CONTINUED
September 13, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR

E. R.

Please ask Maude to ask Tizzie if she has any recollection of who the old boy in the portrait was supposed to be. The Corcoran Galleries thinks it is a French ecclesiastic of the Seventeenth Century. It would be amusing if it turned out that the Tonneles were descended from ecclesiastics!

F. D. R.
September 12, 1939.

Dear Mr. Minnigerode:

I have been so busy the past two weeks that I have not had a chance to tell you about the three-quarter length portrait. It came from Mrs. Roosevelt's grandmother's house (Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, III) on the Hudson River in Columbia County, just above the Dutchess County line.

The painting had been in the house probably since it was built in about 1840. It may be a member of the Livingston family, of the Ludlow family, or the Hall family. Your suggestion that it is of French origin makes it possible that it is some member of the Tonnelle family, which came to the United States about 1610, and were ancestors of the Halls. From the costume it is not clear to me that it is necessarily a French ecclesiastic because even John Wesley was thus attired.

I wish I could give you more history. If the painting can be further identified and if it seems to have some value, I think it is worth repairing and washing -- don't you?

Always sincerely,

C. Powell Minnigerode, Esq.,
Director and Secretary,
The Corcoran Gallery of Art,
Washington, D. C.
11th, September, 1939.

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

My dear Mr. President:

We received here this morning, through Mr. Crim, the large three-quarter length portrait of a man about which you wish to secure some information.

I have asked Mr. John Walker, the Curator of the new National Gallery of Art, to examine the picture, and we here at this office have also made a close inspection. At first glance the subject would appear to be a French ecclesiastic of the 17th Century, but we wish to make some careful research in the hope of finding more specific information. I have taken the liberty of having a photograph made of the painting to aid in this research.

In the meantime, should you have any data whatever as to the history of the picture, I would like to have it. As the photograph will serve our purpose, we can return the painting whenever you desire, or we will hold it here if you prefer.

Assuring you that it is a pleasure at all times to aid you in any way, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles Minnigerode
Director.
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

TDS BEVERLY HILLS, California, October 5, 1939.

MISS MALVINA THOMPSON.

Good flight down. Having grand time with Jimmy. Please tell the President all well. Received mail. Love.

R. R.

E. R.

Mrs R.
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

NEW YORK, N.Y., October 18, 1939.

MISS MARGUERITE LE HAND.

Mrs. Bie funeral two o'clock Sunday. Will you order flowers and I will go to funeral. Please tell President. Love.

E. R.
November 1, 1939.

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL WATSON FROM THE PRESIDENT

Asking that he arrange meeting between
Jerry Land, Robert Bruere and the president next week
after election. Very confidential.

F.D.R.

Attached to Memo is letter from Robert W. Bruere to Mrs. Roosevelt-
dated October 20, 1939 and memorandum on "Summary of the More
Specific Instances of the Anti-Labor Policies in the Maritime
Industry followed by the Maritime Commission".

See: Maritime Comm folder-Drawer 2-1939
Memorandum to Mrs. Roosevelt:

Our representative, Dr. Homer L. Morris, now in Germany, in a recent report to us emphasizes the restiveness of the German population with regard to war—the ardent longing for some kind of a peace settlement—and Dr. Morris feels that the government is prepared to go a long way in making sacrifices to get peace quickly. He feels that the alternatives may be to consider a peace in which they would surrender a great deal now or a rather reckless plunge which would bring chaos to Central Europe and may make a stable peace extremely difficult to establish. He wanted me to lay this before you and for you to use your judgment as to whether it should be placed in the hands of the President. These remarks are made after conferring with high government officials, including von Ribbentrop, especially with regard to Polish relief.

Clarence E. Pickett

November 13, 1939
November 14, 1939.

G.G.T.

In the attached letter of October 14th to Mr. Minnegerode, the President asks him to keep the painting in question for a "short time" until he gets in touch with Mrs. Mortimer when she arrives from Scotland.

Has Mrs. Mortimer arrived and do you think the President wants to be reminded about this now?

P.T.L.

Re-Painting that was in Tivoli house

See: Mrs. David Gray--Gen corres-Drawer 3-1939
MEMORANDUM FOR E.R.

I am not certain but I have a dim recollection that this American Communications Association is considered to be very close to Communistic domination.

F.D.R.
See: Dr. Ross McIntire--Gen corres-Drawer 2-1939

In re-request of Mrs. Roosevelt, asking if the President could see Mr. Waldemar B. Kaempffert, Science Editor, N.Y. Times; Dr. J. Rosslyn Earp, Albany, N. Y. and other doctors.
Correspondence between Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs.
Stellan Larsson, 207 A N 37th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Larsson claims that our Gov't has been
defrauded of over $50,000,000 in the last 4 years
just thru one gov. dept.--(Navy)

Pres. sends to Atty. Gen. for his eyes only etc.

See-Frank Murphy-Drawer 1-1939
Dear Mr. [Name],

PSF

Please let me know if the original copy for the gentleman is the 10-cent copy or if you need a copy for your own use.

Malcolm

If he needs more photos of the Boy Scout uniform, please inform me.

Kind regards,

[Signature]
MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ENGAGEMENTS

April, Friday, 14th
Saturday, April 15th
Sunday, April 16th
Monday, April 17th
Tuesday, April 18th
Wednesday, April 19th

(Detailed itinerary of lecture trip will be given later)

Tuesday, April 25th
E.R. returns from Johnson City, Tenn. at 4 a.m. by plane
11:00 a.m. press conference
1:00 p.m. - Lunch with Senate Ladies
2:00 to 4:30 - p.m. Preside, Rural Youth Assn.
5:00 p.m. - Receive Health Officers Wives
7:30 p.m. - Dinner home to Rachel Cowthers by Chi Omega Award Award to be given after dinner

Wednesday, April 26th
10:00) Children in Democracy Conference
12:00) President opens, E.R. Closes
1 p.m. - Lunch with girl scouts
8:30 - Receive Women's Dem. Club of Md.
4:00 p.m. - Receive graduates of private schools in District
6:00 - Receive The Grandmothers Club
7:30 - League of Women Voters dinner

Thursday, April 27th
Lecture, Worcester, Mass

Friday, April 28th
Return to Hyde Park in morning
1 p.m. - lunch with two young people at cottage

Will follow plans as outlined by President until Tuesday

Tuesday, May 2nd
12:30 - speak for Query Club in NYC
Then go to Mrs. Dodge at Riverdale
for small meeting
Wednesday, May 3rd
Speak in evening in New York City for Masonic Order
Midnight to Washington

Thursday, May 4th
12 noon - Congressional Breakfast
2 p.m. - Group sings here
4 p.m. - Tea for Colonial Dames
4:30 p.m. - League for International Peace and Freedom

Friday, May 5th
President of Nicaragua and wife here

Saturday, May 6th
12 noon - Luncheon 73rd Club
4 p.m. - Maryland Women's Club to tea

Sunday, May 7th
President de Valera here
After greeting him will leave for Philadelphia to spend afternoon with Betty and Bill
Spend that night in New York City

Monday, May 8th
Present Pulitzer Theatre Award at lunch
Go to Hyde Park in afternoon

Tuesday, May 9th
Hyde Park

Wednesday, May 10th
Hyde Park

Thursday, May 11th
Washington
1 p.m. - Buffet for International Writers
4 p.m. - Rector's Garden Party
St. Thomas Church
President and Mrs. R. dine with Secy. and Mrs. Morgenthau

Friday, May 12th
Lunch with officers' wives - Bolling Field
4 p.m. - Receive Law Institute ladies
5 p.m. - Red Cross meeting
Walter Brown and wife and children invited
Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding invited

Saturday, May 13th
Miss Parker of Hyde Park lunches with group of school girls from Maryland
Sunday, May 14th

Midnight to New York City

Monday, May 15th

12:30 - Go to New York Fair for Brooklyn Women's Day

4 p.m. - Leave there and fly back to Washington

Russell Lent and wife and child come for two days.

Monday, May 16th

Lunch 75th Congress

4 - 8 - Garden Party

Wednesday, May 17th

Picnic at W.H. by Cabinet Ladies to Senate Ladies

Fly to New York to speak for Local #31

Thursday, May 18th

Return to Washington morning

4 p.m. - Veterans Garden Party

8 p.m. - Dine Washington Youth Council in honor of Dr. Rainey (?)

Friday, May 19th

12 noon - receive group of farm women from Kansas

3:30 Atlanta Ensemble to sing (4 girls)

4 - Veterans Garden Party is not held previous day.

Todhunter graduate class arrives for week end.

Saturday, May 20th

4:30, Wisconsin choir to sing

Todhunter girls leave

Sunday, May 21st

2 p.m. - Dayton Children's Chorus

Monday, May 22nd

4 p.m. - E.R. goes to Democratic Fete

Leave that night for New York City

Tuesday, May 23rd

Rural Women's Day at World's Fair

Spend that night on farm with Elinor Morgenthau

Wednesday, May 24th

Return Washington

4 - 8 - Garden Party
Thursday, May 28th -
Friday, May 29th -
Saturday, May 30th -
Monday, May 31st -
Wednesday, May 31st -
Thursday, June 1st -
Friday, June 2nd -

Motor to Arthurdale, W. Va.
Commencement, Arthurdale, W. Va.
Return to Washington
4 p.m. - Receive Daughters of Confederacy
Dance for newspaper people
Leave Washington for N.Y.C.
Todhunter Commencement

6 p.m. - Present prizes MacDougall Alley
Art Exhibition, N.Y.C.

Hyde Park for week end

Wednesday, June 7th -
Washington

Follow plans made by President during visit of King and
Queen.

Thursday, June 15th -
New York City for
Regional Conference for Democratic
National Committee, Women's Division

Wednesday, June 28th -
Receive with Mrs. James Roosevelt the
Governors at luncheon, if not away
with President.

Birthday party for Hall if not away.

Sunday, July 2nd -
2 p.m. - speak in Richmond, Virginia

Wednesday, July 6th -
Youth's Day at World's Fair is here

Friday, July 7th -
Speak at Chautauqua, N.Y. if here

No further engagements until trip for rest is settled

Monday, Sept. 16th to Wednesday, Sept. 27th - away on lecture trip.

October 12th -
Tea in Washington for Postmasters' wives
and lady postmasters

October 17th or 18th -
Prison Conference luncheon

Monday, Oct. 20th -
Luncheon - Parents' Magazine to receive
award

October 24th -
Speak for Herald-Tribune Forum

Leave night of Oct. 24th, for lecture trip. Return London, Nov. 6
MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL WATSON:
AND MR. KANNEE:

I am sending this second copy of Mrs. Roosevelt's engagements for the spring.

If you have anything on the President's calendar that would seem to conflict with these or that we should know here at the house, would you mind letting me know.

