

Tully Archive: Tully Papers

Correspondence: Frankfurter, Felix, 1939-1946 and undated

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library & Museum

Collection: Grace Tully Archive

Series: Grace Tully Papers

Box 1; Folder = Correspondence: Frankfurter, Felix,  
1939-1946 and undated

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

CHAMBERS OF  
JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER

March 20, 1939

Dear Grace:

That letter deserved all the fastidious attention in transcription that you so generously bestowed upon it. Thank you very much for making it perfect in transcription.

I am happy to say that Marion is at last on the high road to her old self. That miserable flu bug does not know when it is licked and so it hangs on. But soon Spring will fully be here and the bug will be completely gone.

With warm regards,

*My* Sincerely yours,

*Felix Frankfurter*

Miss Grace Tully

*Handwritten note at top of page*

FF

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

Miss Grace Tully

The White House

By Hand

*Handwritten mark*

*with journey*

*Very sincerely  
Felix Frankfurter*

Ward Milford, Conn.

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

July 17/46

FROM  
FELIX FRANKFURTER

Ward Milford, Conn.

July 17  
[1946]

Please, Grace - and  
my best thanks.

I hope you are  
bearing up well under  
this cruel heat.

FF

And keep cool &  
fit journey.

Very sincerely  
Felix Frankfurter

Ward Willard, Com.

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

July 17/41

CHAMBERS OF  
JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER

Please, Dean Grace, do  
two things for me:

1° Pass this letter on to  
the President; and

2° - let us have some  
good news of Missy. We  
think of her of late  
lovingly.

And keep cool &  
fit journey.

Very sincerely  
Felix Frankfurter

Handwritten: *Handwritten name, possibly "Handwritten name"*

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

Handwritten: *Aug 11*

Handwritten: *[1941?]*

CHAMBERS OF  
JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER

Dear Grace

Please pass this  
on, and oblig<sup>d</sup>.

With best cordial regards

Yours very sincerely,

Felix Frankfurter

New Milford, Conn.

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

Aug. 15, 1941

CHAMBERS OF  
JUSTICE FELIX FRANKFURTER

Dear Grace

Please pass this on —  
with my best thanks.

I am not a praying  
man — but I do pray  
for Missy's early and  
complete restoration.

Yours warmly,  
Felix Frankfurter.

9:30  
Wed

September 14, 1941

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

Dear Grace

I hope very much it  
may be an accident for the  
Pres. don't want to see me within  
the next two or three days.  
And since I can't go out  
yet in service any time  
that suits him, I am  
working till night, it  
goes for me.

Yours very sincerely,  
Frank Handley

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

Miss Grace Tully,  
The White House.

By hand.

me! — AND I'm  
glad you did!  
my best.  
VT

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

FRANKLIN

with the  
republic  
of the United States

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

OCT 4<sup>th</sup>, 1942

Dear Grace -

You kept your  
trip a secret from  
me! - AND I'm  
glad you did!  
My best. JT

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

FRANKLIN

with the  
because  
repeatedly

G. D. Tully

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

Nov. 25, 1942

Please, have -  
and a joyous  
Thanksgiving to  
You!

✓

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

FRANKLIN

with the  
because  
republic  
the - the state

Supreme Court of the United States.  
Memorandum.

Dec 29, 1942

Please, have  
you - and every  
good wish from  
Marion and me

V.T.

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

FRANKLIN

with the  
warm  
republican  
spirit

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

3/30, 1943

Please Grace -  
and my warm  
greetings.

BT

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

FRANKLIN

with the  
republic  
of the United States

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

Dec 27, 1943

Dear Grace -

At your -

and the President's  
leisure - if any  
there be

Thank you FT

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

FRANKLIN

with the  
because  
repeatedly  
S. J. Tully

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

4/9, 1943

Please, Mr. Tully,  
and with the  
sincerely yours

please

TH

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

**FRANKLIN**

with the  
because  
repeatedly  
S. J. [unclear]

Supreme Court of the United States.

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL

May 5, 1943

Dear Grace -

I'll trouble you  
with this  
and any other  
papers.

3

papers.

11

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

FRANKLIN

with the  
because  
repeatedly  
I - [unclear]

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

June 14, 1943  
Dear Grace:

Now that you  
know how we  
are here I  
assume that  
you will come  
gladly next  
time.

HT

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

FRANKLIN

will be

Miss Tully

Yours very sincerely  
F.T.

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

FRANKLIN

will be  
repaired  
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1943

Please, Grace -  
and with the  
best wishes for  
a coolish and less  
lectic summer,  
Yours very sincerely  
F.T.

