

PSF

Francis J. Spellman

Subject File

Box 185

*file
personal*

Gen - 3

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE
452 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

May 27, 1939

Dear Mr. President,

The letter which you so graciously addressed to me on the occasion of my installation touched me deeply. And not only do I appreciate the letter itself; I am still more grateful for its contents and for the circumstance that it was written in your own handwriting. Needless to say it is one of my most treasured possessions.

I thank you very much for the invitation to visit you. I shall of course be honored and delighted to go to you any time that you are free to receive me.

REPLY TO
455 MADISON AVENUE
ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE
452 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

I hope your health continues to be excellent
With renewed expressions of esteem and
gratitude,

I remain

Faithfully yours

Francis Spellman

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States.

452 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

*Special
Delivery*

*Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Hyde Park
New York*



file
personal.

Spelman
Hen³



THE WHITE HOUSE

OCT 26 11 35 AM '39

New York.

Oct 25/1939

Dear Mr. President,

I am very grateful
to you for your kindness in
having me with you yesterday.
I did so enjoy the luncheon also.
And I feel that as an American
and as a Catholic I should thank
you from my heart for what
you desire to do, which I
firmly believe will benefit humanity

our nation and every nation and
benefit religion also.

With affectionate grateful
good wishes I am

Devotedly

+ J. P. Spellman

Hon Franklin D. Roosevelt

President of the United States

PSF Spellman
~~Handwritten signature~~

Letter from Berle-Dec 26, 1939

Enclosing last draft of the letter sent by President Roosevelt to Pope Pius XII on Dec 23rd. Glad the President approves idea of sending a photostat copy of the drafts to Archbishop Spellman in N. W. In view of his great work in the matter. Attached is copy of transmission letter to Archbishop Spellman.

See: Italy folder-Drawer 1-1939



WHITE HOUSE
FEB 10 9 20 AM '40
RECEIVED

Feb. 5, 1940

Dear Mr. President:-

With your kind permission Frank Walker told me of reports that Archbishop Stritch was favorable to Father Coughlin and that he was not in sympathy with some of the measures that you were sponsoring and supporting. Quite naturally I was upset at these reports and I assumed to telephone to Milwaukee to ask Archbishop Stritch the precise question whether or not he was unfavorable to your administration. He categorically and emphatically denied it. Later I inquired about articles appearing in the Milwaukee Catholic Citizen, and I asked him to write me a letter concerning the whole matter. He stated to me that he would gladly do this and sent this letter which I am enclosing. In all sincerity and frankness I believe him to be a supporter of the policies of your administration, as I certainly am proud and privileged to be.

Devotedly + Francis J. Spellman

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE
2000 W. WISCONSIN AVENUE
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

January 20th 1940.

My dear Archbishop:-

From several sources lately there has come to me the report that I have been represented in some quarters as being out of sympathy with the program of our President and indeed on certain points in opposition to it. As those who know me and are familiar with my attitudes and activities would not take seriously such false representation my first inclination was not to dignify such gossip with more than a passing denial. However since I have learned that it has been made a matter of wide comment in certain quarters I am taking this opportunity to give my comments on it.

My policy has been to support in every possible way civil authority and to inculcate respect for it. In my statements and activities I have tried to keep within the Mandate of my Sacred Office and carefully to avoid entering the field of the purely political or purely economic. Indeed it has pained me when ecclesiastics, claiming to speak merely as citizens, have conducted crusades of vituperation, supported by appeals to sentiment, half-truths and downright misrepresentations, in fields which are surely not within the compass of their sacred calling. Frankly I know the mind of our people and I know that they resent taking counsel on purely political or economic matters from ecclesiastics. On the other hand many public questions do involve religious or moral principles and openly I have condemned the position that the Church must confine itself to matters of private morality and the bare statement of christian principles. It is the Mission of the Church to interpret the moral law and christian principles in the terms of the experiences of succeeding generations. There is such a thing as a mass sin and it should be condemned.

During the difficult times through which we have passed it has been fortunate that there was given to our country the courageous enlightened leadership of President Roosevelt. He did not hesitate to bring relief to the distressed but intelligently has sought to widen the reaches of our democratic institutions and make our democracy a full reality. A less able leader would have failed to reach under the surface of things and discover evils which are the very source of our difficulties. Consistently the President has refuted the new theorists, who would

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE
2000 W. WISCONSIN AVENUE
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

make Democracy a failure, by making Democracy a full reality. It has not been hard to support the President for he has sought to protect the dignity of the individual and to emphasize the social nature of man. For my part I have been in full sympathy with his objectives and endorsed such of his proposals as came within the Mandate of my Office.

It is true that I refused to ask a Senator to vote for the President's proposal on the changes in the number of Justices on the Supreme Court but my reason was that such an action was outside the Mandate of my Sacred Office. It is also true that when certain individuals circulated the false rumor that I opposed the President's proposal on a change in the Neutrality Law, I issued a statement branding this rumor as false and saying that in this matter I was neutral for again I thought that a position on this question was outside the Mandate of my Sacred Office.

From what I have written I think that I have made it clear that any attempt to class me as an opponent of the President is false and dishonest. I have tried to support civil authority in every possible way and the fact is that I have been quite sympathetic to the program of the President. Now I do not want it understood that I have not opposed others who in the employ of the Government have taken certain positions which I cannot support or that I have always felt that the means proposed for certain desirable ends were opportune. The fact is that I am not a politician or an economist and I have sought to keep my activities within the compass of Religion.

Will you pardon me for writing you this long letter?
A shorter one would not make my mind clear.

Cordially yours in Christ,

Francis A. Spellman

Archbishop-Elect of Chicago.

The Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, D.D.,
Archbishop of New York.

PSF
Spellman

February 13, 1940.

My dear Friend:

Ever so many thanks for that nice letter of yours. I had hoped to get a chance to see you before leaving -- but now I am off on Wednesday. I hope to see you soon after my return on March first.

I am delighted to see Archbishop Stritch's letter and I hope, too, that I can have the pleasure of seeing him in March. I am sure that he will prove a great success in the Chicago Diocese, not only along spiritual lines but also in pushing forward with the splendid social policies of the late Cardinal. Also, I hope that Bishop Sheil will receive recognition for the able assistance which he gave to my old friend.

Taking it all in all, I think things are going along all right and I have much to tell you when I see you next.

As ever, your old friend,

The Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, D.D.,
Archbishop of New York,
New York City, N. Y.

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES
NIGHT LETTER

Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman, D.D.
Archbishop of New York,
New York, N. Y.

May I, as you receive the Sacred Pallium, wish you long
years of health and happiness in discharging the duties of the
exalted office to which you have been called.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

FROM

Spellman
The White House

Washington

Sent out 3/12/40

March 11, 1940

*** 16-6481



PSF Spellman
file
personal

March 21, 1948

Dear Mr. President:-

Frank Walker is bringing
my Easter greetings to you. I hope that
your cold is all better.

I know you will be
interested in reading copies of the
editorials in some of the papers and
letters which I received after I
spoke in St. Patrick's Cathedral thanking
you in the name of 21,000,000 Catholics
for your logical and courageous action
in sending Mr. Taylor to the Holy
Father. I thought it was about time.

to clarify the atmosphere and so I took
advantage of the occasion of a very
important function with bishops in
attendance from all over the United
States, sixty five of them, and also advantage
of a national hook up on the radio, to
explain our gratitude to you and the
perfect propriety and desirability of your
action from the point of view of our
country and the world as well as from
the viewpoint of the Holy See. I am
frankly amazed to have received only
one letter critical of my explanation of
the situation and I enclose also this
letter together with a copy of my
reply. With affectionate regards
I remain devotedly
F. Spellman

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States

The JEWISH CHRONICLE

Friday, March 15, 1940

The Heartening Viewpoint Of Archbishop Spellman

Encouraging, indeed, and even inspiring, were the words of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York at the ceremonial this week which invested him with the Sacred Pallium, symbol of ecclesiastical authority.

We quote in part from the Archbishop's address:

"I have professed my Catholic faith and my loyal devotion to my country, the United States.

Sharing kindred feelings with approximately 21 million Americans who are Catholics and many millions of men and women of good will who be-

lieve in God, and who believe in peace with justice, I express gratification that President Roosevelt, in his historic messages of Christmas, sent this personal representative to the Holy See with the rank of an ambassador, in order that parallel endeavors for peace and the alleviation of suffering be assisted.

"Peace with justice" is the motto of Pope Pius XII. Peace with justice is what all peoples of the world devoutly yearn for and pray for now, and not after world exhaustion and chaos.

Catholics, Protestants and Jews can concur in that expression and be heartened at the collaboration of a union of endeavor, if not in belief, of all those who are on the side of right and justice, all those - and they comprise the overwhelming majority of mankind - who still believe in God and pay him homage in the words of Pope Pius

XI." (The latter statement was made just two years ago by the late Pope.)

This is an important statement in a time of such great world tragedy. It stands out as even more significant when we consider that the Archbishop rightly criticized certain religious leaders who found fault with the appointment of Mr. Myron Taylor to the Vatican and short-sightedly declared it trespassed upon the separation of church and state. But the Archbishop's clear-cut declarations stand out even more when we consider that just about the time he was preparing for the sacred ceremonial in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Holy Father in the Vatican was giving the cold shoulder to use a popular expression to Hitler's puppet, Von Ribbentrop. Pope Pius, according to press reports made in pretty evident to this diplomatic visitor that he has scant regard for the scum who rule Germany today.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1940.

ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN

In a city like ours the personality of a Catholic Archbishop is of importance to men of good-will of all faiths. The address given by Archbishop Spellman yesterday, on the occasion of his investiture with the Sacred Pallium, will confirm the high opinion that the public has formed of his earnestness, sincerity and generosity of spirit. The authority exercised by the beloved Cardinal Hayes has fallen into worthy hands.

One or two passages in the address were manifestly intended for all of us, Catholic and non-Catholic alike. Archbishop Spellman added to his profession of Catholic faith an equally warm profession of faith in American ideals. "I pledge myself," he declared, "to maintain and defend our fundamental liberties. . . I am for all of our freedoms and our freedom. I am opposed to tyranny even though it calls itself freedom. I am opposed to anarchy even though it calls itself liberty. I am opposed to traitors to the United States, even though they wave American flags and call themselves patriots. I am opposed to lawlessness and violence in speech and in action. . . I reaffirm my faith in America and in American institutions."

Archbishop Spellman did not need to reassure us on these points. His record speaks for itself. His kindness and tolerance were obvious from the first. Yet, in this day of misunderstandings, of sinister hates and jealousies, of deliberate unreason, his words are brave and timely.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1910

A Union of Endeavor

The address of Archbishop Spellman in St. Patrick's Cathedral upon the occasion of his investiture was such an eloquent statement of faith in America and in American institutions that it deserves to be recalled and stressed. Misunderstandings across the boundaries of religious faith are easy to awaken. Here was a statement admirable in tone and temper, and so completely loyal in its pledge as to clear the air of any possible doubt or suspicion by the prejudiced.

This community has hardly had time to become acquainted with the new Archbishop. His recent utterance was in the nature of a broad profession of faith and if addressed primarily to his own flock, was plainly intended for a wider audience. The simplicity and forthrightness of his appearance were reflected in his phraseology. But there was also a warmth of expression that gave his sentences a singularly moving quality. It is good for every American, regardless of what his religious faith may be, to hear our fundamental liberties described as "gaming jewels in our frame of government." We all need to reaffirm our "faith in America and American institutions" and in "the fundamental rights of our Constitution." The moral basis of the republic never needed retelling more urgently than today.

It was on the note of peace that the Archbishop ended—quoting the singularly beautiful prayer of St. Francis of Assisi beginning "Lord, make me an instrument of thy peace!" His own phrase, "a union of endeavor" (if not in belief, of all those who are on the side of right and justice) seemed a peculiarly apt definition of his whole theme. Such a unity is gravely needed within America as among the nations. It is a precious thing to the community to have this sense of common effort upheld so wisely and nobly from St. Patrick's Cathedral—let creeds vary as they may.

W. F. SPELLMAN

ELOQUENT

The words of Archbishop Spellman of New York in the solemn ceremony in which he was honored on Tuesday were extremely eloquent.

A part of his sermon was: "I profess and glory in my American citizenship, and I pledge myself to defend and maintain our fundamental liberties. I am for all of our freedoms and none of them. Therefore, I am opposed to tyranny, even though it calls itself freedom. I am opposed to monarchy, even though it calls itself liberty. I am opposed to traitors to the United States, even though they wave American flags and call themselves patriots. I am opposed to lawlessness and violence in speech and in action."

It would be hard to find a better definition of real Americanism in church or out. *R. F. Spellman*

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE BEST
AVAILABLE. EVERY TECHNICAL
EFFORT HAS BEEN TAKEN TO
INSURE LEGIBILITY.

Archbishop Spellman Loved In State, The Tablet Asserts

Brooklyn Diocesan Newspaper Pays Editorial Tribute to
Metropolitan of the Province

Tuesday last this esteemed prelate was the guest of a colorful and impressive ceremony within the walls of St. Patrick's Cathedral across the river. About him were the Cardinals, Archbishop of Philadelphia, and his brother Bishops and a large attendance of priests, Brothers and Sisters. The latter flocked to the exercises in this usual flattering number. Relatives and friends honored the occasion. For that morning Archbishop Spellman was invested with the Holy Pallium, symbol of his authority as the Father of the Shepherd of the Universal Church. This was the fourth time that the Cathedral witnessed such a ceremony. One recalls how a similar service was conducted twenty-one years ago for the sainted and lamented Cardinal Hayes. The faithful live on in awe of the power of Archbishop Spellman as Archbishop of New York and Metropolitan of the Province of New York State cannot be truly realized. His influence is vast. His words carry weight with millions within and without the Church. People of other creeds and of no creed will respect his opinions and applaud his courage. In this best sense of the word, he has

been made a special delegate from the Holy Father by the bestowal of the Pallium. It was befitting that this occasion should have framed attention for the Vicar of Christ in America. For as Arthur Koepsch has written in the New York Times, Pope Pius XII, with his sense of justice and his leadership of the Catholic Church, has the peace of the world within his reach. It was well to remember at Mass on Tuesday this already distinguished Fisherman of Souls in his program of restoring the ranks of mankind to the peace of Christ. From out of the ceremony, even to its smallest detail, has come a fresh realization that our Church is universal and lasting and that the Church in America is democracy's best bulwark.

Already Archbishop Spellman has taken unto himself the love and admiration of the Catholics of the State. Quietly, he has lived, but not without the appreciation for depth of faith, charm of personality and devotion to the arduous duties of his office. The Catholics of the Brooklyn diocese hail him as their welcomed Metropolitan. His religious leadership will find them ready to follow and to serve. May his years be long and continue useful. He has our hopes. He has also our prayers.

Boston Traveler

An American Speaks Out

Of far reaching significance were the words uttered by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman on the occasion of his investiture with the sacred pallium at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

Frankly and with characteristic sincerity and earnestness Archbishop Spellman assured his listeners that "not alone do I profess my Catholic faith before you, I profess and glory in my American citizenship, and I pledge myself to maintain and defend our fundamental liberties, shining as they do, like flaming jewels in our frame of government, priceless and precious."

"I am for all of our freedoms and our freedom. Therefore, I am opposed to tyranny, even though it calls itself freedom. I am opposed to traitors to the United States, even though they wave American flags and call themselves patriots. I am opposed to lawlessness and violence in speech and action."

Well aware of the serious menace of some modern trends in our political and economic life, I reaffirm my faith in America and American institutions.

Such a strong expression of faith on the part of Archbishop Spellman is not surprising to Bostonians for while he was here he was well known as an outstanding exponent of true Americanism.

It has become New York's good fortune to have the services of this man of high principle and endeavor in matters religious and American.

Already in many quarters in the New York diocese, the belief is freely expressed that the authority exercised by the late beloved Cardinal Hayes has fallen into worthy hands.

As a churchman and as an American Archbishop Spellman has again clearly defined his position. He has set an example, both courageous and timely.

MILITANT DEFENDER OF AMERICANISM

Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Laurel Archbishop

Address

Editorial in the Brooklyn Daily

Formal in vestiture of Archbishop

op. Francis Spellman with the

Sacred Pallium, symbol of the

high ecclesiastical rank, was

marked yesterday with solemn

services in St. Patrick's Cath-

edral.

One of the most important rites

in the Catholic Church, it also had

special significance for the Brook-

lyn diocese as a part of the Pro-

vince of New York, over which

Archbishop Spellman also has au-

thority as its Metropolitan.

Beautiful and impressive though

the service was with Cardinal

Dougherty of Philadelphia offic-

iating, it took on even greater

importance because of the Arch-

bishop's forthright and simple ex-

pression of his faith in his Church

and his country. In it he dedi-

cated himself as a militant de-

fender of Americanism as well as

of Catholicism.

Americans of every faith cannot

but be deeply stirred by this state-

ment that he gloried in his Amer-

ican citizenship and pledged him-

self to maintain and defend our

fundamental liberties, shining as

they do like flaming jewels in our

frame of government, priceless

and precious.

COPY

THE NEW YORK TIMES
TIMES SQUARE

March 13, 1940

Dear Archbishop Spellman:

I have just come from the Cathedral, where I had the privilege of seeing the ceremony at which you were invested with the pallium. I am writing you at once to tell you how beautiful and how moving the ceremony seemed to me to be and how splendidly you rose to a great opportunity in your fine statement on this important occasion. You spoke beautifully, truthfully and with courage. My hat is off to you.

May you have many years in which to employ your ability in the great opportunity that lies before you!

Sincerely yours,

Signed) Charles Merz.

Editor.

Archbishop Francis J. Spellman,
The Archbishop's House,
452 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

COPY

St. Catharine's Rectory
506 West 153rd Street
New York

March 13, 1940

Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, D.D.
Archbishop of New York

Your Excellency:

In my many attendances as a Navy Chaplain at Cathedral services in many cities, never have I seen a member of the Hierarchy more an Archbishop than when I saw you in the pulpit of the Cathedral on last Tuesday, speaking as another Paul of Tarsus, with a message to deliver and unafraid to deliver that message.

There was not a useless word in your declaration on policy. Every sentence was a clearly cut statement that defied any attempt at refutation. Everyone in the Cathedral knew he was listening to a Master. So many things were said that others have been afraid to say.

The times require a great fearless leader to stand out as the representative of the Catholic Church in the United States and I am proud and happy that that great, fearless leader is our Archbishop.

