIL 28 BY RANDOM



HOUSE



The First Five Volumes of
THE PUBLIC PAPERS AND ADDRESSES OF
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

1. THE GENESIS OF THE NEW DEAL (1928-1932)
2. THE YEAR OF CRISIS (1933)
3. THE ADVANCE OF RECOVERY AND REFORM (1934)
4. THE COURT DISAPPROVES (1935)
5. THE PEOPLE APPROVE (1936)

The entire edition has been compiled and arranged by SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN, who was Counsel to the Governor during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor of the State of New York.

THE SET of volumes will be preceded by a general introduction by the President. Each volume will also contain a special introduction by the President, a photograph of the President taken during the year covered by the text, and a complete index. Excerpts from selected press conferences are given verbatim, and include material never made public before this year. The President's notes to all the more important documents bind the material into an integrated whole that becomes, in effect, a running history of the Roosevelt Administration by the President himself.

The first five volumes, described more fully on the following pages, cover the career of the President during his term as Governor of New York and during his first term in Washington, and will be published on April 28, 1938. Random House will publish similar volumes covering President Roosevelt's second administration at yearly intervals, beginning in the Fall of 1938.

Random House considers *The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt* the most important publication it has ever undertaken. PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 28, 1938.

<i>The set of five volumes, if ordered before April 28</i>	\$13.50
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WHEN THE HISTORY OF THE SECOND quarter of the twentieth century in American life comes to be written, it is probable that the story will revolve largely around the personality, activities and pronouncements of one man; and it is absolutely certain that historians will turn for the primary sources of their study to the volumes containing that man's official and some of his unofficial utterances during that period.

At the beginning of that period the average man or woman in America found himself in the position of an isolated atom in the social structure, whose welfare was of little interest to the government and who was forced to swim or sink exclusively by his own efforts. From the year 1929 on, a countless number of them sank. But first in the capital of New York State and later of the United States, the average man and woman began to discern a new philosophy of government arising. That philosophy took as its basic tenet that the welfare and the happiness of the individual was definitely a concern of the state; that the essence of democracy lay, not only in the prerogative of making marks on a ballot once a year, but in having preserved for the individual such conditions of economic security and freedom from need and duress that he might call his soul, his body, his family, his job, his home—and not merely his vote—his own.

The best way to understand how revolutionary such a concept was, is to see how it worked out in the lives of the people.

For practically all of the papers contained in these volumes relate to some definite act that was taken, or recommended. When the banking and stock market inflations of 1926 to 1929 produced their inevitable disaster the President stepped in to proclaim the closing of the banks, to keep intact so far as possible the savings of millions of small investors. When the course of deflation after 1929 brought in turn a wave of ruinous foreclosures of small homes and farms, the President formulated the policies that eventually gave rise to the Home Owners Loan Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration, which used the power and resources of government to stop these foreclosures. When the need for the relief of large unemployed

Facsimile of Mr. Roosevelt's veto, for the second time, of the Bonus Bill

To the House of Representatives:
I return herewith, without my approval,
H. R. bill 2870, entitled "An Act to provide
for the immediate payment of World War
adjusted claims for the cancellation
of unpaid taxes."
by such
bill to
instituted
to a
and
last
1926
of
for
to
converted into cash for face value at
any time; second, it adds \$25,000,000
to the total payments by forgiving interest
after October 1, 1925, on amounts borrowed.
In all other respects, the circumstances,
arguments and facts remain essentially the
same as those fully covered and explained
by me only eight months ago.
I respect fully urge the members of the
Senate and of the House of Representatives
to every word of what I said then.
My conviction are as impelling today
as they were then. Therefore I cannot
change them.
Franklin D. Roosevelt
To the House
January 29, 1926