MRS. J. M. HELM
**MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ENGAGEMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Time</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, April 1</td>
<td>Wash. Alumnae of Delta Gamma to see the White House and have tea (Mrs. R. will not be here)</td>
<td>4 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>10 - Children's Easter party</td>
<td>4 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>11 - &quot;Get Together&quot; lunch for Cabinet</td>
<td>1 p.m.</td>
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<td>11 - Tea - Wives of Representatives</td>
<td>4 p.m.</td>
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<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>12 - 75th Congressional Club lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>17 - D.A.R. Good Citizenship Pilgrims</td>
<td>3 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>21 - Children of Amer. Rev.</td>
<td>12 noon</td>
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<td></td>
<td>21 - 48th Cont. Congress - D.A.R.</td>
<td>3 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>25 - Lunch with Senate ladies at S.O. Building</td>
<td>1 p.m.</td>
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<td>25 - Wives of Health Officers attending a Conference</td>
<td>5 p.m.</td>
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<td>25 - Natl. Achievement Award dinner</td>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>26 - Conference - Children in Democracy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>26 - Women's Dem. Club of Dundalk</td>
<td>3:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>26 - Schoolgirl tea</td>
<td>4 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>28 to 30th - Crown Prince &amp; Princess of Norway at Hyde Park</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>30 to May 1st - Crown Prince &amp; Princess of Denmark at Hyde Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday, May 3</td>
<td>Shakespeare Lodge, Neocca Temple, NYC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>4 - Breakfast - Congressional Club</td>
<td>4 p.m.</td>
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<td>4 - Tea - Natl. Society of Colonial Dames</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>5 - Dinner - Pres. &amp; Mrs. Somosa of Nicaragua</td>
<td>8 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>6 - 73rd Club luncheon</td>
<td>1 p.m.</td>
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<td>6 - Receive members of ten Dem. women's clubs of Montgomery County, Md.</td>
<td>4 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>7 - Dinner for Prime Min. of Ireland</td>
<td>8 p.m.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Monday, May 8 - Brooklyn Woman's Day at World's Fair

Thursday, "11 - Buffet lunch for members of P.E.N. 1 p.m.

Friday "12 - Lunch - Army Air Corps officers' wives

12 - Receive ladies attending Amer. Law Institute 4 p.m.

Monday, 15 - Lunch for Senate ladies (picnic) 1 p.m.

Tuesday, 16 - Lunch by 76th Cong. Club

16 - Garden Party ("Calling List") 4 p.m.

Thursday, 18 - Veterans' Garden Party (if rainy - the 19th)

Friday, 19 - Dobbs' Miniature Harp Club of Atlanta will play

19 - Receive members of farm bureaus of Mo. and Kansas and make a short address 12 noon

Monday, 22 - Spring Garden Fete - Women's Natl. Dem. Club 4 p.m.

Tuesday, 23 - Rural Woman's Day at World's Fair (Secy. Wallace)

Wednesday, 24 - Departmental Garden Party 4 p.m.

Friday, 26 - Arthurdale W. Va., Commencement

Monday, 29 - Receive United Daughters of Confederacy 4 p.m.

Wednesday, 31 - Newspaper Dance 9 p.m.

Thursday, June 8 - 10 - King and Queen of England

Monday, 12 - Cazenovia Seminary Commencement (tentative)

College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Ark. (tentative)

Tuesday, 27 - 30th Annual Conf. of Natl. Assn. for Advance-
ment of Colored People, Richmond
(Walter White)
MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ENGAGEMENTS

Saturday, August 12th
Columnists picnic at cottage

Wednesday, August 16th
New York City for broadcast

Thursday, August 17th
Visit Hall at Sayville, L.I.

Wednesday, August 23rd
New York City for broadcast

Maude Gray comes to cottage for the week of August 21st.

Alice Huntington comes to cottage week of August 28th.

I expect to meet Johnny when he lands if he comes in on 30th.

August 31st -
Newport News to launch ship

(You told me I could have Coast Guard fly me down and I have already spoken to Henry Morgenthau.

LABOR DAY, SEPT. 4th
Newspaper picnic at cottage

Will go down to New York to meet Mama on either the 5th or 6th, when the Isle de France docks. She sails Sept. 1st.

You gave me Sept. 5th for National Youth Adm. Advisory Board they would rather have meeting later. Would Thursday Sept. 7th be all right for you?

Could you go to Roosevelt Home Club party on 5th, or would you prefer to go late on Labor Day?

MONDAY, SEPT. 11th
Leave for lecture trip

Saturday, Sept. 16th
In Washington

Sunday, Sept. 17th
Leave that night for rest of lecture trip, getting back to Hyde Park, Sept. 28th, to pick up clothes. Will be in Washington, Sunday, Oct. 1st to go west with you.

Wednesday, Oct. 11th
Back in New York City

Thursday, Oct. 12th
Washington

Friday, Oct. 13th
Broadcast New York City

Saturday, Oct. 14th
Albany for NYA Conference
(still uncertain)

Sunday, Oct. 15th

Monday, Oct. 16th
Poughkeepsie for Dem. Institute
May go to Lenox, Mass. for Democratic women's meeting on Oct. 14th, if I don't go to Albany. Otherwise will go on Oct. 21st.

Thursday, Oct. 19th  
Friday, Oct. 20th  
New York City  

Saturday, Oct. 21st  
Sunday Oct. 22nd  
Hyde Park  

Monday, Oct. 23rd  
Tuesday, Oct. 24th  
New York City  
New York City - Herald Tribune Forum  

Leave that night for second lecture trip.  
Back in Hyde Park, Monday, November 6th.  

Monday, Nov. 13th  
Newark, N.J. for lecture  

Tuesday, Nov. 14th  
York, Pa.  

Wednesday, Nov. 16th  
Logan, W. Va.  

No other dates, except Monday, Dec. 4th. Women's Naval Academy Club Phi La same day for Eastern Star award  

Thursday, Dec. 7th  
New York City for engagement in NY and one in Brooklyn  

Saturday, Dec. 16th  
Lecture, Town Hall, NYC in morning.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT

Can you send this to Al Kress for his thought on it but tell him not to let anybody know that he is being consulted in any way?

F. D. R.

Letter from Mr. Burlew with map giving general development plan for the proposed Saratoga National Historical Park.
May 4, 1940.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR E.R.

There is much to be said for the development of British, French and Netherlands Guiana. The climate along the Coast and adjacent lowlands is vile -- so vile that it would cost huge sums to make life there inhabitable for white people.

The interior of all three Guianas is, in large part, unexplored and inaccessible. It would cost vast sums to open up the interior of the country.

Nevertheless, there is probably a good chance, through careful planning, of building up a stable population of several million people over a period of years -- with the possibility, though only a possibility, that the expenditures would come back in time.

There are, of course, two difficulties. The first is the price that would be demanded by the three present owners.

The second is that it is very doubtful if the United States should undertake sovereignty or sole charge of development. I am, confidentially, considering the broad thought of creating a form of Pan American trusteeship for situations of this kind. It is a new idea in international or Pan American relationships but it is worth studying -- especially if there is a remote possibility that the American Republics may be forced to do something about European possessions in this Hemisphere.

I think it is best not to discuss this out loud, however.

F.D.R.

For
Re: letter to Mrs. Roosevelt from Mr. Smith Hart making suggestion about the Guianas 4/20/40 and the President's memo to Sumner Welles of May 4th and Welles reply of May 6th
See: Sumner Welles-Drawer 1-1940 (May 6, 1940 letter)
MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I have just sent to Captain Callaghan a man named Mr. Tripp in the hope that Capt. Callaghan will put him in touch with the proper people in the Navy Dept. I think you will be interested in his idea for camouflage, not only of Navy ships but of cities. It is so simple that it seems incredible that we did not think of it before and it will work winter or summer.

Mama is leaving on Friday morning at ten o'clock. Her servants are going ahead. Robert has to go to New York, so there will be only the little kitchen maid in the house. Will you bring up the number of servants needed according to the people who are coming with you and what you are planning to do while here? There should be two people in the dining room and two maids to do the cleaning, etc. One of them could help in the pantry and you must have a cook.

E.R.
TELEGRAM
OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

MRS. ROOSEVELT
HYDE PARK
DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

THAT STORY ABOUT SULFAPYRIDINE IS PLAIN BUNK MADE OUT OF
WHOLE CLOTH

F. D. R.

October 1, 1940.
Dear Walter,

You're in a far better position to refine the details of this yarn than I am. With all the lip-service to democracy and humanity, I think such a substantial example rates interest:

About a year ago, one of FDR's sons was in a bad fix at a Boston Hospital with an infection. Science prevented another White House tragedy with the timely use of sulfapyridine.

Exactly why, I don't know, but the bill got into the hands of Eleanor Roosevelt. The First Lady isn't a piker but she isn't a sucker, either. She raised Hell with the doctors on the itemized costs of Sulfapyridine. The drug cost twenty-five cents a tablet, and plenty of tablets are required for any effect.

She called the matter to FDR's attention. He called in the Pure Food and Drug experts. Here's what he learned:

Two companies, one allegedly under German influence, maintained an inflated price on the life-saving drug while trying to secure exclusive patents.

In other words, if you couldn't afford sulfapyridine, it was just too dam' bad. Roosevelt was so sore, he's supposed to have summoned the company heads to the White House, bawled the crap out of them, and instructed the authorities to refuse patents on sulfapyridine.

Humanely, he said the stuff belonged in the public domain.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

HELD FOR MISS LEHAND:

Malvina asked me to send you this copy of Mrs. Roosevelt's itinerary.

[Signature]
MEMO FOR MISS LEHAND:

Following is Mrs. Roosevelt's itinerary for her trip to the west coast.

Sat. Oct. 12   Leave by plane from New York City    5:10 p.m.
Sun. Oct. 13   Arrive Los Angeles                     7:40 a.m.
               To stay with Mr. James Roosevelt - 6107 N. Alden Drive.

Tues. Oct. 15  Leave Los Angeles                     7:00 a.m.
               Arrive Portland                                      until 1:45 p.m.
               To attend tea for Mrs. Nan Honeyman
               Leave Portland                                          10:38 p.m.
Tues. Oct. 15  Arrive Seattle                        11:49 p.m.
               To stay with Mrs. John Roettiger - 7100 55th St. South.
Fri. Oct. 16   Leave Seattle                          5:30 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 17   Arrive New York City                    1:55 p.m.
Sun. Oct. 20   Hyde Park
Mon. Oct. 21   Washington

This is all by plane and dependent upon the weather.
The President

The White House

Thought your speech was excellent and most effective it came over the radio perfectly hope in next speech you will differentiate between Normal increase in employment and the increase because of defense much love.

Eleanor
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
Nov. 9, 1940

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Please remember that Mrs. Essary wants you to give her a night for the Newspaper Women's Club dinner. Please do not do it until after the middle of December.

Lyndon Johnson raised $100,000 single handed for the Congressional campaign. Will you write him a note of thanks?

Mr. Pickett came to see me yesterday.

He says he can not induce Mr. Norman Davis to believe that they are not trying to undercut him in any way, but they want to cooperate. They do, however, feel badly when anything is wasted which could be used and they know how difficult it is not to meet obstacles. He feels that you should know that on their own they are requesting an interview with the German High Command and are going to try to get assurance from them that they may make a survey of conditions in the occupied countries which may lead to laying down premises for possible feeding. They do not feel that any request should be made of Great Britain until they have a complete understanding with Germany. He thinks they are doing this with very sensible restrictions and he feels that you should know what they are doing unofficially for he realizes that officially you must have no responsibility for whatever they may undertake. He would like very much to tell you about it and it may be advisable to have a conversation with you and Mr. Davis.