Yours very respectfully,

Signed) John J. Brady

COPY

THE POWERS AGENCY

March 13, 1940

The Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman
Archbishop of New York
Madison Avenue at 50th Street
New York, New York

Your Grace:

I trust that you will not think me presumptuous if, as a former newspaper man, I send you this note of commendation and praise for the courageous, significant, and masterly address which you delivered in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. The note of simplicity and humility which ran through it gave it rare beauty and added to its forcefulness.

Your profession of your Catholic faith and allegiance to the Holy Father were, of course, to be expected. But your profession of loyalty and patriotic devotion to your Country; your declaration of opposition to tyranny, anarchy, traitors to the United States, lawlessness and violence in speech and action; and your disposition of the controversy over our President's noble collaboration with Pope Pius XII in the interest of Peace came as a surprising and satisfying high-light and were of marked excellence.

May God give you continued health and strength to carry on the holy and important tasks you have undertaken.

Your Grace's humble servant,

Signed) Edward M. Carney

P.S. The writer is, as you may know, the brother of Mollie Crohan and father of Bob Carney.

DRUID HILLS BAPTIST CHURCH

Louie D. Newton, Pastor

Atlanta, Ga.

March 13, 1940

Reverend Francis J. Spellman,
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York,
New York City, New York

My dear Mr. Spellman:

Allow me to thank you for your revealing remarks at St. Patrick's Cathedral a few days ago, as reported through Associated Press dispatches, and heralded by newspaper headlines locally as: "Myron Taylor's Critics Rebuked by Archbishop" and "Vatican Emissary Critics are Flayed". Your published remarks should help very definitely to further arouse the people of our country to the significance of this vitally important matter.

Let me say first, that there is no point in centering attention upon Mr. Taylor as an individual. It is the position which he has been asked to fill, and not Mr. Taylor, which concerns many of us. I have never heard anything except words of highest appreciation for Mr. Taylor as a successful and honored American business man.

But when you "rebuke and flay" those of us who protest the action of the President in appointing an ambassador to the Vatican, saying, "The only reason which nonapprovalists seem to have for their position is the shibboleth of separation of church and state", you get to the heart of the matter, and your apparent ridicule of us in holding to this "shibboleth" will serve, I fancy, to stir many an American to yet firmer conviction regarding the priceless and precious principle of religious liberty and its inevitable corollary, complete separation of church and state.

You are well familiar with the original meaning and history of the word "shibboleth"- "an ear of corn, a stream, a flood." It was a symbol of something very vital. And although the word may have fallen into lower meaning with the passing of time, it is, perhaps, a very good one for you to have employed in this situation. We, like the Ephraimites of old, may be at the ford- at the crossing of a stream wider and deeper than we think. And like the Ephraimites of old, we may not be able to pronounce

the word at first, but we, like they, have a pretty clear understanding of what is involved.

Your argument for the President sending an ambassador to the Vatican as a parallel to our government sending ambassadors to the governments of Great Britain and Japan would be much more convincing, it seems to me, if you would include in your statement the fact that in these instances, as in every other instance where we have duly appointed ambassadors, our government first recognized, through constitutional procedure, such neighbor governments, and authorized the President to nominate ambassadors thereto; nor has it ever been remotely suggested that in so doing we were sending an ambassador to the Church of England or to any religious body in Japan, or elsewhere, for the very good reason that the Constitution of the United States explicitly forbids such a course on the part of our country.

The implication of your statement that 81 million of Roman Catholics prayerfully and gratefully approve the action of our President fails to take into account at least some Catholics who disapprove his action, as, for example, the article of Mr. Lawrence A. Fernsworth, appearing in the March, 1940, issue of the Protestant Digest. Nor do you acknowledge the position of such prominent evangelicals as the President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Dr. George A. Buttrick, who, under date of February 27, 1940, definitely calls upon the President to publicly state his interpretation of the status of Mr. Taylor as officially declared by spokesmen for the Vatican in Rome and in this country.

Our apprehension of the status of Mr. Taylor is further deepened by the President's letter to him, instructing him to "communicate to this government any matters which may come to your attention in the performance of your mission....", which sounds very much like language describing diplomatic relations de jure as well as de facto.

Permit me, therefore, to again thank you for what I believe will prove a very real service in further arousing our people to the full significance of the President's altogether unique course of action, and to say to you, and through you to the President and the Pope, that there are many of us who hold more firmly than ever to the "shibboleth" of complete separation of church and state.

Sincerely yours,

Signed) Louie D. Newton.

COPY

Congregation Emanu-el
of the city of New York
Fifth Avenue at sixty-Fifth Street

Office of the President

Your Grace:

On the solemn occasion of your Consecration may I be permitted to add my respectful felicitations and to express the earnest and profound admiration to which I am moved by your sermon. It will long be remembered by the people of this city of all creeds and will be an encouragement and a rallying point for men of good will, everywhere.

Very respectfully,

Signed) Lewis Strauss

To His Grace
The Archbishop of New York
March 13, 1940

COPY

Henry R. Luce
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York

Dear Archbishop Spellman,

Let me thank you for an experience which I shall always cherish in recollection, that of having been a part of the great congregation at your investiture. Your speech was a most moving reaffirmation of faith in--faith itself. And may I add my prayers, however uncannical, that you be blessed through many years as an instrument of peace in this city and in this world.

Sincerely,

Signed) Henry R. Luce

March 15, 1940

COPY

JOSEPH V. CONNOLLY

March 15, 1940

Your Excellency:

I heard the ceremonies by radio and I am glad that they were so wonderfully impressive because they were the form of a fitting introduction to the magnificent pronouncement you made from the pulpit. Your family and Jack Conway and your host of friends must have thrilled at the splendor of your words.

I assigned Edwin C. Hill to cover the story and I think he did a good job. I am going to have a collection of the photographs bound for you as a souvenir of this wonderful event.

The lesson of your Proclamation of Americanism and Christianity will be bound everlastingly in the hearts of the faithful of your diocese.

My heartiest felicitations to Your Excellency on this memorable occasion.

Your Obedient Servant,

Signed) J.V. Connolly

His Excellency, Francis J. Spellman,
Archbishop of New York,
452 Madison Avenue
New York City.

COPY

March 15, 1940

Rev. Louie D. Newton, Pastor
Druid Hills Baptist Church
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor Newton:

Thank you very much for writing to me.

I feel that when you read my remarks in their entirety, you will not believe that the newspaper headlines, which you quote, were justified in using such terms as "rebuked" and "flayed". As you will note in the text of my address, I said that I was opposed to violence in speech and in action. You will agree, I am sure, that the tenor of what I said was explanatory rather than critical.

With very best wishes for your health and happiness, and with renewed expression of thanks for your consideration in writing to me, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Archbishop of New York.

COPY

ST. BARNABAS RECTORY
409 East 341st Street
New York, N.Y.

March 16, 1940

His Excellency
The Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman D.D., L.L.D.
Archbishop of New York

Your Excellency:

It will surely please God to have you assured of the respectful, joyous and proud reception of your Pallium address. All I have spoken to about it are most enthusiastic. It was truly religious, reassuring, unpromising, spiritually American, fearlessly yet tactfully challenging. Priests and people are heartened by it and pray fervently for their Christly shepherd. The N.Y. Times report multiplied your audience innumerable. Its editorial commands non-Catholic respect and admiration.

May our Divine Lord sustain and His Holy Spirit guide you always thus to say and to do the right thing in the right way at the right time.

Respectfully yours in Christ,

Signed) Michael A. Reilly

P.S. No acknowledgment of this is necessary

C O P Y

STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY

CHARLES POLETTI
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

March 16, 1940

My dear Bishop Spellman:

May I use a fraction of your valuable time to tell you how much pleasure the ceremony of last Tuesday gave us.

We feel strongly that it is good for all the people of the State to have you as the Archbishop of the Catholic Church.

Your remarks were superb - so polite and restrained and yet definite and firm. The objections on the part of a few Protestants to the appointment of Ambassador Taylor to His Holiness transcend our simple comprehension. We admired what you said on the subject and also your forceful words on the integrity of our free institutions.

Having grown up with the working man and women, I have deep faith in their decision to adhere closely to the path of American liberties and traditions. And I fully realize that in the process the Church has a tremendous role to play. With you as a guide and inspiration, we know the role will be carried on courageously and brilliantly.

With the profound admiration and warm regards of Mrs. Poletti and myself,

Respectfully yours,

signed Charlie Poletti

His Eminence
the Archbishop of
N. Y.

COPY

E. T. WRIGHT & COMPANY, INC.
ROCKLAND, MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the President

March 19, 1940

The Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman
Archbishop of New York
452 Madison Avenue
New York

Your Grace:

Now that a few days have elapsed since your Investiture I want to express to you how impressed I was, not only with the ceremonials, but particularly with your message to the congregation.

Once and for all you have laid down a yardstick which measures the amount of allegiance one owes to God and to Country, and the manner in which you expressed the facts leaves no doubt in the mind of any thinking man that your profession of the Catholic Faith and your American Citizenship surely meets the need of our day and will stand alongside Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg.

In fact, I believe sincerely that it is more important to us today than was Lincoln's pronouncement at the time of its delivery.

It was a great privilege to have been one of those having the opportunity to be present at your Investiture.

