

● PSF: Subject File: Roosevelt, Franklin D. : Miscellaneous Longhand II. Undated.

Box 181  
181

Donors

- Jesse Jones - ✓  
DeKalb, Kanaty-
- Breck Long - (State) ✓
- Ralph Morrison - Temperance ✓
- Jesse Strains - Berlin? ✓
- Bill Wradler - Berlin ✓
- Dora Morris - Legation ✓
- Tom. Linnest - " ✓
- Arthur O'Brien - Asst. Secy. ✓  
(married a Protestant) Wash. D.C.
- Samuel Waller - " ✓
- Joe Kennedy -
- Joe Davis -
- Cary Grayson -
- Frank Larson -
- Eddie Dawling -
- Wm. Lorham Rice - Holland
- Will Moore -
- C Ben Smith -
- Narvey Gibson -
- Morton Schwartz -
- Morton Ryffey - West Mt. - Ga. ✓
- Claude Powers - Spain or Belgium
- Mrs. Benton McWilliam - Washington ✓  
Very bright woman
- Julian Grant of Mo. ✓  
wants best day office.

- Eugene Moran - Shipping, Ill.
- Col J. Maurice Johnson of S.C.
- Prof Caldwell of Texas ✓  
(room by Ben Smith for some  
best job)
- McLaren of Cal. for an ✓  
best day in Commerce  
(M. Adams)
- Angelillo - for an best day ✓  
friend of M. Adams
- John H. Packus
- Ewing H. Davis - Tenn - Trade Com? ✓
- Woodring - Mexico ✓

New York

- Chas. M<sup>c</sup>Laughlin - D.A.
- Martin Lombard -
- Frank Walker - Collector of Port
- Naval Officer "
- Collector Int. Revenue -
- ✓ Al. Pasquin D.A. Brooklyn -

- 
- ✓ Tubby Post -
  - ✓ Lawrence Strickhardt - Seneca -
  - ✓ Frederic Morgan -
  - ✓ Jesse Stranis -
  - Chas. Politti -
  - ✓ Harry Dunning - Honorary job -
  - Colvin Brown -
  - Vincent Astor -
  - ✓ Bill Woodin -
  - Frank Allen - Honorary comm.
  - ✓ Barnab
  - Geo. Coombs - of Queens -
  - Lithgow Osborne -
  - ~~Robert Pitt~~ -

Carlino O'Day -  
Dan H. Morris -

Maryland

Howard Bruce -  
George Radcliffe -  
- Cooper (Annapolis P.O. cases)  
Frank First's man Robert Lewis -

Delaware

John Riggs - V.K. sure - is our man

Pennsylvania

Geo Clark of Phila - good  
wants Austria or Hungary  
Ferry Lauckts - good  
Walter Jones - Pittsburgh -  
Wesley Brundum - "  
Mr. Miller - for wants him on I.C.C.  
Kisster - was not with me -  
Warren Van Dyke - In State.

New Jersey

Collector of Excise, Newark -  
Collector Int. Rev.  
Kinmonth - Arden Park - His paper for Mrs.  
Lynne Kincaid - was for Mrs. P.O. ?

Wisconsin

- ✓ Otto LaBundde - in State
- Chas. Broughton - A Commissioner - Arch. Duffey
- Hayes in Milwaukee - lawyer
- Judge John C. Karel -
- Miss Frankenstein -

Illinois

- ✓ Carter Harrison - too old
- by Low. Durre
- Bruce Campbell - Wants to be Atty Genl
- ✓ Vincent Dabman - UK. Int. Rev. Coll. Illinois - Springfield
- Michael Igoe -
- Bob Dunham - Diplomatic ?
- Wm. Hairgrove - Delegate -
- ✓ Mel Traylor - ? Judge Cookman - Ernest Klein UK
- Mrs. Bass - ?

Indiana

- Ivans Nolan - Not necessary.
- Mrs. Flynn - UK.
- Walter Myers - UK.

Ohio

- ✓ James M. Cox -
- ✓ W. A. Julian - Internat. Joint High Commission -
- Bule Marx - Asst Atty Genl or R.F.C.
- ✓ Newton D. Baker - Special
- ✓ Bill Durbin -
- Martin Swamey's man.
- Vic Donahay - my friend - check -

Connecticut

- ✓ Anneer Cummings
- ✓ Archie McNeil
- Ed. Dolan - Coll. Int. Revenue -
- Dave Fitzgerald -

Rhode Island

## Sullivan of Newport

- ✓ John Nicholas Brown -
- Mrs O'Neill - Nat Com. wants Narcotic Commission
- Jones of Newport - Contrib. A. P. Miller's
- Bertie Bell

Massachusetts

- J. M. Curley
  - Sweeney
  - Murphy
  - Mrs Nellie Sullivan
  - Jerry Watson
  - Tom deKand.
- } J. R.'s list

New Hampshire

- Engels Read - former Nat Com.
- Bob Jackson -
- Marchie -
- John Hurley - was an Prohibitionist at Chicago

South Carolina -

Mrs. L. H. Jennings - Nat. Com. - Wants to be call. as  
Int. Revenue - Lead - but not by  
me for this

Claude Laffa - our friend - Call. Customs -

Robert Campbell - wants call. Int. Rev.

Art. Byrnes.

North Carolina -

✓ Josephus Daniels - Treasurer Rasin

Max Lachner -

Amory Brooks - 1<sup>st</sup> Asst. Atty Gen or Int. Com.

C. L. Shoop - our man - Int. Rev. Dept.

Clay Williams - Contributor.   
Railway wants him

Virginia -

Byrd -

Dick Lane -

Paul Daniels -

West Virginia -

Clm Shaver - Sure.

Mr. Birchinal -

Gray Silver -

Krug -

Perry Byrd - Sure

W. E. Chilton - or his son

George Neal - our present mgr.

Rosemear -

Alabama

- ✓ Tom C. Fitts - Asst. Atty. Genl. -
- L. J. Buggs -
- Leon M<sup>c</sup>Loach - Nat Com. U.S.
- Walt Brown - Ex " " U.S.
- Mrs. Malone -
- A. Lygood - Congt. Union
- See Fitz's list.

Georgia

- ✓ Jack Cohen - Int Joint High Commission -
- ✓ Clark Howell - Legation.
- ✓ W. F. Page - Columbus - U.S.
- Lawrence Camp -
- Mrs. Alexander -
- Mrs Stella Akin -
- ✓ Walter Branch - Exe. Asst. D.P.M.S.
- ✓ Tom Hamilton - Ang. Chronicle - P.M.?
- H. Revell - Clerk U.S. Dist Court.
- Dr. Silbert - Greenville.

Florida Geo. Hills -

- ✓ Bob Lee - Com. of Int. Revenue.
- ✓ Bert Fish - Wants Gov of Porto Rico.
- Larry A. Hardie -
- ✓ Ex Gov. Carlton -
- ✓ Ruth Bryan Owen -

Michigan

✓ Frank Murphy - Vet's Bureau -

Horatio Abbott - Minister to Canada?

Long Mike Hart - <sup>Commissioner in Wash?</sup> - not him.

Kentucky

✓ Judge Bingham -

James L. Richmond - ungr. -

Thom J. Rhea - ungr. -

Arnett - small job -

Asst. Barclay -

Miss Stiles -

Tennessee

Asst. Hull, Mc Keller - Mc Allister

✓ Normie Davis's brother on Tariff Commission

Uncle Bob Smith - Marshall -

Louisiana

✓ Jim Thompson - Commission -

Mississippi

Ed. Fitzgerald -

Jiggitts - Nat. Com.

Ask Routine for loyal delegates

Minnesota

✓ Frank Murphy - Agric. Records  
Victor Anderson - Smith 20 - Feb. '33 -  
Asst. Atty. Genl.

✓ Joe Wolff - in State

✓ Adolph Bremer }  
or Otto " } Banker.

Mrs. Hallgr - P.M. Minneapolis  
Mrs. Blair's husband.

Iowa

✓ John T. Sullivan -

Wm. O'Keefe - wants Judge Ct. Customs

Ed. Dunn  
Mrs. Fictel - John Kelly of Sioux City, Ia. P.M. ?

Missouri

1/2 Dr. Doolap

Bill Kemper - Rich.

Fred Gardner -

Jim Reed -

Chas M. Hay - Good man.

Mrs. Emily Newell Blair's husband.

Ernie Mitchell of Springfield  
wants Minister -

Chas. Lemp of St Louis -

North Dakota : Judge Kelly - Perhaps in State.

South Dakota : Bill Hawes - Do surely, 2<sup>nd</sup> Asst. Pres. U.S. & Cherry - Only if recom. by Bulow.

Nebraska Arthur Mullen, Asst. Atty. Genl. (Administrative) or Ch. Civil Service Comm.

✓ Arthur Mullen Jr.

Kansas ✓ Wary Woodring - former Asst. of Currier, Asst. Secy Treasury, Director Vit. Bureau.

✓ Guy Harker -  
Ralph O'Neill - Dist. or Circuit Court?

Oklahoma ✓ Pat Mallory - Asst. Atty. Genl.  
✓ Gene Lorton - Honorary Place

Arkansas Cliff Scott - small place.  
✓ Vincent Miles - Judge vacancy

TEXAS Davison -  
Jim Hallaway - local - surely  
Lillian Evans - Wants 4<sup>th</sup> Asst. P.M. General Act. Comm.  
✓ Ralph W. Morrison - Angel - Foreign  
R. J. Jacey - Angel - Honorary  
✓ Mrs. Swick - Husband wants to go to S.A. -  
Mrs Lindsey - is good.

Washington

Nobody - men -  
Mrs. Scott Bullett

Oregon

✓ Bert Honey - a place - Shipping Board?  
Miss Langley - lawyer - Nat Com. Women

California

✓ J. F. T. O'Lanier - limit service com?  
✓ Justus Wardell  
John Allitt - keeps in state -  
Mrs. Westerhouse - (on husband - an engineer)

Montana

Mrs. Emely - a woman L.A. - Montgomery - M<sup>c</sup>Donnell  
in Min. to Switzerland  
Bruce Kremer  
Prof. Wilson - Agricul. Commission

Idaho

✓ W. W. Mc Dowell - Minister - now St. Chairman  
Nobody -  
Mrs. Jokesse?

Utah

✓ ... Denn  
Wallace - something temporary

Nevada

Wm S. Rayle - something local  
Mrs? Nat Com. Women

Arizona

Mrs. Greunway -  
C. F. Adams, former State Chairman  
Matthews - Mrs. S's man -

New Mexico

Nobody

Colorado

John Barrett? Only if OK. D. Portigan + Adams  
Geo. Collins - some place if no confirmation  
Nora B. Wright?