The President Speaks to the Nation; a "Fireside Chat"

sections of the population became urgent the President brought into being the first, nation-wide machinery for the relief of distress, and later instituted those measures of social security and long-range insurance that would alleviate the suffering of similar disasters if they should come again. To the youth of the nation, faced with the prospect of being turned loose in a land already crowded with unemployed, the President gave new hope. The outlawing of child labor, shunted between congressional lobbies and the Supreme Court for three generations, received its first ardent champion in the highest seat of government. The utilities which in many instances had exploited and appropriated the people's resources practically unhindered for half a century and had often milked investors as well as consumers with their watered financial evaluations were met, for the first time, by a grimly determined man who used a yardstick as well as a big stick. When floods, droughts and dust threatened to wipe out whole sections of the population, not only immediate assistance was given but far-seeing operations were started to remake the mountains, rivers and forests into bulwarks of protection.

Many of these reforms and accomplishments were carried on to the incessant din of an opposition, vociferous and strongly organized, which opposed the President at every turn. Business interests, blind to the fact that the President was saving them from the fate of some of the nations of Europe, carried on a campaign of hatred which reached even into the ranks of administration followers in the Congress; and made a

desperate unsuccessful effort to sway the people, themselves, who were being most benefited. But like Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt let the abuse of powerful interests roll off his back. He felt that he had the people with him. He felt that in time even business would come to realize that he was saving it from itself.

REGARDLESS of the death of the N.R.A. and of other specific administration measures, these policies and this philosophy of government have now come to be an inevitable and ineradicable fact in the relation of the citizen to his government. We can no more go back to the philosophy of the see-nothing, hear-nothing, do-nothing government which let the economic machine run wild over the lives and bodies of millions of Americans than we can go back to the kerosene lamp and the stage coach. Whatever happens, American citizens will have come into contact with a new concept of government and will expect from all future governments the same sense of shared responsibility that Roosevelt has made clear.

Business, especially, needs to read and ponder the words he spoke on October 23rd, 1936 (Vol. V, Item No. 195):

"All we ask of business is the greater good of the greater number—fair treatment by and fair treatment for it. We are reaching for security—the security which comes from an intelligent and honorable system of interdependent economics which every business man as well as everyone else can trust and into which he can venture with confidence.

"We seek to guarantee the survival of private enterprise by guaranteeing conditions in which it can work.

"We seek to insure the material well-being of America, and to make more real the real foundations of a lasting democracy."

To follow the inception and the growth of this idea in a day-to-day, year-in and year-out embodiment in the words of the man who was primarily responsible for it is one of the most fascinating and enlightening opportunities afforded to our generation. The volumes comprising Governor Roosevelt's and President Roosevelt's speeches, letters, proclamations, and messages are not only of primary interest to every student of government; they should be part of the heritage of every American who has lived through these times, to be passed on from father to son and read and re-read for many generations. They belong with that small category of important source books of American history that includes *The Federalist Papers*, *Jackson's Correspondence*, the *Lincoln Letters* and the *Public Papers* of Woodrow Wilson.

IN THESE volumes are included nearly every document of major interest that President Roosevelt has issued since 1928. They make clear his consistent attitude on such questions as power development and regulation; old-age security; unemployment; hours and wages of labor; land utilization and planning; relation of government to business; sound and prosperous agriculture; proper use of other people's money; regulation of securities trading; regulation of public utilities; sound and adequate currency; taxation; foreign policies; and government reorganization. They



The First Press Conference

include such historic documents as his statement as early as 1931 of the responsibility of government to relieve the distress of the unemployed; the proclamation suspending the operation of the banks; the messages on AAA, NRA, TVA, and other governmental agencies; the pronouncement of the "good neighbor" policy towards South America and the rest of the world; the fixing of the gold content of the dollar and the other official acts in carrying out the gold and silver policy of the Administration; the speech outlining the goal of the N.I.R.A.; the letter supporting the Child Labor Amendment; the program of social security; the mobilization of the army, navy, C.C.C. and other governmental agencies to fight flood and drought; the entire correspondence with Michael Kalinin and Maxim Litvinov concerning the recognition of Soviet Russia; the proclamation of independence of the Philippine Islands; the listing of arms, ammunition and implements of war proscribed by the Neutrality Act to be sent to Ethiopia and Spain; the creation of an American Merchant Marine and the formation of the Maritime Commission; the stirring tribute to Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes upon his death. Here are the "Forgotten Man" speech; the letter accepting the support in his 1936 campaign of the American Labor Party; the famous "Economic Royalists" speech; the "more abundant life" and "balanced economy" speeches; the speech in which he announced "We have only just begun to fight."

