A Program of American Music
The White House
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1939
AT 10 O’CLOCK

American music today is made up of three distinct living idioms—a folk, a popular, and an art music.

The traditions of all these three derive from Europe: The bulk of our folk music from the British Isles, that of our art music from the great composers of the continent. As in the case of the American language, the folk music has undergone sea change in its migrations across the Atlantic.

In addition, certain other national and racial minorities have created new hybrids, the French in the Southeast, the Spanish in the Southwest, the Germans and the Scandinavians in the North. Above all, the Negro has made the most distinctive contribution.

The people sang as they built a country, recalling the old and celebrating the new. The voices of miners, farmers, lumberjacks, workers of all kinds, their wives and children, swelled into a tide of music rich and strange but vital and undeniably American.

Our popular music, the music of the cities, draws from the sources of both of the other and older idioms. Today, like the motion picture, it is an export commodity to all ports of the world.

The selections on this program are drawn from these three musical currents and sung by persons and groups—professional and amateur—who know and sing them best.
I. NEGRO SPIRITUALS  . . . . .   Arranged by Nell Hunter

De Ol' Ar's A Moverin'
A traditional spiritual generally familiar throughout the country.

Wade in the Water
A reference to the troubled waters in the pool of Siloam.

I Don't Feel Noways Tired
An expression of the Negro's hope of heaven in spite of tribulations and oppression.

NORTH CAROLINA SPIRITUAL SINGERS
Nell Hunter, Director; Thomas Covington, Baritone

Community activity group under the direction of the North Carolina Federal Music Project of the Works Progress Administration

This is a group representing a cross-section of Negro life in the State, composed of workers from the tobacco plants, clerks, a doctor, school teachers, the proprietor of a beauty shop, and housewives.

Nell Hunter, after years of concert work in this country and abroad, became director of the chorus in 1936.

II. COWBOY BALLADS

Whoopee, Ti Yi Yo, Git Along, Lil Bit
A widely known song of the plains of English origin. "Dogies" are the

The Old Chisholm Trail
An account of all the experiences of a herd of cattle from Texas to Dod

ALAN LOMAX
Assistant in charge of Archive of American Folk Song, Library

Mr. Lomax, long associated with his first "discovered" and published greatly to the knowledge of folk songs trips.
II. COWBOY BALLADS

WHOOPPEE, TI YI YO, GIT ALONG, LITTLE DOGIES
A widely known song of the prairies, the melody of which is of English origin. "Dogies" are the little yearling steers.

THE OLD CHISHOLM TRAIL
An account of all the experiences of a group of cowboys driving a herd of cattle from Texas to Dodge City, Kansas.

ALAN LOMAX
Assistant in charge of Archive of American Folk Song, Music Division, Library of Congress

Mr. Lomax, long associated with his father, John A. Lomax, who first "discovered" and published cowboy songs, has contributed greatly to the knowledge of folk songs through his many collecting trips.
III. FOLK SONGS

Cindy
A “cracker-jack” party tune with countless verses, probably of part Southern Mountain white and part Negro origin.

The Soldier and the Lady
An old English ballad with many variations, found throughout our Appalachian country.

Buffalo Gals
An early play party song of minstrel origin, known as Cincinnati Girls, Louisiana Girls, and under other titles.

How Many Biscuits Can You Eat?
A later song based largely on a Negro minstrel.

COON CREEK GIRLS
Lila May Ledford, Fiddle Leader
Violet Koehler, Mandolin
Rosie Ledford, Guitar
Daisy Lange, Bass Fiddle
John Lair, Director

From Pinchem-Tight Hollow in the Renfro Valley of Kentucky. They led the normal hard life of the mountainers of that State until 1937 when they were “discovered” by Mr. Lair and started their radio career.

IV. FOLK DANCES

Wagon Wheel
Ocean Wave
KING’S HIGHWAY
Dive and Shoot the Owl
London Bridge

Dances handed down through sources in the stately dance the spirited rhythm of movement.

SOCO GAP SQUAD
Sam L. Queen
Bascom Lamar

Rural people from the mountain Town of Asheville, most of whom live and work as farmers, grow fruit, grow stock and do diverse farming.