Wyoming

✓ Joe O'Mahoney - 1<sup>st</sup> heat P.M. Encl.  
Nellie Taylor Ross -  
Fred Johnson - John Clark (Russia?)

Maine

Mrs. Donahue - (for Charles?) letter for her  
Man from Washington - give mat. of papers  
Mayor of Eastport -

Vermont

✓ Frank Duffy -

" " nephew Leamy -  
Fred ? who ran for Senate -

48-22 4471 (1-9)

46

Photos - of Oranjestad,  
St. Eustatius Island, W. I.  
Taken on U. S. Hunter Feb. 25  
1939  
from the fort the first salute to  
U. S. Naval vessel fired by foreign power  
Nov. 1776

Given me by Mr. Kaiser  
Sept. 1942 at  
launching of SS Joseph N Thal  
christened by Anna,

L 69

from Photos. - places

Oregon - Portland

Oregon Shipbuilding Corp. Portland, Ore.

Sept. 1942

48-22 : 3794 (53-72)

Given me in New Orleans  
by A. J. Higgins

Sept 1942

F. J. P.

Given me by Henry K. ...  
in Portland Ore. on  
my inspection trip in  
Sept. 1942

H. K.

Bring me at the  
Chrysler Tank Plant -  
Detroit - Sept 18 1942

Felt

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MEMORANDUM.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

from Photos - Places  
Michigan - Detroit  
Chrysler Tank Arsenal, Sept 18 1942

48-22 : 3789 (1-47)

Camp of the  
4th Battalion  
North Shore Artillery  
North Fort, Fort  
North Fort, Fort

(002-002), 0482 : 22-79

Assistant Secretary.

General Loan Fund

Subordinate	1,000
Camp loans	200,000
Reclaim.	—
Power	—
Farm land.	—
Home land.	—

Total

Est. front  
 1,944.35 114,000,000  
 Est. distant  
 Rec. 150,000  
 Est. of income  
 800,000

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

This note was with 12 photos,  
 p.c. size, of "Camp of the 4<sup>th</sup>  
 Battalion, N.Y. Naval Militia,  
 North Tarrytown."  
 Naval - Places.

48-22:3820(208-209)

Johnson  
Broadcasting, had  
Why not put the  
A.T.G.T. under it

---

in  
Pentium  
Parker  
Johnson

---

Joe Haate  
about  
Joe Kennedy

TSP /  
FDR

(53)

To be taken up  
Rend's report pub. in Casco.

We send receipt from  
here -

PSP  
FDR

N.Y. Times - need a work-  
receipt from here?

Once publications people are  
all there - Jackson had men in  
Belgian will not get to  
study.

Tom Joyce - going to Brindisi  
N.B.

Longford Folder

~~Believe~~ Believe Humphries (54)  
Fed. Trade Comm.

Likes

~~the~~ glass  
Evening

Peter Olson Till  
(Aunt Dickey Olson)

Gov. of Va. Islands

For 17 years life of  
Pub. Lands in Minn.  
~~OK drawn Fed Trade Comm~~

~~Robert Thompson~~  
1000 1/2 1st St. S. S. P.

~~John J. ...~~  
1000 1/2 1st St. S. S. P.

~~John J. ...~~  
1000 1/2 1st St. S. S. P.

Carl Donoghue  
Dist Atty  
Oregon  
Ask senators  
Alac Cummings

MEMORANDUM

To Mac -

Re: Farley +  
Nassau County =

Lay plans if possible

Ed. Rice of  
Treport for PO.

This has sound basis

Dwight

MEMORANDUM

Tow  
Wash  
→

Col House

Burley Gk.  
Ed Mott

Santher

Cancel

dept & see

from Wash

5-30 Jan 11

Commissioner

Col House

and Tuesday

Jensen

300 Jan 12

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT

5/1 - 12 M

1 - Ike Dunlap wants an appt. Is staying over until he can see you. He says you told him you wanted to see him.

*Yes*

2 - Basil Manley, Power Commn wants appt.

*Yes*

3 - Frank Shotts, Editor of Miami paper wants appt.

*Tues*

4 - Claude Bowers is here. Not imperative see Pres., but thinks President would probably want to see him before he sails. Intended leaving town today but will stay if you want to see him.

*Yes*

5 - George B. Hills of Florida would like appt.

*Steve*

6 - Carl von Wiegand would like an appt for a few minutes tomorrow.

*John*

*L.D.*

7 - Congr. Almon and his entire committee of 21 (Roads) wants to see President to discuss briefly what part highways is to play in public works program. Needs are great and play material part in relief.

*Ches*

*Yes*

8 - Sen. McNary and his colleague are anxious to have an appt this week, any morning from Wednesday on. Promised let know Tues. if possible

9 - Congr. ~~Frank~~ Blend will be in to see Mac about an appt (Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

5/1 - 12.15 P

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

*End of week*

1 - Stephens of Miss. - wants conf. on flood control. No rush but wants it kept before you. *X*

2 - Sen Dietrich of Ill. requests that before Mississippi River Commission appts are made that he be given an opportunity to talk. Says this is an Ill. appt. *X*

3 - U. S. Flag Assn. wants committee consisting of Chief Justice Hughes and others to have an opportunity to make President Honorary President General. (Will call Thurs. for definite appt. *Wmson 072 - Natl 7315*)

4 - Lamneck still wants appt and is calling about it. *phone*

5 - Oshei is in town.

6. Appointment for Greene, American Federation of Labor

7. George Creel, Ollie Newman and one other, want appointment to speak to you about Miss Wilson

8. Did you promise Hoover on Inauguration Day to look after Walter Newton? *W*

*W. J. ...*  
*Welsh* *Grand Rapids* *Caughen-S-*

5/28 - 7 P THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

1 - Do you see any necessity for Steve or me to accompany you to Arlington? Two aides and Sec. of Navy and Sec. of War are accompanying you.

*No need*

2 - Harrison of the Rwy Employees, who is with Donald Richberg's crowd wants an appt tomorrow morning. I suggested he talk with Dill and he has just called back saying that Dill thinks they should see you -- that Rayburn does not favor the Senate labor amendments and that they want to get President to authorize them to say that he wants the Senate amendments put in by the House. I told him to call me at 10 AM tomorrow. In the meantime that I would talk to you.

*Tell Rayburn  
to see Dill  
I need not  
see Harrison*

Do you want me to talk to Rayburn and tell him to discuss these amendments with Dill today to go into the House bill?

3 - On Wednesday, Noon, you are presenting the Collier Trophy. Mr. Early thinks that we should have movies of this. Would you consent to presenting it outdoor, weather permitting?

*Butler -  
in office*

*Malcolm Muir Hill  
Pres. McGraw  
Publications  
wants appt.*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

5/28 - 9.35 A

*Mac*

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

*No change  
now*

*John Ruff*

*20-2004*

- 1 - Have you reached any final decision with respect to the appt of Col Jeter Horton as financial advisor to Haiti. If so, do you want me to have the papers made out?
- 2 - Mayor Thacher of Albany called me up on Saturday and wanted to know if it would be possible to get a definite answer from you as to whether you will be able to go to the Mystic Shrine Convention at Atlantic City on July 11, 12 and 13. He said you promised to go if it were at all possible. Can you give him an answer now?
- 3 - ~~Ross Collins 'phoned that he does not think President should abandon the officer furlough idea for dispensing with army officers. If President is considering abandonment, Cong. would like to see him and give some figures to demonstrate practicability of it.~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

1/10

You have two added starters very  
insistent about tomorrow:

Sen. McAdoo (you will remember we sent  
him word you would see him as  
soon as we got back)

Jesse Jones, asking for 5 min. today  
and I put him off.

11:45 Rabbi Wise  
12. Fisher

12:15. McAdoo

12:30. Fisher.

12:45 J. Jones

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

- 11.00 - Methodist Missionary Group
- 11.15 - Asst. Sec. Oscar L. Chapman
- 11.25 - ~~Sen. George~~ *Chas. T. ...*
- 11.<sup>35</sup>~~45~~ - Sen. Hatch
- 11.<sup>40</sup>~~50~~ - Guernsey T. Cross
- 12.00 - ~~...~~ *per Glass*
- 12.15 -
- 12.30 -
- 12.45 - ~~Sen. Glass~~
- 1.00 - (Lunch) *Wallace (DALLAS?)*

Nite - Jackson Day Dinner

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

10.30 - PRESS

(Gene Howe, Editor of Amarillo  
News-Globe)

*[Handwritten checkmarks and scribbles]*

11.00 - Sen. George

11.15 - Vincent Dailey

11.30 - J. F. T. O'Connor

11.45 - Sen. Bailey

12.00 - Boaz Long

12.15 -

12.30 -

12.45 -

*[Handwritten checkmarks and scribbles]*

1.00 - Donald Richberg (Lunch)

2.00 - CABINET

(Night - Herbert Bayard Swope)

NOTE: Gov. Eccles -- an hour today or tomorrow  
Ed.A. Filene - this afternoon or tomorrow re AAA

*Int. 12*  
*11 12.30 Eccles*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31st.

- ✓ 10.55 - Harry Bergson
- ✓ 11.00 - Secy. Ickes
- ✗ 11.30 - ~~General Hines~~
- 11.45 - John Fahey  
*Dr. Duross*
- 1.00 - Sen. Glass
- 4.00 - Secretary Hull, Secy. Moore,  
Sen. Pittman, Cong. McReynolds  
(Sen. Robinson not arrived  
yet may be here)

4.45 - *Murphy & Bell*

Note: Congressman Maverick given tentative appointment by wire for today. Can go over until Thursday.

Congressman Patman also very anxious for an appointment.

*Jan 1,*

- 12. Maverick
- 12.15 Patman
- 12.30
- 12.45

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

- ✓ 10.30 - PRESS
- ✓ 10.45 - ~~Senators Wheeler and Barkley~~ *Wheeler*
- ✓ 11.00 - Senators Wheeler and Barkley
- ✓ 11.15 - Otto Bremer [*Respects*]
- ✓ 11.30 - Bishop Ryan
- ✓ 11.45 - Congr. Colden
- ✓ 12.00 - ~~James O. Burke~~ *Dr. Giles Barretto* (Respects) Dominican Minister
- ✓ 12.05 - to present Stamps
- ✓ 12.15 - Jonas Lie
- ✓ 12.30 - ~~Sec. Tolson~~ *J. Tolson*
- 12.45 -
- ✓ 1.00 - Owen D. Young (Lunch)
- ✓ 2.00 - CABINET
- ✓ 4.30 - Langdon P. Marvin and Daughter

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

- ✓ 11.00 - Munoz Marin
- ✓ 11.15 - Commr Ross (SEC)
- 11.30 -
- ✓ 11.45 - Father Ryan
- ✓ 12.00 - ~~Sen. Copeland~~ Sen. Ashurst and  
Congr. Sumners
- 12.15 -
- ✓ 12.30 - Gov. Kump (Respects)
- ✓ 12.45 - Gov. Johnson
- ✓ 1.00 - ~~Sen. McAdoo (Lunch)~~  
Sen. Copeland (Lunch)
- ✓ 2.00 - Sen. McAdoo (and Geo. Creel)
- ✓ 2.30 - Agricultural Tax Conference.