THE VOLUMES include, of course, all his messages to Congress (both the Annual and Special messages, and the separate budget messages, in full); most of his campaign speeches of 1928, 1930, 1932, 1936; and all of the "fireside chats." Especially interesting are the stenographic transcripts of excerpts of some of his conferences with the press, which are now made public for the first time.

The fluency of expression for which Franklin D. Roosevelt is famous is nowhere so completely borne out as in the wide range of subjects covered in this book. He is not only one of the most expressive of our Presidents but would rank high in any list of non-political American authors. Not all of the documents deal with public affairs; several reveal the purely human sides of a man of wide interests and fine culture. In this category are such letters as the one (to Christopher Morley) discussing the location of Stevenson's "Treasure Island"; the letter to a sick boy; the letter discussing his personal religion; the occasion on which he declared, "I'm a tough guy"; his informal talks at Warm Springs; and many others.

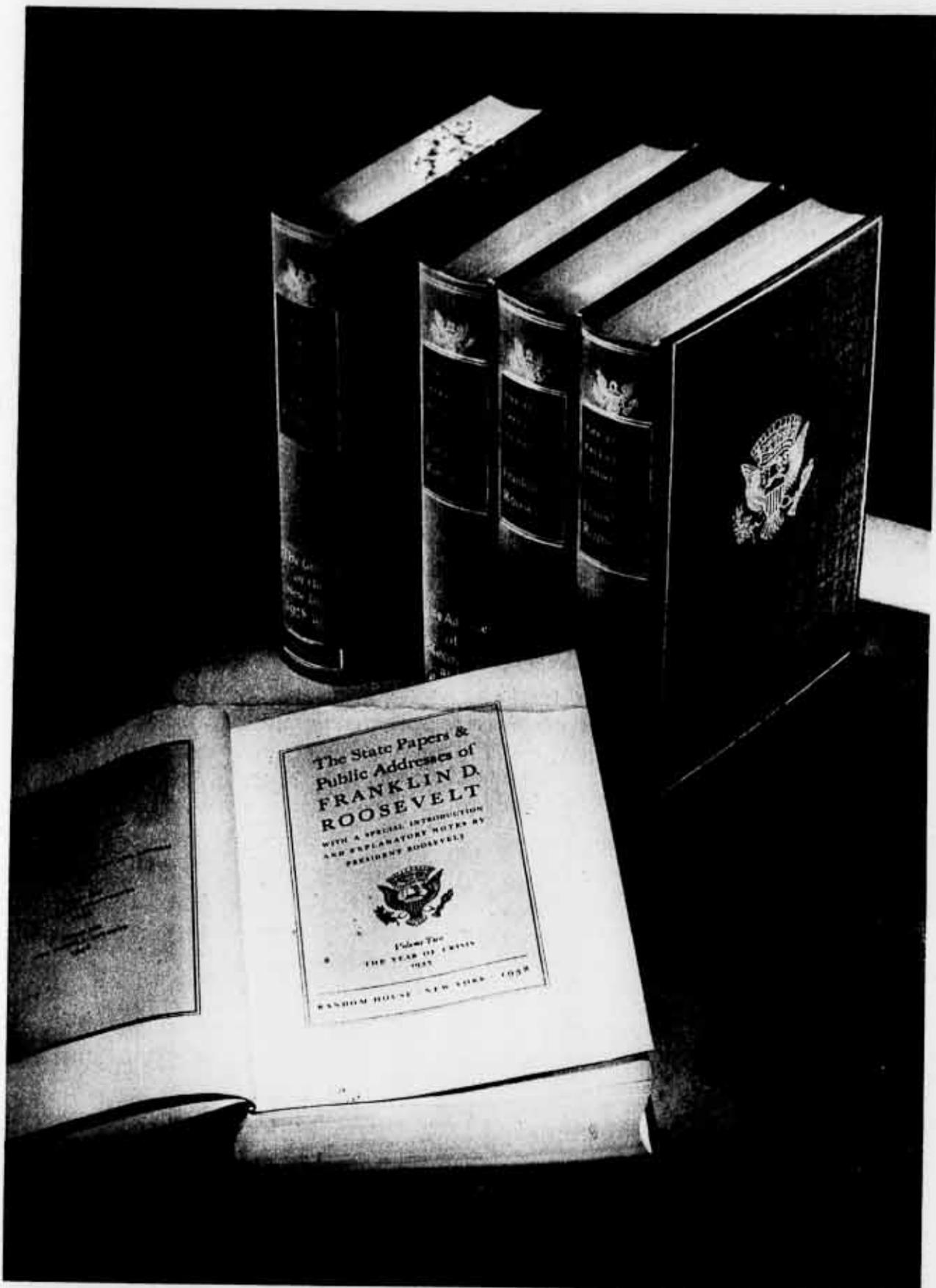
The President has personally selected and edited the material. He has written in his own hand notes explaining in many instances the *purpose* behind his words, the eventual objects to be attained, and—in many cases—a very human analysis of what actually happened. This last aspect of the President's Notes makes them genuinely exciting and illuminating.