Bascom Lamar Lunsford, lawyer and farmer, known as a collector of traditional music and dance.
IV. FOLK DANCES

Wagon Wheel
Ocean Wave
King's Highway
Dive and Shoot the Owl
London Bridge

Dances handed down through generations. They have their sources in the stately dances of old Virginia, in games, and in the spirited rhythm of mountain banjo and fiddle music.

SOCO GAP SQUARE-DANCE TEAM

Sam L. Queen, Caller and Leader
Bascom Lamar Lunsford, Director

Rural people from the mountains of western North Carolina, near Asheville, most of whom live on their own farms where they raise fruit, grow stock and do diversified farming.

Bascom Lamar Lunsford from Leicester, North Carolina, a lawyer and farmer, known as the "Minstrel of the Appalachians" because of his life-long activities in the interest of preserving the traditional music and dances of his native mountains.
V. These Foolish Things . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Old time popular song
MACUSHLA . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Dermot Macmorrough
WHEN THE MOON COMES OVER THE MOUNTAIN
Howard Johnson-Harry Wood

KATE SMITH, Contralto
TONY GALE, Accompanist

VI. Ave Maria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Schubert
MY SOUL’S BEEN ANCHORED IN THE LORD . . Arranged by Boettner
TRAMPING . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Arranged by Price

MARIAN ANDERSON, Contralto
KOSTI VEHANEN, Accompanist

VII. The Pilgrim’s Song . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tschaikowsky
SYLVIA . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Oley Speaks
IF LOVE Hath Entered Thy Heart . . . . Joseph Mary

LAWRENCE TIBBETT, Baritone,
Member of the Metropolitan Opera Company
STEWART WILLE, Accompanist

GOD SAVE THE KING
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER
Luncheon

Aboard the U. S. S. Potomac en route to Mount Vernon

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1939

AT 11:45 O'CLOCK

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

Their Britannic Majesties

His Excellency the Right Honorable W. L. MacKenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada
His Excellency the British Ambassador and
the Honorable Lady Lindsay
The Lady Nunburnholme, Lady in Waiting
The Lady Katharine Seymour, Lady in Waiting
The Earl of Eldon, Lord in Waiting to the King
The Earl of Airlie, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen

Mr. Alan Lascelles, Acting Private Secretary to the King
Surgeon Captain Henry White, R. N., Medical Officer
Mr. George F. Steward, Chief Press Liaison Officer
Captain Michael Adeane, Assistant Private Secretary to the King
Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Piers W. Legh, Equerry to the King
Commander E. M. C. Abel-Smith, R. N., Equerry to the King
Mr. A. D. P. Hervey,
Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of Canada

The Minister of the Union of South Africa and Mrs. Close
Lady Marler, Wife of the Minister of Canada
Dr. E. H. Coleman,
Chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Royal Visit
Dr. H. L. Keenleyside,
Secretary of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Royal Visit

Dr. G. Lanctot, Dominion Archivist and Historian of the Royal Tour
Ms. W. J. Turnbull, Canadian Press Liaison Officer
Captain L. C. A. St. J. Curzon-Howe, Naval Attaché, British Embassy
Colonel R. V. Read, Military Attaché, British Embassy
Group Captain G. C. Pirrie, Air Attaché, British Embassy

[13]
The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull
The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau
The Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring
The Attorney General, Honorable Frank Murphy
The Postmaster General and Mrs. Farley
Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, Wife of the Secretary of the Navy
The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ickes
The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wallace
The Secretary of Commerce, Honorable Harry Hopkins
The Secretary of Labor, Honorable Frances Perkins
Admiral and Mrs. William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations
Major General Hugh A. Drum, U. S. A., Military Aide to the King
Rear Admiral James O. Richardson, U. S. N., Naval Aide to the King
Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire,
Surgeon General of the United States Navy and Aide to the President
Brigadier General Edwin M. Watson, U. S. A.,
Military Aide to the President
Captain Daniel J. Callaghan, U. S. N., Naval Aide to the President
Honorable George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

Their Britannic Majesties

His Excellency the British Ambassador, the Honorable Lady Lindsay
The Lady Katharine Seymour
Mr. Alan Lascelles, Acting Private Secretary
Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Sir Henry, Equerry to the King