3.30 Sen Olson - back Sec

NOTE: Are you ready yet for Bob Doughton.  
Might be wise to have him in for a  
few minutes anyhow.  
Thurs. A. M.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

- OK → 10.45 Jesse
- OK → 11.00 - Sen. McAdoo
- JK → 11.15 - Mississippi Delegation  
(Request of Congr. Rankin)
- OK → 11.30 - Sen. Connally (10 min)
- OK → 11.45 - Sen. Bankhead (5 m.)
- ✓ 12.00 - Peter D. Kiernan
- 12.10 - Josh Lee (5) || 12.20 Sweet
- 12.30 - Morris L. Cooke
- 12.45 -
- OK → 1.00 - Sen. Robinson (Lunch)
  
- A 4.00 - PRESS

Added Starters:

- ~~Congr. Josh Lee~~
- ~~Gov. Sweet~~
- Congr. Rayburn

Wed Sec. Perkins (1/2 hr. today or tomorrow)  
~~no Jesse Jones and his Texas people~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

4/17

MEMO FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Here are three things that have to be decided at once:

1 - Newton Baker is in town (Willard) and would like very much to see you just for a few minutes. Only time available to him is tomorrow at 10.45 as he has case in Supreme Court.

*OK*

2 - Col. Pope of N.Y. has seen Moley and Sec. Hull as I suggested. He thinks it so important to see you for five minutes that he is willing to postpone sailing for Europe tomorrow night in order to get an appointment.

*no -  
tell him  
not advisable  
at this time*

If you would care to see him for five minutes now he could go back to N.Y. tonight and still arrange for sailing tomorrow night, otherwise he would like an appt for Wednesday, Thursday or Friday.

3 - Mr. Farley wants to know if he can come in for a few minutes at 9 or 9.30 in morning.

*no*

light

(89) 11

MEMO  
NEW YORK  
ROADWAY  
Sec. Emory Roosevelt

Beckton -  
FROM ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT  
COLLECTION AND RENEWAL DIVISION

Average - 7,600,000

25% gain concession

no taxes -

Hankins -

Lawley next door  
La. about 4,000,000  
also

Dodge - revig. 69  
Accepted

Walt electrical

Exec. Comm.

Margaret Wilson  
July 11 69

W. C. Williams - Engr in ch  
R. L. Young  
Charge Mtd Cont. Field.

Pres. Monarch Oil Refin

A. A. S. Scherble

Ch. Prod. & Refin.

Frank Brown

Vy. M. Parham's Ref.

J. B. Atkin

Cardo Central Ref.

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Idea - strong Bd. of directors  
Demand a part these men  
in as directors - addit. lab.  
\$100,000 now - addit. lab.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

J. E. C. Linn

Wagner

Deit, missen

Rullitt

Rosenman

Righ.

62

THE WHITE HOUSE  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Waters - full  
Henry Chamberlain -  
Lullington -  
Stony -

Johnson

McClendon of Arkansas

McMahon

Murphy

Russell of Ill.

Wahner

Bornstein

Eastman of Minn.

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID  
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300  
(GPO)

my longhand

(13)

Rudolph -

Dexter Kisser - Pres.

Rice College, Putnam, Wis.

---

L. Krumholz

→

---

R.F. Warr - 30 W 9<sup>th</sup> St

---

Geo. F. O. Humphreys  
R. I.  
In D. A. for  
a short time

(7)

(74)

Key West -  
Submarines winter  
there.

---

D. A. J. C. for Smith

---

Terry Trust - (76)

Mr. Sprague }  
" Webb } Trustees

" Webb }  
" Rosterhout } Trustee

\$150 per. \$500,000.

900  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years  
600  $2\frac{1}{2}$  " 400,000.

Mediation Board of 3. - Whitfill & Shear (77)

✓ Housing Admin. ~~W. Maffett~~ J. Maffett

Intl Trade - W. Myers - ~~Ben Cohen~~ <sup>W. Myers</sup> J. Maffett

Twiff - ~~Ford (D) Dept~~ - ~~Ford (R) Dept~~

✓ Securities

(P)

Ask Salverin,  
Account Payment of N.Y.  
Employers' Retirement Fund.

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Letters from D. B. C.

(a) about Curtis' Debt

(b) " Income from my Trust.

---

Call up Geo. Byr - He tells  
me he paid me 61,118.50  
in 1938 - my books  
show only 59,152.76.

Wallace

(80)

Jap. Batters in Pac.

Why Republicans to  
catch them?

Legis Estate - Out

Cont Stat. Rel -

Dant organiz - Allocate  
on whole basis.

Civil Service Com. - Use approp.

Fed Trade Com -  
Ag. Invest. Dont do it.

Fed Power Com. - Appropriation.

Geo Rogers Clark - Out.

Water Transport. Small effort

Nat Labor Rel. Bd. Have \$300,000.

Annw. Const. - Out.

R.R. Retirement. Project.  
Salaries - Out.

J.F.C. - Appropriation.

Soc. Security Bd. To Report.

D.C. Stamps out -

Hyg. Food & Drug. out -

Tobacco Inspection. Hyg. Reports.

Soil Conservation -

(Exempt 4 or 5 M. from the "1140 rule")

leg. Adv. Act, Patents \$5. M.

(Can come out of 4 M)

Cotton ginners out

Commerce (Pensions out

Rushmore - Memorial out

Indians out

Handwritten notes on a separate sheet of lined paper, partially visible at the top left. The text is mostly illegible due to the angle and overlap.

- Grants Vocational Ed.            unt

---

- Distm. local lum.    Use N.R.A.  
   people as needed

---

- Philippine Transport            unt

---

- lith. Encl.                            unt.

---

- Immigration                        use current funds
- Children's grants                F.R.A. or unt

---

- Navy Board                            unt

---

- State Salaries                    use current funds

---

- Cont'nt' ions (foreign)            unt

---

- Monitors                            use Dept -

Karl Weiss -

Pat Lohman - Rochester  
Head of Morse.

Louis Rhingold - Parole work  
Dept Justice

Mrs Dams - of L. D. made  
speeches.

Tom M'Donald -

Work him in in N.Y.  
Sen. Capeland.

---

Geo Stuler .

Speak W. Washin -  
Capeland W.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Forestry -

P. N. -

Fishing Shoop

Mex Oil - Proprietor's share long -  
by refund in time.

With laws for enrichment - Oil  
Treaty.

Especially struck with neatness.

But in New England resemblance was marked  
inclined to think more attention to vegetable  
production and variety.

In addition to etc. Egg. Lima S. Pot. Corn.

Soil of N. Y. coast - similar to this, poorer.

Only this much care & experiments.

Almost all gardens... glass frames.

One important reason, aside from cheapness  
is cooking.

But what we need most is co-operation.

Only where every owner works for improve.

Altho 5" time in Scotland.

Mayle - boat day (85)

Lozok - Fed Res Bd

Loring Harder - Com Pub. Debt Sec

Wm J. Thompson - (colored)

Dallman - Register of Trans  
- am of Louisiana

~~Wm. K. Dwyer - Judge U.S.  
Customs &~~

Wardall - Fed R. B. Capital

Get for Mr. Robinson (86)

The Markham

Report on the

Bozuff River

Basin

Arkness

TURKEY

( )

AUSTRIA

HONG KONG

(us.)

4

87

1 Appointment of new super of West Point.

2 Code message:

3 Index: Upper Monongahela Valley Area.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Byjfl

State Funeral

3:00 pm

President

J. H. Lewis  
Robinson

Phil Morrison  
phones

CIO -  
Find agreement with Bennett  
next 48 hrs

Find articulated everything

That Bennett had agreed  
to - Phil

New pessimistic  
to Putnam @  
5:00 pm



Mayfair House  
Park Avenue at Sixty-fifth Street  
New York

2/1/16 R. Stanley Beat  
32 Brookdale

Post

78 ✓

Neil Sullivan

Kenneth Allen

~~J. M.ington~~

Mr. Jackson  
Rt Meyer -  
J. Jackson  
C. J. Jackson

Smith Vol. 5-4100

Com. Parkley

Trammill 4<sup>th</sup> St 4<sup>th</sup> St

Price \$

Price \$

Schuy 4-1993

8-5<sup>30</sup> [Col. Robert  
Suggerhans]

2800  
Woodland Drive

5 MM

Friday

add.

I am made ~~very~~ <sup>particularly</sup> happy by the  
Georgia note, and I deeply appreciate  
the confidence shown in me by  
what I have been proud to call  
"my other State".

# MEMORANDUM

*Miss Smith  
bee culture*

Mar. 5 - 250 -

" 22 - 275 -

Jan. 11 - 100 -

" 18 - 200 -

Feb. 1 - 250 -

→  
→  
→  
→

Charles W. Taussig  
Co-Chairman  
Anglo-American Caribbean Commission

Destroyers:

Recommissioned	109
To England	48 + 2 already in com.
Remaining	61
Converted (tenders etc)	25
We now have left	36

Day of Prayer -  
Drought, Flood,  
Earthquake, Peace.

②  
Tom Finletter  
State Dept.  
The Seat

Wm.

(94)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Woods - July 7 - 17

Commins - Long Bar House. 28

Swanson - Work ends

Deets - August

Wallace - June 21 - 30 and  
in August

Reger - June 22 Milwaukee  
July 29 - 30 Providence.

Parkins - Labor Day Sept 1 - 15

---

Telephone to Jimmy or  
not his agent on this  
man - Miss P. found him.

T.W.R.

Histoire Nat. des Oiseaux  
d'Afrique  
par F. L.

4 to  
Paris 1799 - 1808.  
6 Vols - Lacko plate  
159 and 246.

Hist Nat. d'une partie  
d'Oiseaux Nouveau et  
rars de L'Amérique et  
des Indes  
par F. L.

4 to  
Ouvrage destiné par l'auteur  
à faire partie de son ornitho-  
logie d'Afrique  
Tome I Paris 1801  
Lacko plate

110 bis

95

HYDE PARK  
ON THE HUDSON, N.Y.

Histoire Nat. des Perroquets  
par Levaillant  
Paris Chez Levrault Freres  
Strasbourg de l'imprimerie  
etc  
Vol I An IX (1801)  
With 72 Plates complete

Vol II An XIII (1805)  
With all Plates complete

Hist. Nat. des Oiseaux  
de Paradis et des Rolliers

Suivi de celle des  
Toucans et des Barbus

par M. Levaillant  
Vol. 1. Paris 1806  
Complete

---

Vol II Paris 1806  
Complete

---

Hist Nat. des Promerops,  
et des Guépiers  
par F. L.

