

Subject File: Roosevelt, Franklin D.

1942-1945.

Box 178

—
Memo to DJ

Get from Sanderson after Churchill
leaves the bound copy of longhand
letter from Winston Churchill to
Andrew Bonar Law 21st May 1915"
Have box made and put in vault with
FDR's speeches. - done 11/11/42

Bound copy of longhand letter

"A letter from

Winston S. Churchill

to

Andrew Bonar Law

21st May 1915"

to be put in safe with speeches.

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

7-20-R. R. Frederic
(Personal)
Mr. Sanderson
has in ~~Safe~~ Vault

January 2, 1942

PSE

Dear Max:-

It is, indeed, good of you to give me all of those very wonderful manuscript letters, and I am especially happy to have Winston's letter to Bonar Law. Some day I hope that you yourself will write me a longhand letter in order that I may add it to the others. Perhaps, however, you are like me in that I do not write over a dozen longhand letters in a year -- and even then they do not average a page and a half apiece.

Incidentally, these delightful manuscripts are by no means going into the official Hyde Park Library. They are very personal to me and some day they will pass on to my children.

Always sincerely,

/s/ FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Lord Beaverbrook,
Mayflower Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

(The above refers to a longhand letter from Winston Churchill to Andrew Bonar Law, May 21st, 1915.)

Placed in vault in Speech Box
with Presidents Speeches - misc. stuff

G. R.

C
O
P
Y

Washington, D. C.,

December 31st, 1941.

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by Lord Beaverbrook
to send you the enclosed manuscript letter from
Mr. Churchill to Mr. Bonar Law for presentation
to the President.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ G. M. THOMSON

The President's Private Secretary,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

GRAM

PSF.

JDR
Personal

The White House Washington

Saturday, January 10, 1942.

Lv. Highland, New York 11:00 p.m.
 Ar. Cornwall, NY..... 1130
 Water
 Lv. Cornwall, NY..... 1135

Sunday, January 11, 1942

Ar. Claremont, N.J..... 1:30 a.m.
 Change engines and crews
 Lv. Claremont, N.J.. (B&O)..... 1:40 a.m.
 PASS Boundbrook Junction..... 2:30 a.m.
 PASS Park Junction..... 3:50 a.m.
 Pass 24th and Chestnut, Phila,..... 3:56 a.m.
 Ar. Camden Station, Baltimore.... 6:01 a.m.
 Water
 Lv. Camden Station, Baltimore.... 6:04 a.m.
 Ab. Ft Meade Junction..... 6:28 a.m.
 lay over
 Lv. Ft Meade Junction..... 7:50 a.m.
 Ar. Silver Spring, Md..... 8:19 a.m.
 Cars spotted at 8:30 a.m.

/

ER

For the President

O.K. My conscience is free!

E.R.

PS
FDR
[1942]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR E.R.

I see no reason for listing rooms in the big house at Hyde Park for convalescents, in view of the fact that there are half a dozen big houses completely unoccupied between Beacon and Barrytown -- room for several hundred convalescents, etc.

Incidentally, if we were to put the big house at Hyde Park to that use I could not go there at all, as the one essential in war time is complete lack of any distraction on the very occasional weekend I can get away from Washington. It is, of course, impossible for me to take any cruise this Spring or Summer and I doubt if I can use the Potomac at all on account of the obvious target she would make for any planes from a hostile aircraft carrier.

F.D.R.

R.H. any conditions is for

Family file

56 Grand Avenue,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,
February 14th, 1942.

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

Dear Mr. President,

Your note of the 9th reached me on the 12th, bringing with it the enclosures of photographs and letters from Mr. Peters.

Yesterday I had a long and satisfactory talk with Grace and Ellie and hasten this morning to report to you on the same.

In the first place: Grace and Ellie know nothing about the silver porringer, and the two miniatures. They never saw them and never heard of them.

Secondly: it seemed to me that the sisters were fully persuaded of the rapacity of dealers and of the unwisdom of selling to a stranger and of the desirability of the new library as a place of deposit.

Thirdly: it would do you good to know how much pleasure they derived from your recent call at Rosedale. They spoke of the high steps there and of how long it was since you had been in the house and they dwelt at length upon how glad they were to have had you come. I think the time is ripe, whenever now you can go there, to exert a guiding influence in connection with any family treasures they may still have.

And now, after the above major points, let me give you a few details.

Ellie's account of the old sugar-house ledgers ran like this. - A man came to Rosedale to buy waste paper. It was some time ago. Grace was not there and Ellie was not as she said "library-conscious." Walker's wife knew this man. Ellie told him she had no waste paper. Walker said: Oh, there are a lot of old books out in the barn. The books were produced, the man

wanted them. Ellie agreed to sell. The man went off. As soon as Ellie was back in the house she said to herself she ought not have done it without speaking to Grace. She tried to recall the man but could not. He sold the books on the train on the way to New York.

In regard to the silver porringer and the two miniatures all I know is as follows.

For several years Mr. Reese has been buying a good deal from Peters and Peters keeps in close touch with him. Peters has a remarkable faculty of "finding" things. About ten days or two weeks ago Mr. Reese wrote to me that "a dealer" had brought in to Mr. Peters a silver porringer and two miniatures (described) and that Mr. Peters had "snapped them up". He said that Mr. Peters was having the items photographed, that he would send prints to you and that Mr. Reese would send prints to me to see, as Mr. Reese thought I would be interested in them. He did send them, I thought that the things must be very lovely, and I returned the prints at once. If it is possible for me to find out what Peters asks for the three items I will but could you not set a price you are willing to give and point out that there is no one else in the family connection who would be a good customer. Supposing of course that the last is true, - might Mr. Rosie Roosevelt's daughter retrieve them?

And, speaking of her, Grace and Ellie told me yesterday that she had loaned to them and that they have now in their possession several volumes of a diary that was kept by Mr. Rosie's mother, Rebecca (Howland) Roosevelt. Grace and Ellie said that the diary covers the burning of Mount Hope, contemporary comments, and the discussions of what other place to buy, the inspection of "the Wheeler place" and decision to acquire it. I wish you could secure this for the library.

On February 28th the trustees of the D. C. H. S. are to hold a meeting, at which time the invitation (via Mr. Shipman) for the society to hold its spring meeting at the library will be received and accepted. I do so hope that you can be present on that occasion.

In the hope that this report will be of some reassurance and some practical help, believe me always,

Affectionately your old friend,

Helene

Miss Helene Wilkinson Reynolds

234

February 9, 1942.

Dear Helen:

Doubtless, you have got a copy of this. I am, of course, deeply disturbed lest these things have been sold by Ellie and Grace for a song, practically forcing me to pay a large profit to some dealer. These things ought, of course, to be in the family or in the Library at Hyde Park, but aside from these things we ought to get in some way a guarantee that Grace and Ellie will not practically give them away, but will deal directly with me. It would pay them to do it.

xpp75720

Can you find out discreetly if these came from Ellie or Grace? Also, you might get some idea from Peters as to what he wants for them -- probably some outrageous sum!

Always sincerely,

~~FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT~~

FDR

Miss Helen Reynolds, #
56 Cannon Street,
Poughkeepsie, New York.

far/dj

Enclosure.

xpp71440

Letter from Fred J. Peters, enclosing 2 photographs 1 a silver porringer made by Nicholas Roosevelt and the other a miniature of Isaac Roosevelt's wife and Isaac Roosevelt.

x klen
xpp73554

xpp71441

x

xpp7450

56, Grand Avenue,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,
February 14, 1942.

Dear Mr. President,

Just after I wrote you this morning I had a telephone from Mr. Reese on a minor matter. I seized the opportunity to refer to the porringer and the miniatures and asked what Mr. Peters wanted for them. Mr. Reese replied that he thought a large price but he did not enter into particulars on that point over the telephone. He did say that the three items belonged "in the estate of the Rhinelander who married the negro."

I recall that some years ago one of the Rhinelander family - whose name I think was Leonard Kip Rhinelander - married a negress and subsequently died.

Could he have been a descendant of Isaac Roosevelt by a maternal line?

If the porringer and miniatures are held in that estate Mr. Peters cannot have himself acquired them. I don't quite see what the situation is, as to the actual ownership.

Hastily,

Your old friend

Heless.

THE HOUSE OF PETERS, INC.

KNOX BUILDING

452 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

PENNSYLVANIA 6-4313
4314

PUBLISHERS OF AMERICAN
ART-ANTIQUES-HISTORY

OFFICE OF FRED J. PETERS

February 4th 1942.

Miss Grace Tully,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

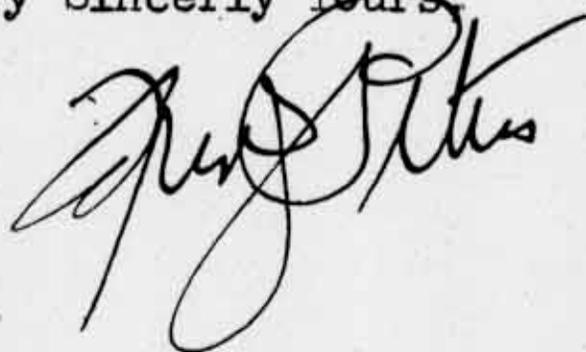
My dear Miss Tully:

I am enclosing herewith a letter with
two photographs which I believe will be of the utmost
personal interest to President Roosevelt.

May I ask of you the favor once more
to see that this matter is brought to his attention.

Thanking you, I am,

Very Sincerely Yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Fred J. Peters". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

Copies of these do
file filed in:
PPF 144
PPF 23

THE HOUSE OF PETERS, INC.
KNOX BUILDING
452 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
PENNSYLVANIA 6-4313
6-4314

PUBLISHERS OF AMERICANA
ART-ANTIQUES-HISTORY

OFFICE OF FRED J. PETERS

March 3rd 1942

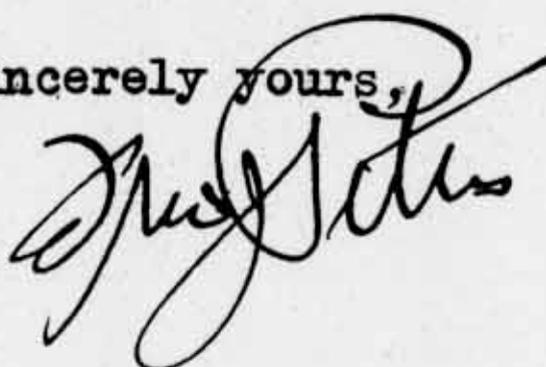
Miss. Grace G. Tully,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

P.P.F.
1440
①

Dear Miss Tully:

I received your letter of the 16th of February and the reason that I have not answered before is that we are working on research of the former ownership of the silver porringer and the two miniatures on ivory. Our work is not as yet completed but just as soon as we can prove through what branch of the Roosevelt family these things came from we will send the President a complete report.

Sincerely yours,



February 16, 1942.

Dear Mr. Peters:

The President has received your letter of February fourth in regard to the silver porringer and the miniatures on ivory. The President would be glad to have word from you as to the authenticity of these items and if they can be really identified as described, they might be of interest to him, but not if they are held at a very high price.

What are you asking for them?

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully

Fred J. Peters, Esq.,
The House of Peters, Inc.,
452 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

THE HOUSE OF PETERS, INC.

KNOX BUILDING

452 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

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OFFICE OF FRED J. PETERS

PUBLISHERS OF AMERICAN
ART-ANTIQUES-HISTORY

February 13th 1942.

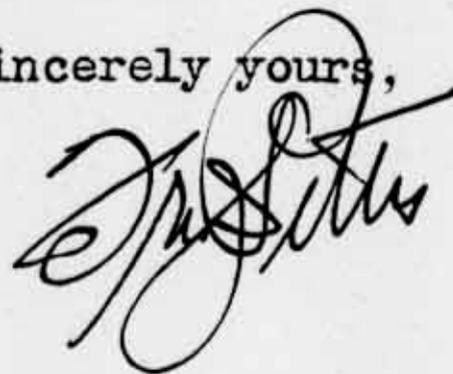
Miss. Grace Tully,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Tully:

I was wondering whether with all President Roosevelt has on his mind right now, have you had an opportunity to bring to his attention the matter of the Isaac Roosevelt items of the 18th Century photograph which I sent you on the 4th.

I don't want these things to get away from me. We only have them on sale for a limited time. A line from you at your convenience would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



THE HOUSE OF PETERS, INC.
KNOX BUILDING
452 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
PENNSYLVANIA 6-4313
4314

OFFICE OF FRED J. PETERS

PUBLISHERS OF AMERICANA
ART-ANTIQUE-HISTORY

February 4th 1942.

PP. 7,
1440

m. J. Hill
My dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing you herewith two photographs, one of a silver porringer made by Nicholas Roosevelt (1715-1769) silversmith and first cousin of Isaac Roosevelt (1726-1794) this last your direct ancestor.

This silver porringer is stamped with the maker's mark, "N.R." on the inside of the dish as well as on the back of the handle. Also on the handle there are the contemporary initials -

R
I * C

Isaac Roosevelt and his wife Catherine (Hoffman) Roosevelt.

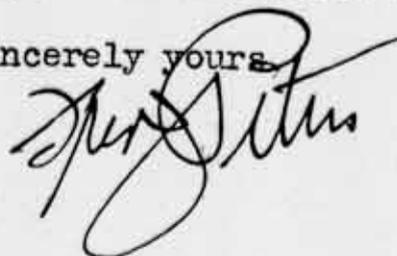
The second photograph is of two miniatures on ivory - the one to the left is of Isaac Roosevelt by the early American artist, James Peale and the one to the right is of Maria Eliza Walton Roosevelt, wife of James Roosevelt (1760-1847), son of Isaac, which is painted by Robert Fielding.

These three items have been offered to me for sale and naturally I am getting this off to you at once. Miss. Reynolds of the Dutchess County Historical Society is the only one who has seen these photographs and she is very enthusiastic about the whole thing.