With kindest personal regards, and the best wishes for you at this Easter Time, I am

Sincerely yours,

Signec) Alfred W. Donovan



file Spillman
personnel
PSF

April 17, 1940

Dear Mr. President,-

I have just arrived back from another one of those memorable experiences of my life, another visit with you. I am deeply grateful. Though we were gloomier today than any day before, we must still continue praying, hoping and working. I thought all the way back to New York how well you articulate the thoughts and desires of all my thoughts and desires and prayers and of those who still constitute

the great majority of men and women of every country. Once more I thank you for the honor, the pleasure, the encouragement and inspiration you gave me and give me.

I am enclosing a press release from one Protestant group that seems to have a good word for us.

Devotedly
Frank Spellman

Hon Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States

From: RELIGIOUS NEWS SERVICE
300 Fourth Avenue
New York City

(5/30/40) K

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OPPOSITION TO TAYLOR APPOINTMENT HELD UNREPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN PROTESTANTISM.

By Religious News Service.

(3/30/40)

ST. LOUIS -- Opposition to President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron C. Taylor as his personal envoy to the Vatican is not representative of American Protestantism, according to a leading editorial in the Christian-Evangelist, national weekly of the Disciples of Christ denomination.

Pointing out that "there has been no rank and file uprising against the President's appointment that we have been able to discover," the editorial cited two church groups that had refused to disapprove the appointment and added that "not nearly all of the church papers are lined up with the opposition."

According to the editorial the Christian Advocate, The Messenger, The Christian Leader, and Unity, which is edited by John Haynes Holmes, have each approved the President's action.

"There is some evidence," concluded the editorial, "that approval of the appointment is widespread."

Quoting the United States Baptist, which recently predicted that the religious issue (the separation of church and state) will play a major part in the 1940 election, the editorial voiced regret that "the opposition, unwillingly, we feel sure, is creating a vicious and un-American anti-Catholic prejudice."

"We fear," continued the editorial, "that anti-Catholicism is still so deeply ingrained in many Protestant leaders in the United States that they are blinded with passionate prejudice and unable to see that Mr. Roosevelt has taken a tremendous forward step by mobilizing the strength of religious forces in this country in behalf of peace. The possibility of a just peace is the basic issue in this matter."

STATE ASSEMBLY OKAYS BILL PERMITTING ABSENCE FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

By Religious News Service.

(3/30/40)

ALBANY, N.Y. -- A bill amending the present section of the education law to include a declaration that school absence for religious observance and education shall be permitted passed the Assembly here with seven dissenting votes.

The State Catholic Welfare Committee and the New York State Council of Churches (representing federated Protestantism) are among the organizations supporting the measure.

PSF. Spellman *Handwritten*
4-41
S

copy

Oct. 25, 1941

My dear Friend:

I am enclosing what I spoke to you about the other day and I know that this is confirmatory of other information which has been received in other places.

It was grand to see you and do come down again soon (I mean after Monday).

Faithfully yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

His Excellency
Most. Rev. Francis J. Spellman, D.D.
Archbishop of New York,
452 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

See Germany folder for complete corres. Enclosure is regarding the Natl. Reich's Church (Germany)

file
personal

PST Spelman ~~San Carlos~~
#42
B.

March 14, 1942.

My dear old Friend:-

I think that you would want me, because of our long friendship, to tell you personally and frankly about a matter which has disturbed me very much. A short time ago I got word from the Vatican that there was a real possibility that the Papal Secretary of State had agreed to receive a diplomatic mission from Japan. The Acting Secretary of State, at my request, immediately got in touch with the Apostolic Delegate, expressing the hope that the rumor was not true and that such a course would create an extremely bad reaction on public opinion both here in the United States and in the other American Republics.

Now comes word from the Vatican that the story is, in effect, true. The ground given is essentially that this is the carrying out of conversations which have been held with Japan since 1922 -- which, however, seem to have lain dormant since 1939. To this is added, of course, the normal reasons, based on the vast interests of the Church in the Far East.

Finally, the message from the Papal Secretary of State presents the dilemma that the Holy See would find it difficult to withdraw under any form of protest by the United States or Great Britain. I can well

understand this, but the fact remains that the dilemma should not have been created in the first place.

I want you to know, unofficially and off the record of course, that it is my thought that a very great error of judgment was made by reopening the old negotiations, which in effect had been laid on the shelf in 1939. There must have been a dozen ways of deferring action, for one reason or another, at this time.

I shall say nothing officially, in all probability, but my heart is torn because it is bound to get out and there will be definitely a bad reaction to this unnecessary move.

Monsignor Ready knows about all of this, of course.

With my affectionate regards,

As ever yours,

His Excellency
Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, D.D.,
Archbishop of New York,
452 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1942

My dear Mr. President:

You will remember, with regard to the reports we have received that the Vatican had agreed to receive a diplomatic mission from Japan, that I communicated your message concerning this question to the Apostolic Delegate.

The Apostolic Delegate sent an extremely strong telegram to the Holy See urging reconsideration of this step and emphasizing the extremely bad reaction which this agreement on the part of the Vatican would have on public opinion both in the United States and in the other American Republics.

I have seen subsequently several members of the American hierarchy, including Bishop Hurley of Florida, all of whom have been horrified when they learned that it actually was true that the Vatican was receiving a diplomatic mission from Japan.

Yesterday I received a visit from Monsignor Ready. He handed me, with what he said was "profound regret",

The President,

The White House.

-2-

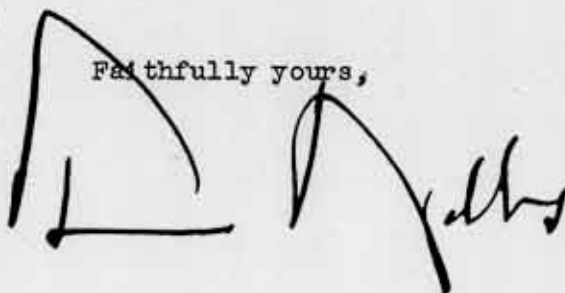
a message transmitted to me, through the Apostolic Delegate, by Cardinal Maglione, the Papal Secretary of State.

I am enclosing a copy of this message for your information.

Monsignor Ready, who is profoundly outraged, said he felt it would be most helpful if you personally would let Archbishop Spellman know how strongly the Government of the United States feels about this decision on the part of the Vatican. Will you let me know if you wish me to prepare a draft personal letter for you to send to Archbishop Spellman in this sense.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. M. Maglione'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'D' and 'M'.

Enc.

MEMORANDUM

In further reference to the matter of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Japan, this Apostolic Delegation has been directed by His Eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State, to furnish the Government of the United States with more detailed explanation of the principles and particular reasons that have induced the Holy See to take such steps.

As was intimated in the Memorandum of March 3, 1942, the present attitude of the Holy See is nothing more than a confirmation of the answer regarding diplomatic relations with Japan given as far back as 1922. If no conclusion was reached at that time it was due to opposition in Japan. The project was again seriously discussed in 1939. Now the Japanese Government, enjoying special powers, has renewed such request, and the Holy See could not contradict its previous adherence to the plan, especially lest a negative reply be interpreted as a mark of political partiality.

The presence in the Vatican of missions of various belligerent countries which are at war with each other, does not diminish but rather emphasizes the strictest impartiality of the Holy See. In fact during the first World War, in the year 1914, a diplomatic mission of Great Britain was accepted by the Holy See after the

outbreak of hostilities, and no difficulties were occasioned by this act.

It is obvious moreover, both in the present time of war, as in time of peace, that the presence of diplomatic missions in the Vatican from various nations of the world, does not signify approval by the Holy See of every action or attitude of the Nations sending such missions. Certainly the acceptance of these missions cannot legitimately be interpreted as an adherence of the Holy See to one or the other of the groups of nations engaged in the present conflict.

From the practical point of view it must be admitted that the Holy See has vast interests in the Far East, and these she has the right and duty to safeguard by every available means. The missionary enterprises of the Catholic Church in the Far East are the fruits of centuries of sacrifice and blood of martyrs, and in the present circumstances the Holy See is faced with the alternative of either completely abandoning these fields or continuing by every legitimate means to foster these undertakings for the good of souls.

The relations of the Holy See with belligerent nations, as with those at peace, are most useful for its works of charity, and particularly for its constant

efforts for peace, especially in seeking the collaboration of all nations for charitable enterprises and for the return of international concord.

The Holy See confidentially and as a mark of courtesy communicated to the Governments of Great Britain and the United States the answer given to the Government of Japan. To the great surprise of the Holy See this news appeared in the press of Switzerland on February 23, and again on March 3, the Reuter Agency published that the British Government would protest. In view of this publicity, any change in the attitude of the Holy See would certainly be interpreted as an adherence to the will of one of the belligerent groups, with the consequent lessening of her complete impartiality.

In presenting these further clarifications to the Government of the United States, the Holy See expresses the hope that both the general and particular motives above expressed will be fully appreciated, and if the occasion arises, made known to the authorities concerned, and also to the general public if need be, in the interest of truth, justice and harmony.

March 13, 1942.

COPY

file personal PSF *got Case*
Spellman
4-12

Dear Friend:

A little bird told me that something had gone wrong with your furnace and that you would probably freeze this winter. I was naturally much distressed at this news so I asked if something couldn't be done to keep you warm. I am enclosing herewith a memorandum which should set your mind at rest.