E.R.
Dearest Franklin:

I had a talk with Anna Rosenberg last evening on a number of subjects. She told me she hoped to see you tomorrow in Washington.

I think she is a very bright woman and while I know she has ambitions, I think she is too clever to let them come in the way of really good judgment.

She is worried about the possibilities of peace in the labor ranks, even with Lewis eliminated and says the feeling runs deeply between the CIO and the AFoFL on account of Green's weakness and the lack of cleaning up the racketeers in the AFoFL unions. A great many of the CIO boys who have been for you, are greatly worried for fear that the desire for peace will lead them to practical ruin. Lewis has paid the organizers in many cases. The day they came out for you he withdrew all the organizers and that naturally weakens the unions. Sidney Hillman will not fight their battles unless they go in under the Amalgamated which some of them do not wish to do and so they are worried for fear in a new peace, the craft unions may be yanked out of their organization, thereby very much weakening their unions. They see no hope unless you protect them in their negotiations which will have to come. This of course, will have to be done through your Secretary of Labor.

Mrs. Rosenberg doubts whether Frances Perkins can do this with the present suspicion which is rampant that she may not remain there. She also feels that a great many people have almost completely forgotten what Frances did in building up the Labor Department in the early years, and that the last few years in which she has been continually attacked and unable to meet her attackers, steadily has weakened her influence.

I am not in a position to judge how much of this is really true but I must say that one hears on every side criticism of Frances and doubt expressed as to what she is going to be able to accomplish. This is undoubtedly bad for the whole situation.

I should feel very badly if you removed Frances without giving her something comparable to what she has had and in which she could evidently function better. For instance if you were
moving McNutt to a foreign spot, I think she could make a really good contribution in his place or if Harriett Elliott insists on returning to North Carolina, Frances could function there because she is more familiar with the Washington scene, she could keep herself out of being placed in the rather unfortunate position in which Harriett Elliott finds herself.

Mrs. Rosenberg said that of course any one going into the Labor Department would have to be a labor man and feels it would be suicide to have either a CIO or an AFofL man. Both sides must feel they will have impartial consideration, otherwise peace is out of the question. Possibly there is some one in the railroad brotherhoods who might be acceptable. But whoever it is, I hope it is someone who knows how to deal with the press and who has courage and backbone.

I have been getting more and more facts of what is happening in the AFofL rackets in New York City and when I get back I am going to ask Frances to arrange a quiet talk with her and the man who used to be head of the Labor Council in New York State - Mooney I think his name is. He is now with the AFofL in Washington. Mrs. Rosenberg seems to think he might be able to clean up this nasty situation. I am not telling Frances beforehand what I want.

Now as to my meeting with Eddie Flynn, Molly Dewson and Mrs. McAllister. Mrs. McAllister wants to go back to private life before Thanksgiving and she and Molly wanted either Dean Poletti who quite obviously cannot leave her husband and small children and who because her husband has political ambitions would be an unwise choice, or Mrs. Gladys Tillett. Both Molly and Dorothy feel that the woman who is the head should be appointed by you and a member of the National Committee just the way the President chooses the man who is to be national chairman. Eddie Flynn seemed quite willing and I suppose this will not be difficult of accomplishment, although you will have Emma Guffey Miller fighting us.

Mrs. Tillett has held many offices. She is not to me very impressive but they feel that she could come up to Washington for two days a week, that she is liked by many women (She reminds me a little of Nellie Ross and I said so wickedly, but they hooted me down and any way we have to hold the ladies that Mrs.
Ross holds).

The suggestion was made by me that the Digest be turned over to Bess Furman's independent bureau to run, but Dorothy and Molly did not like the idea and they made the suggestion (I did not) that Lorena Hickok be put in to be the executive-secretary in Washington under Mrs. Tillett to run the office and work on the Digest. Eddie seemed to like the idea because Charlie Michelson gave Hick a good recommendation when he said she was the best man he had ever had on the job. She was of course, let out at the end of the campaign and cannot afford to be long without a job so I have written Eddie if he really does want her, he settle on her this week and have her go down to learn not only about the committee work, but about the social side of it which is very important to the person in the Washington office and which will be her weak point, before Dorothy leaves. The Digest in any case, will not be brought out before January and by that time Eddie hopes to clear up the debt and have the money for current expenses.

In my letter to Eddie I made the suggestion that the Digest be made the organ for the men's publicity as well as the women's and in that way use it to tell the officials and straight party members as far as possible, about the work of the government agencies. This can be spread and if it belonged to the men as well as to the women, it would help where we have no newspapers throughout the country.

We listened to your speech today. I brought my little radio just to be able to listen to you and we both thought it a very good speech.

I put in a good day's work yesterday with Tommy and Joe Lash to help me at 49. I went through the store room in the basement and also on the fifth floor. I found boxes of papers belonging to you and a number of other things which I felt should go to the library at Hyde Park and some things I want at Hyde Park. When I get back the latter part of November, if you could have the horse van sent up, I would be there and see that the right things are taken. Some
pictures which I found in the store room, I have put on the second floor, and I hope it will be possible for you to look at them and tell me where you want them sent. I did not touch the second floor closets and I do not remember if there are things there which you want.

If we rent the house, I think we should keep one store room and in that I will put all the things which four years from now, we would either use in the house or in an apartment if we decide to take one.

There are no beds in the servants rooms, although there are some iron ones in the store room which could be painted. All the servants mattresses must be done over as well as some of the other furniture. The house looks shabby and will need to be painted if we rent it, and some of the plumbing will need to be changed. I found the rugs very badly done up, so they will have to be cleaned and rewritten whether we rent the house or not.

I am going to devote some time to doing all these things after I get back, and whether we rent the house or let Mama use it, I think it would be well to have it completely cleaned and some painting done and some of the things done over to preserve them. If Mama does use the drawing room, we will have to have the things sent back which were sent to Hyde Park by mistake. I am having all the linen packed away. I hope all this meets with your approval.

I have never seen such a dirty place. Tommy and I soaked and scrubbed for hours after we got home. I was deeply grateful to Joe who did all the hauling and moving and opening of boxes. With his help, I did not feel nearly so weary as I had expected.

The clippings still come in about F. Jr.'s trip and I have heard many nice things about him, so I hope you will tell him how much you appreciate what he did. I also think you should not neglect talking to him about his finances. I think that is what makes it hard for him to shake Lanthier and the sooner that type of relationship is over, the better.

I have written Eddie Flynn to find out when he wants the dinner
for the heads of the campaign committee, similar to the one we had in 1936. I also think if it meets with your approval it might be a good idea to ask the Cabinet to give us their annual dinner on the night of January 30th. That day has to be largely given over to festivities. If we leave it until the 4th of March, that means that if after Lent begins I want to go away for a while, I will have to plan to go before March 4th, or after. I much prefer having all the social things concentrated unless it makes a great difference to you.

I hope you are getting a much-needed rest and have a good time in the sun! Much love,

[Signature]
November 13, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
MEMORANDUM FOR E.R.

The real answer which you cannot use is that if we forbid oil shipments to Japan, Japan will increase her purchases of Mexican oil and furthermore, may be driven by actual necessity to a descent on the Dutch East Indies. At this writing, we all regard such action on our part as an encouragement to the spread of war in the Far East.

F.D.R.
November 12, 1940

For the President

Now we've stopped scrap iron, what about oil?

E.R.
My dear Mr. President:

In response to your memorandum of October 22 requesting the preparation of a memorandum of reply to Mrs. Roosevelt's request for facts on the subject of exports of scrap iron to Japan, I am enclosing a brief memorandum which I believe contains the essential relevant facts.

Under date of September 30, I sent to Mrs. Roosevelt a more elaborate memorandum on the subject of United States-Japanese trade relations since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. I believe that some of the material in that memorandum may also be of interest to her in connection with her correspondence with Mrs. Steiger.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

Encs.

The President,

The White House.
Exports of Scrap Iron to Japan

I. United States exports of scrap iron to Japan in recent years.

Average annual exports to Japan during 10-year period 1930-1939......... 960,000 long tons
Average annual exports to Japan during 3-year period 1937-1939......... 1,776,000 long tons

II. Proportion of total Japanese imports of scrap iron supplied by the United States from 1937 through 1939.

(The figure for total Japanese imports is an estimate made by the Department of Commerce from the export figures of other countries, in as much as Japan has not published its imports of scrap iron in any of the three years 1937 to 1939.)

Average annual Japanese imports from all sources......................... $35,446,000 (estimate)
Average annual Japanese imports from the United States..................... $31,347,000 (or 88.4 percent)

(All figures above are from U.S. Department of Commerce.)

III. Since October 16, 1940 the exportation of scrap iron to Japan has been prohibited, for the reason that all grades of scrap iron were on that date placed under the export licensing system, and for the further reason that under regulations approved by the President licenses will be issued only in the case of shipments to countries of the Western Hemisphere and to Great Britain. Prior to October 16, 1940 there was no prohibition against the exportation of scrap iron to Japan.

Note: These figures include scrap iron, scrap steel, and scrap tin plate and materials.

October 31, 1940.
MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY

Friday, November 10th
New York City for day.
Hyde Park that night

Saturday, November 11th
Hyde Park

Sunday, November 12th
Hyde Park

Monday, November 13th
New York for day.
Lecture Newark, N.J. in evening

Tuesday, November 14th
Lecture, York, Pennsylvania.
Hotel Yorktown

Wednesday, November 15th
Lecture Logan, West Virginia.
Hotel Aracoma

Thursday, November 16th
Arrive back in Washington
9:00 a.m. - Speak for Land Grant Colleges
1:00 p.m. - Monroe Robinson - lunch
4:00 - Receive Diplomate - Italian
    Panama
    Chili
7:00 - Dine Land Grant Colleges
    Home Economics Group

Friday, November 17th
1:00 P.M. - Lunch for Supreme Court Ladies
4:00 P.M. - Leave for New York

Saturday, November 18th
In New York City during day
Hyde Park in evening

Sunday, November 19th
Hyde Park

Monday, November 20th
Washington, D.C.
Dinner out that night with newspaper girls

Tuesday, November 21st
Drive to Charlottesville, Va. to see F. Jr. Join President on train in Charlottesville for Warm Springs

Wednesday, November 22nd
Warm Springs, Ga.

Thursday, November 23rd
Warm Springs, Ga.

Friday, November 24th

Saturday, November 25th
Leave by plane for Washington, D.C.
Sunday, November 28th  
Washington, D.C.

Monday, November 29th  
Washington until 4 p.m. Then go to New York with Elinor Morgenthau  
New York City

Tuesday, November 30th  
1:00 p.m. - Lunch, Women’s Trade Union League, Household Group  
7:30 p.m. - Dinner for John Elliott’s Good Neighbor Group  
In New York City

Wednesday, November 30th  
7:30 p.m. Dine Churchman’s Group to receive award  
Return Washington  
Washington, D.C.

Thursday, December 1st  
Leave for Army-Navy Game, Phila., Pa.  
Hyde Park

Friday, December 2nd  
12 noon - Naval Academy to speak  
8:00 P.M. - Phila. for Eastern Star Award  
Washington

Saturday, December 3rd  
Washington  
11:30 p.m. - Emergency Hospital Party  
Leave for New York in morning

Sunday, December 4th  
1:30 p.m. Lunch with Peoples’ Guild, Bklyn  
8:00 p.m. Lecture, Columbia University  
New York City

Monday, December 5th  
1:00 p.m. - Lunch, Chi Omega Award Committee  
7:30 p.m. - Dine “Open Road” group  
Washington, D.C.