The Secretary of Agriculture, Honorable Frances Perkins
The Secretary of Commerce, Honorable Harry Hopkins
The Secretary of Labor, Honorable Frances Perkins
Honorable Jesse H. Jones,
Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Honorable John H. Fahey,
Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Honorable Stewart McDonald,
Administrator, Federal Housing Administration
Colonel F. C. Harrington,
Administrator, Works Progress Administration
Dr. Will W. Alexander,
Administrator, Farm Security Administration
Department of Agriculture
Honorable Nathan Straus,
Administrator, United States Department of the Interior
Honorable Aubrey Williams,
Administrator, National Youth Administration
Honorable Elmer F. Andrews,
Administrator, Wage and Hour Division

[14]
Tea
The White House
Friday afternoon, June 9, 1939
At 4:30 o’clock

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

Their Britannic Majesties

His Excellency the British Ambassador and
the Honorable Lady Lindsay

The Lady Katharine Seymour, Lady in Waiting

Mr. Alan Lascelles, Acting Private Secretary to the King

Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Piers W. Leigh,
Equerry to the King

The Secretary of Agriculture, Honorable Henry A. Wallace

The Secretary of Commerce, Honorable Harry Hopkins

The Secretary of Labor, Honorable Frances Perkins

Honorable Jesse H. Jones,
Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Honorable John H. Farley,
Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Honorable Stewart McDonald,
Administrator, Federal Housing Administration

Colonel F. C. Harrington,
Administrator, Works Progress Administration

Dr. Will W. Alexander,
Administrator, Farm Security Administration,
Department of Agriculture

Honorable Nathan Straus,
Administrator, United States Housing Authority,
Department of the Interior

Honorable Aubrey Williams,
Administrator, National Youth Administration

Honorable Elmer F. Andrews,
Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor

[15]
[Tea—Continued]

Dr. John W. Studebaker,  
Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior  
Miss Katherine F. Lenroot,  
Chief, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor  
Miss Mary Anderson,  
Director of Women’s Bureau, Department of Labor  
Honorable Ellen S. Woodward, Member, Social Security Board  
Mrs. Florence S. Kerr,  
Assistant Administrator, Works Progress Administration  
Mrs. Thomas F. McAlister,  
President, Women’s Division, Democratic National Committee  
Mr. William Green, President, American Federation of Labor  
Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N. (Retired), Explorer  

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

Their Britannic Majesties

Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mother of the President  
His Excellency the Right Honorable  
Prime Minister of Canada  
His Excellency the British Ambassador  
the Honorable Lady Lindsay  
The Lady Nunburnholme, Lady in Waiting  
The Lady Katherine Seymour, Lady in Waiting  
The Earl of Eldon, Lord in Waiting  
The Earl of Airlie, Lord Chamberlain  
Mr. Alan Lascelles, Acting Private Secretary  
Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Peter  
Equerry to the King  
Commander E. M. C. Abel-Smith, Esq.  

The Secretary of the Treasury

Rear Admiral James O. Richardson

Captain Daniel J. Callaghan, U. S. Navy  
Honorable George T. Summerlin, Esq.  
Miss Marguerite LeHand, Personal Secretary  
Mrs. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Sisster of the President  
Mrs. Richard F. Babcock, Friend of the President  
Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson,  
Niece of late President Theodore Roosevelt  
Honorable and Mrs. James Roosevelt  
Son of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt
Dinner

Hyde Park, New York

Saturday Evening, June 10, 1939

At 8 o’clock

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

Their Britannic Majesties

Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mother of the President
His Excellency the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada
His Excellency the British Ambassador and
the Honorable Lady Lindsay
The Lady Nunburnholme, Lady in Waiting
The Lady Katherine Seymour, Lady in Waiting
The Earl of Eldon, Lord in Waiting to the King
The Earl of Airlie, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen
Mr. Alan Lascelles, Acting Private Secretary to the King
Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Piers W. Lech,
Equerry to the King
Commander E. M. C. Abel-Smith, R. N., Equerry to the King

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau

Rear Admiral James O. Richardson, U. S. N., Naval Aide to the King
Captain Daniel J. Callaghan, U. S. N., Naval Aide to the President
Honorable George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol
Miss Marguerite LeHand, Personal Secretary to the President
Mrs. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Sister-in-law of the President
Mrs. Richard F. Babcock, Friend
Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson,
Niece of late President Theodore Roosevelt
Honorable and Mrs. James Roosevelt,
Son of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt
Picnic Luncheon