Faisant suite a celle des  
oiseaux de Paradis

Paris 1807.

(Lacks plate 3  
Ever issued?)

Full  
longhand

~~AAA~~

Walker of Okla.

for the Comm. Com.

Jisany says Lortens' objection is not very sound.

(96)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Frank S. Bergin of New Haven  
for U.S. District attorney  
in Conn —

Support by McNeil,  
Dolan et al

---

Sam A. Wilson of  
Hartford -

Support by Senator  
Loneyan et al

---

Deadline to get all  
P.M. attachments ~~of~~  
work.

Say May 1.

Am. Stinson's Idea.

Neutrality }  
From Treaty -

9/15/19  
Res. 1001

---

St. Lawrence Clearance -  
Wages + Hours -  
Brazing organization -  
Camp Contract -

---

Court {  
1. Prerogative  
2. Contract  
3. Dist.  
4. Appeal  
5. Sup. Ct.

Vice President

---

Jed Adams  
Add Tax Appeals

Milton Eric - of Birmingham

to P.W. Administrator

Royal <sup>gauge</sup> gauge - former Engineer  
r/Queen Mary -

Bankhead & <sup>Thomas</sup> Stress strongly  
recommended - <sup>Gear</sup>

20.12.21  
→

3201

New Jersey

Note - Allamuchy - ~~10/18~~  
Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Pres.  
of the United States spent yesterday  
(Fri.) in Allamuchy.

Mrs. Benj. Kitridge of Carmel N.J.  
is visiting Mrs. Winthrop Rutherford.

Miss Helen Kirby is visiting Miss  
Jean Seales in Summit.

Mr. Earl Stafford is visiting Mr. & Mrs.  
John Pool at Stillwater.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

h.D.  
BSF  
FDR

FISH CHOWDER

- 1 lb. of clean salt pork fry to a scrap
- 1 qt. onions cut in slices and fry in above pork until nicely browned
- 2 qts. potatoes peeled and cut in slices
- 1 1/2 lbs. of hard water crackers or pilot bread to be soaked in water
- 6 lbs. of good sea fish - if to be had.

Take the fried pork, onions and fat from kettle, then begin with

- 1 - a layer of potatoes in the kettle
- 2 - a layer of fish (cut in pieces)
- 3 - a quantity of fat pork and onions
- 4 - a layer of pilot bread or crackers
- 5 - more potatoes
- 6 - more fish
- 7 - more fat pork and onions
- 8 - more pilot bread and so on, until all materials are polled, each course having a moderate seasoning of salt and pepper; after this add 1 1/2 gallons of water (enough to float the mass) and boil half to three quarters of an hour.

**THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON**

**BLACK BEAN SOUP**

1 1/2 pints blk. beans  
3 qts. water  
1 onion  
1 carrot

(If for six o'clock dinner put on fire  
by 11 a.m.)

Boil till the beans are sufficiently soft to pass through a sieve about half an hour before dinner; after passing through the sieve, put back in the saucepan with six grains allspice, 6 cloves, a little mace, and a bunch of thyme, all tied up in a bag. A short time before serving, add a spoonful of flour which should be well mixed with a piece of butter about the size of a large walnut. Let this boil up once. Have in the tureen about four slices of lemon without the seeds, the yolks of hard boiled eggs and one gill of sherry or madeira, also a teaspoonful of mushroom catsup.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

### WASHINGTON

#### FISH CHOWDER

4 lbs. of fish  
4 good sized onions  
8 potatoes

Salt pork enough (or butter in its absence) to fry out the onions, which should be cooked until off color - not browned as in curry. Put the water in after the onions are fried, and when this boils, put in the potatoes; let the potatoes cook say for ten minutes, or till they get a little soft, then put in the fish, giving that ten minutes - or 20 minutes in all, the whole will be thoroughly cooked. Thicken it with crumbs, rolled in butter if necessary, or broken biscuit (first dissolved in cold water). This should be put in after the fish - only to boil a minute or two. Chowder made of salt fish should come to one boil only - to avoid its toughening.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

### WASHINGTON

#### MILK PUNCH

4 qts. of Jamaica Rum (Medford)  
3 qts. of water  
5 pints of milk (boiling)  
3 lbs. of lump sugar  
24 lemons  
2 nutmegs

Cut thin slices or only the yellow rind of all the lemons, let these thin parings and the two grated nutmegs infuse 24 hours in one qt. of the rum in a warm place. Then add the juice of 24 lemons (freed from the seeds) the water, sugar and also the rum. Put all in a large vessel. When the sugar is dissolved add the five pints of boiling milk, stirring the mixture all the time. It will curdle of course. Then cover and let it stand still one hour, then filter it through a bag until it is as clear as crystal. It may take three or four hours. This quantity will fill about 12 bottles. Cork tight and keep them standing. This punch is nice served with mock turtle soup or used for making Roman punch.

**THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON**

**BOSTON BROWN BREAD**

2 cupfuls Indian meal  
1 " rye meal  
1 " flour  
1 small quart of sweet milk  
Pinch of salt  
1/2 cupful of molasses  
2 teaspoonfuls cream of tartar  
1 " even of soda dissolved in water

Steam four hours. Water must boil  
constantly all the time.

Fairhaven receipt —

Mrs. James Rowcull  
own receipt

HYDE PARK, N. Y.

TELEGRAPH POUGHKEEPSIE

RECIPE FOR CLAM OR FISH CHOWDER.

Cut up five pieces of salt pork into small cubes, brown it in a frying pan - then brown four onions in the pork. Put in the saucepan a quart of <sup>(fish)</sup> clams cut up (take out the hard parts and gristle) then add a quart of milk, and a little flour to thicken it and a spoonful of pepper and salt. Serve crackers with it.

PSF  
FDR

file → Recipes

h.D.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FAIRHAVEN RECEIPT

RECIPE FOR CLAM OR FISH CHOWDER

Cut up five pieces of salt pork into small cubes, brown it in a frying pan - then brown four onions in the pork. Put in the saucepan a quart of clams (or fish) cut up (take out the hard parts and gristle) then add a quart of milk, and a little flour to thicken it and a spoonful of pepper and salt. Serve crackers with it.

PST<sup>nd.</sup>  
FOR

MEMORANDUM ON SUBMARINE SITUATION

in May 1917

Soon after my return to the Navy Department in February 1917, and nearly two months before the entrance of the United States into the War, it became increasingly apparent that German submarine activity was resulting in losses to Allied merchant tonnage, greater than the replacement of such tonnage by new construction.

As a part of the study of American activity in the event of our entering the War, I brought the whole problem of anti-submarine defense before the Chief of Operations and the General Board.

The problem was discussed from two angles:

- (a) Offensive operations against submarines.
- (b) Defensive operations.

Into the latter category fell the general discussion of the convoy system and similar purely defensive measures. This is discussed elsewhere.

Into the category of offensive operations against submarines, general study was made of the use of destroyers, Q-boats and submarine chasers and there resulted therefrom approval of the following plan of operations to be carried out in the event of the United States entering the War.

(1) The United States would arrange with Great Britain and France for the immediate dispatch of all possible destroyers to European waters, reenforced by such yachts and similar craft as could be purchased and converted to war use. This phase is also discussed elsewhere.

(2) Of the use of Q-boats, little was known by us at that time, though there were rumors that the British had fitted out such vessels. No recommendations were made.

(3) General approval was given to the building of submarine chasers and the story of their building and of the difficulties encountered is also taken up separately.

The only other question raised before our entrance into the War related to the use of net or mine barriers to be laid in certain definite areas. The high command in the Navy Department paid little attention to this, prior to our entrance into the War, the general idea being that mines could not be used in deep water and that nets would be quickly destroyed by wind and sea action if placed in permanent positions and that the only use for nets would be to lay them across harbor mouths for the protection of fleet and merchant ship anchorages.

After April 6, 1917, I again raised the question of the use of mines or nets or a combination of the two on a very large scale, in order to keep German submarines out of the Atlantic.

The theory was based on the following:

"Anti-submarine methods are now concentrated on attempts to destroy German submarines after they have left the North Sea and scattered broadcasts over the Atlantic waters west of France, England, Scotland and Ireland. Every rule of civilian common-sense, as well as every well-founded naval axiom, requires that if it is impossible to seek out and destroy enemy warships on the high seas, it then becomes necessary to seek to contain them in port in order to prevent their exit onto the high seas."

A study of the map showed me that German submarines were getting out into the Atlantic either through the Straits of Dover or through the North Sea around the north of Scotland. I knew that the attempt of the British and French to close the Straits of Dover had been, on the whole, successful. In other words, practically all German submarines then entering the Atlantic were passing between Scotland and Norway to the northward and then proceeding South to the main ship lines.

Inquiries showed that the British Admiralty had made a number of attempts to lay mines between Scotland and the Shetland Islands and between the Shetland Islands and Norway, but that no large scale effort had received the wholehearted support of the British. The British had, from time to time, laid mine fields outside of Heligoland but the Germans knowing this were able to sweep a path through it or to send their submarines out through the Baltic.

During April and the first part of May, I held almost daily discussions with the Bureau of Ordnance and with Rear Admiral Harris, the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Neither he nor I were ordnance or mine experts, but we agreed on the objective and believed that it could be attained by a large scale effort.

The whole matter was referred to Admiral Sims in London but he threw cold water on it from the start, agreeing in this with the British Admiralty.

However, a few of us in the Navy Department were insistent and on May 24, 1917, a formal general statement, including a description of the problem and a proposed plan, was submitted, confidentially, to the Secretary, the Chief of Operations, the General Board and the Bureau of Ordnance.

For several months thereafter, there was a growing conviction in the Navy Department that the problem and the objectives were correct and the plan itself practicable if intensively studied in its relationship to materials. The use of nets was discarded and efforts were concentrated on mines. During this same period, constant pressure was maintained on Admiral Sims to get the approval of the British Admiralty. This pressure was constantly resisted and it was not until \_\_\_\_\_ that with a good deal of reluctance, Admiral Sims and the British Admiralty said to the Navy Department, in effect: "We think the plan is a bit wild-eyed but go ahead if you want".

During this same period when we were trying to get the approval of the British Admiralty, the Bureau of Ordnance decided that it could use the detonating device which had been submitted to me by an inventor for use on nets. The transfer of the device (an electric current breaker) to a wire floating upward from a mine, giving to each mine a much wider radius of effectiveness than the old type of mine which required actual contact with it to make it explode.

It is my judgment that even if this device had not been used, a mine barrage from Scotland to Norway could and would have been laid -- perhaps with not as great effectiveness and probably at greater cost.