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President  
**FRANKLIN** <sup>will be</sup>  
<sub>repeatedly</sub>  
<sub>mentioned</sub>

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

----- Aug 18 -----, 1943

Please, Grace -  
Read & thank you.

I'm glad that you  
stood on a safe place  
on that parapet!

And we hope the cruel  
Washington heat has  
ceased. FL

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great men

FRANKLIN

with the  
repeatedly  
Franklin

Supreme Court of the United States.  
Memorandum.

Dec. 21/1943

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

Please, Dear Grace -  
and with the Season  
best wishes to you,  
from us both. TT.

most cordially  
TT.

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

FRANKLIN

with the  
because  
repeatedly  
Franklin D. Roosevelt

FR

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

March 15, 1944

Dear Grace

I hope you  
have caught up  
with your mail -  
and forgive me!

Most cordially  
F. L.

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great movement  
FRANKLIN <sup>with the</sup>  
<sub>republican</sub>  
<sub>spirit and</sub>

FROM  
FELIX FRANKFURTER

3/17/45

Dear Grace

Many thanks

Very cordially

F.F.

copy

For Grace Tully - a devoted co-  
worker of the great President

FRANKLIN

with the  
republic  
spirit and justice

DELANO

ROOSEVELT

BY

FELIX FRANKFURTER

copy

Reprinted from  
The Harvard Alumni Bulletin  
April 28, 1945.

“**W**HEN a great tree falls from the landscape seems without it. He may not have been intimate with us within our view; when he is gone the happiest of us hardly can hope to be so fortunate as that which has just been. It is fortunate enough if we shall have learned to face the unknown with a smile like the prophetic true of Franklin Delano Roosevelt mourns him.

Writings about Napoleon fill the world and claim an even larger share of his fame than he endures which he helped to save. His failures are the common lot of great men and escape it. What history will ultimately say is uncertain. Only one thing is certain: he was a man who embodied its traditions and its hopes.

But if history has its claims, so does the future. As wisely said that if the judgment of the present that of posterity, it is no less true. His failures must be corrected by that of the future. His escape becoming a national saga and a guide for such sagas guide and sustain. But the saga must not swallow the man. His leadership gave hope to millions that his death brought a sense of peace.

“**W**HEN a great tree falls, we are surprised how meagre the landscape seems without it. So when a great man dies. We may not have been intimate with him; it is enough that he was within our view; when he is gone, life seems thinner. . . . The happiest of us hardly can hope for a destiny so complete and fortunate as that which has just been fulfilled. We shall be fortunate enough if we shall have learned to look into the face of fate and the unknown with a smile like his.” Said of another, it was prophetically true of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the world that mourns him.

Writings about Napoleon fill sizeable libraries. Roosevelt will claim an even larger share of history so long as the civilization endures which he helped to save. Fluctuations of historic judgment are the common lot of great men, and Roosevelt will not escape it. What history will ultimately say, it is for history to say. Only one thing is certain: he will remain among the few Americans who embody its traditions and aspirations.

But if history has its claims, so has the present. For it has been wisely said that if the judgment of the time must be corrected by that of posterity, it is no less true that the judgment of posterity must be corrected by that of the time. Franklin Roosevelt cannot escape becoming a national saga. It is right that this should be so, for such sagas guide and sustain the high endeavors of a people. But the saga must not swallow up the man, whose vivid friendship gave hope to millions though they never knew him, and whose death brought a sense of personal loss to millions who never

copy

saw him. This deep identification with his fellowmen must be saved from the impersonality of immortal fame.

This identification with his fellowmen was Roosevelt's profoundest characteristic and the ultimate key to his statesmanship. He was a democrat in feeling and not through abstract speculation about governments. When he said, "we are all immigrants," it was not a phrase but a feeling. And this feeling was not merely gregariousness in a setting of charm. It was not an indiscriminating love of his kind. His friendliness was so inclusive that his discriminating and often uncanny perception of men's qualities was a less apparent trait. He was keenly aware of men's frailties and follies. But he identified himself also with their follies and frailties, and so escaped the corrosion of cynicism.

This permeating friendliness represented true feeling. But equally true were deep recesses that were accessible hardly to anyone. From the time he was a boy, according to his mother, he had the self-sufficiency and the strength that come from a reserved inner life. Thus, while to outward view he was usually debonair and had a gaiety at times easily taken for jauntiness, he had a will of steel well-sheathed by a captivating smile. His optimism was a phase of this resoluteness. For too many people optimism is an evasion, a Micawber's hope that something will turn up. In Roosevelt, optimism was not an anodyne, it was an energy—an energy to spur his resourcefulness, a force that gave creative energy to others. An official not given to idolatry was once heard to say, "After talking with the President for an hour, I could eat bricks for lunch."