It was grand to have that visit with you and I do hope I shall see you very soon again.

Always sincerely,

His Excellency
Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman, D.D.,
The Archbishop of New York,
452 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Enclosure

Copy of attach to the P. from Donald Nelson 10/19/42

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

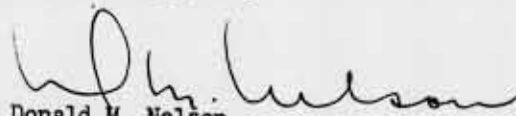
OFFICE OF
DONALD M. NELSON
CHAIRMAN

October 19, 1942

Dear Mr. President:

We shall certainly see to it that
Archbishop Spellman is not cold this winter.
I have asked Mr. John P. Maguire, of our
New York office, to handle this matter per-
sonally, and we will see that the Archbishop
is thoroughly satisfied.

Respectfully yours,


Donald M. Nelson

The President

The White House



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. DONALD M. NELSON

A little bird tells me that the furnace at 51st Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, really does need repairs. It happens to be the residence of Archbishop Spellman, and I hear that this repair has been turned down for a priority by MPB locally in New York and also in Washington.

Don't say anything about it to anyone but I really think the Archbishop ought to be kept warm during the Winter!

F. D. R.

Gen. Cones.
'S 4-42

file
personal

psf.



file ^{Spillman folder}
person 4-43

January 15
1943.

Dear Grace -

I feel that these documents directly from the Holy Father will be interesting to the President.

I think the President has been super - admirable in everything. However I feel that reading these letters will be informative and helpful to him in getting a complete picture of the Italian situation. With my affectionate regards and gratitude to the President I remain your sincere friend Spillman

TRANSLATION

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SENT:

GENOA

1. Letter: Cardinal Boetto to the Holy Father; November 8, 1942.
2. Letter: Holy Father to Cardinal Boetto; November 16, 1942.
3. Report of Cardinal Boetto concerning the damages to the city of Genoa; December 6, 1942.

TURIN

4. Letter: Cardinal Rossati to the Holy Father; November 21, 1942.
5. Letter: Holy Father to Cardinal Rossati; November 30, 1942.
6. Copy of two telegrams:
 - (1) Cardinal Rossati to Holy Father; December 9, 1942.
 - (2) Secretary of State to Cardinal Rossati; December 11, 1942.
7. Most recent letter: Cardinal Rossati to Cardinal Maglione; December 9, 1942.

MILAN

8. Letter: Cardinal Shuster to the Holy Father; October 26, 1942.
9. Letter: Holy Father to Cardinal Shuster; December 2, 1942.

NAPLES

10. Letter: Cardinal Ascalesi to the Holy Father; December 7, 1942.
11. Letter: Holy Father to Cardinal Ascalesi; December 8, 1942.

G E N O A

Most Holy Father:

I beg Your Holiness' pardon if in the midst of the grave and immense anxieties which are tormenting Your paternal heart, I come to add a new grief. I explain the sorrowful situation.

Certainly we all understand that the demands of war require that the civilian population suffer from grave consequences. However, the events of the last twenty days or so in the center of the city of Genoa surpass all limits.

The devastation caused in the center of the city by enemy air attacks with inflammable projectiles and incendiary bombs is wrought in the great majority of cases on private homes of peaceful citizens and especially on the residences of poor people or on harmless buildings. There exist no military objectives in the center of the city of Genoa. More than twenty churches were damaged- among them, various important parishes rendered unusable; we do not know what provisions to make for the spiritual good of souls, which is so very necessary in these sad circumstances. Several religious communities (they are quite numerous in the center of the city) among them some Orders of strict claustration and many charitable Institutes, homes for children and the aged, including the Home for the Aged of the Sisters of the Poor, had to leave their quarters and go elsewhere. The 3 large Hospitals were more or less impaired; and one of the two Seminaries was destroyed partially and the other, damaged. Sadly enough, the list of damages wrought to peaceful civilians and harmless people, could be continued to a great length. It is estimated at this time that about 30,000 people are homeless.

If the material damages are very grave, I am even more seriously concerned about the moral harm done to the flock which Your Holiness has entrusted to my care, because all the spiritual life here is completely disturbed.

In the face of this terrifying spectacle, I have often asked myself: "How does all this help the ends of war?" Only one answer has come to me: "It serves solely to foment hatred among nations."

Because of the knowledge I have of my people, who on the whole are calm and level-headed, I can say that they harbored a sincere hope ~~that~~ that the enemy would have a more understanding feeling towards the sentiment of our population and a greater humanity- all of which redounded to the honor of the enemy themselves. However, what now transpires is, sadly, a demonstration of something totally different from what the people thought. Just as the people have never approved of the atrocities committed against the enemy, so they do not approve what is being done to hurt them without their being at all to blame.

(signed) PIETRO CARD. BOETTO

Archbishop of Genoa

Genoa, November 8, 1942.

"To Our Beloved Son, Cardinal Pietro Boetto, Archbishop of Genoa.:

With bitter grief did We learn of the news contained in the letter you addressed to Us, in which letter We found another demonstration of your filial confidence in Us and of your pastoral solicitude towards the flock which is entrusted to you.

Let it serve as a comfort to you to know that in this sad hour, We are particularly close to you and to your people who have been so sadly tried, because the sufferings of all Our children re-echo in Our heart.

We can assure you that on Our part, as We have done up to the present, no occasion will be overlooked to see to it that the sufferings caused by the war to the civilian population will be spared or attenuated.

In the ~~meanwhile~~ meanwhile, we hope that the misfortune itself, now the source of such suffering in your city, will be a font of greater and real spiritual good; let charity flourish abundantly and readily among the ruins, an augury of future peaceful re-edification and a symbol of renewed brotherhood; let the struggle possess an element and strength of salutary penance, expiating the ills which have given rise in the world to so much chaos and have provoked the Divine punishments; and let the prayer arise to God, ever more fervent through the tears, the prayer which We ourselves are invoking for all those suffering in your city and throughout the world.

And in the hope of Divine mercy, We impart with all Our heart, to you and all your faithful, and in a special way to those most afflicted, Our Apostolic Blessing.

Vatican, November 16, 1942

PIUS PP. XII

OUTLINE REPORT OF THE DAMAGES WROUGHT IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY OF GENOA TO CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, RELIGIOUS HOUSES AND INSTITUTES DURING THE COURSE OF SIX ENEMY AIR RAIDS.

PAROCHIAL CHURCHES: In the central part of the city of Genoa, there are 61 parochial churches. Of these 61, there were damaged very seriously, in a manner necessitating reconstruction "ex novo" (among them Annunziata, S. Siro, S. Stefano, Immacolata, -the richest and most artistic in the city of Genoa).....14 parochial churches
 Damaged less seriously but badly enough.....11 " "
 With lesser damaged, more easily repairable...17 " "
 Of these 6, there are now unusable.....42 " "

PUBLIC OR SEMI-PUBLIC CHURCHES: Of the 75 listed up to the present, 27 were damaged, some very seriously, necessitating complete reconstruction; others, less seriously but still important damages were incurred.

The Archdiocesan Chancery adjoining the Archiepiscopal Residence was completely destroyed and the Archiepiscopal Residence received damages which will be more easily repairable.

We have two Seminaries. The one was damaged in such a way that the two upper stories of dormitories with all their furniture, supplies etc. were completely destroyed. The lower stories received serious damages, too. In our other Seminary, a portion of the dormitory was destroyed, and there were other minor damages, but it is at the present time not fit for habitation. The rich Library for the Clergy in this latter Seminary was also completely destroyed.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES, PIOUS INSTITUTES AND SCHOOLS

Up to the present, we have listed 43 damaged. (See list-* at end of this report). Actually, all homes for infants, child care, orphans etc. have been closed down as are closed down all the schools and homes and residences directed by Religious Orders of men and women.

Of our 14 Cloistered Monasteries and Convents, not one is in a habitable state. Two have been completely wrecked and many others have suffered very serious damages.

The three large Hospitals of this archdiocese were completely shaken and seriously damaged. The Home and Hospital for the Sick Poor (with its capacity of 1800 filled at the time of the attack), the two Rest Houses or Sanatoria, the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Rest Home and Hospital for Old and Invalid Priests were all seriously damaged.

OTHERS

All the most important edifices of the city from an historical, a religious or an artistic point of view were destroyed seriously in some way or another. For example, the Ducal Palace, Tursi, Spinola (center of the Prefecture), St. George (the most important historical center of the city), The Palace called THE RED AND WHITE, which for its historic treasures was continuously visited by tourists. Also the Chiossone Oriental Museum, believed to be the best and richest in the world. Also the greater part of the old Palaces of the nobles of Genoa have been lost.

IMPORTANT:: What has attracted everyone's attention is the fact that

the air attacks, it can be said, had as objectives only the center of the city of Genoa, which is practically all residences and harmless edifices.

Genoa, December 6, 1942.

(signed) PIETRO CARD. BOETTO
Archbishop of Genoa.

LIST *

Schools, Educational Institutes and Convents and Monasteries Destroyed or Seriously Damaged.