Hyde Park, New York

Sunday Afternoon, June 11, 1939

At 12:45 o'clock

Guests seated at tables on the porch of the President's Cottage

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

Their Britannic Majesties

Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mother of the President
His Excellency the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada
His Excellency the British Ambassador and
the Honorable Lady Lindsay
The Lady Nunburnholme, Lady in Waiting
The Lady Katharine Seymour, Lady in Waiting

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau
The Governor of New York and Mrs. Lehman
The Right Reverend and Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker,
Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America
Mrs. W. Vincent Astor, Friend
Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, Friend
Mrs. Price Collier, The President's Aunt
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Morgan, Friends
Mrs. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, The President's Sister-in-law
Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, Friend
Dinner

Hyde Park, New York

Sunday Evening, June 11, 1939

At 8 o'clock

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

Their Britannic Majesties

Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mother of the President
His Excellency the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada
His Excellency the British Ambassador and
the Honorable Lady Lindsay
The Lady Nunburnholme, Lady in Waiting
The Lady Katharine Seymour, Lady in Waiting
Surgeon Captain Henry White, R. N., Medical Officer
Mr. George F. Steward, Chief Press Liaison Officer
Captain Michael Adeane, Assistant Private Secretary to the King
Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Piers W. Legh,
Equerry to the King
Dr. E. H. Coleman,
Chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Royal Visit

Major General Hugh A. Drum, U. S. A., Military Aide to the King
Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, U. S. N.,
Surgeon General of the United States Navy and Aide to the President
Brigadier General Edwin M. Watson, U. S. A.,
Military Aide to the President
Miss Marguerite LeHand, Personal Secretary to the President
Miss Laura Delano, Cousin of the President
Mrs. Tracy Dows, Friend
Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt,
Son of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.,
Son of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt
Mr. and Mrs. John Roosevelt,
Son of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt
To Miss Grace Tully

OF THE

THIS "JEFFERSON NICKEL" IS FROM THE FIRST BAG DELIVERED TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY BY THE BUREAU OF THE MINT.

CORDIALLY,

NOVEMBER 15, 1938.

Bob Clark, Supervisory Archivist

Original Transferred to Museum Collection, August 2010

Collection: Grace Tully Archive; Series: Grace Tully Papers
Box 9; Folder= Memorabilia: Miscellaneous, 1914-1970 and undated
FOR RELEASE ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1939

PROGRAM OF RECEPTIONS
AT
THE WHITE HOUSE
Season of 1939-40

December 14, Thursday ... Diplomatic Reception ...... 9 p.m.
January 4, Thursday ... Judicial Reception ......... 9 p.m.
January 11, Thursday ... Congressional Reception ...... 9 p.m.
January 18, Thursday ... Reception to the Officials of the
Treasury, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor
Departments and Federal Agencies 9 p.m.
February 1, Thursday ... Army and Navy Reception ...... 9 p.m.

Note: All the state dinners, including the Cabinet Dinner, have been omitted from the official entertainments for the season of 1939-1940.
Grace:

For your information

P.T.L.

Mr. Jesse Merritt,
P.O. Box 2,
Farmingdale,
Nassau County,
Long Island, NEW YORK.
Dear Mr. Merritt,

President Roosevelt showed me your letter about Sir George Downing. I was much interested to learn of the connection between Downing Street and my new University. It was indeed kind of you to think of writing.

Yours sincerely,

Winston S. Churchill

Mr. Jesse Merritt,
P.O. Box 2, Farmingdale, Nassau County, Long Island, NEW YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

THE HOME of Franklin D. Roosevelt is situated on the New York-Albany Post Road (Route U. S. 9), two miles south of Hyde Park, New York, and four miles north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty miles from New York City, the Home can be reached most conveniently by automobile over the Hendrick Hudson Parkway, the Sawmill River Parkway, and the Taconic State Parkway. Approaches from the west side of the Hudson River are by the Mid-Hudson Bridge at Poughkeepsie or the Rip Van Winkle Bridge at Catskill. The most convenient rail connection is on the New York Central at Poughkeepsie.
PROGRAM OF CEREMONIES

DEDICATING THE

HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

AS A

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 12, 1946

AT 2:30 O'CLOCK
HOME OF
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

At this home in Hyde Park, Franklin D. Roosevelt was born and reared. To its familiar ancestral surroundings he frequently returned to find refreshment and relaxation from the turmoil of public life. One year ago today he died and on April 15, 1945, he was buried here in the family rose garden, his death mourned in all parts of the world.