To each of the volumes he has also contributed an introduction, summing up broadly the objects or accomplishments or outstanding features of the years under review. Each volume contains as a frontispiece a portrait photograph of Mr. Roosevelt taken at the time concerned.

NOTE: I think it is generally conceded that the overwhelming number of newspapers in the United States, especially the larger papers, have been more or less critical of the New Deal policies in general and of my Administration in particular. This was true in the campaign of 1932 and even more true during the campaigns of 1934 and 1936—although all of these campaigns resulted in overwhelming popular endorsement of the aims, objectives and accomplishments of the New

I consider it an interesting fact that, in spite of this array of editorial opposition, which apparently has been unable to exercise adequate influence upon public opinion in the United States, the great majority of newspaper correspondents who cover the White House are friendly to the Administration, and in general approve its objectives, most of its methods, and the legislation adopted to accomplish its goal. I know that a number of the newspaper correspondents who write so

Sample page—One of the President's explanatory notes (on the first press conference)



The State Papers &
Public Addresses of
**FRANKLIN D.
ROOSEVELT**
WITH A SPECIAL INTRODUCTION
AND EXPLANATORY NOTES BY
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT



Volume Two
THE YEAR OF GRACE
1933

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BENNETT A. CERF, *President* ROBERT K. HAAS, *Vice-President* DONALD S. KLOPPER, *Treasurer*

December 13, 1937.

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

Dear Mr. President:

Donald Klopfer, Sam and I spent a good part of the trip home last night talking about the possibilities of publishing those pictures that you showed us of the Naval War in California in 1847. If you will indeed write a foreword for the book, and Captain Knox can supply an illuminating text, I think we've got something there, if I may coin a phrase. I do hope that you will find time to discuss this matter with Captain Knox. It is possible that I will be going to California myself sometime in January, and I would like to be able to take the pictures and the text out there with me and to get the book started without delay.

Needless to say, we deeply enjoyed our visit with you and are delighted with the progress that is being made on the State Papers.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Bennett Cerf', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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December 20, 1937.

Dear Mr. Goff:-

I have had a talk with Captain Dudley Knox, head of Naval Records and Library, and he will be delighted to prepare an historical sketch of six or eight pages giving an outline of the many facts and importance of the United States Naval Operations on the Pacific Coast during the Mexican War. Also, he will prepare for each of the reproductions a ten or fifteen line account of the scene depicted to go on the page opposite the engraving.

As I told you, I will be glad to furnish an introduction of a couple of pages.