Tuesday, December 6th  
9:00 P.M. - Gridiron “Widows” party  
Washington, D.C.

Wednesday, December 7th  
Washington - Dine - Jewish Group
Thursday, December 14th

Friday, December 15th

Saturday, December 16th

Sunday, December 17th

Monday, December 18th

Tuesday, December 19th

Wednesday, December 20th

Thursday, December 21st

Friday, December 22nd

Saturday, December 23rd

Sunday, December 24th

Monday, December 25th

Tuesday, December 26th

Wednesday, December 27th

Thursday, December 28th

Friday, December 29th

Saturday, December 30th

Sunday, December 31st

Monday, January 1st

Tuesday, January 2nd

Wednesday, January 3rd

Thursday, January 4th

Friday, January 5th

Saturday, January 6th

Washington

9:00 P.M. DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION

Washington

New York City

11:00 a.m. - Lecture, Town Hall

Washington

4:00 p.m. - Hadley School Party

Hyde Park to meet Anna and children

8:00 p.m. - Roosevelt Home Club Meeting

Hyde Park (?)

New York City

4:00 p.m. - Christmas Party for Women's Trade Union League

Hyde Park

Back in Washington late afternoon

Washington, D.C.

4:00 p.m. Children's Party (Younger ones)

4:00 p.m. - Party for older children

Washington

Washington

Washington

Washington

Washington

Washington

4:00 P.M. - Musical

2:00 p.m. - Go to Phila, Orchestra Concert

Constitution Hall

Washington

9:00 P.M. - JUDICIAL RECEPTION

Washington
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday, January 8th</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>11:15 a.m. - Mrs. Townsend's Musical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday, January 9th</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>4:00 p.m. - Musical</td>
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<td>Wednesday, January 10th</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, January 11th</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>9:00 P.M. - CONGRESSIONAL RECEPTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday, January 12th</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
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<td>Saturday, January 13th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday, January 14th</td>
<td>Hyde Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday, January 15th</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>1:00 p.m. - Lunch Women's Faculty Club Teachers College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday, January 16th</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>4:00 P.M. - Musical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday, January 17th</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>4:00 p.m. - General Fed. Women's Club</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, January 18th</td>
<td>Children's Bureau</td>
<td>9:00 a.m. - Conference on Children</td>
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<td>9:00 a.m. - DEPARTMENTAL RECEPTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday, January 19th</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>8:00 P.M. (?), President speaks to Conference on Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday, January 20th</td>
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<td>9:00 a.m. - Mrs. R. speaks to Conference on Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday, January 21st</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday, January 22nd</td>
<td></td>
<td>11:15 - Mrs. Townsend's Musical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday, January 23rd</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:00 p.m. - Formal luncheon for ladies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday, January 24th</td>
<td></td>
<td>4:00 P.M. - Receive delegates to Cause and Cure of War Conference</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8:00 P.M. - Dinner for Cause and Cure of War at hotel</td>
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</table>
Thursday, January 25th
Washington
Friday, January 26th
4:00 P.M. - Musical
Washington
Saturday, January 27th
Washington
Sunday, January 28th
Washington
Monday, January 29th
Washington
Tuesday, January 30th
11:15 a.m. - Mrs. Townsend's Musical
Wednesday, January 31st
1:00 P.M. * Formal Luncheon for ladies
Thursday, February 1st
Washington
Friday, February 2nd
Washington
Saturday, February 3rd
Washington
Sunday, February 4th
Washington
Monday, February 5th
Washington
Tuesday, February 6th
11:15 a.m. - Mrs. Townsend's Musical
Wednesday, February 7th
4:00 P.M. - Musical
Thursday, February 8th
8:00 P.M. - Dine with Professional Writers Club
Friday, February 9th
1:00 P.M. - Formal Luncheon for ladies
Saturday, February 10th
Ash Wednesday
Sunday, February 11th
Boston, Mass
Monday, February 12th
4:00 P.M. - Harvard Dames Tea
May fly to Florida to see Maude?
Tuesday, February 13th
Speak in Florida for Bethune College
(Colored college in Florida)
Wednesday, February 14th
Back In Washington
Thursday, February 15th
Leave for Cornell
Friday, February 16th
Cornell, N.Y.
Hyde Park
No further engagements listed. Probably off on holiday for last 10 days of this period.

Sunday, March 19th
Leave for lecture trip

Monday, March 20th
Return to Washington

In Washington during Easter Week

Monday, March 21st
Leave for lecture trip

detailed itinerary later.

Monday, April 15th
Back in Washington.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Mrs. Roosevelt has had a letter from Dr. Jerome Davis, and asks me to pass along one of the paragraphs to you. It is:

"Please tell the President that I have rarely had so much fun in all my life as when I was campaigning for him during the last election. On the other hand, I was surprised when attending a Loyal Legion dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to have epithets hurled against the President by a banker in the middle of the Chaplain's prayer when the name of the President was mentioned! We all know the overwhelming majority of the American people are solidly and enthusiastically behind the President, but every once in a while I am shocked beyond measure at the intransigent attitude of an infinitesimal minority."

M.C.T.
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
January 8, 1941.  

MEMORANDUM FOR E.R.  

I have read the list for the Capitol seats and in view of the number of persons invited who are friends of the children and of several other people, I think there are some other people who rank invitations. 

As you know, there are four people in my office who work with me and for me -- Mary, Dorothy, Roberta and Toi; also Hack who, with Mary, spent a long hard three months at headquarters. Furthermore, there are a few people who run things at Warm Springs all the time and whom I see twice a year and are really personal friends who rate invitations. This list speaks for itself. 

You will also find on the list Archbishop Spellman, Bishop Donahue and Bishop Sheil. 

Also, it is possible that people may come in whom I personally have overlooked and I would like to have six tickets in my pocket to be used if necessary. This is a reduction from the twelve I suggested before. Can do?
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1941

HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR E. R.

When next you see Clarence Pickett, you might tell him in confidence that I am somewhat disturbed by the activities of Mr. Malcolm Read Lovell, Executive Secretary of the Quaker Service Council. He is definitely working for appeasement. He would do very well in some relief work among the Chinese. Just a hint.

F. D. R.
MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I think your memo on the old age pension is very clear.

E.R.
MEMORANDUM FOR

E. R.

People should get a new term for the expression "means test" in its relationship to old-age pensions. Old people, owning a small home or having a small amount of money invested or in a savings bank, should not be compelled to assign the home or the small investment to the Government.

So far I agree that the "means test" described in West Virginia ought to be changed.

On the other hand, in any old-age pension plan, there must be a "means test" of a definite type; i.e., an affidavit or proof on the part of the old-age pension recipient that he or she has not got an annual income of more than X dollars. The X dollars could well constitute an amount more than equal to the total annual amount of the old-age pension itself.

In other words, if the old-age pension in the State of New York were $480.00 a year, the recipient would be allowed a private income up to $480.00 a year additional, or a total of $960.00 a year. Any sum over a total of $960.00 a year in the way of personal annual income would be deducted, of course, from the pension itself.

Thus, for example, an old person with an annual personal income of $1,000 would not get any State or Federal old-age pension.

This is a principle which, of course, should have been applied to recipients of the World War bonus. You and I know many cases of men who received a bonus even though they were making at least $10,000, $20,000 or $30,000 a year. What is what I call robbing the Government.

F. D. R.
MISSY TO KEEP FOR ME.
MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY, APRIL 15th to MAY 11th

**Tues. April 15**
Hotel Barringer, Charlotte, No. Car.
(Leave Washington by plane 11:35 a.m.)

**Weds. April 16**
Lv. Charlotte
Ar. Washington
Drawing Room A Car E-22
Southern Ry. #30

**Wed. April 16**
Drawing rooms C & D Car 98

**Thu. April 17**
Ar. Buffalo, N.Y.

**Fri. April 18**
Lv. Buffalo
Ar. Wilkes Barre, Pa.

**Fri. April 18**
Ar. Wilkes Barre
Ar. NYC

**Sat. Apr. 19**
Lv. Wilkes Barre
Ar. NYC

**In New York City, 20 East 11th, until Sunday a.m.**

**Sun. Apr. 20**
- return to Wash. DC

**Sun. Apr. 20**
Drawing room D Car 593

**Mon. Apr. 21**
Ar. Chicago

**Tue. Apr. 22**
Lv. Peoria, Ill.

**Tue. Apr. 22**
Ar. Chicago

**Thu. Apr. 24**
Ar. Los Angeles, Calif.

**Fri. Apr. 25**
Lv. Los Angeles
Ar. San Francisco

**HOTEL MARK HOPKINS, SAN FRANCISCO**

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<tr>
<th>Days</th>
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<th>Places and Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weds. April 16</td>
<td>1:50 a.m.</td>
<td>Lv. Charlotte, Ar. Washington, Drawing Room A Car E-22</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11:35 a.m.</td>
<td>Southern Ry. #30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wed. April 16</td>
<td>8:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Drawing rooms C &amp; D Car 98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thu. April 17</td>
<td>7:40 a.m.</td>
<td>Ar. Buffalo, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fri. April 18</td>
<td>9:20 a.m.</td>
<td>Lv. Buffalo, Ar. Wilkes Barre, PA.</td>
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<td>3:14 p.m.</td>
<td>Hotel Sterling, Wilkes Barre, PA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sat. Apr. 19</td>
<td>2:09 a.m.</td>
<td>Lv. Wilkes Barre, Ar. NYC</td>
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<td>8:10 a.m.</td>
<td>In New York City, 20 East 11th, until Sunday a.m.</td>
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<td>Sun. Apr. 20</td>
<td>5:45 p.m.</td>
<td>return to Wash. DC</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8:50 a.m.</td>
<td>Drawing room D Car 593</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mon. Apr. 21</td>
<td>10:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Ar. Chicago</td>
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<td>12:50 p.m.</td>
<td>Lv. Chicago, Rock Island #501, Ar. Peoria, Ill.</td>
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<td>Drawing room A, Car 165</td>
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<td>Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tue. Apr. 22</td>
<td>12:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Lv. Peoria, Ill., Drawing Room A - Car #1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tue. Apr. 22</td>
<td>6:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Ar. Chicago</td>
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<td>12:01 p.m.</td>
<td>Lv. Chicago, Drawing Room D, Car 192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thu. Apr. 24</td>
<td>11:50 a.m.</td>
<td>Ar. Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
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<td>% Mrs. Melvin Douglas, 7141 Senalda Rd., Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fri. Apr. 25</td>
<td>12:00 noon</td>
<td>Lv. Los Angeles, Ar. San Francisco, United Airlines #17</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Hotel Mark Hopkins, San Francisco.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Sat. Apr. 26  Lv San Francisco  
Ar Los Angeles  
United Airlines #28  
4:30 pm  
6:30 pm 

% Mrs. Melvin Douglas

Sun. Apr 27 - in Los Angeles  
% Mrs. Melvin Douglas

Mon. Apr 28 - in Los Angeles  
% Mrs. Melvin Douglas

Tue. Apr 29  Lv Los Angeles by auto for HANFORD, CAL.  