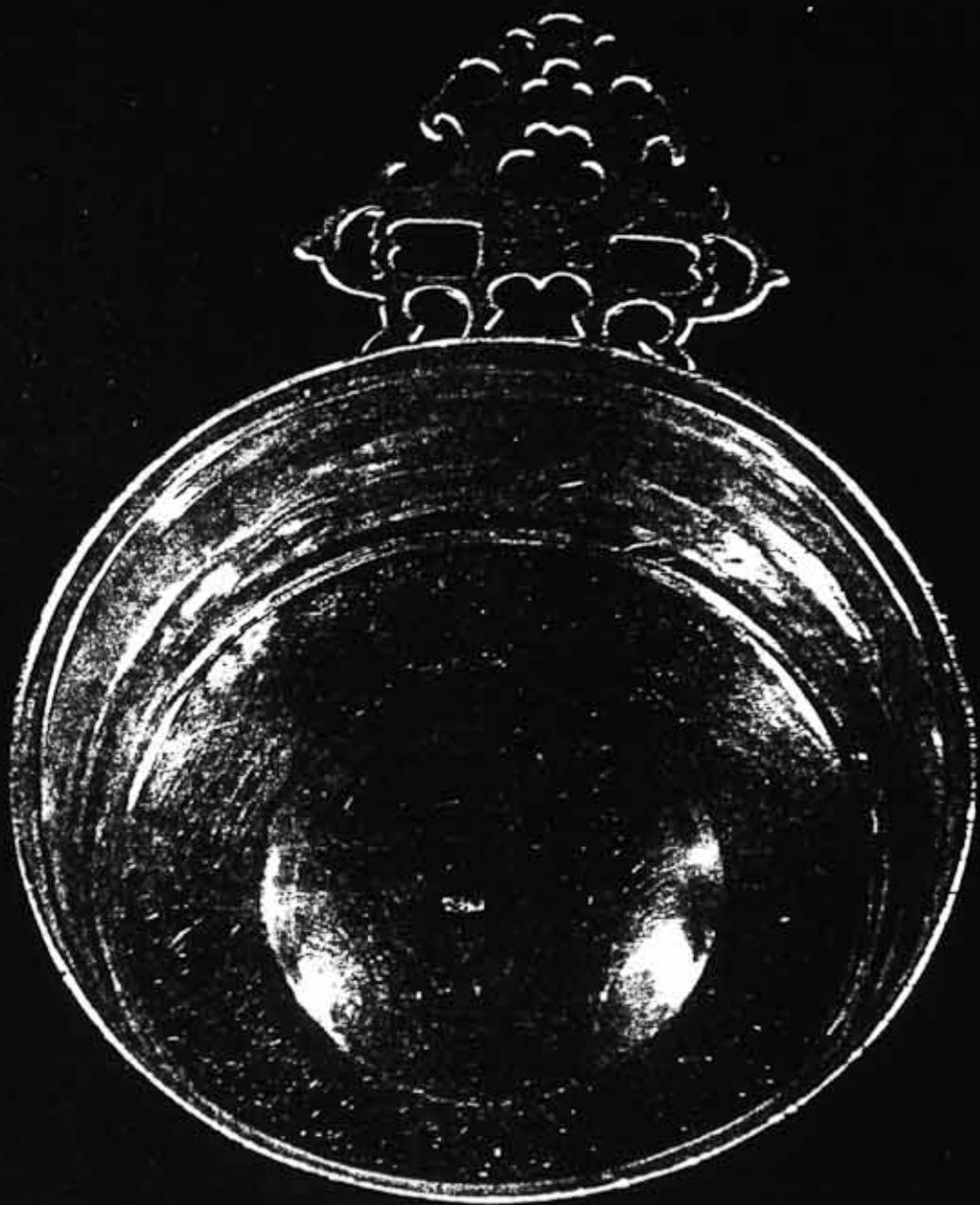
Any examples of Nicholas Roosevelt silver is very very scarce and both miniatures are by the best artists of their respective periods.

If I can do anything in this matter to help you to secure these things, believe me I will make every effort for you. Awaiting your reply with interest, I am,

Sincerely yours,



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





PSF: FDR

The Washington Post
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 19, 1942

Capt. Stephen Early,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Steve:

I thought you might show this to President Roosevelt some day when you think he is in need of a chuckle.

A non-professional might suspect that it was the work of the Rumor Factory, something concocted by a Cliveden bright boy or glib guy on The Post's copy desk.

Being a pro, however, you will know that it happened in the composing room, always a stronghold of FDR.

FYI the bull appeared in our mail edition, which begins rolling at about 11:30 p.m. Somebody spotted it. We stopped the presses and killed about 800 or 900 papers that already had been run off. Had it been otherwise, I am sure we would have enjoyed a spectacular rise in ~~ex~~ circulation.

Sincerely yours,

Eddie Folliard

Edward T. Folliard

CX
P1

full
personal

PSF

[1942]

Roosevelt
Folder
Chronol

President Kept To Rooms by Coed

President Roosevelt kept his appointments in his White House living quarters yesterday because of a slight head cold, and will follow a similar routine today on orders of Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, White House physician. The press conference scheduled for today has been canceled.

Stephen Early, White House secretary, quoted Dr. McIntire that the President "still has a slight cold, but no temperature." Dr. McIntire asked the President to stay in his quarters "purely as a precautionary measure."

Mr. President - file FDR Personal
[1942]

Anne Ward's husband - O. Rundle Gilbert
telephoned me that he is interested
in the things for sale at 47 and 49.

He is connected with the Lincoln
Galleries and can put your things
into a general sale May 14th,
without mentioning the fact that
they are yours if you prefer it
that way. He can of course, mark
them as yours if you are agreeable.

He charges 20%, and this includes
all expenses, cataloguing, moving
etc.

Shall I tell him to go ahead after
Mrs. Roosevelt has had a last look
to make sure nothing is being sold
which you want?

Malvina



1942

THE PRESIDENT

1946 ANNUAL DINNER of THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS

BF

file
personal
JHR

O'CONNOR & FARBER
COUNSELORS AT LAW
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

BASIL O'CONNOR
JOHN C. FARBER
ARNOLD T. KOCH
KENNETH L. HOFFMAN
HENRY K. URION
WILLIAM F. SNYDER
MAURICE MOUND
EARLE R. KOONS
STEPHEN V. RYAN, JR.

April 28, 1942.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

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

My dear Mr. President:

Your letter of April 23rd
to Fred W. Shipman, Director of
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library,
covers the point we discussed.

Faithfully yours,

Basil O'Connor

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

April 23, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

BASIL O'CONNOR:

Is this O.K.?

F.D.R.

copy of proposed letter to Shipman
re FDR's things to go to Library, etc.

April 23, 1942.

Dear Mr. Shipman:

In the event of something happening to me, I am writing you this note to make clear what I have given to the Library (i.e. the government) and what there is in the Library already which belongs to me personally.

Belonging to the Government

- (a) All books, models, pictures and manuscripts relating to the history of the United States Navy.
- (b) All material of all kinds which has been sent to the Library from time to time and marked "B".
- (c) All material given by other persons directly to the Library or transferred there from government departments -- such as books, papers, reports and the W.P.A. records and figurehead paintings, etc.
- (d) All stamps, vases and other gifts given to me as President by heads of governments or Ministers of other governments.
- (e) The carriages, sleighs, ice boats in the basement, except in the case of those specifically loaned by persons other than myself.
- (f) All pamphlets and books, ^{and M.S.S.} in the Big House which are part of the United States Navy collection. These should be transferred to the Library.

(g) All articles in the Library in the Oddities Room or in storage as oddity items.

2. The following are my personal property:

(a) Everything in my own room in the Library, with the exception of books relating to the history of the United States Navy -- not books relating to the American Merchant Marine -- which latter are a part of my personal collection.

(b) All books, etc. in the stack or exhibition rooms listed in your records as under "A".

(c) The naval pictures in the Big House, all of which are to remain there.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Fred W. Shipman,
Director,
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library,
Hyue Park, New York.

✓ Warbler, Chestnut-sided	Cardinal, Eastern
✓ Warbler, Bay-breasted	✓ Grosbeak, Rose-breasted
Warbler, Black-poll	✓ Bunting, Indigo
Warbler, No. Pine	Grosbeak, Ea. Evening
Warbler, Prairie	✓ Finch, Ea. Purple
Warbler, Western Palm	Grosbeak, Canadian Pine
Warbler, Yellow Palm	Redpoll, Hoary
✓ Oven-bird	Redpoll, Common
✓ Water-Thrush, Northern	Siskin, No. Pine
✓ Water-Thrush, Louisiana	✓ Goldfinch, Eastern
Warbler, Kentucky	Crossbill, Red
Warbler, Connecticut	Crossbill, White-winged
Warbler, Mourning	✓ Towhee, Red-eyed
✓ Yellow-throat Northern	Sparrow, Ea. Savannah
✓ Chat, Yellow-breasted	✓ Sparrow, Ea. Grasshopper
Warbler, Hooded	✓ Sparrow, Ea. Henslow's
✓ Warbler, Wilson's	✓ Sparrow, Ea. Vesper
✓ Warbler, Canada	Junco, Slate-colored
✓ Redstart, American	Sparrow, Ea. Tree
✓ Sparrow, English	✓ Sparrow, Ea. Chipping
Bobolink	✓ Sparrow, Ea. Field
✓ Meadowlark, Eastern	✓ Sparrow, White-crowned
✓ Red-wing, Eastern	✓ Sparrow, White-throated
Oriole, Orchard	Sparrow, Ea. Fox
✓ Oriole, Baltimore	Sparrow, Lincoln's
✓ Blackbird, Rusty	✓ Sparrow, Swamp
✓ Grackle, Purple	✓ Sparrow, Ea. Song
Grackle, Bronzed	Longspur, Lapland
✓ Cowbird, Eastern	Bunting, Ea. Snow
✓ Tanager, Scarlet	

Total for day 108. species

Franklin Moore
BIRDS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY

OBSERVER *F.D.R. - M.L.S. - R.G. - R.G.G. - J.L.W. - J.T.F.*
DATE *May 10, 1942* TIME *4 am - 7.20 P.M.*
WEATHER *Overcast at dawn. Light rain - 6.30-7.30*
LOCALITY *Thompson Pond - Poughos - Mt Putson*
Vanderburg Co. - Pokenie Lake - Waeton

✓ Loon, Common	Teal, Blue-winged
Loon, Red-throated	Shoveller
Grebe, Holboell's	✓ Duck, Wood
Grebe, Horned	Redhead
✓ Grebe, Pied-billed	Duck, Ring-necked
Cormorant, Double-crested	Canvas-back
✓ Heron, Great Blue	✓ Duck, Greater Scaup
Egret, American	Duck, Lesser Scaup
Egret, Snowy	Golden-eye, American
Heron, Little Blue	Buffle-head
✓ Heron, Ea. Green	Old-squaw
Heron, Black-crowned Night	Scoter, White-winged
✓ Bittern, American	Scoter, Surf
✓ Bittern, Ea. Least	Scoter, American
✓ Swan, Mute	Duck, Ruddy
Swan, Whistling	Merganser, Hooded
Goose, Common Canada	Merganser, American
Mallard, Common	Merganser, Red-breasted
✓ Duck, Common Black	✓ Vulture, Turkey
✓ Duck, Red-legged Black	Goshawk, Ea.
Gadwall	Hawk, Sharp-shinned
Widgeon, European	Hawk, Cooper's
Baldpate	Hawk, Ea. Red-tailed
Pintail, American	✓ Hawk, No. Red-shouldered
Teal, Green-winged	Hawk, Broad-winged

NPx 59-166

Hawk, Am. Rough-legged ...
 Eagle, So. Bald
 Hawk, Marsh
 Osprey
 Gyrfalcon, White
 Hawk, Duck
 Hawk Ea. Pigeon
 Hawk, Ea. Sparrow
 Grouse, Ea. Ruffed
 Partridge, European
 Bob-white, Ea.
 Pheasant, Ring-necked
 Rail, King
 Rail, Virginia
 Sora
 Gallinule, Florida
 Coot, American
 Plover, Semipalmated
 Killdeer
 Plover, Am. Golden
 Plover, Black-bellied
 Turnstone, Ruddy
 Woodcock, American
 Snipe, Wilson's
 Plover, Upland
 Sandpiper, Spotted
 Sandpiper, Ea. Solitary
 Willet, Eastern
 Yellow-legs, Greater
 Yellow-legs, Lesser
 Knot, American
 Sandpiper, Pectoral
 Sandpiper, White-rumped
 Sandpiper, Baird's
 Sandpiper, Least
 Sandpiper, Semipalmated
 Sandpiper, Western

Sanderling
 Phalarope, Northern
 Jaeger, Long-tailed
 Gull, Herring
 Gull, Ring-billed
 Gull, Laughing
 Gull, Bonaparte's
 Tern, Common
 Tern, Roseate
 Tern, Caspian
 Tern, Black
 Murre, Bruennich's
 Dovekie
 Dove, Ea. Mourning
 Cuckoo, Yellow-billed
 Cuckoo, Black-billed
 Owl, Barn
 Owl, Ea. Screech
 Owl, Great Horned
 Owl, Snowy
 Owl, No. Barred
 Owl, Long-eared
 Owl, Short-eared
 Owl, Saw-whet
 Whip-poor-will, Eastern
 Nighthawk, Eastern
 Swift, Chimney
 Hummingbird, Ruby-throated
 Kingfisher, Ea. Belted
 Flicker, Northern
 Woodpecker, No. Pileated
 Woodpecker, Red-headed
 Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied
 Woodpecker, Ea. Hairy
 Woodpecker, No. Downey
 Kingbird, Eastern
 Kingbird, Arkansas

Flycatcher, No. Crested
 Phoebe, Eastern
 Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied
 Flycatcher, Acadian
 Flycatcher, Alder
 Flycatcher, Least
 Pewee, Ea. Wood
 Flycatcher, Olive-sided
 Lark, No. Horned
 Lark, Prairie Horned
 Swallow, Tree
 Swallow, Bank
 Swallow, Rough-winged
 Swallow, Barn
 Swallow, No. Cliff
 Martin, Purple
 Jay, No. Blue
 Crow, Eastern
 Crow, Fish
 Chickadee, Black-capped
 Chickadee, Acadian
 Titmouse, Tufted
 Nuthatch, White-breasted
 Nuthatch, Red-breasted
 Creeper, Brown
 Wren, Ea. House
 Wren, Ea. Winter
 Wren, Carolina
 Wren, Long-billed Marsh
 Wren, Short-billed Marsh
 Mockingbird, Eastern,
 Catbird
 Thrasher, Brown
 Robin, Eastern
 Thrush, Wood
 Thrush, Ea. Hermit
 Thrush, Olive-backed

Thrush, Gray-cheeked
 Thrush, Bicknell's
 Veery
 Bluebird, Eastern
 Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray
 Kinglet, Ea. Golden-crowned ..
 Kinglet, Ea. Ruby-crowned ...
 Pipit, American
 Waxwing, Cedar
 Shrike, Northern
 Shrike, Migrant
 Starling
 Vireo, White-eyed
 Vireo, Yellow-throated
 Vireo, Blue-headed
 Vireo, Red-eyed
 Vireo, Philadelphia
 Vireo, Ea. Warbling
 Warbler, Black and White
 Warbler, Prothonotary
 Warbler, Worm-eating
 Warbler, Golden-winged
 Warbler, Blue-winged
 Warbler, Brewster's
 Warbler, Lawrence's
 Warbler, Tennessee
 Warbler, Orange-crowned
 Warbler, Nashville
 Warbler, No. Parula
 Warbler, Ea. Yellow
 Warbler, Magnolia
 Warbler, Cape May
 Warbler, Black-throated Blue..
 Warbler, Myrtle
 Warbler, Black-throated Green ..
 Warbler, Cerulean
 Warbler, Blackburnian

PSF: JHR

Bx 17

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1942.