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt is a generous gift of the late President and his family to the Nation. Dedication of the Home as a National Historic Site, in accordance with his wish, unites it with the group of nationally significant scenic and historic areas entrusted to the care of the National Park Service. Today's ceremony initiates a series of occasions to be held in our National Parks during 1946, commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the National Park Service.

The Home will be regularly open to the public beginning April 13, 1946. The neighboring Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, established in 1939, is administered by the Archivist of the United States and houses manuscripts and other memorabilia. Together, the Home and Library possess unique interest and historical significance for the American people.
PROGRAM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR PRESIDING

Invocation               •               REV. GEORGE W. ANTHONY
                      ST. JAMES CHURCH, HYDE PARK, NEW YORK

PRESENTATION ADDRESS

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Acceptance Address       •               THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REMARKS BY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The National Anthem       •               MISS MARIAN ANDERSON

Benediction               •               RABBI JEROME UNGER
                        POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK
I am deeply touched by the privilege I have here today of paying tribute at this annual memorial service of the Roosevelt Home Club to the memory of Franklin

and then of world leadership.

As human as he was, and with his sharp sense of history, he was aware of his impact on the national and world scenes. He must have been proud of his many great


I am deeply touched by the privilege I have here today of paying tribute at this annual memorial service of the Roosevelt Home Club to the memory of Franklin Roosevelt.

I am also somewhat awed by the task of talking about the greatest man of our generation to members of his family and life-long friends who had opportunities to know him much more extensively than I ever had. But at least I speak as one who had the privilege of serving with him for many years, and as one who followed him gladly in the peaceful revolution of which he was the leader in his first two terms in the Presidency, and later during the war which shook the earth.

Hyde Park is the mecca today of tens of thousands of people, citizens of this country and of other lands the wide world over. These people, plain people and great, who loved and followed Franklin Roosevelt in his lifetime, are drawn here by the mysterious bond by which he drew them to him in his lifetime, and which still exists.

Here at Hyde Park, amid the familiar scenes he knew so long and so well, we are privileged to sense something of the spirit of Franklin Roosevelt. Here are the places he loved above all other — this rose garden, this home, these rolling acres and majestic trees, the views of the broad and tranquil Hudson, and all the favorite spots which had a special meaning for him. Here grew and ripened those qualities of mind and heart which stood him — and the whole Nation — in good stead as there came to him the tremendous responsibilities first of national leadership and then of world leadership.

As human as he was, and with his sharp sense of history, he was aware of his impact on the national and world scenes. He must have been proud of his many great
But the most precious victories he won were those he won here. The support that he valued most highly was that of his neighbors. The faith and friendship that resulted in the formation of the Roosevelt Home Club no doubt was one of the really important things in his life. He relished the victory celebrations and the torchlight processions of this Club with that great capacity for relishment which he possessed. He must have been deeply touched, too, by the idea of fighting infantile paralysis in his name which originated with this group and which was taken up by others through the length and breadth of the Nation.

The word "neighbor" always had a special meaning for Franklin Roosevelt - a meaning which grew out of his life-long associations with his friends here at Hyde Park and in Dutchess County.

Many of you are here today, carrying on associations formed in the Roosevelt Home Club, or otherwise, during the spirited years of the thirties and early forties when common struggles and common victories brought a feeling of genuine kinship. It is interesting to recall how those warm, neighborly relations here became, through the spirit of Franklin Roosevelt, the pattern for a whole series of widening relationships.

The "fireside chat", which informed and reassured the American people in many a day of crisis, was a talk to Hyde Park neighbors - on a national scale.