HOTEL WHITTON, HANFORD, CALIF.

Motor from Hanford, Calif, to Tulare

Wed. Apr 30  Lv. Tulare  
Drawing room A, Car 39  
Southern Pacific  
1:33 am

"  
Ar. Oakland, Cal.  
8:09 am

"  
Lv. Oakland  
United Airlines  
9:35 am  
1:45 pm

Ar. Portland, Oregon

Motor to Eugene, Oregon, HOTEL EUGENE, EUGENE, OREGON

Thu. May 1  Lv Eugene  
Ar. Portland, 
Drawing room O, Car 67  
Southern Pacific  
9:58 am  
1:10 pm

HOTEL PORTLAND, PORTLAND, OREGON

Thu. May 1  Lv. Portland, Ore.  
Ar. Seattle, Wash.  
United Airlines  
10:55 pm  
11:52 pm

Fri. May 2  
to

Mon. May 5  % Mrs. John Boettiger, 7100 55th Street, So. Seattle,  

Tue. May 6  Lv. Seattle  
Northwest Airlines  
4:35 pm

Wed. May 7  Ar. Chicago  
United Airlines  
7:40 am  
5:00 pm  
9:59 pm

"  
"  
"  
Ar. New York City

MISS THOMPSON

Sun. May 4th  Lv. Seattle  
Great Northern #2  
10:15 pm

Wed. May 7th  Ar. Chicago  
Penn RR #28  
8:40 am  
4:30 pm

Lv. Chicago

Thu. May 8  Ar. New York City  
9:30 am
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT

The President asked me to check on your operator's license for New York State and on his also.

I have been in touch with the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and have been informed that both you and the President renewed yours at the beginning of this year.

I was grateful for this reminder because mine had lapsed and I have now had it renewed.

I thought you would like to have this information.

G. G. T.
Dear Grace:

Mrs. Roosevelt asked me to write you about the possibility of the President buying his Christmas gifts for the office force from Arnold Berge again this year.

Can you let Mrs. Roosevelt know how much the President paid for the gifts (per gift) last year, so as to compare Arnold's prices? Arnold has some suggestions which he can have ready for the President's consideration if you think the President would be interested in getting something in pewter again.

I hope you had a real rest while the President was away.

Affectionately,

[Signature]
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

E. R.

I should say Alice Deane must be an ass. The destroyer deal was a "deal" -- and very successful from our trading point of view.

In regard to the Atlantic conference, there was no pressure put on me at any time either by "the overpowering Winston Churchill" or any of his five or six aides. Neither did "our own aggregation of Army and Navy chiefs press for further steps toward war".

How do people like she get that way anyway?

(You can send her a copy of this if you long to!)

F. D. R.
September 12, 1941

MAJOR GENERAL FOR E.R.

I would put the houses into the hands of Brown, Wheelock for sale and also Pease & Elliman and I think they will request that only their signs be placed on the houses. We cannot have them plastered with 25 signs and I think the above firms are the two best.

F.D.R.

RE: the sale of premises 47 and 49 East 65th Street
Miss Tully

Did he ask Mrs. Barnett? He said he would.

E.R.
MEMORANDUM FOR MISS THOMPSON:

Will you please remind Mrs. Roosevelt that on September 25th the President has the Windsors coming to luncheon. The President said Mrs. Roosevelt does not have to be here unless it is convenient.

Grace G. Tully

[Handwritten notes: 'Said to be on 9/25/41.' 'End of message.']
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT:

I had a letter from Josephus Daniels saying that he and Mrs. Daniels will be here in Washington on the 28th or the 29th.

F.D.R.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT:

Mr. McReynolds would like Kalm to come down as he would like to talk to him and look him over personally. Can we arrange to do this the next time we come down from Hyde Park? It looks as though they might be able to place him in one of the departments.

F.D.R.

RE: George Kalm, the President's mother's butler
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR E.R.

Can I have Mackenzie King at Hyde Park on the 31st when Juliana is here? He will have to return to Canada on the first or second, as his parliament opens on the third. Will you let me know?

F.D.R.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 9, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT:

Articles for F.D.R. from S.D.R.:

SITTING ROOM: I would like the Chippendale bookcase — southeast corner of S.D.R.'s sitting room — for my cottage at Hyde Park.

I would like the four straight back chairs and one armchair with short arms, upholstered in blue velour, to be sent to Hyde Park for my den.

Mama's desk in the sitting room and chair I would like to have for my bedroom at the cottage. Also the highback big armchair which is in front of the fireplace.

I would like to have from our drawing room the mahogany and stuffed armchair next to the fireplace for the apartment in New York.

From our library, I would like the three big blue armchairs, your Florentine desk, the rug and the John Adams andirons also for the apartment.

F.D.R.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR E.R.

These are not my shirts.
Are they yours?

F.D.R.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR E.R.

These are not my shirts.
Are they yours?

F.D.R.

Statement of account from Brooks Brothers, NYC, addressed to the President, for shirts purchased on 10/25 amounting to $109.75.
November 15, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR E.R.

Will you keep this in case we want the piano tuned at Hyde Park? I don't know whether this is the regular man Mama had or not.

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 14, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR E.R.

I would like to have Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Simon for a small dinner some evening when I am there. We have never had them to the White House and I think they would enjoy one of the small dinners.

F.D.R.

No papers accompanied the original of this memorandum to Mrs. Roosevelt.
The Democratic plank on Law Enforcement has from my point of view as a dry, two distinct advantages over the Republican Plank. In the first place, it does not go back to George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, but deals with things as they are today and have been in recent years. Secondly while in the Republican plank the party pledges itself and its nominees to the "absolute and vigorous enforcement of the constitution", you will notice that there is no mention made of enforcement of the particular laws passed to put into effect this particular constitutional provision. The Democratic platform plank, on the contrary says, "speaking for the National Democracy, this Convention pledges itself and its nominees to an honest effort to enforce the 15th amendment and all other portions of the Federal Constitution and all laws enacted pursuant to it". This seems to me a much more specific pledge.

In these words the two parties deal with the future, and after all, the future is the important thing to us. Our present difficulties do not tie with the 18th amendment. The extreme wets may desire the repeal of this amendment but that attitude does not represent the great mass of the people of this country. It does not even represent the attitude, stated many times of the Democratic nominee for the presidency. In his Jackson Day letter, Governor Smith stated in general terms his idea on this subject, but previously before a New York State League of Women Voters meeting he had expressed himself fully and clearly so no one could misunderstand his point of view. Therefore, in framing this plank the Democratic leaders knew what his position was and they must have considered it possible for him to hold his opinions and still live up to this plank which assures real enforcement of existing laws as long as they are on the statute books. Mr. Hoover in answer to some questions put to him by Senator Borah stated his position. The words were "I stand of course, for vigorous and sincere enforcement of the laws under the
Constitution and regard prohibition as a great social and economic experiment"

Governor Smith's words always express his meaning clearly and there is no quibbling and in consequence no uncertainty in the minds of the people. Just before the Convention opened when asked by a group of reporters whether he had changed his view on prohibition, the Governor answered with great emphasis "I have not" and the message which he sent to the Houston Convention, just before it closed, was extremely characteristic of his attitude. The framers of the platform and the people of the United States knew what his attitude was but he wished to have no misunderstanding, therefore he says as to law enforcement, "The equal and even enforcement of the law is the cornerstone upon which rests the whole standard of a Democratic government. If it is the will of the people of this Nation that I am to take the oath as President of the United States to protect and defend the constitution and laws, I will execute that oath to the limit of my ability without reservation or evasion." Mr. Hoover said, "Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively. Whoever is chosen President, has under his oath the solemn duty to pursue this course."

Now both men have given their word to enforce existing laws to the limit of their ability, seeley Hoover believes we must work out "constructively" this great social and economic experiment but has he ever told you how this is to be done? Or what he means by constructively? No, because he does not know, it is as baffling to him as the farm problem. Governor Smith says that if elected he will propose a modification of the Volstead Law. Now, I have a feeling, because the Governor is usually explicit, that before the end of this campaign he will tell us how he proposes to suggest to Congress that this law shall be modified but I am willing to wager that no matter what the method proposed there will be many protests and whatever it is the Supreme Court has to pass on it before
it becomes the accepted law of the land.

I know Governor Smith is a strong man and a leader, I know he keeps his word but if a thing is right, I have faith that it cannot be conquered and frankly though as a dry I welcome legislation as an aid in this struggle still I know that only moral and spiritual conviction and backbone is what make a country really dry. If the majority of the people in this country really want the Volstead Law modified, the Governor will succeed perhaps in getting them to agree on some degree of modification and this being a Democratic government, the minority must bow to the will of the majority. I happen to believe however, that the great majority in this country think we've gone a little beyond a "noble experiment". There are some, who pine for a return of the "John Barleycorn regime" but there are many who welcome any step which makes it more difficult for a man or woman to get drunk.

Now, you will say, "but this is just what this law has not done". It has brought bootleggers and speakeasies and hip flasks and young and old people who never drank before, now drink. Yes, all this is true but we are in a protest period and when we settle down again, I believe we'll have a drier country than ever before and if I happen to be right in spite of Mr. William Allen White's fears for the lives of the Supreme Court. Mr. White could not have known Governor Smith's splendid record of judicial appointments when he evolved that absurd minority. Congress, if I am right, will continue to grow drier and in time we may even find some of our strongest wet friends with us, of course, it will take a long time but this is a great upheaval in human customs, this "noble experiment" has upset age-old habits and ideals and such changes come slowly. The real reason why I, a dry, in practice and theory of long standing am heart and soul for Governor Smith has nothing to do with prohibition. This is one issue, an all important one to some people, but to me there are other issues far transcending this one in importance. Do we want to continue to have everything in our country gauged by the extent of our material prosperity? Have we forgotten that
old saying "what shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his
own soul"? Al. Smith has shown as Governor that he knew people had hearts
and souls, he's counted on them to put through some of his measures, as one
woman said to me the other day "I came on from California to see this Gover-
nor who could get a $50,000,000 bond issue to build hospitals whose inmates
had no votes". The people have given him more than dollars in his own state
they know he visions a brighter future for the masses and when he fights for
parks, or housing laws or mothers' pensions or labor legislation, a hostile
legislature has fully given in time after time because Smith has taught
the people to think and to feel and it results in action. What he has done
for New York State needs to be done for the nation and I believe he can do it
as no one else can.