There were thus fused in him, and to an extraordinary degree, qualities indispensable for leading his people out of a period of deepening economic and moral deterioration by invigorating the forces of democracy. The same qualities fitted him to serve as a symbol of hope for liberty-loving people everywhere, in resisting a seemingly invincible challenge to civilization. Franklin Roosevelt's sophistication gave him understanding of men, his simplicity gave him trust in them. His understanding enabled him

to govern; his trustfulness made him the ex- government.

Public men, like other men, are moved motives, and the art of government has it over, instead of being "after all a very simple thing." Our Presidents so tragically misconceived it as a complicated enterprise, and democratic government was a difficult. Undoubtedly there were surface deviations tacking from time to time in the course of the century. One cannot read the first study about Mr. Roosevelt's figure, written in 1911 by that discerning journalist, without realizing that during the thirty-five years of his life he steered a consistent course—the course of his impulses. When Roosevelt first came to the White House, he did not escape the truth of Burke's dictum that the only way to order to conserve. Events demanded a leadership that Roosevelt and Franklin Roosevelt had the prepared mind.

When Roosevelt became President, disillusioned by the rope, strong belief in disarmament rooted in the experience with domestic problems and the prevailing opinion in favor of economic nationalism, he showed a good deal of blindness concerning the extent to which the life of this country was bound up with that of the rest of the world. A strange juxtaposition of history brought Hitler and Hitler to power at the same time. By the time Franklin Roosevelt from the first felt revolution against and his cohorts as individuals, and hostility against the barbarism which they represented as a system. The new barbarism, if unchecked, would be a threat to the society, not excluding that of the United States.

The function of statesmanship is to endow a nation with a sense of direction toward events or to prepare adequately against them. The President had to do both at the same time. He was forced to remain to avert a war which was bound to be more destructive and agonizing than the last one, and

with his fellowmen must be  
immortal fame.

Women was Roosevelt's pro-  
nate key to his statesmanship.  
not through abstract specula-  
said, "we are all immigrants,"  
and this feeling was not merely  
. It was not an indiscriminat-  
ness was so inclusive that his  
perception of men's qualities  
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elf also with their follies and  
on of cynicism.

represented true feeling. But  
were accessible hardly to any-  
according to his mother, he had  
that come from a reserved in-  
w he was usually debonair and  
r jauntiness, he had a will of  
g smile. His optimism was a  
many people optimism is an  
something will turn up. In  
nodyne, it was an energy—an  
force that gave creative energy  
dolatry was once heard to say,  
or an hour, I could eat bricks

and to an extraordinary degree,  
his people out of a period of  
eriation by invigorating the  
alities fitted him to serve as a  
people everywhere, in resisting  
o civilization. Franklin Roose-  
de-stand of men, his sim-  
s understanding enabled him

to govern; his trustfulness made him the exponent of democratic  
government.

Public men, like other men, are moved by major and minor  
motives, and the art of government has its own logistics. More-  
over, instead of being "after all a very simple thing," as one of  
our Presidents so tragically misconceived it, government is a very  
complicated enterprise, and democratic government the most dif-  
ficult. Undoubtedly there were surface deviations and inevitable  
tacking from time to time in the course Roosevelt pursued. But  
one cannot read the first study about Mr. Roosevelt as a public  
figure, written in 1911 by that discerning journalist, W. A. Warn,  
without realizing that during the thirty-five years of his public  
life he steered a consistent course—the course of his dominant  
impulses. When Roosevelt first came to the Presidency, he could  
not escape the truth of Burke's dictum that we must reform in  
order to conserve. Events demanded a leader of social reform,  
and Franklin Roosevelt had the prepared mind and temper for it.

When Roosevelt became President, disillusionment about Eu-  
rope, strong belief in disarmament rooted in idealism, preoccu-  
pation with domestic problems and the prevalence of influential  
opinion in favor of economic nationalism, combined to produce  
a good deal of blindness concerning the extent to which the fate  
of this country was bound up with that of the rest of the world.  
A strange juxtaposition of history brought President Roosevelt  
and Hitler to power at the same time. By the law of his nature  
Franklin Roosevelt from the first felt revulsion against Hitler  
and his cohorts as individuals, and hostility to the resurgence of  
barbarism which they represented as a system. He clearly saw that  
the new barbarism, if unchecked, would be a menace to civilized  
society, not excluding that of the United States.