1. Home of the Daughters of Mary
2. Arreco Institute
3. Institute of the Medean Sisters
4. Home of the Servants of the Sacred Heart
5. Institute of the Negrone Durazzo Sisters
6. Institute of the Pious Mothers of Ovada
7. Institute of the Assumption
8. Lateran Canonesses' Convent
9. Home for the Protection of Young Ladies
10. Institute of the Filippini Sisters
11. Convent of the Tertiary Carmelites
12. Convent of the Nazzarene Sisters
13. Convent of the Tertiary Franciscan Sisters
14. Ravasco Institute
15. Convent of the Filippini Nuns
16. The Minor Cottolengo
17. Institute of the Auxiliary Sisters
18. Paverano Institute
19. Home of the Tertiary Dominican Sisters
20. The Vittorino da Feltre Institute
21. St. John the Baptist Orphan Asylum
22. Catholic Home for the Aged
23. Fieschina Conservatory
24. Institute of the Purification
25. The Liturgical Apostolate
26. Institute for the Deaf-Mutes
27. Gianelline Nuns' Convent
28. Hostel for the Poor
29. Home for the Poor, Benedict XV
30. Convent of the Minimi
31. Institute of St. Joseph (Bonarian Sisters)
32. St. Catherine of Siena Institute
33. Home of the Missionary Priests
34. Artigianelli Institute
35. Marcelline Institute

36. Institute of the Dorothean Sisters
37. Home of the Little Sisters of the Sick Poor
38. Marcelline Institute
39. Baptistine Sisters' Convent
40. Convent of the Clarist Nuns
41. Convent of the Discalced Augustinian Nuns
42. Institute of the Sisters, Daughters of the Will of God.
43. St. Nicholas' Home

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T U R I N

(From a letter of His Eminence, Cardinal Maurilio Fossati, Archbishop of Turin, November 21, 1942.)

.....
I write with my heart broken. Last night between the hours of eight and nine was indeed bedevilled. How many bombs rained down? How many inflammable projectiles were hurled against us? No one could count them! For several hours, the Archbishop's house was in the midst of the flames of the surrounding buildings all afire- while it (Archbishop's house) was saved only through speedy aid from the hundreds of projectiles which shot down.

It is impossible to list the churches whose windows crashed in from the shock of exploding bombs. According to the first news this morning, four churches are now unusable, as are many rectories. It is likewise impossible to enumerate the buildings burned down. Telephone, trolley, electric connections are impossible. Running water has been cut off.

Early this morning I felt it my duty to go to the Seminary to dismiss the students. I could not face the parents and the diocese and assume the responsibility of keeping these students in the midst of certain danger. Sisters, institutes under the direction of the Religious Orders of men and women, etc.- have all vacated their premises and are travelling about on foot seeking shelter wherever they can.

Just now it was reported to me that a large house of the Cottolengo Community (detached, however, from the little House called the Porziuncula) is aflame and that the Sisters are being escorted to safety.

I implore for this City, which has been so sorely tried, a special
Apostolic Blessing which will be miraculous in stemming this tide
of sorrows.

(signed) M. CARD. FOSSATI
Archbishop of Turin

To Our Beloved Son, Cardinal M. Fossati, Archbishop of Turin:

The news which you send Us- your fatherly and shepherdly heart brimming over with bitter grief- lead Us who Ourselves are grieving with you to the midst of the ruins, the mourning and the tears into which the war has these days plunged the noble, industrious city of Turin, which is a city most dear to Us for many reasons.

Even while We grieve over your sorrow and that of your children, however, We are strengthened and uplifted by the certainty that the traditional faith and religious spirit of the Turinese people even when harshly tried, will never diminish; and looking to God, all-merciful and good, trusting in Him especially in this their hour of trial, the people of Turin will know how to await from Him the grace which transforms our ills into a means of purification and sanctification in Jesus Christ.

As for Us, We shall continue to avail Ourselves of every means within Our power to lessen the public suffering of all Our children; and We shall not cease to send to God the most ardent prayers that He curtail this strife and that He again lead all peoples to order and peace.

Meanwhile We wish to assure you and your spiritual children that Our thought and Our heart are strongly with you. And while We do not doubt that in the midst of this public calamity the prayer of all will rise more fervent and confident, with Our heart We invoke the consoling Blessed Virgin, to whom the city of Turin is so devoted, and with Our heart do We impart to you, Beloved Son, to your clergy

and to the entire flock entrusted to your care, the Apostolic Benediction.

PIUS PP. XII

VaticanCity, November 30, 1942.

COPY OF TWO TELEGRAMS

TURIN, DECEMBER 9, 1942, 4:50 p.m.

LAST NIGHT RENEWED VIOLENT AIR RAID. CHURCHES, HOSPITALS
RUINED. SEMINARY AND CATHEDRAL INTACT. HOUSEHOLD AND MYSELF
SAFE. RESPECTFULLY,

CARDINAL FOSSATI

VATICANCITY, DECEMBER 11, 1942, 7:30 p.m.

His Eminence
Cardinal Fossati
Archbishop of Turin

TELEGRAM DECEMBER 9TH RECEIVED. HOLY FATHER DEEPLY MOVED AT YOUR
REPEATED SORROWFUL TRIAL, RENEWS TO YOUR EMINENCE, CLERGY AND
FAITHFUL OF ARCHDIOCESE OF TURIN HIS COMFORTING APOSTOLIC BENEDIC-
TION.

CARDINAL MAGLIONE.

Most Recent Letter from the Cardinal Archbishop of Turin received in the Secretariate of State on December 12, 1942.

Turin, December 9, 1942

My heart is broken and my eyes are filled with spectacles of fire and blood! Last night between 9 and 10 p.m., a most violent air raid with innumerable bursting bombs and incendiary projectiles once more attacked this martyred city. Since my telephone has again been impaired, I am able to relay only little news for the present. Three immense bombs fell near the Archbishop's House, causing ruins, but I suffered grave harm only from the severe drafts caused by the destruction of many doors and windows.

The Social Action Institute of the Jesuit Fathers burned down; the Capuschin Parish of the Madonna della Campagna was razed to the ground with many dead and many wounded (the Pastor and four of his Religious perished). The Parish Church of St. Gioachinno was very seriously damaged; the cupola of the Church of Santa Croce was burned; many other churches were impaired, among them the Church of the Jesuit Martyrs. The old St. Giovanni Hospital was burned. Two bombs destroyed the Surgical Wing of the new Hospital at Molinetto and also the convent of the Nursing Order of Sisters. One Sister is dead and one is dying, while among the patients of the Hospital there are many dead and wounded. The Mother House of the Missionaries of the Consolata is badly impaired and the Fathers have to vacate the premises. A few yards from the Cottolengo, a bursting bomb destroyed the great Infirmary Building and broke every pane of glass in the small house. No wounded have yet been reported.

Among the buildings burned down, I mention merely the University, the Politechnic Institute, and the L.I.C.E., our splendid library agency.

.....

(signed) M. CARD. FOSSATI
Archbishop of Turin

M I L A N

Excerpt of a Letter from His Eminence, Cardinal Ildefonso Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, to the Holy Father, October 26, 1942.

.....

Here is a succinct report.

I found the parochial Church of Santa Maria alla Fontana all aflame. The transept of the Church of Santa Croce was destroyed. That of the Church of SS. Nereus and Achilles was rent by a bomb. With his own hands, the Rector of the church succeeded in throwing out a bomb which fell right into his house, before it caused further damage. More than one hundred public buildings and homes were devoured by flames, among them the Home and Hospital, "Regina Elena", the Beneficio (Orphan Asylum); the Misericordia Hospital. The Greater Hospital was also an objective of the bombs and the Archivium was aflame, too. Worst of all was the nocturnal bombardment. Numerous houses crashed to the ground and there is a relatively large number of dead and injured.

How the Duomo (Cathedral) was spared, is a thing I do not understand, since from the first bombs rained down by the dozens on the Hospital, which is a mere one hundred yards from the Archbishop's House and Cathedral. As a matter of fact, the airplanes circled over the Archbishop's House and so we found in our courtyard the remains of things they had set afire and which had fallen down.

.....

Letter from the Holy Father to Cardinal Schuster; December 2, 1942

The Christmas greetings to Us from you and your diocese come to Us with such affectionate filial solicitude and though they call us back to the mystical sweetness of a peace loftier than all worldly happenings, still they do not obliterate the deep sorrow with which We feel ourselves overcome because of the bitter trials which in these very days have stricken Milan and her generous children.

And so, while We express to you and them Our paternal gratitude for your greetings, rejoicing that the Babe of Peace will renew in all our hearts the great message of Bethlehem;- not an empty word for those who believe in Him and champion Him in all circumstances,- We cannot refrain from revealing to your grieving hearts Our same grief; while on the other hand, We send to God and to man Our pleas that the cruelty of this scourge end and that there be a cessation to the carnage, the ruins, the mourning.

It is true that We are consoled to learn how present trials are being translated into as many incentives for pious acts; through these, goodness increases and in the greater number of cases, there is reborn the feeling for God, the disposition towards good and the consideration of values eternal. But this very thought strengthens Our desire that Our prayers, your prayers, the prayers of all, be heard; that security be restored to all hearts; and that to so industrious a city, beneficent, productive work be restored in order and justice.

With these feelings do We also invoke with special fervor the

intercession of the Divine Queen and of your Patron Saints; and in the faith that the Father of Mercy will hasten for all the hoped-for peace, We impart to you, Beloved Son, to your clergy and your entire great family in Christ, our Apostolic Blessing.