I went out to Walter Reed Hospital and took General Pershing for a drive for about an hour. While he has to be very careful on account of his heart, the General was very much himself and we laughed together over several incidents of the first World War. He seemed particularly happy in my recalling to his memory an episode in January, 1919, as follows:

On my second trip abroad, after going first to Paris and then to London, I visited the Marine Brigade which was holding the bridgehead west of Coblenz, on the north bank of the Rhine, at a place called "Neu-Wied". I spent the night in Cologne and with my Aides motored up the south bank of the Rhine toward Coblenz. I kept telling my companions that in a few minutes I was going to get the thrill of my life -- the great fortress of Ehrenbreitstein with the Stars and Stripes flying over it. I told them that as a boy I had on several occasions gone up or down the Rhine, sometimes by boat, sometimes on a bicycle, and that I had always carried in my mind the picture of the largest masonry fort in all the world, rising high and wide on the hill overlooking Coblenz.

We came around a bend in the river and there was Ehrenbreitstein but no American Flag was flying over it. The flagstaff was bare. I got angrier and angrier as we approached Coblenz. We drove directly to the headquarters of the Commanding General of the American bridgehead.

I strode into his room, and before the poor man could say anything I demanded, in an angry voice, to know "Why the Hell the American Flag was not floating over Ehrenbreitstein". All of my thrill at the expected sight had been dashed to the ground.

He tried to explain to me that his orders were to take no action which would unduly excite or disturb the peace of mind of the German population in Coblenz or in the bridgehead and that he had, therefore, omitted the Flag for fear that it would arouse German sensibilities. I spoke my little piece but he seemed unmoved and as I left him I said "This is a matter which I will take up with General Pershing as soon as I get back to Paris".

The next day I visited the Marines at Neuwied, and returned to Paris by motor via Treves.

As soon as I got to Paris I dashed around to General Pershing's hotel, told him my story and said to him "This is wholly outside of my jurisdiction as Assistant Secretary of the Navy but I hope you will rectify what I think is a very grave error. The German people ought to know for all time that Ehrenbreitstein flew the American Flag during the occupation".

General Pershing smiled quietly and said "You are right. It will be hoisted within an hour". He rang for his Adjutant and told him to telephone to Coblentz -- and the Flag was hoisted within an hour and flew over Ehrenbreitstein every day until the last American soldier was out.

F. D. R.



WHITE HOUSE AUTOMOBILES

P.S.F. 70.1

*file
personnel*

MAKE:	ASSIGNED TO:
1. Cadillac (At Hyde Park)	- The President
2. Packard	- The President
3. Cadillac	- Mrs. Roosevelt
4. Packard	- General Watson
5. Oldsmobile	- Secretary Early
6. Ford	- Secretary McIntyre
7. Buick	- Mr. Forster, Messages to Co and General Messenger S
8. Ford Coupe	- Mrs. Roosevelt
9. Ford Coupe	- Messenger
10. Chevrolet	- Messenger
11. Chevrolet	- Station Wagon
*12. Cadillac	- General Use
*13. Cadillac	- General Use
14. Pontiac	- General Use

*Used for transportation of Ambassadors and Ministers who present their letters of credence, Royal personages and houseguests.

HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

June 13, 1942

CAUTION: The following address of the President for United Flag Day, Sunday, June 14th, MUST BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE for release in regular editions of newspapers for Monday morning, June 15, 1942.

HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

NOVEMBER 4, 1940

CAUTION: The following address of the President to be
delivered from the President's home at Hyde Park, N.Y.,
MUST BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE until released. 1681

I am going to close by reading you a prayer that has been written for the United Nations on this Day:

✓ "God of the free, we pledge our hearts and lives today to the cause of all free mankind.

"Grant us victory over the tyrants who would enslave all free men and nations. Grant us faith and understanding to cherish all those who fight for freedom as if they were our brothers. Grant us brotherhood in hope and union, not only for the space of this bitter war, but for the days to come which shall and must unite all the children of earth.

"Our earth is but a small star in the great universe. Yet of it we can make, if we choose, a planet untroubled by war, untroubled by hunger or fear, undivided by senseless distinctions of race, color or theory. Grant us that courage and foresight to begin this task today that our children and our children's children may be proud of the name of man.

"The spirit of man has awakened and the soul of man has gone forth. Grant us the wisdom and the vision to comprehend the greatness of man's spirit, that suffers and endures so hugely for a goal beyond his own brief span. Grant us honor for our dead who died in the faith, honor for our living who work and strive for the faith, redemption and security for all captive lands and peoples. Grant us patience with the deluded and pity for the betrayed. And grant us the skill and the valor that shall cleanse the world of oppression and the old base doctrine that the strong must eat the weak because they are strong.

"Yet most of all grant us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all our years -- a brotherhood not of words but of acts and deeds. We are all of us children of earth -- grant us that simple knowledge. If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure. Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace -- that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance to do his best, not only in our own lands, but throughout the world. And in that faith let us march, toward the clean world our hands can make. Amen."

Therefore, in his last hour before midnight, I believe that you will find it fitting that I read to you an old prayer which asks the guidance of God for our nation:

"Almighty God, who hast given us this good land for our heritage; We humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honourable industry, sound learning, and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord, and confusion; from pride and arrogancy, and from every evil way. Defend our

-4-

liberties, and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those to whom in Thy Name we entrust the authority of government, that there may be justice and peace at home, and that, through obedience to Thy law, we may show forth Thy praise among the nations of the earth. In the time of prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail; Amen".

PSF: JDR Personal
file
Personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1942.

ENTERTAINMENT -- PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT
TO HYDE PARK

4 bottles of Scotch

6 bottles of Champagne

Ret via George

2 bottles of Gin

1 bottle of Brandy

Geo. Ret.

1 bottle of Vermouth

Received from
Mrs Nesbitt
George Fields

F. H. R. Goldie
PSF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 12, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. PLOG

I am enclosing herewith a B Supplemental Gasoline Ration book for the 1936 Ford Phaeton and a C Supplemental Gasoline Ration book for the 1940 Chevrolet together with the respective registration cards which, I believe you should have.

GRACE G. TULLY
Private Secretary

B book #F 377747 C1 - for Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, New York
Valid from 10/21/42 to 10/21/43; license No. 3DEC2241, NY; 1936 Ford Phaeton
C book #F 987550 D2 - for Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, New York
Valid from 11/5/42 to 2/5/43; license No. 3279, NY; 1940 Chevrolet suburban
Both issued by Board No 13-1-2, Pough.
NY signed C. Bartley
B book says No bulk transfer authorized.
C book says bulk transfer authorized.

F. D. R. Personal

PSF

November 18, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. PLOG

I believe you should have
the enclosed.

GRACE G. TULLY
Private Secretary

Enclosures

Application for Transport Mileage Ration (which is in lieu of
renewal of present "Service Ration" which expires Nov. 21, 1942
Sent to the President by Office of Price Administration - War
Price & Rationing Board #13-1-2, Court House, Poughkeepsie, New
York.

Three weeks after the Utrecht murder story the Gestapo was still searching for the underground broadcasting station. Then, obligingly, it came on the air again. This time it taunted the Nazis by giving a circumstantial report of a visit to Gestapo headquarters at Amsterdam. The broadcaster gave a full description of the dread building's interior. He mentioned the pictures on the walls, the dirt spots on the tiles, and other striking details.

Next the broadcaster gave a word for word account of conferences between a prominent resident of Amsterdam and his family regarding the acceptance of an important post which had been offered to him by the German authorities. The announcer warned the man that he would be hanged from a tree in front of his house if he dared take this job...

Months went by -- but in vain did the Germans try to counter the underground broadcasts. The programs never came twice from the same source; jamming the transmitter proved impossible because its wave length changed all the time and the broadcasts came most unexpectedly.

Finally the Nazis resorted to an elaborate ruse to discredit all underground broadcasting activities in the Netherlands. On Wednesday night, June 24, 1942 at 10 p.m., almost immediately after the official close-down of the nazified Hilversum radio station, a new unknown, somewhat trembling voice was heard, making the following announcement:

"This is the secret Dutch freedom sender 'De Notenkraker' (The Nutcracker). We draw your attention to our daily transmissions on the ultra short-wave... We do not like Goebbels, that is why we play this dangerous game with a secret sender. We do not like the Dutch Nazis. We like the programs of radio Orange in London but we have information they do not possess. This war will probably end in a stalemate, and Holland will have to know where it stands. To make this clear is the purpose of our underground broadcasting station." In this vein the announcer continued for some time, interlarding mild criticism of the Nazis with attacks on the United Nations.

The station was clearly heard in England but not for one moment were Dutch listeners deceived by it. Not only did the tone of the broadcast stir their suspicions, but when it appeared again and again on succeeding nights at exactly the same time and frequency for a full twenty-minute program, it became certain that the station was a German one. As usual, the methodical instincts of the Germans had been too much for them and had given their game away. No illegal station hunted by an implacable enemy could broadcast with such regularity.

Immediately radio Orange in London beamed a message to its Dutch listeners in the occupied country warning them against the phony "secret" station. As a result the people of Holland ignored the Nutcracker systematically.

Unabashed, the station continued to release its nightly stream of argu-

file personal

PSF:FDR

ments against or in favor of Nazi measures, always returning to the final conclusion that, although it was anti-German, it was also against the English "who will not win the war, anyway."

At times it gave gentle warnings to the Dutch Government in London, admonishing it not to become so "hateful" in its propaganda, for in war-time -- too -- brotherly love should remain a leading principle.

Finally the Germans "changed" the frequency of the underground sender, putting it on the same wave length as that used by the official Hilversum station.

That was the last blunder the Nutcracker ever made. It disappeared from the air as unceremoniously as it had sprung into existence.

Inconvertible youngsters.

The failure of Nazi ideology to enlist the loyalty of Netherlands youth has once again been admitted by the Dutch

Nazi Party weekly Volk en Vaderland. In its October 16th issue, a writer by the name of Arnold Etman conceded that nine out of ten youths in the country reviled Nazism; he was uncertain whether even the tenth was a sincere convert to the party. To the question "Have we been able to make Dutch youth feel in the National Socialist way?" Etman replied: "It is quite clear the answer must be, no."

The Dutch Nazi continued: "The vast majority know nothing about us, are uninterested in the great revolutionary events taking place and despise us with an unreasoned hatred. In reality, however, the youths of Holland desire the active, tempestuous, dangerous, heroic Nazi life. But at home the children listen to the British radio, while religious teachers tell them that Nazism 'is a weapon of Satan'."

Too many Franklins...

The German occupation authorities think that Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt are sufficiently annoying in

themselves without having their miniature counterparts running around in Holland. In the early part of November the Secretary-General of Justice therefore sent the following circular to Holland's registrars:

"It has happened repeatedly that parents have chosen names for their children to express their political disposition. It is clear that giving such names is not only an undesirable demonstration which might cause German authorities to take measures against the demonstrators, but can occur only with the cooperation of the registrars."

When the registrar does not succeed in dissuading parents from their intention, he may inscribe only the first of the chosen names. Other names, openly challenging German authorities, such as Franklin or Winston, are not allowed. In such a case the certificate will include only those chosen names against which there is no objection or, otherwise, the first name of the father or mother."

I. D. R. folder

BSF

[Signature]

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

December 4, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

Seventy copies of the Log of your Inspection Trip - September 17th - October 1st have been received from Captain McCrea. What shall I do with them? Do you want them locked up in a safe, or what?

G.

PSF F.N.R. Personal

4-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. PLOG

I am enclosing herewith the 1943 Auto License Application blank sent to the President. Will you be good enough to take care of filling in the necessary information, please?

GRACE G. TULLY
Private Secretary

Enclosure

New York State 1943 Auto License Application blank

P. S. So far, I have seen nothing of the fuel ration coupons. Will you let me know to whom we should apply to get them so that we can write, explaining the situation

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

concerning their non-receipt? Evidently they miscarried in the Christmas rush or, were burned up in the mail car fire just outside of Washington just before Christmas. Under the circumstances, I think we should apply for duplicates.

G. G. T.

(Some amusing phrases in letters written to the President)

PSF: JMK Personal
1942

"I am a widow. My husband deserated me".

"We are all rotting for you 100%"

"I am riting you in regards to my father's phicifly and finanacly condition".

"I am dissable to work because of a doctor's examination"

"This will never reach you, as I know nobody can get a litter passee the secys"

(Before the Chicago Convention in 1940) "You are all rite pal. I hone you lick the sox off Due and "af".

"I am under the Home Owners Loan Corp. I fell out of work and they closed on me".

"I was employed upon the W. P. A. on a circular saw".

"I have a house which I washed and paid for".

"My husband is an unable war veteran. His composition was cut off in 1934".

"I am writing you in regardance to myself. I am a hotel maid. I have no glamor, but I am sincere".