Not long ago I heard an able Republican speaker in the east discussing
the Republican enforcement plank. Nothing was said about Mr. Hoover being a
dry or how he would enforce the 18th amendment, the whole argument was that
Smith, try as he would could not keep his implied promise of modifying the
Volstead law and so he was fooling the people. Now I know that the Governor
will try to bring about what he thinks is right and I want to emphasize here
that the Governor feels that the saloon must never return but let us remember
at that/present time we have fought the evils of the saloon by methods of
enforcement which have contributed to the greater evils of the bootlegger and
speakeasies. If the majority of the people as represented by Congress agree
with him, he will win if not on this issue he will lose but when such is the
stand taken by Republican speakers I cannot but help smile a little at the
activities of the T.C.T.S and the W.T.S. Committee. Both of these organiza-
tions, non-partisan supposedly, have endorsed Mr. Hoover and on his assurance
"that prohibition is a noble experiment and must be worked out in a constitution
way" I feel sure Mr. Coolidge and even Mr. Mellon could agree to this and
Governor Smith has said not only as much but more!
Are we to conclude that the enforcement of prohibition so far, as administered by the Republicans, has been entirely satisfactory to these organizations? If so, then I must beg to differ with them for I am not satisfied and I believe that the Democratic platform plank speaks the truth when it says that an honest effort to enforce the 18th amendment would be made under Governor Smith. He would be the first to agree that in changing the law he is powerless unless Congress agrees with him. The President alone can do nothing and it seems to me that we who are true Americans must be willing to abide ultimately by the decisions of Congress as the elected representatives of the people and I believe that we who are interested in prohibition have a better chance of seeing real prohibition brought about by putting the party into power which specifically pledges itself to "make an honest effort to enforce the 18th amendment and all other provisions of the Federal Constitution and all laws enacted pursuant to it" with a President whose honesty has never been questioned than we have by continuing in power a party which forgets either from intention or from lack of understanding to mention this little item of laws enacted under the Federal Amendment and whose past performances in enforcing these laws cannot inspire much confidence in their future promises.
MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ENGAGEMENTS, MAY 15th to

Thursday, May 15th
Washington, D.C.

Friday, May 16th
Washington, D.C.
8 p.m. Dinner Chi Omega Award

Saturday, May 17th
Washington, D.C.
May leave in afternoon if Franklin, Jr. is to be at Hyde Park

Sunday, May 16th
New York City in afternoon

Monday, May 19th
Washington, D.C.
Leave 5:45 for Boston and Bangor, Maine

Tuesday, May 20th
Bangor, Maine for lecture

Wednesday, May 21st
Return to Washington by noon

Thursday, May 22nd
DANCE FOR NEWSPAPER PEOPLE

Friday, May 23rd
Washington during day

Saturday, May 24th
New York City late afternoon

VETERANS GARDEN PARTY

President and Mrs. Roosevelt dine with Sec. and Mrs. Welles

Mr. and Mrs. George Bye
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Deans
Mr. and Mrs. Morris Ernst

Arrive in late afternoon to go to West Virginia on Sunday with Mrs. R.

Sunday, May 25th
Motor to Arthurdale, W. Va.

Monday, May 26th
Morning in Arthurdale, W. Va.
Evening and night - Moorefield, W.Va.

Tuesday, May 27th
Motor back to Washington in a.m.

Wednesday, May 28th
Washington, D.C.

Thursday, May 29th
Washington, D.C.

Friday, May 30th
Washington, D.C.

Saturday, May 31st

Sunday, June 1st
Leave during day for Rutland, Vermont

Monday, June 2nd
Rutland, Vermont, (lecture)

Tuesday, June 3rd
Hyde Park?
Wednesday, June 4th  
Hyde Park  
E.R. speaks at Vassar

Thursday, June 5th  
Hyde Park

Friday, June 6th  
Hyde Park  
E.R. speaks at Catskill school in afternoon  
E.R. speaks Cooper Union Health Meeting - evening  
E.R. flies to St. Paul for Regional Conference,  

Saturday, June 7th  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Return to NYC by night plane

Sunday, June 8th  
Hyde Park, or Washington?

Monday, June 9th  
Washington

Tuesday, June 10th  
Washington

Wednesday, June 11th  
Washington

Thursday, June 12th  
New York City - so to Governor's  
Island?

Friday, June 13th  
New York City

Saturday, June 14th  
Hyde Park or Washington?

Sunday, June 15th  
" "

Monday, June 16th  
Leave for Campobello

Tuesday, June 17th  
Leave Campobello for Hyde Park

Wednesday, July 2nd  
No engagements for July

Thursday, July 31st  
Leave for Campo

Monday, August 14th  
Leave Campo for Hyde Park

No engagements as yet for August, or in Sept. until

Sunday, Sept. 14th  
Start lecture trip

to

Friday, Sept. 26th
MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9th
Mrs. Roosevelt dines out

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10th
PRESS CLUB LUNCHEON
Go to Hyde Park in afternoon

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11th
Hyde Park

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12th
Hyde Park - leave for Wash late afternoon

MONDAY, JANUARY 13th
Washington, D.C.
Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot
Mr. and Mrs. Finley
Mr. and Mrs. Finley to dine

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th
4 P.M. - TEA for Infantile Paralysis Foundation
Princess Martha to dine and go to concert with Mrs. R.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15
4 P.M. - Tea for Gen. Board Fed. of Women's Clubs
Mrs. R. to go to play in evening in Washington

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th
Mrs. R. goes to NYC in afternoon
Dinner in New York for "Common Sense" magazine

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17th
In New York City (20 East 11th St)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18th
In New York City
Dinner and play - Anna and John Washington

SUNDAY, JANUARY 19th
9 P.M. Go to Inaugural Concert
Lock in on Electors' Dinner

MIDNIGHT, JANUARY 19th
INAUGURATION

MONDAY, JANUARY 20th
4 P.M. - Mrs. R. dedicates new TB annex
Washington
Freedman's Hospital

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21st
CABINET DINNER TO PRESIDENT AND MRS. R.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22nd
Mrs. R. goes to NYC for
Washington
Women's Trade Union League Dinner

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23rd
Mrs. R. speaks in Phila. for High School

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24th
Returns home that night.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event/Itinerary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUNDAY, JANUARY 26th</td>
<td>In Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>MONDAY, JANUARY 27th</td>
<td>Go to NYC and then to New Haven, Conn speak to Freshman group at Yale</td>
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<td>TUESDAY, JANUARY 28th</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>dinner here for &quot;Open Road&quot; group</td>
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<td>WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29th</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th</td>
<td>Washington (President's Birthday dinner)</td>
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<td>FRIDAY, JANUARY 31st</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>Mr. and Mrs. Fred Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. Angell and children for weekend.</td>
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<td>SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st</td>
<td>Mrs. R. goes to Richmond, Va. to speak for Poll Tax Group (tentative)</td>
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<td>SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4th</td>
<td>Washington (CONGRESSIONAL RECEPTION)</td>
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<td>WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5th</td>
<td>Mrs. R. goes to Amherst to speak for Bobby Morgenthau</td>
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<td>THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th</td>
<td>Mrs. R. goes to Smith College to speak for Mary Jackson (Att.Gen.daughter)</td>
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<td>Mrs. Morgenthau goes to both places with Mrs. R.</td>
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<td>FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th</td>
<td>NYC - Mrs. R. speaks for Harlem Nurses</td>
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<td>SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8th</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>Mrs. R. leaves that night for Charleston, W. Va.</td>
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<td>SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9th</td>
<td>Paid lecture Charleston, W. Va.</td>
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<td>Monday, February 10th</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th</td>
<td>ARMY AND NAVY RECEPTION</td>
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<td>WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th</td>
<td>Grand Duchess of Luxemburg and husband STATE DINNER</td>
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<td>THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13th</td>
<td>Washington (Musical afternoon here)</td>
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<td>FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14th</td>
<td>NYC IN Afternoon</td>
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<td>Dine - NY Women's Newspaper Club</td>
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<td>SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15th</td>
<td>Boston for Women's Trade Union League</td>
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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16th

Hyde Park or Washington

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th

Hunter College, NYC
The other day there stepped off the elevator into the crowded hall at the Democratic National Headquarters in New York City a shabbily dressed little woman, her shoes worn and she carried a bundle which seemed to be always undone. Her glance around showed bewilderment, so a kind lady passing by took charge, helped with her bundle and asked what she wished and this was the astonishing answer I've come to give my contribution to the Governor's campaign, I'm only a charwoman in a downtown building getting $800 a year and I've never seen the Governor but I love him. I know he's a good man and I've got 72 of my gentlemen in the building to promise to vote for him and I've brought $50 of my savings to help elect him. Will you take it?

This is characteristic of the way vast numbers of people who know Governor Smith feel about him and the question that comes from so many is why? I can only answer for myself, I have differed with him on some things but always when we differ I believe in his integrity. I know that what he says he believes. His conclusions are the result of consideration and honest thought, which makes me willing to listen always and to try to see his point of view and it makes me oppose him, when I do, without bitterness.

The first time in the Governor's career that the eyes of the women in the state watched him critically was during the factory investigation in 1911 which resulted in placing on the statute books of the State the greatest number of humanitarian laws ever passed in a single decade. He was vice-chairman of the committee and fought the legislative battles for these laws till they were enacted.

When he became Governor his every action was before the public and now gradually began to emerge the picture which we have before us today. First of all in 1918 he set up a committee to study the after-war problems and out of the findings of this committee, grew his policies which he has steadily clung to through his eight years as Governor. He had his long experience as assemblyman and he knew the weaknesses of the New York State Government, so he set to work to organize the machinery which was most antiquated in this
state, he saw the need for a housing law and has steadily pressed it. Public
Health, Public Schools, the care of the unfortunate wards of the state in hos-
pitals asylums and prisons, all these things have gone forward under him by
leaps and bounds. He has vision to look into the future, imagination to under-
stand other peoples needs and lives and the ability to get things done. Are
these things needed in our National Government today? It seems to me they
are and I believe great numbers of the people are awakening to the need.

One of the things which the Governor advocated in this state was the
Mothers' Pension Act and from my point of view is of great importance, not
just to the mothers and little children but to the whole community. What
is acknowledged as the greatest deterrent to juvenile crime? A good home!
No institution ever took its place and the Governor knows this. He knows too
that people must have recreation and get out of the crowded centers where they
work and so gradually a net work of parks is growing all over the state, these
things have piled up slowly till, before the fortunate ones of the world who
did not need protection realized that anything has happened, the masses
know they have a friend.

No record of Governor Smith would be complete without mentioning his
stand on water power. He feels the people should control their great natural
resources and develop them to the best advantage for the use of the water
power.

I have spoken of him so far purely from the govern mental and humanit-
arian point of view but there is another side, that I would like to point out.
If anyone knows the Smith family they know what loyalty and love may bring
about in family relationships. The Governor has been a busy man all his life
but he has never forgotten his wife and children and they have not forgotten
him. Here is a religious man to whom religion means faith and right living
Do we need united, unselfish families and men who love and honor God in Amer-
icas today?
You may be thinking all these things are also true of Mr. Hoover, but there is this difference. Mr. Hoover has been closely allied with those who are satisfied with things as they are, who want no changes, who think conditions cannot be bettered. I, for one am not satisfied. I hate being told in answer to every complaint "Yes, but we're prosperous" look at the dividends pouring in. I want to know about those who have no dividends to be lead to think of some other things as well and that I feel Governor Smith is fitted to accomplish.
MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

As you know I lunched with Governor and Mrs. Sewall in Augusta, Maine, the other day. Mrs. Sewall is a Russian by birth and a very charming and able little person. They both seem more like New Dealers to me than Maine Republicans.

When they were here for Inauguration and had a chance to see you, Mrs. Sewall said to her husband: "I wish we were his favorite people in his favorite state." She said it with a lump in her throat because she admires you so much and appreciates what you have done in this country.