Vatican City, December 2, 1942

PIUS PP. XII

N A P L E S

Naples, December 7, 1942.

Most Holy Father:

With my heart intensely grieved do I fulfill my filial duty to appeal to Your august Heart, so extremely feeling and already so profoundly afflicted by the awful scourge incumbent on humanity.

The recent violent attack on Naples surprised the civilian population and has stricken persons intent on their daily tasks, thus thrusting into mourning so many families who also have been deprived of their very homes.

With air raids that spare no person and no object, this great people now finds itself exposed continuously to every danger and must face most difficult trials.

For this people of Naples do I implore of Your paternal goodness, a special, comforting Apostolic Blessing and special prayers.

Tomorrow, Feast of the Immaculate Conception, all of us, clergy and people, shall be gathered in prayer- joining in the intentions of Your Holiness and we shall consecrate the city and diocese to the Immaculate Heart of Mary. We shall make a vow to the Heavenly Mother and to St. Januarius, our Patron, to complete the facade of the Cathedral Church just as soon as Naples is free from the scourge of these calamities of war.

O Most Holy Father, do Thou bless these plans of ours and bless all our Archdiocese, which looks to You as to the only Beacon of Light, the only Hope of Peace and Salvation.

Humbling kissing Your Sacred Foot, I am
Your Holiness' most humble and
obedient servant and child,

(signed) A.CARD. ASCALESI
Archbishop of Naples

To Our beloved son, Cardinal Alessio Ascalesi, Archbishop of Naples.

Called by the unsearchable ways of the Lord even from the very beginning of Our pontificate to drink deeply of the bitter chalice of the Divine Master as the entire human family is swept in the maelstrom of war, We are today with you, Beloved Son, participating in your sorrow and the sorrow of your flock, which is today deep in mourning.

But as We suffer with you, We well perceive, in this so trying crisis, the strong and living faith of a people which has not belied its fervent religious spirit and which in its most difficult trials, feels God closer than ever as it accepts His wishes and recognizes His mercy; a God Whose scourges are sent to uplift us and Who, humiliating us His children, recalls, purifies, relieves, leads His children to the Light of Truth and Justice of heart.

Supported by this knowledge, We do not doubt that everyone will find his solace in the God of Mercy; and this compassionate Father, Who consoles even while permitting sorrows, will even today make His afflicted children feel His soothing Hand so that no one will fall or falter but everyone will find the loftier ways of Christian strength.

With this hope, which in Our heart is a certainty- so great is Our esteem for the Neapolitan people- do we offer today to the Heavenly Comforter for your intentions- as We did yesterday for your brothers' intentions and those of Our beloved children- the most earnest prayer that soon the dawn of a just, and happy peace will follow these sad nights of mourning.

And so, may the Almighty God, through the intercession of the Immaculate Virgin and of your glorious Patron Saint who is always so close to you, hear Our pleas; and may you, Beloved Son, and all your flock, especially the ones most sadly afflicted, have as a token of Divine Assistance Our heartfelt Apostolic Blessing.

Vatican City, December 8, 1942.

PIUS PP. XII

PSF Spellman folder
4-43

PERSONAL

February 5, 1943.

My dear Ike:-

My very old friend, His Excellency, Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, D.D., the Archbishop of New York, and, as you know, Chaplain Bishop of the Army and Navy, is about to leave for many of our various fronts. I much hope that when he comes to your area you will have a chance to have a good talk with him. He is doing a splendid piece of work.

With my warm regards,

Always sincerely,

Lt. General Dwight D. Eisenhower,
Commander-in-Chief,
Allied Forces in North Africa.

PERSONAL

February 5, 1943.

My dear George:-

My very old friend, His Excellency, Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, D.D., the Archbishop of New York, and, as you know, Chaplain Bishop of the Army and Navy, is about to leave for many of our various fronts. I much hope that when he comes to your area you will have a chance to have a good talk with him. He is doing a splendid piece of work.

With my warm regards,

Always sincerely,

Major General George S. Patton, Jr.,
Casablanca,
North Africa.

PERSONAL

February 5, 1943.

My dear Generalissimo:-

My very old friend, His Excellency, Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, D.D., the Archbishop of New York and also Chaplain Bishop of the Army and Navy, is about to leave for many of our various fronts. I much hope that when he comes to your area you will have a chance to have a good talk with him. He is doing a splendid piece of work.

With my warm regards,

Always sincerely,

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek,
Chungking,
China.

PERSONAL

February 5, 1943.

Dear Bill:-

My very old friend, His Excellency, Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, D.D., the Archbishop of New York, and, as you know, Chaplain Bishop of the Army and Navy, is about to leave for many of our various fronts. I much hope that when he comes to your area you will have a chance to have a good talk with him. He is doing a splendid piece of work.

With my warm regards,

Always sincerely,

Honorable William Phillips,
Personal Representative of the President of the U.S.,
New Delhi,
India.

*File
personal* PSF *Spellman folder*
4.43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Archbishop Spellman is about to leave by plane for Lisbon to inspect our troops in North Africa and to go on to the Near East and India and China. He is, as you know, the Chaplain Bishop of the Army and Navy. He got word from the Vatican that the Pope hopes he will come to Rome from Lisbon and Madrid. I also hope he can do this if it can be arranged.

I suggest an immediate telegram to Hayes to see whether this can be worked out through the Papal Nuncio in Madrid. I take it it means crossing German occupied France and also Italy. After Myron Taylor's visit it was intimated the Italians would never allow it again but in view of the fact that this is wholly a church matter they might do so.

Will you wire Hayes to tell him that Spellman will see him very shortly in Madrid and to do what he can. Isn't this the best approach?

F. D. R.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE SECRETARY

April 3, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Read with much interest and
returned with thanks.

*file
personal*

AIR MAIL

Spellman folder 126
PSF 4-43

Seville, Spain, March 4, 1943.

Personal

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

My dear Mr. President:

It is just a month ago today that I had my very pleasant visit with you and said good-bye. I renew the expression of my heartfelt thanks to you for permitting me to make this trip which, in more than three weeks since I left New York, has been extremely interesting.

First of all I tell you of my prayerful gratitude to God for your complete recovery from the influenza attack, which worried me. It is the best news possible to hear that you are completely well again.

I remained only 24 hours in Lisbon, and Mr. Fish and the members of his staff were exceedingly kind. I hurried on to Spain as I was desirous to get to the Vatican as soon as possible. Ambassador Hayes took me to his home and being with him and Mrs. Hayes was a delight. Because of lack of airplane connections I remained five days in Madrid, during which I met a great many people. It was a pleasure to hear from everyone of the esteem in which Dr. Hayes is held.

Generalissimo Franco invited me to call on him and I wrote a note which I asked the Ambassador to forward as I felt the account would be interesting to you and to Secretary Hull.

I know that I took full advantage of the opportunity to present America's position in the war and to explain America's war aims fully and forcefully; and I emphasized what I had to say with quotations from your own addresses, especially the one on Lincoln's Birthday, and also with references to Dr. Hayes' address of January 16th on "American War Aims".

In the opinion of everyone with whom I talked, there is a definite decline in the Axis influence in Spain. In fact the only reason, as far as I can note, for any pro-Axis feeling, is the fear of Communism, which extends all over Europe. In this matter also I did my best on every occasion to indicate Mr. Stalin's adherence to the Atlantic Charter and other subsequent statements by himself and other leaders in Allied countries. I referred to statements attributed to Mr. Stalin that Russia does not wish to possess any non-Russian territory or to impose its form of government

on

AIR MAIL

on any nation. Certainly if people could be made to believe that this will be a fact, it would be a tremendous help to the Allied cause. There are, however, many communists in Spain, France, the Low Countries, Italy, Germany and other countries, who are not Russians, but who are hungry and who believe that Communism will deliver them from all evil.

I had a two day enforced stop at Barcelona due to airplane difficulties, and arrived in Rome on Saturday, February 20th. It was an emotional experience to return there after more than ten years' absence. I was treated with almost too much courtesy and lodged in the American College property. The first thing the Holy Father did was to inquire about you and express gratitude for you and to you for many, many reasons. He deeply and continually appreciates Mr. Myron Taylor and for Mr. Taylor the Pope has the highest esteem and appreciation.

I can truthfully state that despite everything the Italian Government has done, the Italians do not regard the Americans as their enemies. The contrary is the truth and I myself received many letters which began "Caro Nemico" (Dear Enemy). The Italians especially appreciate the fact that the Italian Nationals in America have not been treated as enemy aliens. They are actually hoping for America to liberate Italy, a feeling the sincerity of which is illustrated best by a story told about the people of Sicily, who say that they are terribly unlucky and unfortunate for the following reasons: first of all because they have been invaded by the Germans, secondly because their cities have been bombed with resulting great devastation, and now, after all these misfortunes, the Americans are not going to land in Sicily but in Sardinia!!

The people are suffering tremendously. There is much hunger and weakness. The bread is black and just like straw and the prices are definitely and increasingly inflationary. A camera costing new 2000 lire is offered second-hand for 10,000 lire. An individual, for example, is allowed one egg every two weeks and I quote an official order appearing in the newspaper of February 27th: "From today, February 27th, to March 5th, consumers may buy one egg with coupon No. 47 of the ration card now in use in Rome, covering the four months from November to February. The coupons collected by the retailers should be delivered, together with other coupons, to the Rationing Office at Via Labicana 121. The price of one egg is Lire 1.80." In the black market an egg costs eight lire.