While Captain Knox said that he would be very glad to do his part of the work for nothing, I think that because it will take a certain amount of research, he should be paid three or four hundred dollars.

Properly handled on the Pacific Coast and among collectors of "Far West historical material", I am perfectly certain in my own mind that you could sell at least one hundred special de luxe copies for a price ranging between \$50.00 and \$100.00, and that you could sell between one thousand and fifteen hundred copies of the regular edition at about \$25.00 a copy.

The art of reproduction in colors has changed so much in the last few years that I hesitate to give any advice except to suggest that the

reproductions of the plates should look as much as possible, in paper and coloring, as the originals.

I have just received a set of four volumes, published in England, with reproductions of Hunting, Hawking and Shooting prints. I do not think any firm in this country can equal the best work in Europe.

Very sincerely yours,

Bennett A. Cerf, Esq., President,
Random House, Inc.,
20 East 57th Street,
New York, N. Y.

SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
80 CENTRE STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

[1938]
PSF House
L. L. Latham

Dear Missy -

Please show this agreement to the President as soon as possible and wire me his O.K. Speed is necessary because the syndicate wants to get to work right away.
Thanks!

SIR

Most - but not all - of the terms have been agreed to. I may have to modify some. It is, in essence, what Mr. Carlin suggested but it has been greatly amended by me.

[1938]

*Book PSF
Random*

MEMORANDUM FOR S. I. R.

I would add the following paragraph to this:

"The issue -- whether it be in a State Capital or in the National Capital is this: The Legislature appropriates under specific laws and the Executive makes the expenditures. Shall the Legislature, after the enactment of the law, have any form of control over the expenditure through an agent or agents authorized to make their own interpretations of the law? The answer is obviously no. If the language of the law is not legally clear, it is incumbent on the Executive, through what is known as pre-audit, to pass on the proposed expenditure; and in the event of doubt, to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General who is the principal law officer of the State or Federal Government.

The Legislature of a State or the Congress of the United States is fully entitled to conduct accountings or post-audits just as is done each year by corporations through the hiring of outside accountants.

There is thus a clear line of demarcation -- a line which follows the obvious need to keep separate the Legislative and Executive functions of our system of government. The courts definitely recognize this separation. It is a matter of principle and the principle must be supported by all who believe in our constitutional methods.

F. D. R.

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Note to Chapter XXVIII

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Ransom Hoar

tel

On November 17, 1932, I ^{tel} phoned President Hoover in response to his letter to me of November 12, 1932 (see Item ----) that I would ~~call~~ ^{visit} ~~on~~ him at the White House on November 22, 1932, for the purposes mentioned in his letter. This conference took place on that date, ~~and on the following date I left Washington for Warm Springs.~~ (Insert A)

I remained in Warm Springs until December 6, 1932, when I returned to Albany because of the special session of the Legislature which had been called on the subject of the financial situation of New York City.

Between December 17th and December 21st, there was the correspondence between President Hoover and myself which is printed as Items --- to ---- of this volume. (Insert B)

On January 20, 1933, I again visited the White House to confer with President Hoover, ^(Insert C) and thereafter left for Warm Springs and Muskego Shoals to look at the development there. During the course of this trip I made various speeches printed as Items --- in this book and also additional speeches at the following places which are not included in these volumes:—

On February 4, 1933, I went on a vacation fishing trip, returning to Miami, Florida, on February 15, 1933, ^{I there} and made the short informal talk which is printed as Item ---- of this Volume. ~~Immediately upon completion of that talk~~ ^{The} ~~Giuseppe Zangara attempted to assassinate me. In the attempted assassination,~~ ^{was} Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago, ~~was fatally wounded.~~ ^{the fatal wound}

On February 17th I returned to New York City and went to Hyde Park. I left from New York City on March 2, 1933, for the inauguration in Washington. (Insert D)

[1938]

PSF

Random House

Mr. President *full
book*

In view of
the present debates on
the Reorganization Bill
especially with reference
to Audit & Control, I
wish you would read
this note (p 339) on the
Executive Budget.