(Gentleman applying for a job that "requires horse sense") says " I am hard to unsettle temperamentally. Perhaps this is largely because my work has always included a lot of woman handling".

"I am a real widow with only one arm".

"I am a minister and I want to build a holy city, all churches, modeled after the City of Washington. It will be a perpetual World's Fair!"

"I am signed up to be resettled for over four years".

"I am in the rears on my rent, but I can't help it".

"You are about the last pearson I can consenrate on for help. I am of beaver brown complexion".

(Woman writes before the election of 1940) "I pray every night that you will get the chair".

"I am a poor woman with good intentions. It is good to be good, but I rather have an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth".

(A woman writing about the Hitler pincushion) " I think it must be great fun to stick pins in his derrieré the while you plan to put the screws to his Axis".

"I am a lady and I have intended for a long time to write and give myself up for some benefit".

"I don't want no pay for riting these poems about you. I love you so mutch I want to see you die in the white House".

- Salutations in letters to the President -
(July 10, 1942)

To the Pearl of America -
Our dear God sent President -
Dear last Appeal of Americans -
The greatest and most Honored President in the World -
Our own dear President F. D. R. -
Beloved President of the U. S. A. -
One of the World's Greatest Friends- Honored Sir -
Our dear and loved President -
Dignified, Honorable, Just and Faithful President -
Most Precious President of the U. S. A. -
Very wise and gentle President -
Dear Captain of the Mighty Heart -
Our dearest president that we ever had, or ever can have
Well- doing and eight-minded President -
The best friend God's loved poor ever had -
You, the Saviour of Humanity -
Majesty on the highest seat on the earth today -
Most honorable man of the Land -
Respectable President -
Dear honorable and much to be appreciated Chief of our
Navy, Marines and Air Corps of the grand old U. S.
My revered leader -
Dear Pater Roosevelt -
To the most wonderful man in the Universe I think -
To the head Execretive of the United States of America
Dear, most wonderful, beloved President -
To the president of the United States, the Prince of Peace
Very distinguished and honored President and Executive CH
Oh, wonderful president!

PSF
FDR

appointments file
file
personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 25, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

1. Congressman Merritt would like to come down and see you some time soon.
2. Archbishop Spellman plans to leave on a trip sometime during the first week in February and is very anxious to see you before departing. Could you see him either February first, second or third?
done
3. Before you went away, Justice Murphy wrote asking for an appointment with you. You directed me to phone him that you hoped to see him but that you couldn't for a couple of weeks. He is still anxious to see you. When may the appointment be arranged?
done
4. Mr. Gerard Beeckman is pretty well caught up on all the covers which he had on hand. He said that you wanted him to come in some late afternoon or evening. Will you let me know what to tell him?

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

January 19, 1943

Dear Grace Tully,

Justice Murphy was obliged to return to Michigan for four or five days but asked me to tell you he would be back in Washington next week in case the President wanted to see him. He is awfully

anxious to have a visit with your
chief.

With best wishes to you -

Sincerely,
Eleanor Bunting
Hotel Washington

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

BSF
FOR

July 29, 1943.

The President told this story:

Arthur Krock went to Paris for the first time in his life a few years ago. He was met by friends who asked him what he wanted to see.

Krock said there is only one thing in Paris I have longed to see all my life and that is the statue of the Venus de Milo.

The next afternoon they went to the Louvre, walked up the long staircase to that wonderful room that only had one thing in it -- the statue of the Venus de Milo.

He gasped. Immediately went over to the statue. He stood in front of it for a few minutes, then moved from one side to the other, looking at it and not saying a word.

All of a sudden he exclaimed:

"It is the most perfect thing in the world -- the most wonderful work of man's hands -- the most perfect form that was ever worked upon. Now I can die happy."

As they were going down the stairs, Krock was heard to mutter:

"Oh, what a pity! What a pity!"

"What is it?" asked his friend.

"That perfect thing. What a shame she had halitosis."

The President's comment on this story was:

Krock never wrote an article laudatory of anything or any human being without putting a snapper on the end that left a bad taste in your mouth. He never loved anybody or anything. He never patted a dog. He never had a real friend -- man, woman, or beast.



File
Personal
[1943]

BSF
FDR

rept. ...

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 14, 1944

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

Copy to: Mrs. Roosevelt
Secretary Early
Judge Rosenman
Admiral Brown
Miss Tully
Mr. Crim
Mr. Reilly

The following is a list of your future commitments as of January 14, 1944:

Lunch - President's Reply -

JAN. 17th
(Mon.)

The President will receive at the White House at 5.30 p.m. the members of the Southern Governors Conference and their wives. There will probably be about twelve Governors or their representatives. Mrs. Boettiger will act for her mother.

JAN. 19th
(Wed.)

The President of Venezuela, General Isaias Medina, arrives in Washington. The President will give a stag dinner for President Medina on the evening of January 19th, and he will remain overnight at the White House.

JAN. 21st
(Fri.)

The President will receive the members of the Democratic National Committee at the White House about 5.30 in the afternoon. There will be about 103 with their husbands and wives. Mrs. Roosevelt will be present.

JAN. 28th
(Fri.)

Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain at tea, 5 p.m., Friday, January 28th, Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby of the WACS, Captain Mildred H. McAfee of the WAVES, Commander Dorothy C. Stratton of the SPARS, and Lt. Col. Ruth C. Streater of the MARINES. After tea she will bring them over to the President's office to be received by him.

JAN. 29th
(Sat.)

The President's Annual Birthday Dinner with approximately thirty guests.

JAN. 30th
(Sun.)

The President will make his usual radio address on the evening of his Birthday.

EW
E.A.W.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*FDR
Personal
file*

January 19, 1944.

MEMORANDUM IN RE ATTACHED PLAN:

This Plan to Preserve World Peace was written by me at the time of the Bok Award -- I think in 1923 or 1924. Mrs. Roosevelt was to be a member of the proposed Jury of Award and, as I remember, I, therefore, did not send the Plan in, as it might have embarrassed us both.

Miss Esther Lape, who ran the publicity and the planning, thinks that I did send the Plan in. I doubt this but I may have shown it to Miss Lape at the time.

It is interesting to note in January, 1944 that I recommended an Executive Committee instead of the Council of the League.

F. D. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Quebec
September 15, 1944.

It is true that in 1923 or 1924 Mr. Bok of Philadelphia offered an award for a capital plan to preserve world peace.

I remember that I wrote out a plan which was in many aspects similar to the new plan for the United Nations.

In the Summary preceding this Plan I said "It takes over all that is best in the existing League, including the great humanitarian and economic enterprises of the League Many changes, however, are made both in the machinery of the League of Nations, and in the obligations of the individual member nations".

The Plan sets up an Assembly as does the plan discussed at Dumbarton Oaks. It sets up an Executive Committee instead of a Council, to be a continuing session. (This Executive Committee would have been composed of eleven members -- five so-called great powers and six small nations.

The President did not submit this to the Jury of the Bok Award, as Mrs. Roosevelt was a member of the Jury.

A PLAN
TO PRESERVE WORLD PEACE

OFFERED FOR
"THE AMERICAN PEACE AWARD"

I.

FOREWORD

The United States of America views with anxiety the failure of the world either to restore order in the economic and social process of civilization or to carry out the demand of the overwhelming majority that wars shall cease. We seek not to become involved as a nation in the purely regional affairs of groups of other nations, nor to give to the representatives of other peoples the right to compel us to enter upon undertakings calling for or leading up to the use of armed force without our full and free consent, given through our constitutional procedure.

Nevertheless, we believe that the participation of the United States with the other nations in a serious and continuing effort to eliminate the causes of war, is not only justified but is called for by the record of our history, by our own best interests and chiefly by our high purpose to help mankind to better things.

So believing, it is our duty to confer with other peoples, not in gatherings hastily summoned in time of threatened crises, but in a continuing, permanent society. In such a way only can we assist in improving the underlying ills which contain the germs of war. In such a way only can we assist when nations, losing reason, take up the sword.

NOTE PRELIMINARY TO SUMMARY

The basis of this plan assumes:

First, No plan to preserve world peace can be successful without the participation of the United States.

Second, The United States will not now, or probably for many years to come, join the existing League of Nations.

Third, Any new plan to take the place of the League of Nations must have the support of the United States, and no foreign nation would suggest such a plan without previous knowledge that it was acceptable to the United States.

S U M M A R Y

Provision is here made for a Senate Resolution adopting general principles of a plan for a Society of Nations, and approving the calling of an International Conference.

The plan itself is, in one sense, based on the general outline of the Covenant of the League of Nations, in recognition of the fact that the present League is an operating body of which 54 nations of the world are members, and which has already accomplished much that is useful. It takes over all that is best in the existing League, including the great humanitarian and economic enterprises of the League - all of this with the belief that the amelioration of international social and economic ills is a necessary part in the prevention of future war.

Many changes, however, are made both in the machinery of the League of Nations, and in the obligations of the individual member nations.

The proposed Society of Nations shall operate primarily through an Assembly, and an Executive Committee thereof, thus eliminating the dual system of the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations.

The Executive Committee would be a continuously sitting body carrying out the executive work laid down by the Assembly, and act-

ing with the powers of the Assembly when the Assembly was not in session.

This Executive Committee would be composed of 11 members - the five so-called "Great Powers" having one member each for the first ten years, and no dominions or colonies having the right to a member. A two-thirds majority of all members would be able to take action at meetings of the Assembly or of the Executive Committee in place of the unanimous vote rule now in force in the League.

In regard to the powers and duties of the member nations, under the proposed Society of Nations, definite recognition is given to the superiority of the Constitutional law of any nation over any act of the Society.

The much-discussed Article X of the League Covenant becomes under the Society of Nations an undertaking to respect territorial integrity and a declaration of the right of the Assembly to recommend to the member nations methods for fulfilling this obligation.

The somewhat complicated machinery of the League relating to disputes is simplified by the provision that all disputes which cannot satisfactorily be settled by diplomacy shall be submitted to arbitration or judicial settlement. This is in accord with many existing treaties, entered into by the United States.

The Permanent Court of International Justice is recognized and continued, but may be reorganized.

The principles of the so-called international economic and non-intercourse boycott are also continued as the principle weapon to be used against recalcitrant members of the Society.

Finally a new step forward is taken with provision for the ultimate elimination of so-called affronts to national honor as a cause for armed demonstration or other acts of aggression. While in no way taking away the safety of a national or his property in a foreign land, it is believed that this provision will eliminate what has been the proximate cause of the majority of recent wars.

II.

INITIATION OF PLAN

1. The Senate of the United States, as the treaty-ratifying branch of the Government, shall pass a Resolution requesting the President to call, in such manner and at such time and place as he may deem best, an International Conference of representatives of the 54 nations now members of the League of Nations, together with such other powers not now members as the President may determine. The Senate shall, in this Resolution, give expression to its approval in principle of the following plan for a SOCIETY OF NATIONS, to be organized in the place and stead of the existing League of Nations.

ARGUMENT:

It is well recognized that any concrete proposal for participation by the United States in a permanent association of nations or world court, must originate from the United States itself. While the treaty-making power is vested in the President, the events of recent years and the uncertain state of political opinion in the nation at present, require the approval by the Senate of at least the principles of some plan before the details of such plan are discussed with other nations or submitted as a Treaty for ratification by the Senate. A Senate Resolution such as that proposed above is well within the power of the Senate, and conforms to many precedents. Such a Resolution can either (1) be the original action of the Senate, or (2) follow upon the recommendation of the President of the United States by special message.

2. Upon the passage of the above Resolution by the Senate approving the following plan in principle, the President of the United States through the Secretary of State, shall approach the governments of the nations to be invited, with the object of determining upon the most acceptable methods and place and date for holding the proposed Conference, and shall thereafter formally summon the Conference.

ARGUMENT:

It is not believed that the principle nations would decline an invitation from the United States. Their failure hitherto to approach the government of the United States with a view to a modification of the present League, or the formation of a new association, has been due to the obscure political situation in the United States in general, and in the United States Senate in particular.

It is further suggested that the prior acceptance of the principles of a new general plan by the United States Senate would give to the other nations of the world a sufficient earnest of our future desire and intention to cooperate.

II.

PRINCIPLES OF A PLAN FOR A SOCIETY OF NATIONS.

1. In the place and stead of the League of Nations there shall be created a new permanent and continuing International Conference to be known as the "Society of Nations".

ARGUMENT:

It is believed that public opinion in the United States is, and will be for some time to come, sufficiently hostile to the present formula of the "League of Nations" to preclude any use of the old name for a new conference. The words "Society of Nations" can most readily be directly translated into all languages.

2. The Society of Nations shall consist of those national governments signatory to the agreement creating the Society, and also such other nations as may be elected thereafter by the Assembly of the Society.

Fully self-governing states, dominions of colonies shall be eligible to membership in the Society.

Any member of the Society may, after 3 months' notice, withdraw from the Society provided however that the Society may hold it responsible for all obligations incurred to the time of its withdrawal.

ARGUMENT:

The membership of the Society of Nations would follow closely the membership of the present League of Nations, including the right to membership of self-governing colonies.

Notice of intention to withdraw from the Society is placed at 3 months instead of the 2 years required by the present League Covenant. The time is thus reduced because it is believed that a nation insistent upon withdrawing would not hesitate to break the 2 year provision, but would hesitate to violate an obligation to give a comparatively short notice.

3. Action of the Society shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of an Executive Committee, with a permanent Secretariat.

The permanent seat of the Secretariat shall be established at Geneva, which, failing other action, shall also be the meeting place of the Assembly and Executive Committee. Meetings of the Assembly and Executive Committee may, however, be held in other places to suit the convenience of the members.

ARGUMENT:

The above is similar to Articles II and VII of the League of Nations Covenant, but gives wider latitude to the holding of meetings elsewhere. (The "Executive Committee" will be explained below).

4. The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the Society. Each member shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

The Assembly shall meet at least once a year, and when not in session may be called upon to meet in special or extraordinary session by the Executive Committee.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter affecting the peace of the world or within the sphere of action of the Society.

ARGUMENT:

The above is akin to Article III of the League Covenant, but adds the right of the Executive Committee to call extraordinary or special sessions. This is added because it is believed that international crises demanding immediate action by the Assembly may occur between regular sessions.

The sphere of action of the Assembly is necessarily of the widest latitude.