The principle of bottling up the German submarines at the Straits of Dover and in the North Sea was, of course, wholly sound and the work on the mine barrage did not start until the Autumn of 1917. It is a well-known fact that even partially laid by September 1918, it had already proved its efficiency against German submarines.

The history of the ordering and shipping of the mines, the fitting out of the mine lairs, the establishment of the base in Scotland and the actual laying of the barrage has been fully told. The German side of the story has not been and probably never will be fully told.

We know certain general facts, however. German submarines began to run foul of the mine barrage by August 1918. During the next few weeks at least two submarines were sunk at the barrage. Several others were seriously injured. Word spread among all the German submarines that this devilish new barrier made it far more difficult and dangerous to get out into the Atlantic and to get back home. There is no doubt in my judgment that the morale of the German submarine officers and men was badly shaken by the mere fact of the existence of the barrage. Their chance of making a submarine cruise and getting home again in safety was, they thought, greatly lessened.

It seems also to be a fact that discontent in the German submarine

force became vocal by the early part of October 1918; that these mutterings spread from the submarine force to the German battleships and cruisers and that it had great influence in what turned out, shortly thereafter, to be definite mutiny in the whole of the Germany navy.

It may not be too far-fetched, therefore, to say that the North Sea mine barrage initiated by the American Navy and literally forced on the British Navy had something definite to do with the German naval mutiny, the subsequent Army mutiny, and the ending of the World War.

My memorandum of May 24, 1917 is attached hereto.

-----

May 24, 1917.

MEMORANDUM ON SUBMARINE SITUATION

General Statement

1. It is unnecessary to dwell on the fact that the German submarine activity, with great resulting losses to Allied merchant tonnage, has not been curbed. The actual confidential information received points to a much more serious situation than is generally understood by the public in any of the countries now at war with Germany. The actual losses are ~~approaching~~ the original German estimate of 1,000,000 tons per month. Continuation of these losses means inevitable disaster within a comparatively short period.

2. The means being used at the present time are, in general, as follows:

(a) Patrol of coasts of France, England, Scotland and Ireland by armed patrol vessels.

(b) Netting of harbors and narrow estuaries and straits.

(c) Planting of mine fields, such as the one off Heligoland.

(d) Sweeping in occasional localities with nets and towed bombs.

It is certain that all of these methods combined are not successful, because the number of submarines thereby destroyed does not equal the production of new submarines by Germany.

3. In other words, the anti-submarine methods are now concentrated on attempts to destroy the submarines after they have left the North Sea and scattered broadcast over the Atlantic waters west of France, England, Scotland and Ireland. Every rule of civilian commonsense, as well as every wellfounded naval axiom, requires that if it is impossible to seek out and destroy enemy warships on the high seas, it then becomes necessary to seek to contain them in port in order to prevent their exit onto the high seas.

4. The attempt of the British and French to close the channel, i.e., to prevent German submarines from passing out into the Atlantic through the Straits of Dover, has been, on the whole, successful. In other words, practically all German submarines now enter the Atlantic by passing around the north end of Scotland.

5. The British Admiralty has made a number of attempts to lay mines and nets between Scotland and the Shetland Islands and between the Shetland Islands and Norway. It is clear to me, after talking with many British officers, that these attempts have been made on a small scale. It is true that they have failed, but it is also true that no great concerted effort has been made to place a barrier of nets, mines, or a combination of both, from Scotland to Norway.

6. At the present time these efforts at the north end of the North Sea have been virtually abandoned, as have efforts to mine the Skagerrak between Norway and Denmark. The only activity by the British at the present time is, apparently, the maintenance of a large mine field outside of Heligoland. This mine field is obviously located close to the German naval bases and far from the British naval bases. It has, therefore, been possible for the Germans, practically at will, to sweep channels through this mine field, and even were they unable to do so they could send submarines out from Kiel through the Skagerrak. The English themselves admit that this mine field off Heligoland serves chiefly as an annoyance to the enemy and is not effective in preventing egress of submarines.

#### PROBLEM

1. In view of the fact that the British have been practically successful in closing the Straits of Dover, it is obvious that if a complete barrier could be extended from Scotland to Norway and another complete barrier across the Straits of Otranto from Italy to Albania, German submarines would operate only in the North Sea and in the Adriatic. It would be impossible for them to operate in the Atlantic Ocean or in the Mediterranean, as their sole means of exit would be closed. To solve this problem by the creation of successful submarine barriers at these two points would at the same time stop one hundred per cent of the losses of merchant shipping by submarine attack and would bring with it a speedy termination of the war.

PROPOSED PLAN

1. It is felt that no single new invention or development of a particular device in the nature of mines or nets can be relied upon as a sole means of closing the North Sea. The plan proposes the use of several types of nets and mines and may be set down roughly as follows:

First, the North Sea Barrier.

(a) LOCATION: Either a line from a point on the coast of Scotland, near Buchan Ness, to the coast of Norway near Obrestad, or a line from the north of Scotland to the Orkneys, thence to the Shetlands, and thence by the shortest line to the coast of Norway. The location of the barrier must be determined after careful investigation of physical conditions and military advantages.

(b) FORM OF BARRIER: The barrier to consist of a number of lines of net each complete in itself and also a number of lines of mines. It is impossible to specify the most desirable type of net or the most desirable type of mine. Probably different types of each should be used and experience will show which proves the most satisfactory under the varying conditions existing on the barrier. For instance, if the heavy net intended to stop submarines does not give the best results the nets with bomb attachments may be better. Also, some nets may be superior in shallow water and others in the deep waters near the Norwegian coast. In the same way the individual anchored mines may be best part of the way and in other localities the suspended mine may be found better.

(c) PATROL: The question of patrol of the barrier is of the utmost importance. It is suggested that in order to establish this patrol coast patrol of the United States, or the western coast of France, England, Scotland and Ireland may, of necessity, be concentrated at the barrier. If, for instance, the barrier is from 225 to 250 miles in length a proper patrol may call for 4,000 vessels. It is submitted that it is entirely feasible by a concentration of all of the resources of the Allies to obtain this number of vessels. In the operation of the patrol the smaller vessels would obviously be used when the water is confined and the larger vessels in rough water. The object would be, of course, to cover every mile of the barrier at all times and prevent raids, to prevent night operations against the barrier by enemy submarines or ships, and to drag with depth bombs and nets in case the nets or mines of the barrier itself were disturbed by enemy submarines.

(d) BRITISH GRAND FLEET: The mission of the British Grand Fleet would remain much what it is today. It should base south of the barrier and the present system of scouting should be continued so as to disclose immediately any attempt by the German High Seas Fleet to leave their base in an attempt to cut the barrier by an attack in force. It is obvious that the barrier itself would be closer to the British fleet base than to the German fleet base, and consideration of such military importance with further discussion is not necessary.

#### PRACTICABILITY

1. Investigation as to material have been conducted far enough to prove that the requisite amount of net and the necessary number of mines can, without question, be turned out by the factories of England and the United States. For example, it is physically quite possible to construct 1,000 miles of net 200 feet in depth. It is also perfectly possible to construct 500,000 mines, and it is possible further to provide one hundred per cent of replacements of nets and mines by the time they will be needed. The cost of manufacturing, transporting, installing, etc., 1,000 miles of net and 500,000 mines has been variously estimated at from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,000. Even if the greater figure is taken, the Allied governments can well afford the expenditure if only in comparison with the value of merchant tonnage which has been sunk during the first five months of the present year.

#### CONCLUSION

1. This is a problem which has been discussed in the United States and Great Britain in Admiralty and civilian circles for nearly three years. Experiments have been made along individual lines and without a conception of the past as a whole. Experiments have been made in small areas and with small amounts of material. Many officers are convinced that the present defense against submarines is fundamentally wrong and can never accomplish the ultimate result. Nearly all officers believe in the fundamental soundness of the theory of closing the north end of the North Sea. Most officers with whom I have talked believe that the time has come when the attempt to carry this out must be made, not halfheartedly, but on the greatest possible scale and with the resources of England and the United States combined. It goes without saying, of course, that all of these remarks apply to a lesser extent to the closing of the Adriatic. If the North Sea proposal is feasible it is also feasible to close the Straits of Otrante. The two proposals march hand in hand.

To carry out the attempt requires naval and industrial co-operation of the highest type, but the important thing is to prevent this subject from being discussed for six or eight months and to have it accepted or rejected immediately.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

P.S. Diplomatic questions involved have not been discussed. It is sufficient to say that in a barrier of the kind suggested a gateway at either end could be made practicable. This gateway would accommodate all commerce coming from or going to Dutch, Danish, Swedish and southern Norwegian ports. The plan involves, of course, also the closing of the territorial waters of Norway from a point three miles (or, as I understand the Norwegian claim, four miles) to the actual coast line. I realize the importance of recognizing the rights of small nations, but at the same time it is true, I think, in international law that no nation has the right to allow its territorial waters to be used as a means of transit by belligerent ships. The use of territorial waters of neutrals by belligerent warships is carefully guarded by definite restrictions in international law, and if Norway fails to carry out her direct obligation to prevent the use of a narrow line along her coast as a means of passing from the North Sea into the Atlantic Ocean by German submarines it would seem perfectly fair to carry out this duty for her. I have no doubt that the diplomatic part of this plan can be satisfactorily adjusted.

MEMORANDUM ON SUBMARINE SITUATION

in May 1917

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"Anti-submarine methods are now concentrated on attempts to destroy German submarines after they have left the North Sea and scattered broadcasts over the Atlantic waters west of France, England, Scotland and Ireland. Every rule of civilian commonsense, as well as every well-founded naval axiom, requires that if it is impossible to seek out and destroy enemy warships on the high seas, it then becomes necessary to seek to contain them in port in order to prevent their exit onto the high seas."

A study of the map showed me that German submarines were getting out into the Atlantic either through the Straits of Cover or through the North Sea around the north of Scotland. I knew that the attempt of the British and French to close the Straits of Dover had been, on the whole, successful. In other words, practically all German submarines then entering the Atlantic were passing between Scotland and Norway to the northward and then proceeding South to the main ship lines.

Inquiries showed that the British Admiralty had made a number of attempts to lay mines between Scotland and the Shetland Islands and between the Shetland Islands and Norway, but that no large scale effort had received the wholehearted support of the British. The British had, from time to time, laid mine fields outside of Heligoland but the Germans knowing this were able to sweep a path through it or to send their submarines out through the Baltic.

During April and the first part of May, I held almost daily discussions with the Bureau of Ordnance and with Rear Admiral Harris, the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Neither he nor I were ordnance or mine experts, but we agreed on the objective and believed that it could be attained by a large scale effort.

The whole matter was referred to Admiral Sims in London but he threw cold water on it from the start, agreeing in this with the British Admiralty.