Please push it
back to me as soon as possible.
(over) Regards Sam.

If you wish to
add anything
we have one whole
page of room

[1938]

Mr. President

file PSF
Random House ✓

Will you
please sign this
third article to make
my series complete.
Thank you. Regards.

Sam.

C O P Y

*PST=
Random House*

DIVISION OF PRESS INTELLIGENCE
For the
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Washington, D.C.

January 6, 1938.

Dear Judge Rosenman:

Thank you for your letter of the 4th. I assure you that it has never occurred to me to use any of the girls in my office in preparing the index to the books. As a matter of fact, I am sure no one but my secretary and my first assistant know that I have had any interest in the matter.

I am planning to have the work done in my apartment and I have an excellent woman who is going to assist me. She is an experienced worker and extremely intelligent and capable - is not working and will carry on under my direction. I had planned to employ a typist or two - the typewriters belong to my friend and myself - not even those are from the office.

I know the difficulties of working in Washington pretty well by now and you may rest assured that I shall take all precautions so that there can be no criticism.

As far as I am concerned, I couldn't possibly do any of the work on office time, I'm just too dratted busy. If we were crowded for time, I had planned to take some of my annual leave, of which I have about forty days.

I hope this will reassure you and the President.

Most sincerely,

(Signed) Kayse Blackburn

SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
80 CENTRE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

file
PSF
Random House

January 8, 1938.

Memorandum for the President:

This is a copy of a letter which I received from Miss Blackburn in response to my letter. Apparently she has arranged the matter of doing the index so that there should be no criticism.

Samuel I. Rosenman

100-8-1

*PSF
Random
House*

SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
80 CENTRE STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.



Jan. 14th, 1938.

The President,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

This is to confirm our understanding that in the event that any portions of the "Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt" are purchased for serialization or syndication, the net proceeds thereof are to be divided between us equally in the same manner as the net proceeds from Random House.

Very sincerely yours,

Samuel I. Rosenman

Accepted.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

PSF
Random House

UNITED FEATURE SYNDICATE

220 East Forty-Second Street New York

George Carlin
General Manager

February 3rd, 1938.

Dear Mr. Bye:-

This is to confirm the agreement we have just reached for United Feature Syndicate, (hereinafter called the Syndicate) to handle world-widely and exclusively the syndication in daily and Sunday newspapers of the explanatory notes that are included in the forthcoming Random House publication, "The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt". It is understood that first publication of syndicated series will not be before March 23, 1938 and that the syndication to newspapers must be completed by April 28, 1938, the date now fixed for the publication of the books.

The Syndicate will have the privilege of editing all of the explanatory notes to make a series suitable for newspaper publication only to the extent however of deleting and rearranging material but not changing any language. At the same time, it is understood that no articles will be released for newspaper publication until they have been submitted to Samuel I. Rosenman and no releases will be made until Samuel I. Rosenman okays the proofs.

All promotion and advertising copy in connection with the sale of the feature will be submitted to Samuel I. Rosenman and will not be sent out by the Syndicate until okayed in writing by him.

Each and every release of the feature will bear the copyright line "Copyright, 1938 by Franklin D. Roosevelt", and that the Syndicate will have the whole series copyrighted in the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt, before the first release.

In all sales made to newspapers there will be an express written condition of sale that (1) the by-line "Franklin D. Roosevelt" will not be used; (2) that no announcement will be made to the effect that the series has been written expressly for publication in any newspaper, exclusively or otherwise; (3) that all announcements and publicity of any kind must be so worded as to indicate clearly that the material is an authorized advance publication of material contained in a forthcoming series of five volumes of the "Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt", prepared by the President; (4) that the actual material included in the release be published as released by the Syndicate without change. The newspapers may run announcements that the series was written by Franklin D. Roosevelt as part of the said volumes, and that this series is being given first and exclusive advance publication in the particular city where published in the particular subscribing newspaper.