5. The Executive Committee shall consist of 11 members, representing 11 different members of the Society.

For a period of 10 years from the date of the first meeting of the Assembly of the Society the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan shall be represented on the Executive Committee, and during this period no representative of a dominion or colony shall sit on the Executive Committee. The other 6 members of the Society to be represented on the Executive Committee shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion.

The Executive Committee shall be a continuing and permanent body and shall be ready to meet at all times.

The Executive Committee may deal at its meetings with any matter affecting the peace of the world, or within the sphere of action of the Society.

Any member of the Society not represented on the Executive Committee shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Executive Committee during the consideration of matters especially affecting the interests of that member of the Society.

At meetings of the Executive Committee each member of the Society represented shall have 1 vote and may have not more than 1 representative.

The purpose of the Executive Committee shall be to function

when the Assembly is not in session, to determine facts, to make recommendations to the Assembly, to carry out decisions and policies of the Assembly and in general to exercise executive powers in the name of the Society of Nations.

ARGUMENT:

The above is a proposal for a distinct change from present League of Nations' procedure. It is believed that the existing Council of the League of Nations is too akin to an upper or duplicating Legislative Chamber. The proposal to create an Executive Committee in the place of a Council would give to such Executive Committee the true functions which the name implies.

The number of the members of the Executive Committee follows that of the Council of the League of Nations as amended. The five so-called "Great Powers" are guaranteed representation for 10 years, and during that period colonies, dominions or dependencies of those nations are allowed no seat on the Executive Committee. The 10 year limitation follows the theory of the Washington Conference of 1921, i.e., that after 10 years a further determination of the subject can properly be arrived at.

The object of keeping the Executive Committee in practically continuous session is to obtain immediate action in the event of an unlooked for crises, such as the Corfu episode of this year.

6. Decisions at any meeting of the Assembly of the Executive Committee shall require the approval of two-thirds of all members of the Society represented, except that matters of procedure may be decided by a majority vote.

ARGUMENT:

The above is a radical departure from Article V of the Covenant of the League of Nations which, in general, requires unanimous agreement of the Assembly or of the Council. It is believed that common sense cannot defend a procedure by which 1 or 2 recalcitrant nations could block the will of the great majority.

7. The present Secretariat of the League of Nations shall form the basis for the establishment of the permanent Secretariat of the Society of Nations.

The first Secretary General shall be named by the Assembly and thereafter shall be appointed by the Executive Committee with the approval of the majority of the Assembly. The staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Executive Committee.

The expenses of the Society of Nations shall be borne by the members in the proportion decided by the Assembly.

ARGUMENT:

This virtually follows Article VI of the Covenant of the League of Nations, giving to the proposed Executive Committee the powers now held by the Council.

The reference to the expenses of the Society of Nations follows the amendment made by the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1921.

8. The Society recognizing that the maintenance of peace requires further reduction of armaments, the Executive Committee shall study and report to the Assembly plans for such reductions, such plans to be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every 10 years.

In the consideration of such plans, existing regional, continental or local agreements for limitation of armaments may be recognized and similar agreements may be recommended.

Further, the Executive Committee shall make recommendations looking to the eventual termination of the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war.

The members of the Society will undertake to interchange full and frank information regarding existing or proposed armaments.

ARGUMENT:

The above is based on Article VIII of the Covenant of the League of Nations, but recognizes and approves explicitly such agreements as the Washington Naval and Pacific Treaties of 1921.

The principles set forth regarding manufacture of munitions and exchange of information follow substantially the existing clause in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

8. The Society recognizing that the maintenance of peace requires further reduction of armaments, the Executive Committee shall study and report to the Assembly plans for such reduction, such plans to be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every 10 years.

In the consideration of such plans, existing regional, continental or local agreements for limitation of armaments may be recognized and similar agreements may be recommended.

Further, the Executive Committee shall make recommendations looking to the eventual termination of the manufacture by private enterprise.

9. The Assembly shall have the right to establish such permanent or temporary commissions as may be deemed necessary.

ARGUMENT:

The League Covenant in Article IX authorized a permanent Commission to advise the Council on the execution of provision of Articles I and VIII. It is felt that a broad authorization to the Assembly to establish necessary commissions would be more in conformity with all possible needs.

10. The members of the Society of Nations shall undertake to respect the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the Society. In the event of the failure of any member or members of the Society to abide by this undertaking, or in the event of any threat or danger of aggression, the Assembly, if in session, or if not the Executive Committee, shall make recommendations to the members of the Society upon the means by which this undertaking shall best be fulfilled.

The Executive Committee shall, as soon as practicable, study and report to the Assembly upon the total elimination of so-called insults to national honor as a cause of war. Injuries or crimes committed against persons or property by citizens of another nation have, in the past, been the proximate cause of war or of warlike acts of aggression. The principle shall be established that, while it is essential that the lives and property of the citizens of one nation shall be safe throughout the world, and while it is needful that national honor be upheld, the Society of Nations shall be substituted for the offended nation as the means or instrument for obtaining adequate redress.

ARGUMENT:

The above contains vital departures from the existing Covenant of the League of Nations.

First, it eliminates the much-discussed language of Article X "Preserve as against external aggression".

Second, in the event of a failure on the part of a member of the Society to respect the territorial integrity of another member, the Assembly (or the Executive Committee) shall recommend, instead of "advise upon the means". Final action must obviously rest upon each nation.

Third, a far-reaching and drastic step is recommended looking to a virtual change in existing international law. A survey of history will prove that most recent wars have been commenced on the pretext at least of some attack on so-called national honor. The "diplomatic indiscretion" prior to the Franco-Prussian war, the sinking of the Maine before the Spanish War, the murder of Sarajevo, the recent Corfu episode, are but examples. It is believed that the Executive Committee can offer a plan to the members of the Society of Nations by which each nation will virtually give up at least for 30, 60 or 90 days, its right to commit an act of war, seize territory or property or use its armed forces as a threat. The Society of Nations should first be given what might be called the Agency for obtaining adequate redress, apology or compensation for the nation whose honor has been assailed. Should the Society of Nations be unable to obtain adequate redress through its own negotiations, the injured nation would still have its original remedy.

The same remarks may be said to apply to the case of demonstrations made by one nation against the other for the purpose of collecting financial debts. There is no good reason why a clear statement should not be approved by all nations referring such matters in the first instance to the Society of Nations instead of taking direct action.

11. Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the Society or not, shall be a matter of concern to the whole Society, and the Society shall recommend to its members such action as may be deemed wise or effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

It shall be the friendly right of each member of the Society to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Executive Committee any circumstances whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARGUMENT:

The above would seem to meet objections to Article XI of the League Covenant. The latter provides that in the event of war or threat of war, "the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise" etc. It is proposed to change this according to the same principles as the changes to Article X, i.e., making the action of the Society of Nations a recommendation to its members.

In other respects the principles of Article XI are followed.

12. The members of the Society shall agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Executive Committee, and they agree in no case to resort to war until 3 months after the award by the arbitrators or the judicial decision or the report by the Executive Committee. Any award or decision shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Executive Committee shall be made within 6 months after the submission of the dispute.

ARGUMENT:

This is substantially the same as Article XII of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

13. The members of the Society shall agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration or judicial settlement.

For the consideration of any such dispute the Court to which the case is referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice or any tribunal agreed upon by parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

Members of the Society shall agree to carry out in full good faith any award or decision rendered, and that they will not resort to war against any member of the Society which complies therewith.

ARGUMENT:

The above is substantially similar to the Article XIII of the Covenant as amended. It is, however, even stronger in requiring arbitration of all disputes not settled by diplomacy and not merely those "which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration" as provided in the Covenant.

The United States has, with other nations, many Treaties containing drastic arbitration requirements. It is believed that the rule of arbitration or judicial settlement should be made a hard and fast one, covering all disputes not readily settled by diplomatic negotiation.

14. The existing Permanent Court of International Justice shall continue as the Court of the Society of Nations. The members of the Society shall, however, confer through the Assembly of the Society for the purpose of revising the Statute for the creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

ARGUMENT:

The above speaks for itself. It is felt that inasmuch as the United States did not take part in the adoption of the statute creating the Court, and inasmuch as said statute provides for machinery of a more or less complicated nature, it is felt that the United States should have the opportunity of reopening the questions involved in the creation of the detailed plans for the Court.

Note: Article XV of the Covenant of the League of Nations relating to the reference to the Council of the League all disputes between members not submitted to arbitration is left out of the present plan for a Society of Nations as unnecessary. Paragraph 13 above changes the present League procedure by providing for the submission to arbitration of all disputes which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy. This does not prevent the Assembly of the Society of Nations, under the present plan, from taking cognizance of disputes between members or prevent members from asking the Assembly or Executive Committee to investigate and report.

15. Should any member of the Society resort to war in disregard of the Treaty or Agreement creating the Society, it shall, ipso facto, be deemed to have committed an unfriendly act against the other members of the Society, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, and the prohibition of all intercourse. It is for the Assembly, or if it is not in session for the Executive Committee, to give an opinion whether or not a breach of faith has taken place. In deliberations on these questions in the Assembly or Executive Committee, the votes of members alleged to have resorted to war and of members against whom such action shall be directed shall not be counted. The Society shall notify all its members the date which it recommends for the application of the economic pressure. Nevertheless, the Society may, in the case of particular members, postpone the coming into force of any of these measures for a specified period, where it is satisfied that such postponement will best facilitate the attainment of the object, or that it is necessary in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience which would be caused to such members.

The Assembly may invite members of the Society to contribute armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the Society.

Members of the Society shall agree further mutually to support one another in the financial and economic measures to be taken under this clause.

Any member of the Society which has violated any of its obligations as a member of the Society, may be declared to be no longer a member of the Society by a two-thirds vote of all members of the Society represented in the Assembly.

ARGUMENT:

The above, based on Article XVI (as amended) of the Covenant of the League of Nations, relates to so-called economic and non-intercourse boycott. This, while an untried experiment in international intercourse, is believed to hold forth great possibilities as a deterrent of war and of aggressive acts.

The paragraph of the League of Nations Covenant relating to recommendations for the use of armed forces against recalcitrant nations is modified to make it acceptable to the United States.

16. In the event of a dispute between a member of the Society and a nation not a member of the Society, or between any nations not members of the Society, the Society of Nations may invite such non-member nations to accept the good offices of the Society for the purposes of such dispute, and shall set forth the procedure for the investigation or settlement of the dispute in general accord with the principles of the Society of Nations. If non-member nations decline to accept the good offices of the Society of Nations, or fail to conform to its awards or decisions, the Society of Nations may recommend to its members what steps shall be taken against said non-member nations looking to the preservation of peace.

ARGUMENT:

The above closely follows Article XVII of the Covenant of the League of Nations, but is greatly simplified in form, giving more latitude and discretion to the Society of Nations.

17. All treaties entered into between member nations shall be forthwith registered with and published by the Secretariat of the Society.

ARGUMENT:

The above is similar to Article XVIII of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

18. Nothing in the creation of the Society of Nations shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARGUMENT:

The above follows word for word Article XXI of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It would seem to give to the United States complete reassurance on the Monroe Doctrine and on regional treaties such as those consummated in Washington in 1921.

19. The principle of mandates as set forth and exercised under the present League of Nations shall be recognized by the Society of Nations and the Society of Nations shall succeed to the rights and duties of the League of Nations on this subject.

ARGUMENT:

This principle carries out Article XXII of the League of Nations Covenant. In the absence of other information it would seem that the existing mandates established under the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations are proceeding satisfactorily. No valid reason exists for a discontinuance of these mandates or a prevention of future mandates under proper conditions.

20. The Society of Nations shall take over and assume the duties enumerated under Article XXIII of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARGUMENT:

This relates to the authority over

- (a) labor conditions,
- (b) just treatment of native inhabitants,
- (c) traffic in women and children and traffic in opium and other drugs.
- (d) trade in arms and ammunition,
- (e) freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for commerce.
- (f) prevention and control of disease.

Such excellent beginnings have been made by the existing League in these subjects that no change should be made under the proposed Society of Nations.

21. At the request of a majority of the members of the Society acting through their representatives in the Assembly, the Society may undertake special investigations into any economic, financial or commercial situation affecting 2 or more members of the Society. The expenses of such a special investigation shall be borne by the members making the request therefor, and shall be conducted by the Society only for the purpose of reporting upon the facts of the subject investigated.

ARGUMENT:

The above provides a new method for using the machinery of the Society of Nations to obtain a special fact-finding report on economic, financial or commercial subjects. It does not in any way affect the right of the Society of Nations to take the initiative in economic situations which threaten peace, but is here introduced for the purpose of doing away with international ills which might later become more serious.

22. Nothing contained in membership in the Society of Nations shall be deemed in anyway to supersede, abrogate or limit the constitutional or other powers of the governmental system of any member nation.

ARGUMENT:

This is a statement in positive language of what is undoubtedly the existing situation under the League of Nations, but it is felt that the statement should be thus made in order that no timid misgivings may remain.

FINAL NOTE TO PLAN

It is particularly to be understood that the Senate of the United States in giving consideration to a plan such as this for a Society of Nations could confine itself to a declaration of principles. In the consideration of this particular plan the Senate might consider it advisable to omit from any Resolution reference to some details of the machinery of the proposed Society of Nations. To do so would in no way interfere with the plan itself, for in the suggested International Conference modifications of details would, without question, occur.

The principles laid down, however, seem ample to protect the interests of the United States and to provide the means of establishing a permanent gathering of all nations in the interests of peace.

20K Personal folder

1-114
1944

RF
FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

13th Chapter - I Corinthians

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.

And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up,

Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil:

Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth;

Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

Charity never faileth; but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away.

When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things.

For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part: but then shall I know even as also I am known.

And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.