The function of statesmanship is to endeavor to forestall un-  
toward events or to prepare adequately against them. The Presi-  
dent had to do both at the same time. He worked with might and  
main to avert a war which was bound to be infinitely more de-  
structive and agonizing than the last one, and to avert it by sav-

Copy

ing, and not surrendering freedom. Politics in a democracy means a continuous process of education. But education does not always mean exposition, and certainly not shouting. It involves much incubation. Not least of the arts of statesmanship is that of correct timing, of knowing what to say and when. The President was confronted with illusions highly creditable to men of good-will, but steadily rendered invalid by Hitler. He was also confronted by pressures of every kind, of which democracy is an amalgam. And in his own political household he must often have encountered hesitation rather than encouragement. But there came a time when he could no longer doubt that he had to shift from the task of social reform to war leadership, in order not only to maintain our spiritual heritage but to assure opportunities for further progress as a free society.

There came a moment when President Roosevelt was convinced that the utter defeat of Nazism was essential to the survival of our institutions. That time certainly could not have been later than when Mr. Sumner Welles reported on his mission to Europe. Certainly from the time that the fall of France seemed imminent, the President was resolved to do everything possible to prevent the defeat of the Allies. Although confronted with the obvious danger of attack by the Axis upon us, there came that series of bold and triumphant measures which Mr. Churchill authoritatively summarized in his moving speech, on April 17, 1945, to the House of Commons—the shipment of arms to Great Britain, the stab-in-the-back speech, the base-destroyer deal, lend-lease, the smoothing of the difficult ways of the Allied purchasing missions, the encouragement of Mr. Willkie's trip to England, the assistance in a hundred ways of British economic warfare, the extraordinarily prompt and cordial support of Russia. Moreover, while engaged in this series of complicated moves, he so skilfully conducted affairs as to avoid even the appearance of an act of aggression on our part.

And so, in the hour of national disaster on that Sunday afternoon after Japan had struck, when the President gathered about him his Cabinet and his military chiefs, the most experienced

statesman among his advisers, after watch and resolute control of the situation, could say: "This is my leader."

His silver voice is stilled but the pitch gather volume. For while his death comes a tremendous loss, the creative energy which his presence in the world will continue, and, one is justified in believing, even enhance his influence. He now joins those whose "home [is] in the minds of men" and whose remains remain fresh to stir to speech or action. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of his story is not graven only on stone over the hills on far away, without visible symbol, woven into the lives of men's lives."

The ultimate mysteries of life are maintained the same. Franklin Roosevelt knew how to express it at the Harvard Tercentenary in the words of Euripides:

*There be many shapes of mystery  
And many things God makes  
Past hope or fear.  
And the end men looked for  
And a path is there where none  
So hath it fallen here.*

freedom. Politics in a democracy means education. But education does not always mean shouting. It involves much in the arts of statesmanship is that of correct timing to say and when. The President was highly creditable to men of good-will, and was not belittled by Hitler. He was also confronted with the fact, of which democracy is an amalgam, that in the household he must often have encountered the need of human encouragement. But there came a time when it is no longer doubt that he had to shift from the role of a leader, in order not only to maintain the status but to assure opportunities for further

It was when President Roosevelt was confronted with the great threat of Nazism was essential to the survival of the United States. That time certainly could not have been met in the manner Welles reported on his mission to London at the time that the fall of France seemed inevitable. Roosevelt was resolved to do everything possible to support the Allies. Although confronted with the pressure exerted by the Axis upon us, there came that time when he had to take the prudent measures which Mr. Churchill outlined in his moving speech, on April 17, 1945, —the shipment of arms to Great Britain, the Lend-Lease Act, the base-destroyer deal, lend-lease, the various ways of the Allied purchasing mission, the success of Mr. Willkie's trip to England, the various ways of British economic warfare, the excellent cordial support of Russia. Moreover, in the face of these complications of moves, he so skilfully managed to avoid even the appearance of an act of aggression.

It was a national disaster on that Sunday afternoon when the President gathered about him the military chiefs, the most experienced

Copy

statesman among his advisers, after watching the President's calm and resolute control of the situation, could say to himself, "There is my leader."

His silver voice is stilled but the pitch he struck in others will gather volume. For while his death comes as a cruel and monstrous loss, the creative energy which his life released throughout the world will continue, and, one is justified in believing, will even enhance his influence. He now joins the select company of those whose "home [is] in the minds of men, where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or action as the occasion comes by. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men; and their story is not graven only on stone over their native earth, but lives on far away, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives."