The "Good Neighbor Policy", which reoriented the United States diplomacy throughout the western hemisphere, carried into international relationships the spirit of the simple, homely neighborliness which the President learned from boyhood onward in Dutchess County. This spirit was based upon mutual understanding and through such understanding, a sympathetic appreciation of another's viewpoint.
Even on a world scale, this same neighborly outlook ran through his thinking, from the caution of a "quarantine" to the magnificent conception of the United Nations.

"We are all of us children of the earth" he wrote in 1944 on the eve of the Normandy Invasion. "If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure". This spirit of the neighborliness, this sense of the brotherhood of mankind, was an inherent part of Franklin Roosevelt's nature.

In looking at the manifold problems of today both at home and abroad, two are foremost in my thinking. One is the continuation of humanity's long struggle for peace in the world, and the other is the fulfilment of our age-long ideal for democratic society in which all our people participate equally.

To many, the progress we have made in reaching these objectives has been discouragingly slow.

Although I mention them as two problems, in actuality, I believe that they are but different facets of the same problem the solution of which will come from making the spirit of "neighborliness" a living force in the world.

Franklin Roosevelt realized this when he warned us that "if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships - the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together and work together in the same world at peace."

In the United Nations, which he did so much to build, Franklin Roosevelt saw an opportunity to take a long step forward "in cultivating the science of human relationships."

In thinking of man's attempts to make "neighborliness" a reality I often think, as I am sure many of you have, of the crucial period in the history of our
own country when the United States was an infant organization composed of States jealous of their sovereignty and power, frequently quarrelling, and suspicious of each other. Yet a union was formed and a Constitution established which despite its imperfections at the time became a unifying force for a great Nation.

Although the first faltering steps of the United Nations have not taken us to our goal, we would not be true to the heritage he left us if we let our fears and discouragements destroy the ideal for which he gave so much of himself — if we did not heed his admonition that "the only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today."

It is faith in the future and our concern for our children, and our children's children, that must lead us to build the United Nations as an organization strong enough and able enough to secure the future for them and other children of the world.

We must move forward to strong and democratic world organization, and we must continue to move forward to a healthy and strong democracy in our own land.

Somewhat slowly and hesitantly we are moving back the dark frontiers of superstition and prejudice which must be conquered if we are to live in an America in which all our fellow citizens have equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Franklin Roosevelt's love of people and his faith in them, was strengthened by his love of nature and the land. This, too, grew naturally out of his experience at Hyde Park. His father taught him the great enjoyment of country life, and the responsibility that is owed to the land. He took an exceptionally keen interest in the trees and the crops and the weather and loved to spend as much time out-of-doors as he could. There grew in him a profound appreciation of
the supreme value of America's natural resources of soil, timber, minerals and water.

With his vast comprehension and diversified interest in many activities, Franklin Roosevelt never lost the realization that the things in which he was interested were important not for themselves, but because they were related to people and the wants and desires of people.

In the field of natural resources, there are many who seem to consider the conservation of water, soils and forests, an end in itself. But to Franklin Roosevelt, resources were never unrelated to people, their needs, their hopes and their future. The planting of trees, the contour plowing of soil to prevent erosion, the protection of wilderness areas - these and other conservation measures were never more effectively pushed forward than by Franklin Roosevelt - but these things were done so that the people of our country - we and those who come afterwards - would enjoy greater abundance and security.

One of Franklin Roosevelt's first great achievements as President was to tackle, during the disastrous depression, the physical rehabilitation of the country. This meant launching a winning fight against the forces which for generations had been upsetting the balance between the people of the United States and their natural environment.

The President's bold actions to meet these forces galvanized the will of the Nation. Franklin Roosevelt not only knew himself what so urgently needed to be done, but the Nation was able to learn the conservation lesson from him. The great conservation measures he fathered gave an impetus to the cause of conservation which continues as a vital force today.
This lesson of conservation, so close to the heart of Franklin Roosevelt, is one which our Democracy must never allow itself to forget.

America's wealth is not measured in dollars, but in people, in land, water, minerals, and forests.

Although some of our resources are becoming exhausted, we still have enough resources to last, if we use them wisely and well, and if we apply to our resource problems of today the imagination, courage and foresight that was characteristic of Franklin Roosevelt.

His was never the negative approach nor did he waste his energy in lamenting the difficulties of a situation. In conservation and resource development, as well as in other fields, he was convinced that if we tackled our problems boldly and constructively, solutions would be found.