In consideration of the exclusive newspaper syndicate rights granted in this agreement, the Syndicate agrees to pay Franklin D. Roosevelt the sum of Thirty-Thousand (\$30,000.) Dollars. This sum is to be paid upon the first release of the feature, but if for any reason no release is made, the said sum shall be paid in all events on or before March 30, 1938. In addition to the said sum of \$30,000.00 the Syndicate agrees to pay Franklin D. Roosevelt as additional compensation fifty (50%) per cent of all sums received by it for sales of the material to newspapers in excess of \$30,000. plus the expenses actually paid by the Syndicate for advertising, promotion and production of the feature; it being the intention that after the Syndicate receives from its sales the sum of \$30,000.00 and all of its afore-said expenses, the balance of the gross receipts shall be divided equally between the Syndicate and Franklin D. Roosevelt, not as

partners or co-venturers but as additional compensation by the
Syndicate to Franklin D. Roosevelt. Said additional payments shall
be made on April 28, 1938, accompanied by statements verified
by Mr. George Carlin as to the aforesaid receipts and expenses.

Payments hereunder may be made to George T. Bye
& Company as agent for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Sincerely,

George Carlin
General Manager, United Feature Syndicate.

Feb. 3, 1938.

PSF
Random House

Letter to George Bye
From George Carlin

In re-agreement reached with United Feature Syndicate
to handle series of explanatory notes of the forthcoming
Random House publication, "The Public Papers and Addresses
of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

SEE--Personal Financial folder-Drawer 1--1938

BSF
Random House

February 10, 1938.

Dear Mr. Bye:-

Thank you for the check for \$9,000, representing the first of the three payments from "Liberty", less your commission. I think, considering the shortness of the time, that you have done a grand job and I gather that you are continuing to make sales to the newspapers.

Always sincerely,

George T. Bye, Esq.,
535 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-8775

Cable Address:Byanbye

GEORGE T. BYE
AND COMPANY
535 FIFTH AVENUE
New York

THE WHITE HOUSE
FEB 9 9 27 AM '38
REC. 10

February 8, 1938

Dear Mr. President:

Liberty paid today the first of the three \$10,000 payments. We have taken out our ten per cent commission and most gratefully and respectfully hand you herewith our check for \$9,000.

If we had had a little more time we could have built up a bigger return. It seemed unwise, with the book publication being so near and magazine printing requiring so much time, to jockey around further with either the magazine or newspaper sales. Judge Rosenman and I have had an almost daily council, a privilege for which I am further indebted to you.

Again with thanks and respects,

I am

Faithfully yours,

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

G. T. Bye

~~Random~~
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF
Random
House

Judge Rosenman (Book Account)

Long distant calls for Jan, & Feb. 1938

Jan 3,	Miss LeHand cld.	Judge Rosenman, N. Y.	2.20
" 14	" "	" " " " " "	1.35
" 16	Judge Rosenman Cld.	Geo Bye, New Canaan,	1.65
" 21	" "	" Worth-2-1068, N. Y.	.95
" "	" "	" Geo. Bye, N. Y.	1.35
" 21	" "	" Random House, N. Y.	3.35
" 21	" "	" Mr. Shallick, N. Y.	2.20
Feb. 11	Miss Blackburn ,cld	Judge Rosenman, N. Y.	2.60
" "	Miss Tully, cld	" " " "	1.35
" "	" "	" " " "	1.35
" 26	" "	" " " "	1.35
" 27	Judge Rosenman.	" Harry Gray, N. Y.	1.00
" 4	Miss LeHand, cld .	Judge Rosenman, N, NY .	1.35
" 14	" "	" " " "	2.85
Total			<hr/> \$24.90

file
personal



BF
Random House

February 28, 1938

President Roosevelt,
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President:

I am delighted to say that all details on the California book have been arranged. I am sure that you will be pleased with the results.

I will be back in New York on Monday, March 6, and will send you complete details then.

With my cordial respect,

Robert C. Ogden

Rock Island - Southern Pacific

PSF Random House
2

Feb. 28, 1938.