The ultimate mysteries of life are merely renewed. They remain the same. Franklin Roosevelt knew this well and he chose to express it at the Harvard Tercentenary Celebration in the words of Euripides:

*There be many shapes of mystery.  
And many things God makes to be,  
Past hope or fear.  
And the end men looked for cometh not,  
And a path is there where no man sought.  
So hath it fallen here.*



copy

Wednesday

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

Dear Grace

This is a perpetual  
power of a hammer & you  
exercise taste for me.  
That's a superb photograph,  
and my warmest thanks  
to you. Very sincerely  
FT.

Thus I hope that  
you have caught  
up with your sleep.  
One cannot live always  
on the champagne of ex-  
citement & duty. Yours  
sincerely,  
FT.

copy

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

Miss Grace Tully

Please

Just I hope that  
you have caught  
up with your sleep.  
One cannot live always  
on the champagne of ex-  
citement & duty. Yours  
sincerely,  
FT.

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. C. [unclear]

192 [unclear] St.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

-----, 194

Dear Grace

Please

Just I hope that  
you have caught  
up with your sleep.  
One cannot live always  
on the champagne of ex-  
citement & duty. Yes  
regret, your morning.

J.F.  
J.F.

J.F.

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mr. C. P.

192 Ph... St.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

....., 194

Dear Grace

Please — meet  
my hands.

Don't you sorry,  
how you ain't  
a waac!!  
You might have  
been able to see

Bright, fresh, more my.  
FT

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

H. D. C. B.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

....., 194

yourself at Casa -  
blanca, instead of  
that non-food -  
looker (judging  
from the picture I  
saw) from Almer!

I'd like to see what  
you look  
bright, fresh morning!

Collection: Grace Tully Archive; Series: Grace Tully Papers  
Box 1; Folder= Correspondence: Frankfurter, Felix, 1939-1946 and undated

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

MS C 10

192 Madison St.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

-----, 194

Please, Grace!

If you look as fresh  
& seem as gay at the  
end of a hard day  
I'd like to see what  
you look like in the  
bright, fresh morning!

FT

FT

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

AS. C. [unclear]

192 March 20.

Supreme Court of the United States.  
Memorandum.

-----, 194

Please, Ben, Grace,  
and Anne, you.

Handwritten signature

from the President

to the deeply

interested

1/2

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

ASCP

192 Madison St.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

194

Please, please,  
 with my hands.  
 In what respect  
 from the President  
 is. It deeply  
 worries the heart  
 JT.

JT.

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

M.C. [unclear]

192 [unclear] St.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

-----, 194

Dear Grace

Please pass these  
on and take the  
thanks of your  
obliged friend

FA

FA

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

TSC  
books

192 Madison St.

FROM  
FELIX FRANKFURTER

Dear Grace -

Please pass  
this on. With the  
best regards

FF

FF

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

T.S.C.  
Frankfurter

192 Harvard St.

FELIX FRANKFURTER  
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Feb 21

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

194

Dear Grace -

The President

was first twice

before the

the well-known

of good summer

to you

✓✓

✓✓

✓✓

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

T.D.C.  
for [unclear]

192 Madison St.

FELIX FRANKFURTER  
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Feb 21

Return to H.H.T.

Supreme Court of the United States.

OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL

194

Dear Grace —  
and please hurry  
up the locking  
of Hitler so that  
we can hear  
those French songs  
in Paris!

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE

T.D.C.  
W. Wood

192 Madison St.

FELIX FRANKFURTER  
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Feb 21

Return to N.Y.C.

Dear Frank

Just between our-  
selves, I've been giving  
Woodle Page a private  
lecture on Constitu-  
tional Law. This is the  
first result - and  
Woodle is writing a  
series of elucidations  
for the Philadelphia Eng.  
Bulletin. He is an  
effective socialist.

Yours truly

W.F.

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

G. T.

Thank you

JT

(Miss Frankfurter)

C. H.

copy

John Frankfurter

1. Early and Continuous  
Realization of Nazi menace
2. Dual policy of  
(1) reporting menace  
and (2) avoiding war
3. Obstruction through  
failure to face menace -  
ostrich policy - and therefore  
refusal to face need  
for preparation against it.
4. Persistent efforts to  
unite Americans into  
Common Council of Action
5. Recklessness of W. W.  
(a) Argentine beef

(2) "inflammatory  
utterances" accusations

(3) attacks on defense  
efforts  
etc etc

6. Effects -

Planned to Nazify  
industrial Pan-  
American efforts

7. Only real test is -  
Experience could  
account for such  
behavior

Supreme Court of the United States.

Memorandum.

-----, 193

Dear Grace

Now is, I think,  
a great as well  
as a full day for  
you. Please pass  
this on when you  
get a chance. Yrs  
JT