However, a few of us in the Navy Department were insistent and on May 24, 1917, a formal general statement, including a description of the problem and a proposed plan, was submitted, confidentially, to the Secretary, the Chief of Operations, the General Board and the Bureau of Ordnance.

For several months thereafter, there was a growing conviction in the Navy Department that the problem and the objectives were correct and the plan itself practicable if intensively studied in its relationship to materials. The use of nets was discarded and efforts were concentrated on mines. During this same period, constant pressure was maintained on Admiral Sims to get the approval of the British Admiralty. This pressure was constantly resisted and it was not until that with a good deal of reluctance, Admiral Sims and the British Admiralty said to the Navy Department, in effect: "We think the plan is a bit wild-eyed but go ahead if you want".

During this same period, when we were trying to get the approval of the British Admiralty, the Bureau of Ordnance decided that it could use the detonating device which had been submitted to me by an inventor for use on nets. The transfer of the device (an electric current breaker) to a wire floating upward from a mine, giving to each mine a much wider radius of effectiveness than the old type of mine which required actual contact with it to make it explode.

It is my judgment that even if this device had not been used, a mine barrage from Scotland to Norway could and would have been laid -- perhaps with not as great effectiveness and probably at greater cost.

The principle of bottling up the German submarines at the Straits of Dover and in the North Sea was, of course, wholly sound and the work on the mine barrage did not start until the Autumn of 1917. It is a well-known fact that even partially laid by September 1918, it had already proved its efficiency against German submarines.

The history of the ordering and shipping of the mines, the fitting out of the mine lairs, the establishment of the base in Scotland and the actual laying of the barrage has been fully told. The German side of the story has not been and probably never will be fully told.

We know certain general facts, however. German submarines began to run foul of the mine barrage by August 1918. During the next few weeks at least two submarines were sunk at the barrage. Several others were seriously injured. Word spread among all the German submarines that this devilish new barrier made it far more difficult and dangerous to get out into the Atlantic and to get back home. There is no doubt in my judgment that the morale of the German submarine officers and men was badly shaken by the mere fact of the existence of the barrage. Their chance of making a submarine cruise and getting home again in safety was, they thought, greatly lessened.

It seems also to be a fact that discontent in the German submarine

force became vocal by the early part of October 1918; that these mutterings spread from the submarine force to the German battleships and cruisers and that it had great influence in what turned out, shortly thereafter, to be definite mutiny in the whole of the Germany navy.

It may not be too far-fetched, therefore, to say that the North Sea mine barrage initiated by the American Navy and literally forced on the British Navy had something definite to do with the German naval mutiny, the subsequent Army mutiny, and the ending of the World War.

My memorandum of May 24, 1917 is attached hereto.

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DRAFT #1

n.d.

PSF  
FDR

MEMORANDA OF TRIP TO EUROPE, 1918

Early in April, 1918 after we had been in the War for one year, most of the coast patrol districts were functioning satisfactorily, construction work on the new destroyers and submarine chasers was well in hand, the Navy Department was well organized and the convoy system had been established. Again I felt that I should get into service overseas. I spoke to the Secretary of this and he told me frankly that he hoped I would not resign as Assistant Secretary because the Navy and the Navy Department had expanded to full war operations in accordance with our original plans-- without the addition of new bureaus or new Assistant Secretaries. Both of us felt great pride in this, but I asked, nevertheless, if he would mind if I spoke to the President about my going Overseas with the destroyers or submarine chasers. This permission was granted and within a couple of weeks I was able to see the President and asked his permission. President Wilson told me very definitely that he did not wish me to resign, pointing out that I owed it to the Government to remain for awhile longer in a position in which I had definite experience.

Soon after this a number of matters came up which somewhat disturbed Secretary Daniels and me. In Great Britain and Ireland and in France dozens of bases were being established. Each base calling for the use of land, buildings, piers, etc. The Naval organizations in Europe, because of the need for haste, was occupying these new properties, in many cases without definite or final contracts either with their private owners or with the British or French Governments. It was feared that at the termination of the War, claims for land and damages to property might be in a somewhat chaotic state.

During this same period also, it seemed advisable to acquaint Admiral Sims and Admiral Wilson with the exact state of affairs relating to construction of vessels, coast patrol needs and supply problems at home.

Therefore, late in May the Secretary and I talked over the desirability of sending someone to visit the whole field of American Naval operations in Europe, to inspect material and personnel at the front and at

-3-

bases, to report on needs, to coordinate operations with the associated nations and with our army where such coordination seemed desirable and to bring back a comprehensive report for the benefit of Secretary Daniels and President Wilson.

It was arranged that I should undertake this mission as soon as I could wind up my active matters in the Department <sup>and</sup> choose a technical staff to accompany me.

I decided that I would cross on one of the new destroyers, escorting the fast convoy which was to sail from New York on the ninth of July. I selected Captain Edward \_ McCauley--an old friend, as my aide and as staff assistants, Commander John \_ Hancock, from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; Lieutenant Commander \_\_\_\_\_ Brown of the Civil Engineer Corps (Reserve); Livingston Davis, who had been acting as my civilian aide in the Department and Mr. Camalier, my private secretary. Only Captain McCauley was to accompany me on the destroyer; the others were to take the "Olympic" and meet me in London.

Mr. Smith came to New York and returned a few days later to see me to give Mr. Murphy some recommendations in the state of New York suddenly flared to the front. Governor Whitman was selected to run for a third term but we believed that a well-known Democrat could defeat him. The old question between up-state ~~New York~~ and New York City was raised. Charles F. Murphy, who had the final say in the whole of the City and sufficient support in several large up-state cities to give him control of the Convention, had come to realize that a New York City candidate would stand little chance of election if forced through by the City organization. The secretary of Tammany Hall, Mr. Thomas \_ Smith came to Washington to see me with the message from Mr. Murphy that he would be very glad to support me for the governorship as there seemed no other up-state candidate who was well-known in every part of the state and who, at the same time, had a definite connection with War service. I told Mr. Smith that I was extremely sorry but that I could not even consider accepting the nomination and confided to him that I was about to leave for the other side.

Mr. Smith went to New York and returned a few days later to ask me to give Mr. Murphy some recommendations on up-state candidates. A careful check of the field convinced me that the best-known Democrat in the State was Alfred E. Smith, at that time President of the Board of Aldermen in New York City but fully known in the fifty-seven up-state counties because of his long service in the Legislature and as Speaker of the Assembly. It was pointed out by Mr. Smith and Mr. Murphy that Alfred E. Smith was not only a Tammany man but a Catholic. My reply was that the demand for his nomination for Governor could well originate with up-state delegates and that in war-time, the church to which he belonged would not be raised as an issue in any community.

Before I sailed, therefore, I communicated with many of my friends among the Democratic leaders up-state suggesting to them that they should start an organized movement for the nomination of Alfred E. Smith. When I sailed on July ninth this part of the political program was well under way and I left the balance of it in charge of Louis Howe. The result is well-known. The demands for

the nomination of Alfred E. Smith did originate among the up-state delegates to the Convention. He was duly nominated, fully carried the primaries against Mr. William George Osborn and was elected Governor in November.

The U. S. S. Dyer, then still in the hands of the Fall River Ship Building Company, was assigned to take me to European waters. The following schedule shows the speed with which the United States was getting into the War:

- July 1, 1918 - commissioned by the Boston Navy Yard
- July 1 - 7 - supplies and stores taken on board; installations by Yard workmen. (Two of these days were Sunday and the Fourth of July, when no work was done)
- July 7 - went to sea with many repairs, etc., in a half completed state. Arrived Newport in the afternoon and took on board torpedoes and hauled out in the Bay to complete and test radio compass.
- July 8 - left Newport, anchored ship off Cape Breton Lightship to check compasses, arrived Navy Yard, New York in the afternoon. Oiled and reported for duty.
- July 9 - finished repairs and installations at the New York Navy Yard and sailed for Europe at 5:00 P. M. of the same day.

I went to New York from Washington and we had a family reunion at my mother's house on Monday evening, July 7. Tuesday morning I did some last minute shopping and packing and accompanied by Captain McCauley left the

house for a mysterious destination at about four in the afternoon. The destination was the Brooklyn Navy Yard but only my wife and Mrs. McCauley knew this.

It seemed advisable not to advise the Germans of the fact that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was on a specific destroyer and when I went on board there were none of the usual honors and my flag was not hoisted until we were well off-shore. We sailed at five o'clock, joined troop convoy #48 off Ambrose Lightship and headed out to sea.

PSF<sup>n.d.</sup>  
FDR

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know where they came from in Holland, nor what their parents' names were. There were a number of Roosevelt families in Holland - some of them still bearing the name as recently as thirty or forty years' ago. Claes Martenson van Roosevelt is often referred to as Claes Martenson, without the surname; in other words Claes, the son of Marten, as was the custom in those days. In the same way, the fact that his wife is referred to sometimes as Jeannetze Thomas, and sometimes as Jeannetze Samuels, perhaps means that her father's name was either Samuel Thomas, or Thomas Samuels. It is distinctly possible that he also had an unrecorded surname.

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After Cornwallis' surrender in 1781 the end of the war was in sight, there was little fighting, and the British remained close to their base in New York City. When peace came there were great preparations for the evacuation of New York by the British fleet and army, and for the entry of General Washington and the American army, based at that time at Newburgh and West Point.

Isaac Roosevelt was a member of the company of gentlemen who gave Washington the famous banquet at Fraunce's Tavern when the commanding General of the American armies bade farewell to his troops, and returned to Mount Vernon. Isaac Roosevelt was the Treasurer of the company of gentlemen, and the receipt given him by Fraunce's Tavern is still in existence. It is interesting to note the total number of quarts of wine consumed by the distinguished company. It works out as I remember it, at a little more than three quarts apiece, but in those days banquets started at three or four oclock in the afternoon and consisted of fourteen or sixteen or eighteen courses, with a formal toast, and a formal speech between each of the courses. How our distinguished ancestors managed to survive I do not know, but it is fair to assume that they did not attend more than two or three such occasions a year, and led comparatively frugal lives during the balance of the time.

Back in New York and still active as a State Senator, Isaac Roosevelt resumed his activities as a banker, as a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce, and as a sugar merchant. He and his oldest son James Roosevelt owned the Sugar House on Franklin Square just across the way from the City Hall. They had many ~~many~~ connections in the West Indies and several members of the family voyaged thither to deal with the planters of the Windward and Leeward Islands. The family at that time lived, I think, on Wall Street near the Sugar House, and also near the famous Walton House. James Roosevelt, Isaac's eldest son, married Eliza Walton. Evidently the sugar business did well for James Roosevelt bought a farm about seven miles out of town in what was then known as Harlem. Here he and his family doubtless spent the summers, driving out from the City to escape the heat.