Carbon of this memorandum returned to Hon. E. A. Tamm, Jr. 2/18/44
PSF: United Nations Declaration
hms

PSF
FDR
Bx 178

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

ERSJ
OK
JVT

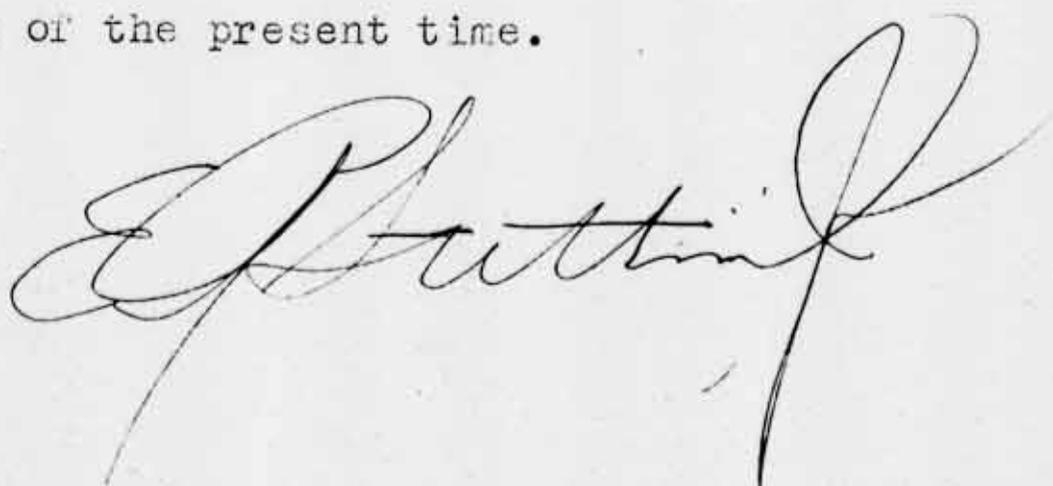
January 24, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

You will recall mentioning to me in conversation at the time President Lopez signed the United Nations Declaration the fact that you would like to have the document photostated.

On my return to the Department I checked up and found that a photostat was taken of the original January 1, 1942, Declaration, a copy of which is attached. Also, large prints of this same document were run off for general circulation.

In view of the fact that there have been so many signatures added since January 1, 1942, I am suggesting that the Declaration might be photostated as of the present time.



The Republic of Costa Rica
by M. Fernández

The Republic of Cuba
by Amelio F. Concha

Czechoslovak Republic

by V. S. Hrubec
The Dominican Republic

by J. M. Sánchez

The Republic of El Salvador
by J. A. Rodríguez

The Kingdom of Greece
by Constantinos G. Giannantopoulos

The Republic of Guatemala
by Enrique López Guzmán

La République d'Haïti
par Fernand Dennis

The Republic of Honduras
by Julian Klaczko

India
by Sri Krishna Sanyal

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
by J. J. Beaufort

The Kingdom of the Netherlands
by J. H. van den Broek

signed on behalf of
the Govt of the Dominion
of New Zealand

by Frank Longford
The Republic of Nicaragua
by José De Sola

The Kingdom of Norway
by W. M. Thorgeir Thorgeirson

The Republic of Panama
by Alfonso López

The Republic of Poland
by Jacek Ciecchanowicz

The Union of South Africa
by Ralph D. Cross

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia
by Coloman A. Foti

DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS:

A JOINT DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
CHINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COSTA RICA, CUBA,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR,
GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, LUXEMBOURG,
NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA,
POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes
and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of
the President of the United States of America and the
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as
the Atlantic Charter.

Being convinced that complete victory over their
enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence
and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and
justice in their own lands as well as in other lands,
and that they are now engaged in a common struggle
against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate
the world, DECLARE:

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its
full resources, military or economic, against those
members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with
which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

Done at Washington
January First, 1942

The United States of America
by Franklin D. Roosevelt

The United Kingdom of Great Britain
& Northern Ireland
by Winston Churchill

on behalf of the governments
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

Mikhail Litvinov
Ambassador

National Government of the Republic of China
Tsun-ying
Minister for Foreign Affairs

The Commonwealth of Australia
by H. G. Casey

The Kingdom of Belgium
by P. A. Straton

Canada
by Laurin La Carrière

1

Longhand folder 3-40

THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT'S ENGAGEMENTS

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1944.

BF
FDR

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

11.00 -
11.15 -
11.30 - The Secretary of State
11.45 -
12.¹⁵~~00~~ - Congressman Jennings Randolph
Senator Guy M. Gillette
Senator Harold H. Burton
Congressman Harve Tibbott
Congressman William H. Stevenson
12.³⁰~~15~~ - Hon. Marvin Jones
12.⁴⁵~~30~~ - (Hon. James J. Byrnes)
12.45 -
1.00 - (LUNCH)

BSP [1944]
FDR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE USHER

ATTACHED PAPERS TO BE GIVEN TO
THE PRESIDENT BEFORE 12.00 CONFERENCE.

E. M. W.

Yunkerberg

*dat Sun Post -
in letters*

Audrey:

Will you hold and give to me on
my return?

G. G. T.

VACANCIES AND EXPIRATIONS TO DECEMBER 31, 1944

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

There are vacancies at the present time in the position of Chief of Mission at Tangier, Czechoslovakia, Costa Rica and Brazil.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

District of Columbia
(Fred M. Vinson, resigned May 28, 1943)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

District of Columbia
(Oscar R. Luhring, deceased August 18, 1944)

Georgia, Middle
(Bascom S. Deaver, deceased October 13, 1944)

Minnesota
(George F. Sullivan, deceased April 14, 1944)

Montana
(James H. Baldwin, deceased October 26, 1944)

New Hampshire
(George F. Morris, retired April 30, 1943)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Arkansas, Eastern
(Samuel Rorex, term expired June 2, 1943)

Florida, Southern
(Herbert S. Phillips, term expired June 26, 1944)

Illinois, Northern
(J. Albert Woll, term expired October 10, 1944)

Iowa, Northern
(Tobias E. Diamond, term expires November 19, 1944)

Maryland
(Bernard J. Flynn, term expired October 4, 1944)

Michigan, Eastern
(John C. Lehr, term expired June 26, 1944)

Missouri, Western
(Maurice M. Milligan, term expired September 27, 1944)

Nevada
(Miles N. Pike, resigned February 28, 1942)

New Jersey
(Charles M. Phillips, resigned November 15, 1943)

New York, Eastern
(Harold M. Kennedy, resigned September 28, 1944)

New York, Southern
(James B. M. McNally, resigned October 4, 1944)

Pennsylvania, Eastern
(Gerald A. Gleeson, term expired October 8, 1944)

Texas, Eastern
(Steve M. King, term expired July 30, 1944)

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Arkansas, Eastern
(Virgil Pettie, term expired September 11, 1944)

Arkansas, Western
(Henry C. Armstrong, term expired April 29, 1944)

District of Columbia
(John B. Colpoys, deceased July 2, 1944)

Florida, Northern
(Jordan B. Royall, term expired June 19, 1944)

Idaho
(Edward Millard Bryan, term expired October 4, 1944)

Maryland
(August Klecka, term expired October 4, 1944)

New Hampshire
(John M. Guay, term expired June 18, 1942)

Ohio, Northern
(George J. Keinath, deceased May 4, 1944)

Pennsylvania, Eastern
(Joseph C. Reing, resigned January 28, 1943)

Pennsylvania, Western
(John E. Sloan, term expired March 29, 1944)

Tennessee, Middle
(Reed Sharp, term expired February 12, 1944)

Vermont
(Edward L. Burke, term expired July 14, 1943)

West Virginia, Northern
(Albert M. Howe, term expired February 12, 1944)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

California, San Diego
(William B. George, term expired August 31, 1941)

Florida, Tampa
(Allie J. Angle, term expired March 31, 1938)

Maryland, Baltimore
(Gilbert A. Dailey, term expired February 28, 1938)

Nebraska, Omaha
(Clement L. West, term expired August 31, 1941)

New York, Buffalo
(Martin O. Bement, deceased May 31, 1944)

New York, Ogdensburg
(Leo E. Trombly, term expired September 30, 1943)

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
(A. Raymond Raff, term expired April 30, 1943)

Texas, El Paso
(Adrian Pool, resigned June 30, 1943)

Texas, Port Arthur
(Victor Russell, term expired October 19, 1944)

COMPTROLLERS OF CUSTOMS

Illinois, Chicago
(Thomas Temple Hoyne, term expired March 30, 1942)

Louisiana, New Orleans
(John J. Kennedy, term expired August 15, 1941)

Maryland, Baltimore
(S. Scott Beck, deceased March 13, 1944)

Massachusetts, Boston
(John J. Curley, deceased July 26, 1944)

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Ohio, Toledo
(Frazier Reams, resigned January 31, 1944)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Civil Aeronautics Board
(Harlee Branch, term expires December 31, 1944)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

(T. A. M. Craven, term expired July 1, 1944)

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(Ralph W. Morrison, resigned July 9, 1936)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

(Charles D. Mahaffie, term expires December 31, 1944)

(J. Haden Alldredge, term expires December 31, 1944)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECOND ASSISTANT, SECRETARY OF LABOR

(Daniel W. Tracy, promoted to Assistant Secretary)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

(Ralph A. Bard, appointed Under Secretary June 19, 1944)

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

(Lee M. Eddy, term expired August 28, 1944)

3.30 p.m.

Dr. Mr. P.

The enclosed is attended to,
& I've picked up & put away the
files on your floor - thought you'd
like to know -

many thanks for as-usual-good
-lunch - Take good care of the
P. of the U.S. & come back soon to
your home duties -

Respectfully -

W. L. S.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

January 17, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS GUGLIELMI:

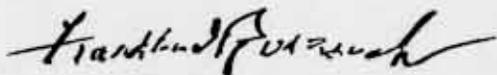
Would you be good enough to give the enclosed memorandum, signed by the President, together with the attached list to Mr. Shipman for his information?

G.C.T.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

December 20, 1944.

The attached list of articles,
now in the Franklin D. Roosevelt
Library which are, or should have
been, marked "A", I hereby give
as a Christmas present to my
daughter, Anna Roosevelt Boettiger.



F. D. R.

PSF FDR Personal - 4745

S. ROSE
RARE BOOKS - RESEARCH
159 WEST 84TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

full
Do you want?
g.

June 20/45

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

Dear Mr. President:

I have for sale Vols. V. and VII. of "Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain" by Edmund Lodge, F.S.A.; the two volumes containing the bookplate of Warren Delano. and also the inscription in each, "Warren Delano Jr. from his sister Laura Christmas 1849." The portrait plates are missing but the volumes are otherwise in fair condition.

If you are interested I should be pleased to send them on approval @ \$5.⁰⁰ each.

Very respectfully,
S. Rose.

BT FOR

THE WHITE HOUSE *7/19/45*
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Mrs. Roosevelt telephoned me to say she had talked with Jack Kelly about the Budget appropriation for the Physical Fitness program. The Director of the Budget cut this out perhaps because he felt with universal training it would not be necessary. However, Mrs. Roosevelt says there are a great many boys in high school or of high school age who are now taking this course and it keeps them fit so that universal training can take them.

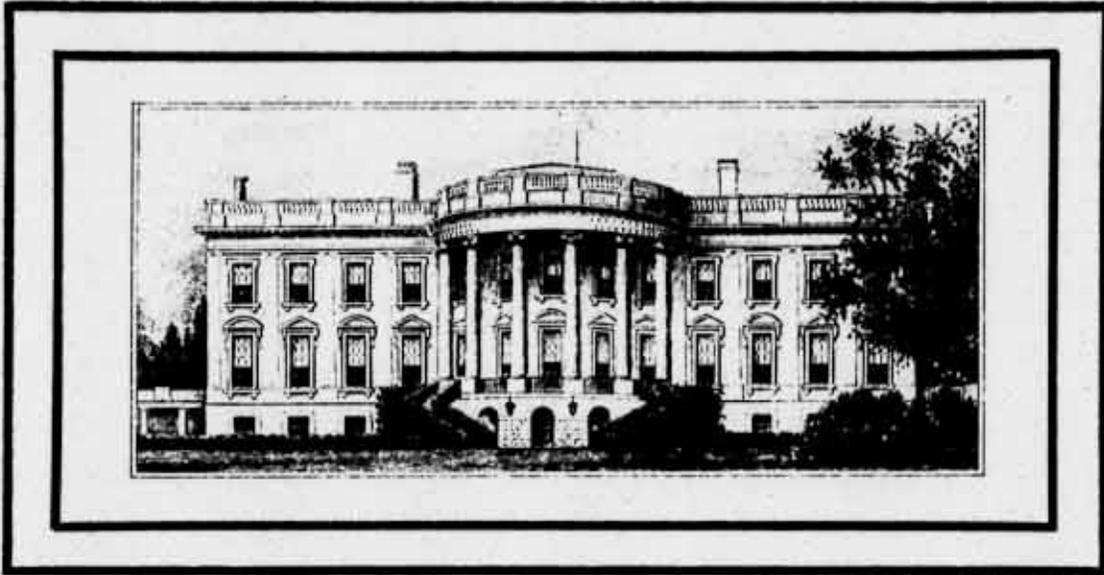
As I understand it from Jack Kelly the Budget is really very small -- something like \$50,000 or \$60,000. Mrs. Roosevelt thinks it should be continued.

Would you want me to call the Director of the Budget and say you feel as long as the amount is so small and they have done such good work you would like to have them reconsider and approve?