E.R.
ARTICLE FOR "CHILDREN" THE MAGAZINE FOR PARENTS

by

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

One of the greatest changes that strike older persons today in looking over, let us say the last forty years of American life, is the fact of the tremendous gulf lying between what the children of today do and what their parents did at the same age. I am sure that there was more similarity between my grandmother's childhood and my own than there is between that of my children and my own. This comes out strikingly when you begin to talk of books with the young people growing up today.

In the long summer holidays of my childhood, we settled down on a big country place and except for the radius which I could cover on my pony or on my own legs, my world centered in that one spot for five long and glorious months. There were long summer days when I would take a book from the library and disappear in the long grass under the trees and even meals might not bring me out of the world between the pages.

My father, when I was six years old thought it entirely natural to ask that I should learn the "Peace Pipe" from Hiawatha and was not at all surprised, merely pleased, when I learned almost the whole poem during one of his absences.

My uncle, Theodore Roosevelt when he was at Oyster Bay with the children in summer, often took them to some place on the shore where they cooked their supper and perhaps camped for the night. Always when the food was cleared away, a book would come out of his pocket and he would read aloud and the things which he read became familiar friends to the children gathered round those camp fires. Or on rainy days we would go up to the gun room at the top of the house/ Sagamore Hill and there we would sit and listen to tales or readings or recitations such as delight the heart of a child. All this was a rare opportunity to form literary taste and incidentally on these visits
we learned other things which while they seemed to have little bearing on
our intellectual development at the time, really helped to establish in us
certain characteristics which have influences most of us all the rest of our
lives. Never will I forget the first time I was ducked when we were in
bathing. It was taken for granted by everyone that there was no such thing
as fear and that you tried everything and did it to the best of your ability.
Censure only fell upon you if in the opinion of your elders you did not play
the game for what you were worth. There was one high sandy bluff with a little
strip of beach at the bottom which at high tide was practically covered. At
the top a long line would be formed with Theodore Roosevelt in the lead and
don that bluff we would run as hard as we could and the line would break and some
would fall and roll or slide as best they could to the bottom and then the
real test came for you did not merely go to the bottom, you climbed back again
to the top and for every step you took up, you slid back two. It was a test
of patience, endurance and good temper and I can hear Aunt Edith now suggesting
that Quentin then aged about six, should not be allowed to make the climb and
his father's answer was he must do it the best he can and we will help him if
he cannot quite make it! In the game of hide and go seek in the old barn and
through the hay stacks when we burrowed like bunny rabbits in and through them,
was great fun but by the way we learned many lessons in self control and per-
severance of purpose. I often think as I come in contact with the children
of today that they need in their intellectual development some of these things
which were taught to us in games and play. If a book is a trifle hard at the
beginning, a little dry, a little long, they will give it up before they have
a chance to find out what may lie of fascination and romance beyond the first
hundred pages.

Education and of course the reading of books is the greatest part of
education, depends so largely on the development of character that the two,
must go almost hand in hand. Reading is not only a joy, it is at times a
method of acquiring knowledge in which we may have to require of ourselves
an attention and concentration which is forced not because of pleasure in
that we are doing but because of the ultimate end which we wished to achieve.
This particular thing it seems to me is the most difficult thing because of the
type of life which the modern children lead, to instill today.

Even in winter we never lived the breathless life of children of today,
partly because the means of locomotion were not breathless and partly because
it would have been considered by our elders a most absurd way of living. Of
course, we missed a great deal which children have today. On the other hand
we acquired something which to many of us has been a refuge and still is
"a present help in times of trouble."

The habit of reading and the ability to enjoy it is something that has
to be acquired. We cannot all reach the point whereby looking at a page we
can grasp its contents but the more we read the more rapidity we acquire and
also we gain greater ability to grasp what the authors are trying to convey.

I have no patience with people who try to give children books which
they consider suitable to the youthful mind. There was a time in my youth when
books like the Elsie books the Rollo books were part of all our libraries
but I cannot pick them up today with any enjoyment and I do not think that
they served any good purpose in our education and they certainly left no
lasting impression.

Poetry however, all children should learn to appreciate very early. They
may not understand it but the mere rhythm and sound will appeal to a child.
It is the fashion nowadays to decry Longfellow as a poet and yet many of
the pleasantest hours of my childhood were spent listening to the reading
aloud of such poems as "The Wreck of the Hesperus", "The Skeleton in Armor",
"Evangeline", "The Building of a Ship". After that came Tennyson and Scott.
What young person can read the "Revenge" or "Marmion" or parts of "The Lady
of the Lake" and "The Idyls of the King" without being stimulated to dreams
of a different age. Never more than today has youth needed these dreams.
In a world where all moves at top speed where no one has much time, if we do not stimulate the imagination and the dreams of youth and show them what are the things of real value which have stood the test of time, then we cannot be surprised if their lives degenerate into a mad scramble after pure speed and a feeling of motion and they become the tools of the age instead of its masters. Perhaps it is impossible to expect that children today will read through the whole of Scott, or the whole of Dickens or all of Thackery as we did, but if they read some of the great stories when they are young their taste will be so formed that in the mass of printed matter which will be presented to them day by day, they will soon be able to distinguish what is good and what is not worth wasting time over.

There is another thing which wherever it is possible should be given I think to children when they are very young, and that is a knowledge of foreign languages. Not long ago I read an article by Mrs. Carlton Parker telling of the five years which she and her husband had spent abroad with their children and the reason why they felt they could not have made it any less. Now of course it is quite evident that the majority of families cannot spend that amount of time in Europe, but there is a great deal that can be done to make it possible for children to appreciate the literature of foreign countries. We have of course, very remarkable translations but if a child can be taught French and a little German they will get vastly more of the real atmosphere of European literature. Every child should read the Chansons de Roland, "LeCid", some of Dumas, some of Victor Hugo, some of German poetry, Heine, Goethe and some of the more modern German novelists and dramatists. Just as in their own language they will first appreciate the rhythm and the sound of the poetry but later they will not only appreciate and understand the literature but they will learn much of history, and as they progress and read the more contemporary writers, they will learn to
appreciate the characteristics and the trend of thought of these foreign nationalities which will make for better understanding of the contributing factors which made the world what it was before 1914 and what it is today. Every child should read the translations of Indian and Chinese poetry. We know too little of the thought of these far distant races and the beauty of imagery in which they hide their previous kernels of thought and philosophy.

I realize that it is almost impossible to acquire in schools alone a knowledge of foreign languages which will allow real ease in appreciating their literature. I can only suggest that those who appreciate the benefit derived from the easy use of French or German, or Spanish or Italian in one way or another to give their children associations with people of other countries and this is important not only from a literary standpoint but because of the rapidly improving means of transportation from the standpoint of international understanding and good will.

Every child must read a certain amount of every kind of literature to create a background by which they can judge good and bad literature and what they personally need. Their special need may be history or biography. My husband for instance, has very little interest in novels. Stories of real lives as told in history and biography are far more exciting for him than the imaginary heroes of any modern tales. If he turns to fiction at all it is the complete impossibility of the detective story which will carry him entirely out of the realm of every day possibility.

I have to this day an insatiable interest in every kind of romance and story which grew I think from the first forbidden tales and novels which I purloined as a child and read as far from the house as possible, perched in a cherry tree where I could eat cherries and watch the approach of any grown up who might disapprove of the type of literature which I had chosen.

I think the fascination of this particular kind of literature came because the people were to me real people and I was interested the other day in having my daughter tell me that in novels it was the characters
which interested her and the development and actions of those characters.

Much that we do in life is influenced by what we read. If we like the
study of human beings in books, whether biographies or history or in
fiction, we are apt to like the study of human beings in real life and
to so lead our lives that we can come into contact with them and use
our book knowledge in our every day contacts. If we like science or
art we are apt to find our reading opens up new channels in the line
of our chosen interests, and so what we develop as a child is apt to
enter in our whole future life work. The all important thing is that
children should read and read worth while books. An atmosphere where
books are a part of every day life is the surest way to bring to the
children of today the realization that here is a joy which they must
work to secure, but when once attained there are several desirable ends.
One is a sense of security in their own taste; one is a sense of self-
mastery in having forced themselves to do something which had not come
easily and last but not least they will discover that in the land of
books lies a whole world of adventure equal to any of the rapidly moving
existence of today.
MEMORANDUM FOR

E.R.

While I was going through some of Mama's things I found some homespun material -- dark gray pepper and salt -- which I have asked Arthur to put in the cedar closet.

F.D.R.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I am told that the Byrd Committee has so well organized the country that the Hill is being flooded with requests that NYA be abandoned. There is also violent pressure that WPA programs should be abandoned to furnish farm labor. It seems evident that if we need skilled labor — and industry seems to think we do — and if the training program is to be used by them and is being constantly asked to produce more trained people, we can not very well afford to give up agencies which are producing eighty to ninety thousand skilled workers every three months.

Would you be willing to give these facts to your press conference if someone asked this question?

E.R.
MRS. ROOSEVELT'S CALENDAR

Wednesday, July 29th
Thursday, July 30th
Friday, July 31st
Saturday, August 1st
Sunday, August 2nd
Monday, August 3rd
Tuesday, August 4th

Wednesday, August 5th
Thursday, August 6th
Friday, August 7th
Saturday, August 8th
Sunday, August 9th
Monday, August 10th
Tuesday, August 11th
Wednesday, August 12th
Thursday, August 13th
Friday, August 14th
Saturday, August 15th
to
Friday, August 21st
August 22nd
to
August 31st
Tuesday, Sept. 1
Weds. Sept. 2nd
to
Weds. Sept. 5th

Washington
Washington
New York City in evening
free

New York City - evening speech at Columbia Univ.
Washington
Washington
*Nat. Theatre in evening for stage door canteen
Washington
free
free
free

Leave in evening for Salisbury, North Carolina
Salisbury, No. Car.
Return home in morning
free
F.D.R. Home Club, Hyde Park
free

Washington, D.C.
International Student Service Assembly in Wash.

(House will be filled—making dormitory out of third floor.)
Sunday, Sept. 6th

Sept. 14th

Sept. 14th

Sept. 15th

Sept. 16th

Sept. 17th

Sept. 24th

Sept. 25th

Free

Engagement in Phila?

Free

Speak to Annapolis Women's Club

Phila/?

Speak NYC Teachers Convention

No further engagements until Oct. 1st when I expect to go to
the west coast to see Anna and Johnny.

When Irving Berlin's show "This Is The Army" comes to Washington,
I have invited the cast to come to the White House for supper.
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR E.R.

Do you remember that about a month ago I got sick of chicken because I got it (between lunch and dinner) at least six times a week? The chicken situation has definitely improved, but "they" have substituted sweetbreads, and for the past month I have been getting sweetbreads about six times a week.

I am getting to the point where my stomach positively rebels and this does not help my relations with foreign powers. I bit two of them today.

F.D.R.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DINNER

WED. April 29 - steak

THURS. " 30 - ?
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

LUNCH

May

WED. APRIL 29 - sweetbreads
THURS. APRIL 30 - CURRIED CHICKEN
FRI. MAY 1 - TROUT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

E. R.

Will you write to Nancy Astor in accordance with the suggestion of Sumner?

I enclose copy of my memorandum to Sumner which he thinks could well be the gist of your letter.