Isaac Roosevelt continued active in public affairs and in 1778 was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which had been called to sit in Poughkeepsie to determine whether the State of New York would or would not ratify the Constitution of the United States which had been written in Philadelphia the previous year. In the Poughkeepsie Convention the party of Governor George Clinton were in a majority and ~~opposed~~ opposed ratification. Isaac Roosevelt belonged to the Hamiltonian faction.

The Convention dragged on for weeks - split in the final analysis by the insistence by the Clintonians that they would not vote for ratification without a Bill of Rights in the Constitution. A formula devised by the two Dutchess County delegates and provided for ratification "in full faith and confidence that the new Congress would submit a Bill of Rights for ratification" won over enough delegates to secure ratification by a margin of two votes on 1778. In the Convention in Poughkeepsie Isaac Roosevelt played an important part for ratification. In letters to his family he referred to the Clintonians as the "Brittle-Blades", a term I have seen nowhere else used.

The importance of ratification of the Constitution by the State of New York has never been sufficiently stressed by historians. If New York had failed by an adverse vote to join the Union, New England would have been separated from the States to the South by what had already become the most important commercial and agricultural center of the thirteen colonies. It would indeed have been difficult to set up the new Federal government in 1789 if the State of New York had not been a Party to the new Constitution.

When the day of the Inauguration of George Washington came, April 28 (?) 1789 in New York City, Isaac Roosevelt's son James was one of the two gentlemen selected to lead the horse

of the new President in the Inaugural parade, and it was  
Chancellor Robert R. Livingston who delivered the oath on the  
balcony of                      Hall, where now stands the sub-Treasury  
of the United States. That Isaac Roosevelt and Washington were  
good friends is shown by the interesting entry in Washington's  
Diary in                      1789 which read as follows: (Check diary)

It is clear from Washington's diary and letters that  
when he became President he and his wife were constantly aware  
of the fact that every act of theirs constituted a precedent  
for the young Republic. Certain formalities had to be  
observed

[I ... II, FDR]

PSF  
FDR

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House, and continued northward. Meanwhile Burgoyne had been stopped at Saratoga, surrounded by the American forces and compelled to surrender. Word of the Battle of Saratoga reached Admiral ~~Barrett~~ when he and his ships were just south of Albany. To continue was useless, but on the way back to New York City he fired on the houses on both sides of the river, landed parties to destroy the warehouses, engaged all the while with sniping Americans who fired at his fleet from every point of vantage on the banks. In an old tree at the home of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston (my wife's great great grandfather) is embedded one of these British cannon balls. In the wall of an old house south of Poughkeepsie is another, and in the garden of my brother's house at Hyde Park we dug up a few years ago two cannon balls which were undoubtedly of the same British origin.

During the remaining years of the Revolutionary War Isaac Roosevelt and his family remained undoubtedly at ~~Hyde Park~~ Rhinebeck, for the State government returned to the Capital at Kingston as soon as the British had departed. He continued as a member of the State Senate, served in one of the Dutchess County regiments, and was one of those in charge of the currency and finances of the young state.

After Cornwallis' surrender in 1781 the end of the war was in sight, there was little fighting, and the British remained close to their base in New York City. When peace came there were great preparations for the evacuation of New York by the British fleet and army, and for the entry of General Washington and the American army, based at that time at Newburgh and West Point.

Isaac Roosevelt was a member of the company of gentlemen who gave Washington the famous banquet at Fraunce's Tavern when the commanding General of the American armies bade farewell to his troops, and returned to Mount Vernon. Isaac Roosevelt was the Treasurer of the company of gentlemen, and the receipt given him by Fraunce's Tavern is still in existence. It is interesting to note the total number of quarts of wine consumed by the distinguished company. It works out as I remember it, at a little more than three quarts apiece, but in those days banquets started at three or four o'clock in the afternoon and consisted of fourteen or sixteen or eighteen courses, with a formal toast, and a formal speech between each of the courses. How our distinguished ancestors managed to survive I do not know, but it is fair to assume that they did not attend more than two or three such occasions a year, and led comparatively frugal lives during the balance of the time.

The Convention dragged on for weeks until in the final session  
Back in New York and still active as a State Senator,  
by the insistence by the Virginians that they would not vote  
Isaac Roosevelt resumed his activities as a banker, as a leading  
for ratification without a Bill of Rights in the Constitution  
member of the Chamber of Commerce, and as a sugar merchant. He  
A formula devised by the two Dutchess County delegates was  
and his oldest son James Roosevelt owned the Sugar House on  
Franklin Square just across the way from the City Hall. They had  
many ~~xxxx~~ connections in the West Indies and several members of  
the family voyaged thither to deal with the planters of the  
Windward and Leeward Islands. The family at that time lived, I  
think, on Wall Street near the Sugar House, and also near the  
famous Walton House. James Roosevelt, Isaac's eldest son,  
married Eliza Walton. Evidently the sugar business did well  
for James Roosevelt bought a farm about seven miles out of town  
in what was then known as Harlem. Here he and his family  
doubtless spent the summers, driving out from the City to escape  
the heat.

Isaac Roosevelt continued active in public affairs and in  
1778 was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention  
which had been called to sit in Poughkeepsie to determine whether  
the State of New York would or would not ratify the Constitution  
of the United States which had been written in Philadelphia the  
previous year. In the Poughkeepsie Convention the party of  
Governor George Clinton were in a majority and opposed ratifi-  
cation. Isaac Roosevelt belonged to the Hamiltonian faction.

The Convention dragged on for weeks - split in the final analysis by the insistence by the Clintonians that they would not vote for ratification without a Bill of Rights in the Constitution. A formula devised by the two Dutchess County delegates and provided for ratification "in full faith and confidence that the new Congress would submit a Bill of Rights for ratification" won over enough delegates to secure ratification by a margin of two votes on 1778. In the Convention in Poughkeepsie Isaac Roosevelt played an important part for ratification. In letters to his family he referred to the Clintonians as the "Brittle-Blades" , a term I have seen nowhere else used.

The importance of ratification of the Constitution by the State of New York has never been sufficiently stressed by historians. If New York had failed by an adverse vote to join the Union, New England would have been separated from the States to the South by what had already become the most important commercial and agricultural center of the thirteen colonies. It would indeed have been difficult to set up the new Federal government in 1789 if the State of New York had not been a Party to the new Constitution.

When the day of the Inauguration of George Washington came, April 28 (?) 1789 in New York City, Isaac Roosevelt's son James was one of the two gentlemen selected to lead the horse

of the new President in the Inaugural parade, and it was  
Chancellor Robert R. Livingston who delivered the oath on the  
balcony of                      Hall, where now stands the sub-Treasury  
of the United States. That Isaac Roosevelt and Washington were  
good friends is shown by the interesting entry in Washington's  
Diary in                      1789 which read as follows: (Check diary)

It is clear from Washington's diary and letters that  
when he became President he and his wife were constantly aware  
of the fact that every act of theirs constituted a precedent  
for the young Republic. Certain formalities had to be  
observed

THE NAVAL CRISIS

*Not by me  
who wrote it  
J.R. ✓*

We cannot realize at present how vitally the recent conference affects the future of the whole world, nor how serious the results will be if its main purpose is upset or the terms of the agreements improperly carried out. The object of all the delegates was far deeper than limitation of armaments, deeper than reduction of armament, and deeper than the ultimate desire of total disarmament.

The real object, the object that all the world was unconsciously hoping for, was to obtain some kind of stability that would bring an enduring peace to the world. The conference obtained limitation, but only for capital ships and aircraft carriers. In total naval strength it was not possible to establish limitation for any power.

In reduction of tonnage there was a moderate amount. In prevention of further construction there was a great deal, so much that the big powers have cause to give thanks.

But in the great thing, the conference did succeed. That was in outlining a plan where the naval strengths of the five largest powers would be in the most stable relation. If this plan is not upset it will be the greatest accomplishment of modern years. Delegates from the principal powers signed agreements that provided a situation such that while each of the three strongest powers could provide commensurate protection for its own territory, it could not dare to attack any other power without incurring prohibitive losses and suffering disastrous chances of defeat. This was the accomplishment that may go down in history.

The conference carried with it a concentration of effort towards good will and faith. Washington City was the focus of this effort. Never before did the

people of America send in such expression of confidence and support as was sent to the American delegation. Public opinion concentrated in Washington with terrible force and ended in impetuous demands for reduction of arms and for the most drastic economy. A wave of pacifist sentiment then rebounded from Washington to spread itself over the country, to accelerate itself and again come back to Congress to press the demand for disarmament. Part of the sentiment went abroad. The greater part spent itself in the United States, where, we may add in truth, it was needed the least. <sup>That is so because</sup> ~~For~~ the greatest desire for peace is not most needed in the country with the least necessity and least desire for war, and particularly so in a country already possessed with the greatest wealth and where the voice of the people has the greatest control.

But as a result the American public came to feel that the United States should liberally lead the way in disarmament, - that our enormous wealth and resources obligated America to lead the way. Under the leadership of peace societies they have been taught to believe that other countries are so dependent upon our supplies that they could not risk a war by America in which they would lose their markets. Also that we must assume moral leadership by drastic example, owing in part to our having called the conference. Those are good and sound arguments, even though they may be set forth by peace seekers who in their impetuous campaign see things as they would like to have them rather than as they are - and as our responsible statesmen had to face them in considering the terms that America could agree to.

Our delegates, voicing their sentiments with the concurrence of the President of the United States, advanced the doctrine of naval strengths in proportion of 5-5-3 -1.75-1.75; America five; England five; Japan three; France and Italy, one point seventy-five. Why did they hold to that? Because that ratio

was the one that they believed would provide, during the holiday of capital ship building, just the kind of world stability that would in the most effective degree promote and keep peace among the controlling powers.

But now in America the government is faced with a very serious crisis. Other branches of the government, composed of members who will ultimately be irresponsible, propose to break down the ratio of naval strength that was implicitly believed to be a necessary complement to agreements entered into along with the naval treaty. The status quo of Far Eastern bases is especially referred to.

We abandon by treaty any further right to develop the defenses of the Philippine Islands to the point where we can hold them against an enemy. And while our good Americans have not realized an unfortunate aspect of that situation, it remains a fact that each square foot of land in those Islands is just the same as a square foot of Washington City as far as the invasion by an enemy is concerned. We must face the thing squarely. A bit of American territory taken by a foreign power must be recovered. Where it is, matters not in principle. The American men and women would demand it of the government. American honor has throughout history been strongest when questioned.

In fairness to all we must say here that it is not America alone that will be exposed without proportionate naval strength. Let us consider England. Her delegates agreed to a status quo at Hongkong, which in a way is a parallel case to the Philippines. But Hongkong is a strongly fortified island, and with the submarines and light cruisers stationed there would be more difficult to reduce, except from the mainland. But Japan has agreed not to violate the neutrality of China in case of war to which China is not a party. So it would appear that in the Philippines we are somewhat more exposed.