Franklin Roosevelt always recognized that men and nature must work hand in hand, and that the throwing out of balance of nature's resources throws out of balance also the lives of men. The restoration of nature's proper balance tends also to restore the balance of men's lives, strengthening their occupations, their morale, and their self-respect in a Democracy. It nourishes that consciousness of the people and the land so well expressed in Roosevelt's phrase I quoted a moment ago — "We are all of us children of the earth,"

It is this spirit which is communicated to us in one of its highest forms in just such places as Hyde Park with its serene countryside and historic associations. In developing our Nation we must make certain that the great places of America, those national parks and historic sites which communicate most fully to us our understanding of nature and history, are preserved unimpaired for the continuing inspiration of present and future generations.
Our physical greatness, based on natural resources, must be matched by a moral and intellectual greatness nourished by the grandeur of unspoiled wilderness and by the living associations of historic sites adequately protected in their natural setting.

For his leadership, his courage and his vision, for all that he gave this Nation and the world, Franklin Roosevelt has taken his place among the Titans of history. The question is whether we shall prove worthy of the leadership he so generously gave us and by our actions and our deeds carry on in his spirit toward the great objectives set for us. It is our duty here on this day to dedicate ourselves to deepening our understanding of his spirit, and strengthening our determination to achieve his objectives.

Hyde Park is now a national historic site, a memorial to his greatness, and one for which we may be eternally grateful. This rose garden in which he lies is hallowed by the love and affection of millions of people. Here is a well-spring from which men and women will draw inspiration so long as brotherhood has any meaning, so long as faith in the ultimate good of mankind has any verity.

Franklin Roosevelt has also a wider and deeper monument than this. He has joined the select company whose "home is in the minds of men, where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or action as the occasion comes by."

x x x
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
COMMENORATIVE STAMP
CEREMONY

October 11, 1963
IN HONOR OF

PROGRAM

JOHN A. GRONOUSKI
Postmaster General

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

ADLAI E. STEVENSON
American Ambassador to the United Nations
Chairman, Board of Trustees, Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation

HALL DELANO ROOSEVELT
Representing the Roosevelt Family

The White House
Washington, D.C.

"It is not an overstatement to say that Mrs. Roosevelt was First Lady of the World.

"The affection that the World has felt for the First Lady of the United Nations, the Communism grudging respect for the vigor with which she has upheld human rights."
"It is not an overstatement to say that Mrs. Roosevelt was the First Lady of the World.

"The affection that the World had for her transcended all political and geographical boundaries. Even her opponents in the United Nations, the Communists, were said to have had a grudging respect for the vigor with which she fought for human rights."

John A. Gronouski
Postmaster General
Postmaster General John A. Gronouski unveiled the design of the Eleanor Roosevelt commemorative stamp on September 25, 1963, at the Post Office Department, along with Congressman James Roosevelt and Hyman Bookbinder, Director of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

Congressman Roosevelt told the story behind the selection of his mother's likeness that appears on the stamp. It was sent to him by a St. Louis photographer. When he showed it to her, her comment was: "I hate all pictures of myself, but if you have to have one, this is the best one."

Mrs. Roosevelt is the first First Lady since Martha Washington to be honored on the Nation’s stamps. Twenty nations, in addition to the United States, are planning to issue stamps in a world-wide tribute to her.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, whose chief trustee is Adlai E. Stevenson, was recently chartered to provide funds to advance human rights, international peace, cancer research and to aid emotionally troubled children—areas of vital concern to Mrs. Roosevelt.
IN HONOR OF

Eleanor Roosevelt

October 11, 1963

PRESENTED TO

Mrs. Grace Tully

The Commemorative Stamp issued upon the 79th anniversary of the birth of the “First Lady of the World,” and dedicated at a special White House ceremony by the Post Office Department and the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation will provide a fitting and effective way to carry on the program to which Mrs. Roosevelt so ably dedicated her life. I hope the American people will rally to the support of this Foundation with the same generosity for which Mrs. Roosevelt was known and loved. The Foundation, in perpetuating the ideals of Mrs. Roosevelt, thereby also fosters the ideals of all Americans.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

President of the United States