You should most decidedly mark the letter "Personal and Confidential".

F. D. R.
May 19, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE:

Here is another one from Nancy Astor to Eleanor. I am a bit troubled because I do not want to be rude.

The facts are that irrespective of any concerted move, the "Cliveden Set" in 1937, 1938 and 1939 was composed of people who belonged to the Chamberlain school in England. They were not subversive but they were proved wrong by hindsight. Right or wrong, most people in England and the United States believe this.

The term "Cliveden Set" became a symbol of not just appeasement but of a failure to evaluate the world situation as it really was.

When I spoke to the press I was, of course, speaking generically -- in general terms -- without any reference to Nancy or Waldorf personally. We have had and still have people in Washington who constitute very much the same theory. They have been proved wrong but have continued in their wrongheadedness whereas Nancy and Waldorf did not. For example, I would call the McCormick-Patterson-Hearst-Roy Howard the "Cliveden Set" in this country. I cannot call them unpatriotic, but I can certainly classify them as thoroughly mistaken, but mistaken in the present when they have been proved wrong as to the past.

F.D.R.
May 21, 1942

My dear Mr. President:

I have your memorandum of May 19 enclosing a letter sent to Eleanor by Nancy Astor.

I can well understand that this letter and the previous one which she wrote to you probably make it necessary for some reply to be made.

Knowing the lady as I do, I am afraid that if you write her a personal letter she will either use it publicly in some way which would be irritating at this time, or else undertake to start a controversy with you which might make it even more difficult for you to avoid being rude.

It would seem to me that the matter might be settled by having Eleanor reply to both letters, and, in her reply, say almost textually what you say in the last three paragraphs of your memorandum to me of May 19. What you say in those paragraphs covers the situation completely and is not open to discussion. The facts you set forth speak for themselves.

The President,

The White House.
This suggestion seems to me the only way in which your correspondent's unending exuberance might be quashed, and which at the same time would make it unnecessary for you to take any action which might injure the feelings of the two Astors.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR
MRS. ROOSEVELT

I asked Sumner's opinion on this interviewing of distinguished foreign women. I did not think of the problem before but Sumner is absolutely right. Frankly also, I doubt if Mrs. Litvinov would care to become more than indefinite in anything that she might say.

F. D. R.
June 13, 1942

My dear Mr. President:

In reply to the inquiry contained in your private and confidential memorandum of June 12, I wonder if it might not be better to limit interviews of this kind to women who are not bound by the requirements and obligations which exist in the case of the Queen of the Netherlands or the Crown Princess of Norway, for example.

If Queen Wilhelmina were asked what her views are with regard to post-war policy, I suppose she would feel bound to answer as a constitutional monarch that her views were those of her Government.

I suppose that would be even more so in the case of the Crown Princess Martha, et cetera. I feel these women would be placed in an embarrassing situation if they were asked questions of this character either for publication or else in order to get from them some commitment which would be of importance on account of the position they occupy.

The President,

The White House.
Would it, consequently, not be better to limit the interviews to women of the type of Mrs. Litvinov—who, in this country at any rate, seems to be speaking with complete freedom—and other women of importance who are not hampered by the positions which they occupy.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE:

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

What do you think about this?

F.D.R.

Memo from E.R. 6/9/42 re her interviewing people like Madame Litvinoff, Crown Princess Martha, etc. with Mr. Bruce Gould about what they feel important after the war about travel to different countries etc.
MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1st
MONDAY, SEPT. 7th
In Washington

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8th

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17th
Plans uncertain

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17th
Annapolis, Maryland

SUNDAY, SEPT. 20th
Luncheon - Navy wives

MONDAY, SEPT. 21st
Red Cross Rally, NYC - evening
(At Betty Winsor's request may see her psychiatrist before
going to meeting.)

PHILADELPHIA, YOUTH MEETING - afternoon

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25th
Red Cross Rally - Washington
for Nurses' Aids

SUNDAY, SEPT. 20th
Broadcast 6 p.m. for
Red Cross Rally - Washington
Women's Club - Washington

Casts of "This Is The Army"
for evening party.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25th
(Could leave that night)

SATURDAY, OCT. 10th
Cast of "This Is The Army"
(This is still indefinite)
at W.H. for evening party.

TUESDAY, OCT. 13th

SATURDAY, OCT. 10th
Queens County Hospital - afternoon

THURSDAY, OCT. 15th
Greater NY Fed. of Churches
afternoon

MONDAY, OCT. 19th
Stage Door Canteen
New London, Conn.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20th
Conn. State College for women
afternoon and evening

THURSDAY, OCT. 27th
N.Y. Univ. evening students
meeting - 9:45 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3rd
Hyde Park - Election Day

SUNDAY, NOV. 15th
NYC - Amer. Women's Assoc. ?

MONDAY, NOV. 16th
TUESDAY, NOV. 17th
Herald Tribune Forum - afternoon

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18th
dinner, NYC - Free World magazine

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11th
Boston - Phi Beta dinner
MEMORANDUM FOR

E. R.

October 8, 1942.

I am, of course, worried about the income taxes to be paid during the calendar year 1943. They will take about 60% of my total income, which means that the $2,000 a month -- $24,000 a year -- for the White House account leaves very, very little over.

Of course, if the monthly check of $2,000 could be cut a bit it would really help, and we have to remember that I pay out of my own pocket, in addition, all expenses when we are at Hyde Park, and out of another fund all expenses while I am traveling.

I realize how difficult this is and I do not insist on it though it means that each year I dip further into principal.

I know that the cost of food has gone up but, on the other hand, the number of people fed in the White House has gone down. Outside of Harry and Louise, I very rarely have anyone to dine. I am, therefore, wondering if it would be possible to place two or three of the White House servants in other Departments.

Also, I wonder if Mrs. Nesbitt and Mary could serve a little smaller portions. For instance, when I am lurching at my desk with one guest (the usual luncheon), they send me four eggs or, in some similar way, enough for both of us to have large second helps. We never do have second helps and a lot of food goes back. In the same way in the evenings, whether there be three, four or five people for supper, at least half the food goes back to the pantry.

It would be much better for me not to take a second help anyway!

F. D. R.
MRS ROOSEVELT'S CALENDAR

Tuesday, December 29th [1942]

Wednesday, December 30th
to

Monday, January 4th [1943]

Tuesday, January 5th

Wednesday, January 6th

Thursday, January 7th

Friday, January 8th

Saturday, January 9th

Sunday, January 10th

Monday January 11th

Tuesday, January 12th

Wednesday, January 13th

Thursday, January 14th

Friday, January 15th

Saturday, January 16th

Sunday, January 17th

Monday, January 18th

Tuesday, January 19th

Wednesday, January 20th

Thursday, January 21st

Friday, January 22nd

Saturday, January 23rd

Sunday, January 24th

Monday, January 25th

Tuesday, January 26th

Leave at noon for NYC
Dinner for Sen. Norris

In Washington
Leave at noon for NYC
Syracuse, N. Y.
NYC - return midnight
Washington
Washington (dine out)
NYC for Lehman dinner
NYC - return midnight train
Washington. Leave by night train
Arthurdale, West Va.
Leave noon for NYC
Princeton, N. J. for day, return NYC
Phila. for day. Return NYC
NYC
NYC - Carroll Club breakfast
return Wash. afternoon
NYC at noon
Montreal, Russian Relief
Return Wash. by lunch time
Yorktown to christen ship
Wash.
Washington

May leave for Boston in afternoon?
Camden, Maine to christen ship?

Visit military hospitals Boston
return midnight to Wash.
Wednesday, January 27th

Washington

to

Saturday, January 30th

NYC

Sunday, January 31st

NYC

Monday, February 1st

NYC - may go to Cornell that night?

Tuesday, February 2nd

Cornell, Farm and Home Week?

Wednesday, February 3rd

NYC

Thursday, February 4th

Washington

Friday, February 5th

NYC - Agnes Leach Democratic women?

Saturday, February 6th

Washington

Sunday, February 7th

Return indefinitely

Monday, February 8th

"""

Tuesday, February 9th

"""

Wednesday, February 10th

Leave for west
MRS. ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY

MONDAY, MAY 18th
Washington

TUESDAY, MAY 19th
Washington

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20th
Leave for NYC at 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 21st
New York City

FRIDAY, MAY 22nd
Return Wash. 1:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 23rd
Washington

SUNDAY, MAY 24th
Washington

MONDAY, MAY 25th
Leave early a.m. for
Chesterstown, Maryland for commencement

TUESDAY, MAY 26th
Return that afternoon late

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27th
Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, MAY 28th
New York City

LEAVE NIGHT TRAIN FOR ARTHURDALE, W. VA - COMMENCEMENT

FRIDAY, MAY 29th
Washington, D.C.

SATURDAY, MAY 30th
Arthurdale, W. Va.

to

MONDAY, JUNE 1st
Arrive Hyde Park at lunch time

to

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3rd
Go to NYC in afternoon

THURSDAY, JUNE 4th
In NYC. Albany for evening to

\underline{\textit{Wind to June 10}}
\textbf{\underline{King of Grace}}

FRIDAY, JUNE 12th
In Washington

Go to Hyde Park afternoon of 12th, possibly taking Diana

SUNDAY, JUNE 14th (afternoon)
Concert at big house, Hyde Park

for Poughkeepsie Symphony Orchrs. - request Mr. Whitehead

\underline{\textit{to}}

THURSDAY, JUNE 18th
In Hyde Park
THURSDAY, JUNE 18th

to

SUNDAY, JUNE 21st

MONDAY, JUNE 22nd

Away

WASHINGTON

TUESDAY, JUNE 23rd

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24th

NYC

THURSDAY, JUNE 25th

Hyde Park

to

SATURDAY, JUNE 27th

SUNDAY, JUNE 28th

Go to Richmond, Va.

To speak for Veterans of Foreign Wars

MONDAY, JUNE 29th

Return to Hyde Park

NOTE: Mrs. Roosevelt can return to Washington from Hyde Park at anytime the President thinks it necessary.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

E. R.

Bob Patterson can tell you all about this. I do not think Mr. Adamic's sense of uneasiness is at all justified. The proposed Austrian battalion is being aided by a lot of Austrians in this country who are in no way connected with the Hapsburg Dynasty. It is unfortunate that the newspapers print stuff about Otto and not about the others.

F. D. R.

Letter from Louis Adamic, Milford, N.J. (Enroute: in Cleveland), 11/28/42, to Mrs. Roosevelt, in re uneasiness over the fact that (over)
the War Dept. is using Otto of Hapsburg as chief recruiter for the "Austrian" military units in the United States Army. Attaches letter he received from John Strauss, of Sunnyside, Long Island, N.Y., on this subject.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
December 12, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR
MISS SHEILA LINAKA

I wonder if you would be good enough to suggest to the Phillips Petroleum Company that they bill Mrs. Roosevelt directly for her own cottage?

It seems now that the bills are addressed to the President and that you have been paying them. The receipted bills are then sent to Mrs. Roosevelt and she reimburses the President. This seems to us a little unnecessary and if this can be done it will save your paying the bill; Mrs. Roosevelt having to reimburse the President, and then my having to deposit the check each time.

Do you think you can straighten this out?

With many thanks.

GRACE G. TULLY
Private Secretary