How, then, are we going to provide a fair and proportionate remedy that will

balance this weakness?

To put it simply, we must keep a fleet at home that is strong enough to ultimately bring about the recapture of the islands, and at the same time, in justice to Japan, a fleet that should not be so strong that it could constitute in any way a menace to the island empire.

In fairness to Japan we may say also that her handicap lies in a lack of raw materials. At the same time her position from a strategical point of view, is stronger than any power in the world today, as she has the least amount of exposure in outlying territory coupled with the most effective military control of her people and her foreign policy.

Here it should be noted that no assumption is made that any war is probable. Rather, is the writer earnestly endeavoring to show that a proper adjustment of naval forces, which is now within our grasp, is the one strong incentive towards an enduring peace.

Now, in attempting to balance forces so there will be the least natural tendencies to risk war, we cannot avoid taking into consideration what are the tendencies of the individual nations for war. America is a democracy wherein the government cannot promote a war without popular support. Our resources, our great area, our material comforts, - all these create no need for war, no desire for aggression and no conflict except in defense of our national rights.

England - though democratic, is nevertheless an island empire, overpopulated and critically dependent upon materials from outside. She must command a great share of trade even to the point of fighting for it. So we say that while democratic in spirit, she is per force militant in protection of vital interests.

Lastly Japan, while a constitutional monarchy, still has her national policy controlled by her military party, which actually has power enough to subject the Japanese people to war. Japan also has a critical demand for raw material, and for markets in which she may sell her products so she can buy food for her people. This demand has, in her modern history, repeatedly forced her to resort to arms rather than suffer a decrease in a national expansion that had to keep pace with

increasing needs and desires of her people.

Now it is a truism, that becomes apparent after reflection, that if the nation that has the greatest possibility of resorting to arms has excessive or over-proportion of means to carry it on with, that there will be the greatest chance of war as a result - and if another nation with the least desire and need for war has insufficient and unproportionate means for war and yet is opposed in its national policies to the power with the greatest tendencies for belligerency, you will find conditions in the world ripe for trouble. The stability is gone.

The reader may then ask - "well, what ratio of naval strength for America is sound and just?"

Naval authorities, in their estimates have indicated that in spite of other considerations, America must lead the way by example. That is in keeping with the spirit of the entire conference. Japan has about 87,000 men <sup>in her Navy</sup> and information leads us to hope that she may gradually reduce this to 68,000. On a ratio of 5 to 3 the United States would be allowed 114,000 men. The Secretary of the Navy has said that a minimum of 96,000 is required to effectively man the ships that will remain in commission. These ships, at the same time, do not aggregate by any means the tonnage that is allowed by a 5-5-3 ratio, as we still have more vessels to complete or built to come up to our ratio, ~~than any other of the big powers.~~

In appropriations the Secretary asked for \$350,000,000 as a minimum amount. On a 5-5-3 ratio America would be entitled to spend more than that, even without considering the much higher cost in this country for labor, materials and operating expenses. It must be remembered here that the strength of the fleet is no greater than the weakest link in the chain. Without adequate tonnage we invite advantage to be taken of <sup>a primary weakness.</sup> ~~our weakness in the Philippines.~~ We would also impose a most

unjust task on the personnel that would have to suffer extreme losses through lack of ships that we are now fairly entitled to. <sup>Again,</sup> Without sufficient trained men, ships are helpless, and nowadays ships must have a greatly increased crew to operate and care for such things as aircraft on board, anti-aircraft guns to repel attack, and new inventions in radio and fire control equipment. Again, a fleet without plenty of fuel and ammunition for practice cannot hold up against a unified fleet that has been broken into team work by fleet drills.

Two months ago or more we had a navy that took 22 years of expensive, patient, and earnest effort in the making. The loss of any one factor, tonnage, personnel, or training, can break it up a hundred times faster than it can be rebuilt. But deeper and far more critical in its support, comes public interest and public support. Take away the pride and the appreciation of the citizen in our ships, in our officers and in our men, and you will knock the bottom out of it all. That is the most dangerous element in our rush for economy. Our Navy has helped the country in the past. We may be forgetful.

Out of our earnest desire to do right, our desire to keep firm in our attitude towards national security, our desire to hold together and be purposeful in seeing America respected and admired and yet not menacing others, what is our answer?

It is this. The conference has not eliminated the serious problems ahead of the world. Vital competition for trade, open door policies, Monroe Doctrines, needs for expansion, differences of race; all these will require earnest work and serious effort. The problems must be settled in one of two ways, either by force or by conference. With military and naval strength out of gear, and out of proportion, chances of war will increase and will the more tend to bring on terrible penalties. Wise ratios can only tend the more towards arbitration and reason.

With respect to England - America has no cause to outstrip her in trade, no cause for competition in arms. With Japan we can also lead the way towards less

of armament and more towards the wants of people in great need. But that advance must be with her - and not without the company of her military government. For us to go alone is perilous. We must be in the van but not with too much speed. Our lead must be moderate and proceed slowly until the day when there is a peoples government in being in the island empire of Japan.

There is no other choice. We cannot crevenly throw Guam away. And we cannot precipitately cast loose the Philippine Islands, because, - whether or not they can hold out against Moro revolution, foreign trade pressure, and Asiatic immigration that would utterly submerge the natives, - still we would be just as responsible. The father protects the son - even out of the father's home. Our people at heart want peace, - more impetuously they want economy. Our responsible delegates sought to establish the dividing line between ~~un~~wise economy and wise spending. Providing for peace is economy, laying up weakness when our word in conference needs fair and just strength behind it, is rash and reckless waste. We do not expect it of others. Exhibition of it on our part will not enhance the friendship that we desire with England and Japan.

An American Navy with not a man less than 96,000, backed by public interest and public appreciation, and by funds that will allow normal practice and exercise, is what the Secretary of the Navy has asked for. It represents what the men chosen by our president had in mind as <sup>vitaly</sup> necessary for the support of the treaties they signed at the conference, the treaties which they believed would best promote an enduring peace of the world.

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It is not too much to say that the country is faced with a grave situation. Impetuous demands of the people have led to proposals in Congress that will lower our naval service to a position that will actually make us relatively weaker than Japan. Such a step is a responsibility too serious for words. Our people have not stopped to realize that the position we sink to now cannot be recovered. Any attempt to increase our strength next year would be immediately followed by corresponding increases by <sup>the</sup> other big powers. An attempt to precipitately overtake them would bring on a crisis.

Think of it! It practically amounts to hauling down the flag of America's right and ability to protect the policies that have been set by the government as indispensable to the welfare of our country.

It is a crisis that demands the urgent attention of every thinking American. Congress gives the people what they want. It is the responsibility of our citizens to be sure of what they ask for. ~~That~~ <sup>It</sup> is the weakness of democracy that has put the country in this perilous position. *It is only the people that can come to the rescue, by demanding and supporting a Navy fully proportionate with the 5-5-3 ratio.*

PSF  
FDR

ENTER - the campaign automobile which pulls up when whistles, horns, etc., have been distributed.

E.F.M: Now Franklin, it is time to give your speech. Remember where we are and what you're running for.

H.M.JR: Don't worry about my speech. Think how well I did in 1920 when I swept the country for Cox and Roosevelt.

Good-afternoon, my neighbors of Broome County - for you know I am an upstate man, too. This is a year when the Democrats are not afraid of conducting a noisy campaign. (BELLS AND CATCALLS) This year, when we get near a town, two miles, five miles out, there is the committeeman, there is the county chairman, and ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty automobiles, and a band - a real band, and they are paying for their own band. (APPLAUSE) They are digging down into their pockets and providing music and automobiles and halls and everything else, and we come into town with red fire and bells ringing, and sometimes the whole fire department is out. (APPLAUSE) It's a grand spirit, and this is a fine band you've got, and it sounds all the better, because I know you dug right down into your own jeans to pay for it. (PAUSES TO CONSULT MANUSCRIPT.)

E.F.M.: (Aside to someone beside the car) Yes, the check was sent by John J. Rascob to pay for the band in advance.

H.M.JR: (CONTINUING AFTER SORTING PAPERS) I have a very serious subject to speak about today - for yesterday, in Washington, Director of the Budget, Herbert Mayhew Lord, announced that instead of the estimated surplus of \$252,540,283 the present Administration must definitely forecast a deficit - a deficit of \$94,279,346. For the first time since the World War, our great country actually faces a deficit. (GROANS)

Year by year, under Republican President, the expenses of Government have been going up and up and up. Where do you get your boasted economy? The cost of the Federal Government has gone up between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 since 1922. Has the current appropriation bill in Washington been cut by that \$300,000,000? NO! They just slid it in, converted it into the general pot and hoped that nobody would find out. (APPLAUSE) The uncontested and uncontrovertible fact, therefore, is that the Federal Government is today costing the nation over \$600,000,000 a year more than it did seven years ago, under a Democratic President. My opponent is guilty of attempting to make the people believe that Republican economy in Washington has

reduced the cost of government by nearly \$2,000,000,000 in seven years, whereas the figures show an actual increase of over \$600,000,000. My delightful and charming opponent is only out \$2,600,000,000 in his total. (APPLAUSE)

What we need down in Washington is a President who will be able to cooperate with and work with the Congress of the United States, not a man who will 've the impression to Congress that he knows a great deal more than they do and be in a constant row and fight with his Congress. Everyone of our national problems must be solved by coordination between the President and Congress. None of them can be solved by the President alone. Let us not forget that the greatest of our Presidents have all possessed that rare ability of getting things done with the aid of Congress.

Now I want to take up this question of the government in business. I object to Government operation of any business that can be handled better by private enterprise. The Government's legitimate field in business is comparatively limited. But this Republican prosperity talk is the same old stuff. Business prosperity does not depend on politics. Employees no longer believe that they will lose their jobs under a Democratic administration. The Democratic party will do nothing that will take one dollar away from any American wage earner.

- 4 -

Well, in conclusion, my friends -

E.F.M: No - don't get ten years ahead of yourself!

H.M.JR: Sorry - my fellow Democrats - in conclusion, I want to say that another gentleman who is running with us this year is coming here to speak - a man who has well represented the State of New York in the United States Senate, a man who has got to go back there - Senator Copeland. When Senator Copeland comes here, he is going to suggest to you good people that you hire ten or fifteen special trains, to start for Washington on the Third of March next. I just want to make a little amendment to that. You need a little practice before you march in Washington, so I want you a couple of months beforehand, on the first of January, to go up to Albany and march before me. For I feel sure that when I come back to visit Broome County in the Spring, I shall do so in my official capacity as Governor of the State of New York. (WILD APPLAUSE)