GGT

1945

BF
FDR



Twenty-Second
ANNUAL DINNER
of the
WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION



HOTEL STATLER
THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1945
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Officers

MERRIMAN SMITH, *United Press Associations* President
JOSEPH A. FOX, *Washington Star* Vice-President
PAUL WOOTON, *New Orleans Times-Picayune*
and *McGraw-Hill Publications* Secretary-Treasurer



Executive Committee

FRED PASLEY, *New York Daily News*
JOHN H. CRIDER, *New York Times*
ROBERT G. NIXON, *International News Service*



Entertainment Committee

THOMAS F. REYNOLDS, *Chicago Sun*
DOUGLAS B. CORNELL, *Associated Press*



Entertainment

UNITED STATES NAVY BAND
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM



Dinner Committee

MERRIMAN SMITH DOUGLAS B. CORNELL
FRED PASLEY ROBERT NIXON
BERT ANDREWS THOMAS F. REYNOLDS
JOHN H. CRIDER WILLIAM C. MURPHY, JR.
JOSEPH A. FOX PAUL WOOTON

Menu



Sherry

FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT MODERNE



CELERY

CARROT STICKS

OLIVES



FILET OF BOSTON SOLE WITH SLICED MUSHROOMS
AND LOBSTER JULES JANIN



Claret

BONED STUFFED SPRING CHICKEN BERCY
NEW PEAS PARSLIED BERMUDA POTATOES



SPRING GREENS IN SALAD



PEACH SHERBET 1945
CHOCOLATE LADY FINGERS



COFFEE

CIGARETTES

151
FOR

The officers and committee of the

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS

PRESIDENT

MERRIMAN SMITH, *United Press Associations*

VICE PRESIDENT

JOSEPH A. FOX, *Washington Star*

SECRETARY-TREASURER

PAUL WOOTON, *New Orleans Times-Picayune
and McGraw-Hill Publications*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRED PASLEY, *New York Daily News*

JOHN H. CRIDER, *New York Times*

ROBERT G. NIXON, *International News Service*

DINNER COMMITTEE

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| MERRIMAN SMITH | DOUGLAS CORNELL |
| FRED PASLEY | ROBERT NIXON |
| BERT ANDREWS | THOMAS F. REYNOLDS |
| JOHN H. CRIDER | WILLIAM C. MURPHY, JR. |
| JOSEPH A. FOX | PAUL WOOTON |



for the annual dinner of the

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENTS**

at the Statler in Washington

on the twenty-second of March

Nineteen Forty Five

the following artists, in the

order of their appearances . . .

RAY AND GERALDINE HUDSON

GEORGIA GIBBS

DANNY THOMAS

FANNY BRICE *with Hanley Stafford*

GARRY MOORE

THE DE MARCOS

DANNY KAYE

FRANK SINATRA

JIMMY DURANTE

with Eddie Jackson and Jack Roth

*With Bob Trout as master of ceremonies,
Mark Warnow and the Hit Parade Orchestra
and The United States Navy Band.*



The President

22nd ANNUAL DINNER *of* THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION

FDR Personal -
4-45

GRACE TULLY

FOR THE PRESIDENT'S INFORMATION.

S.T.E.

Department of State

BUREAU }
DIVISION }

PR

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted **3-27-45**

ADDRESSED TO

Mr. Early



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

file

*PSF
FDR*

March 29, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EARLY:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a despatch dated March 14, 1945 from the American Ambassador at Brussels, in regard to the conferring of an honorary degree upon the President by the Free University of Brussels.

G. T. Summerlin
George T. Summerlin
Chief of Protocol

Enclosure:

From Embassy, Brussels,
no. 284, March 14, 1945.



(COPY:PR:FB)

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Brussels, March 14, 1945.

No. 284

Subject: Conferring an Honorary Degree on President
ROOSEVELT by the Université Libre de Bruxelles.

UNRESTRICTED

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Free University of Brussels, through its President Monsieur Ch. FRERICHS, has expressed its desire to confer an honorary degree on President ROOSEVELT. Similar degrees are to be conferred on Winston CHURCHILL, Charles de GAULLE, Joseph STALIN and Generalissimo Chiang KAI CHEK

Arrangements are now under way for this degree to be presented to me as representative of the President. As soon as the ceremony has been performed and the degree conferred, the Embassy will send a further despatch reporting thereon and transmitting the degree in question for forwarding to the President.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES SAWYER

1
BF
FDR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

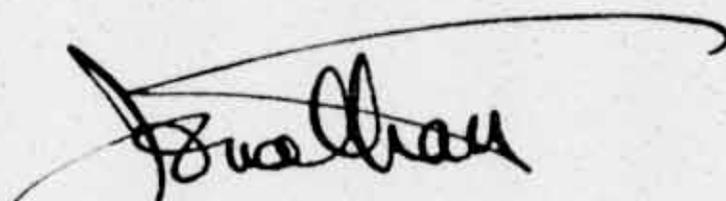
April 10, 1945

W.D.
Hassett
3-45

MEMORANDUM FOR HON. WILLIAM D. HASSETT

Dear Bill:

I thought the President would be interested in this research on his great-great-grandfather, Isaac Roosevelt, which David Mearns sent to me, particularly the part about Jefferson buying his feather fans from a Roosevelt.


Jonathan Daniels



D. C. MEARNS, Director

April 9 1945

Dear Jonathan:

In response to your request, one of our reference assistants reports:

I have sought for some link of association between Thomas Jefferson and Isaac Roosevelt (1726-1794), but without much success. So far as indexes go, Jefferson never corresponded with Isaac Roosevelt or mentioned him in his writings. The only extended period that Jefferson spent in New York was at the beginning of his service as Secretary of State, from March 21 - September 1, 1790. It is of course possible and even probable that during this period of more than five months the Secretary of State would have met the wealthy sugar-refiner, State Senator from the Southern District and President of the Bank of New York, but I have been able to find nothing to prove it. I have read through Jefferson's printed letters for this period in the Washington and Ford editions, but without finding any trace. There is an interesting item in Jefferson's unpublished account book covering this year, an entry for August 10, 1790, which reads, "pd ... - Roosevelt 3. feather fans 24/." Inasmuch as the New York Directory for 1789 list no fewer than five merchantile establishments under the name of Roosevelt, and Isaac and his son were primarily dealers in sugar, it is impossible to link it to them with any confidence. Still it is clear that when in New York Thomas Jefferson obtained his feather fans from the Roosevelt family!

In politics, according to Karl Schriftgiesser (The Amazing Roosevelt Family [1942], p. 120), Isaac Roosevelt was a convinced Federalist and a follower of his "close friend," Alexander Hamilton. As a delegate to the New York ratifying convention of 1788, Roosevelt did not speak, so far as the record in Elliot's Debates goes, but twice voted in favor of ratification of the Constitution. In 1790 the breach between Jefferson and Hamilton had only begun to develop, and Isaac Roosevelt's association with the latter would have been no impediment to his meeting the former.

Faithfully yours,

David C. Mearns

David C. Mearns
Director

The Hon. Jonathan Worth Daniels
Secretary to the President
The White House

FULTON TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

PSF
FDR

ARTHUR J. MORRIS
PRESIDENT

149 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

April 18th, 1945.

Miss Grace G. Tully,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

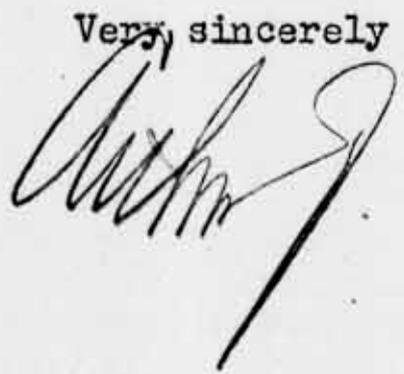
Dear Miss Tully:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 17th inst., containing a statement of income and expenses of the eight houses at Hyde Park in connection with the preparation of President Roosevelt's Income Tax Return. I shall communicate with Henry Hackett in order to obtain the required information relating to the four farms.

I shall be very glad to write to Mrs. Roosevelt and explain the status of the Income Tax situation. There is really nothing for her to do about it as it now becomes a matter for the Executors of the President's estate.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

 Arthur J. Morris
President.

AJM/C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WHR -
PSF

April 26, 1945.

Dear Malvina:

I hate to bother you with this but I don't know any other way of getting it done. I wonder if you could look in the President's personal financial file and pick out the bank statement with checks for January and February 1945 and see if a check went through the Bank made out to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., dated December 29, 1944 in the amount of \$37.50. Mrs. Klotz does not seem to have any record in her office of having received it and if it has never gone through the Bank, I ought to tell Doc O'Connor to put a stop-order on it.

You must have had a terrifically busy week in New York and Hyde Park and we all thought of you and Mrs. Roosevelt so very much during these days.

We are all looking forward to your visit next week.

Our love to Mrs. Roosevelt and to you.

Affectionately,

FULTON TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

file

BST

ARTHUR J. MORRIS
PRESIDENT

149 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

May 17th, 1945.

Miss Grace G. Tully,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Tully:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 14th inst., containing memoranda to you from Secretary Bell relating to President Roosevelt's salary for 1944 and for the three months of 1945. This information is very complete and I appreciate very much indeed your helpfulness in this matter.

With all good wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Morris

AJM/C

Accept, Mr. President, I beg
This gaily colored Easter egg.
With cheery greetings it comes to you
and of this you can be "sartin"
The "Dies" that made its brilliant hue
are not any "kin" to Martin.

*fully
book*

Mary

*PPF FOR
42-45*

"Give me the strength to
keep my mouth shut
when I don't know
what the hell I'm
talking about" fill

Original
and TIMELY
FEATURES

NATIONAL

WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER
SERVICE

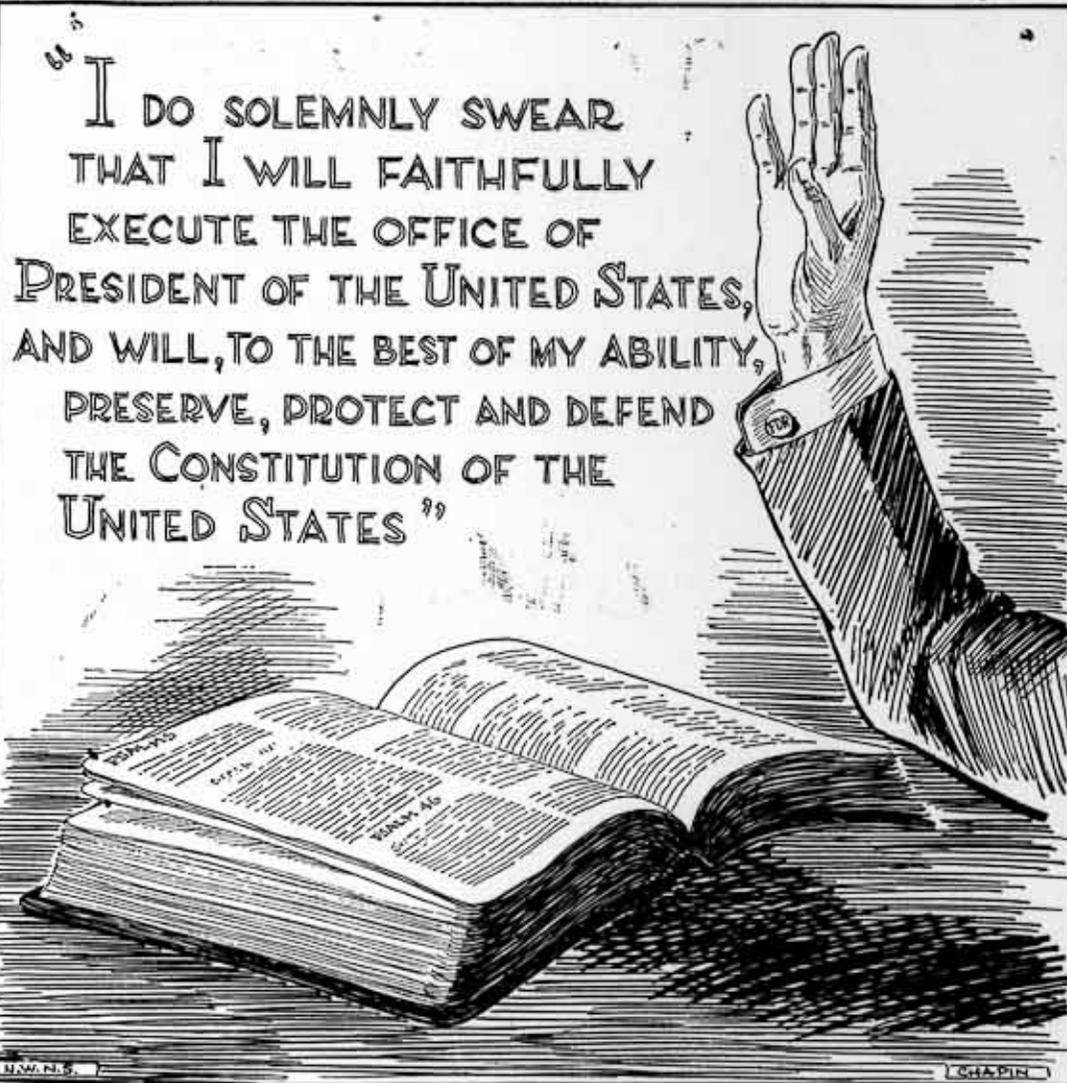
Created for
WEEKLY
NEWSPAPERS

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

RELEASED BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

PAGE 2—JANUARY 15, 1945.

1933—1937—1941—1945



—Buy War Savings Bonds—

Editorial

40,000,000 LETTERS A WEEK

LETTERS from home, it is agreed by leaders of our army and navy, are about the best morale builder there is for American troops overseas. And the fact that 40,000,000 individual pieces of mail are dispatched overseas each week is proof that the homefolks are doing a lot about it.

But even with personal letters there are rules that should be followed.

An analysis shows that a boy overseas is cheered most by letters which tell him that his family is well, which tell him the latest news about his friends and relatives, about events which take place in his home town, about changes in the town, and about the place he used to work.

It has also been found that the letters which upset our soldiers most are those which tell about domestic difficulties which he can't remedy, which harp on the minor inconveniences of wartime civilian life, and which leave him up in the air about the outcome of some family problem.

Letters, it is agreed, should be short, cheerful—and sent often. And to do this, without consuming too much precious space on ships and planes, everyone is urged to make greater use of V-mail.

DRAFTING FARMERS

THE plan to draft a large group of men now needed on farms is apt to be disastrous in many farm areas.

The figures indicate that it can't be helped—to some extent. The army has found that it must have young men to do an efficient job and there are few young men not doing essential work who have not already been taken.

Washington officials say they must come to the farm for young men because no more can be spared from war production factories. But before they cut too deeply into the farm population, and before they totally ignore factory workers, it might be well for them to ponder on this fact: many factory workers are still working 40 or 48 hours a week while farm boys are extremely lucky if they can complete their tasks in 84 hours a week. Couldn't more factory workers be spared if all factories operated on two shifts instead of three?

—Buy War Savings Bonds—

Adolf Hitler Alive



A grim Adolf Hitler strides through an undesignated town with a cortege of solemn-faced Nazi officers. This photo was captured by U. S. army signal corps on the western front. Army does not believe it to be Hitler's double.