Statement for Mr. Early's Press Conf.

on March 1, 1938.

In re-selling of Pres. Press Conferences as has been
alleged in news print and editorially.

SEE--Steve Early folder-Drawer 2--1938

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL DEVOTE ALL THE NET PROFITS FROM NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE AND MAGAZINE PUBLICATION OF EXCERPTS OF HIS STATE PAPERS "TO A USEFUL PUBLIC PURPOSE UNDER GOVERNMENT DIRECTION," SECRETARY EARLY SAID TODAY.

3/1--R1144A

[1938]

*file BK
Random House*

ADD ROOSEVELT

EARLY SAID THAT "NOT A PENNY OF THE NET PROCEEDS WILL GO INTO THE POCKETS OF THE PRESIDENT OR HIS COLLABORATOR, JUSTICE SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN, OF NEW YORK."

EARLY, HOWEVER, WOULD NOT DEFINE WHAT THE "USEFUL PUBLIC PURPOSE" WOULD BE. HE SAID, HOWEVER THAT THE PURPOSE HAD BEEN DEFINITELY DECIDED UPON BUT THAT NO ANNOUNCEMENT WOULD BE MADE FOR SOME TIME.

HE ADDED THAT IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT THE PURPOSE, CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION WOULD BE NECESSARY.

EARLY SPOKE FREELY CONCERNING PUBLICATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S PAPERS IN BOOK, MAGAZINE AND NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE FORM. HE WAS VEHEMENT IN HIS DECLARATION THAT REPORTS WERE "GROSSLY EXAGGERATED" THAT MR. ROOSEVELT HAD CONTRACTED TO SELL THE DOCUMENTS FOR A SUM IN EXCESS OF \$100,000 OR ANYWHERE NEAR THAT FIGURE.

EARLY POINTED OUT, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS OFFERED \$90,000 FOR THREE MAGAZINE ARTICLES, BUT REJECTED IT BECAUSE THE MAGAZINE IN QUESTION DEMANDED THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS TO PRESS CONFERENCE MATERIAL.

"THE PRESIDENT," EARLY SAID, "HAD TO REJECT IT IN ORDER TO KEEP HIS PROMISE TO THE PRESS. THAT PROMISE WAS THE RIGHT OF PRIOR PUBLICATION IN THE PRESS OF ALL PRESS CONFERENCE MATERIAL."

3/1--R1148A

RESEARCH BODIES AND PUBLIC INFORMATION AGENCIES FOR REFERENCE VOLUMES CONTAINING THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES AND PAPERS.

PUBLICATION OF STATE PAPERS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE PAST IT WAS POINTED OUT, COVERING THE RECORDS OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS, AFTER THOSE ADMINISTRATIONS HAD ENDED.

"OUR DEMAND," EARLY SAID, "FOR AUTHENTIC MATERIAL NOW IS FOR MATERIAL THAT COULD ONLY BE CHECKED AND EDITED WHILE THE EXISTING ADMINISTRATION IS IN OFFICE. WE FELT IT BEST THAT THAT MATERIAL BE COMPILED WHILE THE ADMINISTRATION IS STILL IN OFFICE."

EARLY SAID THAT OBVIOUSLY THE MATERIAL IN BOOK FORM WILL NOT REACH THE GENERAL PUBLIC. ITS IMPORTANCE, HE DECLARED AFFECTS A VAST NUMBER OF PEOPLE, AND BECAUSE OF THAT IT WAS DECIDED TO ALLOW THE MAGAZINE AND SYNDICATE TO HANDLE MUCH OF THIS INFORMATION IN ORDER THAT IT WOULD HAVE A WIDESPREAD CIRCULATION.

3/1--R1212P

★
★
This can file in with "Book"
as I took the matter up by telephone
and notified Sam.

G.

MISS LE HAND:

Mr. Early says he doesn't know anything at all about this portrait photograph of the President; in fact, I think it is the first he has heard of it.

He asked me to check with you to see if you know anything about it.

P. L. S.