—Buy War Savings Stamps—



By Elliot Pine

Walter Camp, "father of football," who established the All-American teams, was famous as a player, a coach, and an organizer. He foresaw that football would become the prime favorite body contact game. He developed a number of standard plays. He was the first coach to send back a guard or tackle, and then have that player cut to right or left. His system depended more on speed and strength than clever deceptions and intricate plays. Hard tackling, aggressive lines were his specialty. His backs had to be experts at kicking and punting.

The American league, known in some quarters at least, as the "shippers' league" hardly lived on

Your BRAIN BUDGET

1—Worcestershire sauce owes its characteristic flavor to (a) tomatoes, (b) chill peppers, (c) soybeans, (d) meat broth.

2—The potato was introduced into Europe from what country? (a) Mexico, (b) America, (c) Africa, (d) Ireland.

Fashions FOR TODAY

TELEFACT



—Buy War Savings Bonds—

Your BRAIN BUDGET

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- 2—The potato was introduced into Europe from what country? (a) Mexico, (b) America, (c) Africa, (d) Ireland.
- 3—President Franklin D. Roosevelt was the (a) 30th President, (b) 31st President, (c) 32nd President, (d) 33rd President.
- 4—When the President makes a public appearance, what march is played? (a) Columbia, (b) America, (c) Hail to the Chief, (d) Dixie.
- 5—The German Stuka is what kind of an airplane? (a) Dive bomber, (b) transport, (c) pursuit, (d) torpedo.

ANSWERS:

- 1—(c) Soybeans. 2—(c) 32nd President.
3—(b) America. 4—(c) Hail to the Chief.
5—(a) Dive bomber.

—Buy War Savings Stamps—

Successful Parenthood

BY

MRS. CATHERINE CONRAD EDWARDS

Associate Editor, Parents' Magazine

AGE FOR MAKE-UP

MOST parents are aware that lipstick is the first make-up their daughters will want to use, but few are ready to admit that the time has arrived for their daughters to have rouged lips. It just doesn't seem possible that their Jane or Rosemary is that grown up. And as for father, it is often quite a shock to him to see his daughter for the first time with "that stuff," as he calls it, on her lips. So we thought it might help prepare you for this inevitable urge on the part of young girls to have a lipstick of their own to make a survey on the age at which girls nowadays begin to use lip rouge. We discovered that 13 is the average age. A few who answered the questionnaire began using lipstick at 12 and quite a number waited until they were 14 and 15—but 13 was the average. And since adolescents try to look as much like each other as possible, you see what your daughter is up against if you refuse to let her use lipstick until she reaches what was in your girlhood a proper age!

Believe it or not, there are a number of perfectly good reasons for this earlier use of makeup. One is that today cosmetics are, almost without exception, pure—they have to be to get by the drug and cosmetics laws. Then we have found that a little makeup actually protects the skin—you rarely see cheeks rouged from weather or chapped lips such as used to be a common sight among teen-agers.

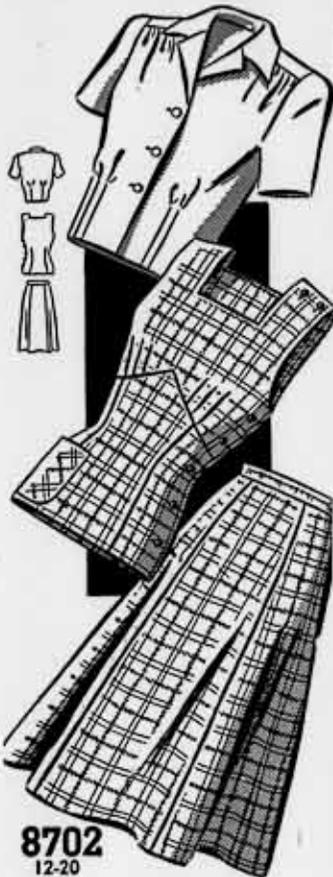
We have learned that bright lips help a teen-ager through those awkward years between the early and late teens. They not only give her confidence but they make her look healthier and more alive. Observe a group of teen-age girls,

only one of whom has unrouged lips. Despite the well meant efforts of this girl's mother to keep her a child, the chances are she has succeeded only in making her daughter look anemic among her more vivid schoolmates!

But all this doesn't mean that a girl adopts lipstick as easily as she blows out the candles on her birthday cake. She has to be taught how to use it properly and in good taste. It takes a lot of practice before the hand is steady enough to draw a clean lip line. Professionals use a brush—but not everyone handles a brush easily, so have your daughter try several methods until she finds the one that does the neatest job. Work it out together before you spring the results on father. Then if your daughter has chosen a becoming and conservative color and has followed the natural lip line—which by all means she should do—he'll probably just remark how especially well Jane or Rosemary looks.

There is, however, another side to this picture. It may surprise you, if your daughter is still a child, to learn that it is a not uncommon problem to have a young girl refuse to use lipstick long after her mother wishes she would. Moreover, this aversion to a grownup fashion is more difficult to overcome than it is to check a headlong rush to use cosmetics. But don't use pressure beyond occasional gifts of lipstick and powder. After all, each of us has a right to look as we please! But by 18 a girl should be willing to accept some of the dictates of custom, just as she leaves off bobby socks and other attachments of early youth. If your daughter still refuses to conform she definitely needs help in meeting the grooming requirements of the adult world.

—Buy War Savings Bonds—



All-Rounder

No. 8702—Campus girl, career girl, athlete, or what have you—there's a jerkin ensemble in every active wardrobe! Their good looks, warmth, and wearability make them fine for the coming season. Make the snappy side-button style illustrated in gay plaids or shepherd's check wool.

Pattern No. 8702 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20. Size 14 blouse requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material. Jerkin and skirt, 2¾ yards of 54-inch material.

Name.....

Address.....

Name of paper.....

Pattern No.....Size.....

Send 15 cents in coin (for each pattern desired) to—

Patricia Dow Patterns

1150 Sixth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

—Buy War Savings Stamps—

up in the air about the outcome of some family problem.

Letters, it is agreed, should be short, cheerful—and sent often. And to do this, without consuming too much precious space on ships and planes, everyone is urged to make greater use of V-mail.

DRAFTING FARMERS

THE plan to draft a large group of men now needed on farms is apt to be disastrous in many farm areas.

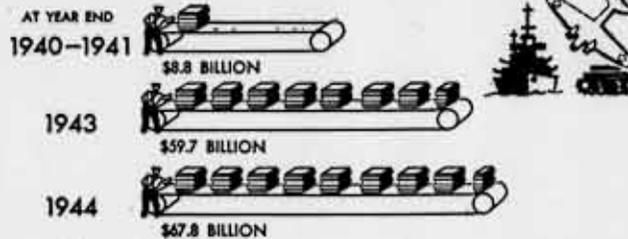
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Washington officials say they must come to the farm for young men because no more can be spared from war production factories. But before they cut too deeply into the farm population, and before they totally ignore factory workers, it might be well for them to ponder on this fact: many factory workers are still working 40 or 48 hours a week while farm boys are extremely lucky if they can complete their tasks in 84 hours a week. Couldn't more factory workers be spared if all factories operated on two shifts instead of three?

—Buy War Savings Bonds—

TELEFACT

OUR PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS (VALUE OF SHIPMENTS OF WAR MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES)



—Buy War Savings Stamps—

Above the HULLABALOO

by LYTLE HULL

Judgment vs. Emotion

AN "OPTOPESSIMIST" once opined to this correspondent that "people should always be happy with their lot—because things are sure to get worse before they get better." In other words—that we are comparatively better off at any given moment than we will be later on. It might not be a bad idea to keep the thought in mind, because our great trouble in time of hardship—and otherwise—seems to be that we won't believe things can get any worse than they are and therefore must get better. We hope you can translate the above!

Now there's nothing criminal in "wishful thinking"—but it is sometimes expensive. If we hadn't been optimists by nature we would never have dug ourselves out of the primeval wilds and built this flourishing nation. But optimism with us is a two-way disease, and once it gets well started it runs away with our judgment. If there is a boom in Florida real estate we buy more town lots than there is dry land in the whole state. (This optimist still owns some. They are under water.) We won't acknowledge that there is any limit except the sky. The same with a stock exchange boom, or a boom in cattle, or any other similar phenomena. The results are expensive.

Then the tide turns: We are at war—and we go at it with all the vim and vigor for which Americans are justly famous. There comes a break in the clouds; we believe the sun is out to stay—and we throw away our umbrellas. When the storm veers back it spoils our new hats. It is very expensive.

Constitutional pessimism is a far more blighting enemy than over-optimism: But there must be a middle course somewhere between the two, down which we could steer,

with our Judgment at the helm and not our Emotions. It would save us a lot of misery!

Today our Judgment tells us that the war in Europe could be ended in a month if a powerful Allied offensive suddenly broke through the German defenses and penetrated the very vitals of that country before its military positions could be reorganized. Four weeks ago our Emotions were beguiling us into the firm belief that something like this was just about to happen. Today our Emotions are telling us that the war has been prolonged from six months to a year by the Nazi breakthrough. Our Judgment should be telling us that we have no more assurance of this than we have that it will be over tomorrow or in 1947. It is—and has been—impossible for anyone to estimate with the slightest degree of certainty the time of the termination of a war of such magnitude and ramifications—and the last four years of stupid, costly and utterly valueless prophesying about this unknown quantity by men who should know better—proves the truth of this assertion.

There is a man in this country who is well versed in the known history of warfare. He could write a thesis on the conquest of Gaul, or Marlborough's campaigns on the Continent. He could recite the intimate details of the Napoleonic debacle in Russia and of the military movements which led up to the unscheduled Battle of Gettysburg. We have never heard this man tell us just when our current wars are going to end! His initials are F.D.R. He must often chuckle to himself when he hears some radio-made strategist—who probably thinks Marlborough is a cigarette manufacturer—generously allow the world to share the knowledge which his mastery of military technique has unfolded.

—Buy War Savings Bonds—

ficers. This photo was captured by U. S. Army signal corps on the western front. Army does not believe it to be Hitler's double.

—Buy War Savings Stamps—



By Elliot Pine

Walter Camp, "father of football," who established the All-American teams, was famous as a player, a coach, and an organizer. He foresaw that football would become the prime favorite body contact game. He developed a number of standard plays. He was the first coach to send back a guard or tackle, and then have that player cut to right or left. His system depended more on speed and strength than clever deceptions and intricate plays. Hard tackling, aggressive lines were his specialty. His backs had to be experts at kicking and punting.

The American league, known in some quarters at least, as the "slugger's league," hardly lived up to its reputation last season. . . . Vern Stephens, top man in the American circuit, batted 109 runs, while the National leaguer, Bill Nicholson, clouted 122. Abe Coleman, the wrestler, weighs 300 pounds, although he stands only 5 feet, 6 inches. Another pudgy athlete, Tony Galento, who carries about 230 pounds on his 5 foot, 9 inch frame, is said to be planning a bout with a soldier named Al Hart.

At the other end of the scale is George Mikan, center on the DePaul U., Chicago, basketball squad. He stands 6 feet, 9 inches, and is slenderly built. His team won 7 out of 8 games in the early part of the season, amassing 481 points.

British professional hockey players, who played to crowds as large as 100,000 per game in peace times, get about \$32 a week. Every man receives practically the same salary . . . the star system is not favored. More than a billion dollars was wagered on horse races last year through legitimate channels . . . it is estimated that probably 3 billion more was bet at "bookies." . . . the closing of American race tracks shuts down the sport handling the largest sum of money, by a big margin. Possibility that small tracks in Canada, Mexico or Cuba might be operated for the benefit of American horse-players and horse-owners has been rendered more than doubtful by the stern position of the Office of Defense transportation . . . race horses will not be accepted for shipment excepting to home stables.

—Buy War Savings Bonds—

Now Bagging Ducks



Marine Major Joe Foss, ace pilot of Sioux Falls, S. D., is now bagging ducks and geese, while recuperating from tropical ailment. He expects to return to Pacific action soon.

—Buy War Savings Stamps—

file

PSF: GRC General
1945

CHART OF THE BIG RACE

1945 SECOND WORLD WAR SLEEPSTAKES---Purse, the largest in history; start bad; won easily; place driving; went 1940; off 1940; winner, red, white and blue (166), by the people, for the people, of the people; owner, United States of America; trainer, 166 years of free speech, religion, press and thought; value, the American way of living; time, three years; track, good.

Horses	Owners	ft	PP	St	1/4	1/2	Str	Fin	Jockeys	Odds
(a) America, U. S. A.....		135	10	10	7-h	5-2	4-h	1-5	Roosevelt	1.00
(a) Russia, U. S. S.....		180	4	3	3-2	2-1/2	1-h	2-h	Stalin	1.00
(a) Great Britain, British.....		205	2	4	4-1/2	4-n	3-h	3-1	Churchill	1.00
(a) China, Chinese.....		175	5	5	5-1/2	6-1	6-1	4-20	Chiang Kai-Shek	1.00
(b) Germany, Nazi Party.....		150	1	1	1-4	3-h	2-h	5-h	Hitler	5.65
(b) *Japan, Military Clique.....		100	7	2	2-3	1-2	5-1/2	6-h	Hirohito	5.65
(b) Italy, Fascist Party.....		130	6	6	6-h	7-3/4	7-8	7-20	Mussolini	5.65
Finland, Fins.....		200	0	7	8-1/2	8-h	8-1	8-h	Lannerheim	156.70
Vichy France, Mr. Hitler.....		121	3	8	9-2	9-h	9-1	9-h	Pétain	534.20
Ethiopia, Ethiopians.....		97	9	9	10-1	10-h	10-1	10-h	Haile Selassie	Out

*Apprentice allowance claimed. (a) Allied Farms entry. (b) Axis Stable entry. Scratched---Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece.

AMERICA, left at post, ran remarkable race to win. Given clever ride, horse made up ground all the way, took command in stretch and drew away. RUSSIA raced GERMANY into submission and held on to place. GREAT BRITAIN appeared beaten at the quarter, but came again at the finish. CHINA, well up from the start, turned in a creditable performance. GERMANY was rushed to the front early, showed good speed, but was no match for the winner. JAPAN had foot for a half, then folded up. ITALY was never a factor. FINLAND had no mishap. VICINY FRANCE, probably good, but weakly handled. ETHIOPIA, the dark horse, on the outside all the way.