The anti-German feeling is very strong and deep. Stories of wounded officers and men of the few survivors from the Russian front are heartrending, especially in those details which describe the action of the Germans in abandoning wounded Italian soldiers in their retreat. Ninety-nine percent of the Italians, in my opinion, would, if they could, make peace tomorrow, and the only obstacles to peace that I see are Mussolini and the fact that if peace were obtained, then the Germans would retaliate by bombing Rome. That is why there is such anguish and such

AIR MAIL

a desire for the Americans to come, and to come quickly.

I do not think that there is anyone in Italy who thinks that Italy can win the war, with the exception of Mussolini, and the position of Mussolini can be best described by another story, as follows: Ever since the war Mussolini has been greeted by the word "Vinceremo" (We shall conquer), and a Prefect so greeted him recently thinking to flatter him. Mussolini must have been in a particularly insane mood because he replied "Imbecile!, abbiamo vinto!?" (Fool, we have already won) !.

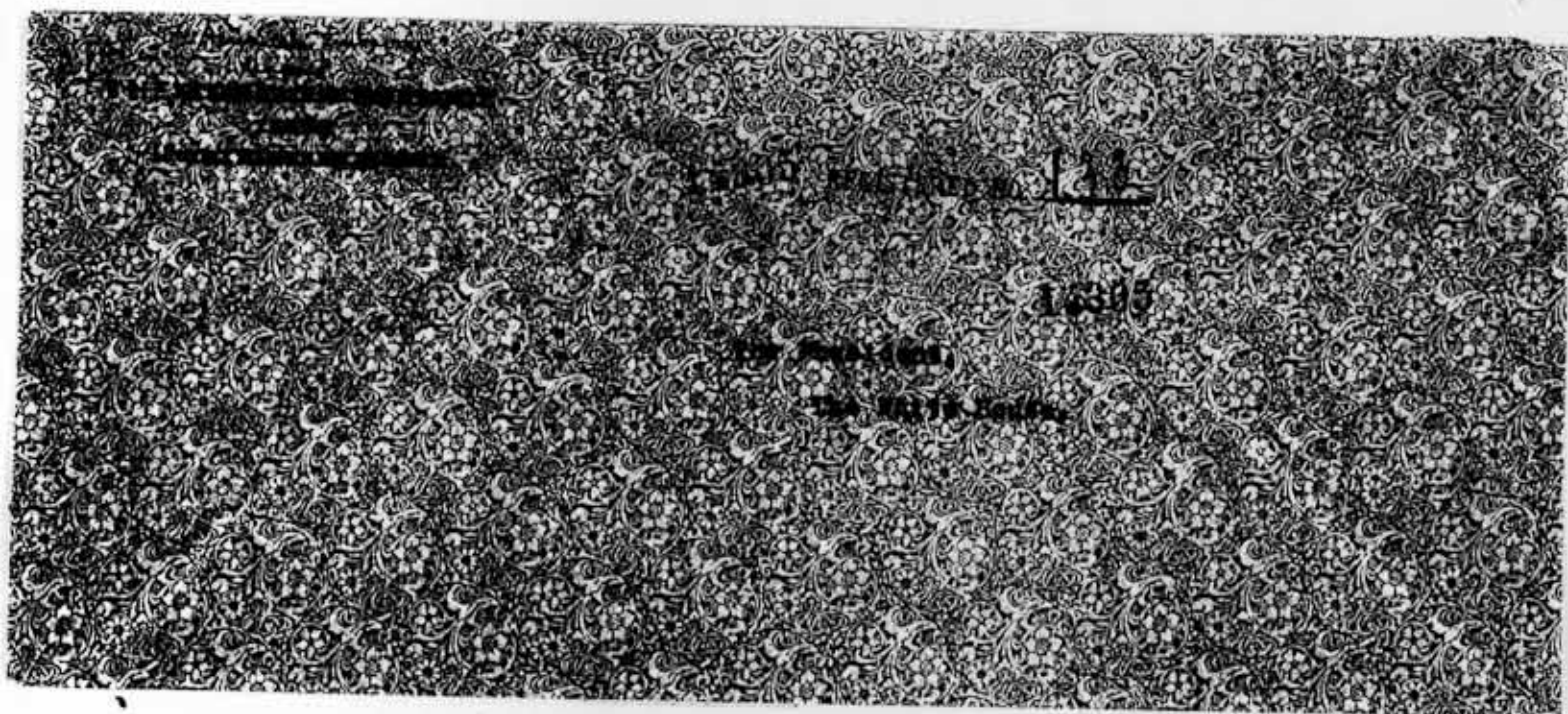
In conclusion, Mr. President, it has been stated some months ago that in the war "we are at the end of the beginning". I make no pretence to have any better information than the ordinary lay American, but from what I see and from what I hear, I really feel that we are now approaching the beginning of the end. I know the terribly hard, costly and sad road still to go, but under your leadership and inspiration I am sure that we are well entered upon that road. I have many more interesting things to tell you and I was really in a quandary whether or not I was doing right to continue on my way or if I should return immediately to report to you. But I have decided to keep to my schedule.

With affectionate regards, I remain,

Devotedly yours,

Francis Spellman

P.S.- If you think that these thoughts would be helpful to Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles, they may read this letter, but afterwards may I ask that it be destroyed. I am now in Seville, where Consul and Mrs. Hamlin and Vice Consul and Mrs. Granata, are most kind.



• (811)

ha

Spellman folder
4-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
AND THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

To read and return for my
files.

F.D.R.

Letter from Francis J. Spellman, Seville, Spain,
3/14/43, to the President, reporting on his trip
to Italy, etc.

PSF Spellman folder
#-113

June 10, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. MORELAND
STATE DEPARTMENT

Will you be good enough to
see that the enclosed message is sent
through the Code Room?

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

For Miss Dully
from
B.V.C.

OK to
have sent thru
the State Dept.

FOR ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN:

Your message deeply appreciated by all of us. The answer to your question is he speaks, reads and writes in Spanish and has been using that language professionally in the Mexican divisions of his work

(signed) TOM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

June 7, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY

A copy has not been
furnished Mr. Corporan
direct.


John F. Stone

HB
This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone
other than a Governmental
agency. (BR)

Cairo

Dated June 5, 1943

Rec'd 7:12 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington

1013, June 5, 12 p.m.

Department's May 28, 9 a.m. to Tehran

FOLLOWING FROM ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN TO THOMAS
CORCORAN

"Naturally deeply interested in welfare and
happiness of our friend and know that you both realize
difficulties. Does he speak Spanish?"

KIRK.

WSB

American Consulate General,
Nairobi, Colony of Kenya, Africa,
June 30, 1943.

Letter from Archbishop Spellman, visit-
ing Africa in connection with American mili-
tary chapels, for transmission to President
Roosevelt.



DELEGATIO APOSTOLICA

Spellman folder 5-43
NAIROBI P. O. Box 1031

PSF

June 26. 1943

Dear Mr President -

Please accept
this little gift not
as an evidence of my
prowess as a marksman
but as a token of my

grateful thought and
prayerful remembrance
of you at all times

devotedly
— J. Spellman

Miss Eben: —

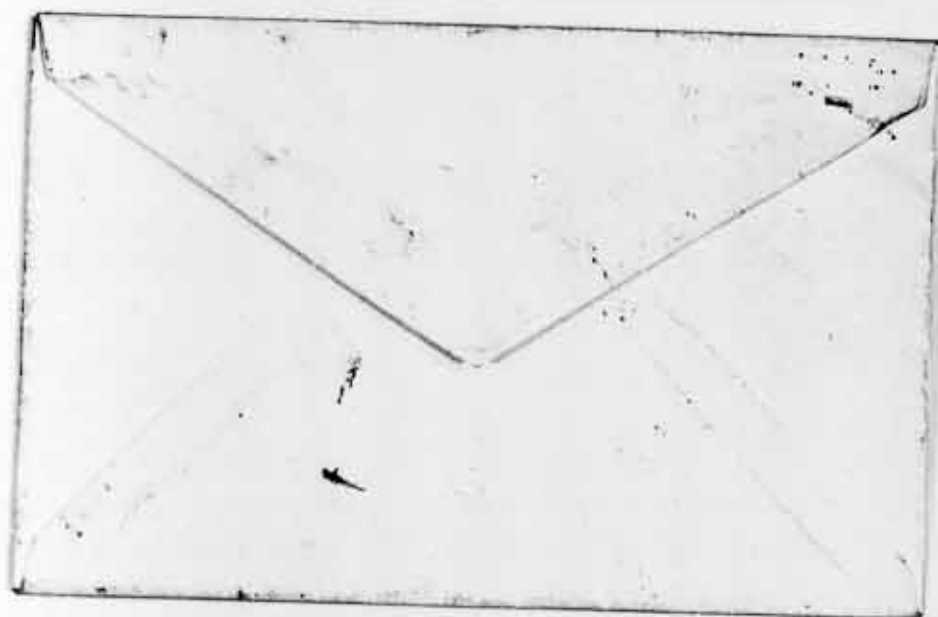
Do you have any idea
what the gift was which
was sent by Archbishop
Spellman. Mr. Latta has
been holding this for
some time trying to find

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The President,
The White House.

out so he could be
thanked.

B.B.



Henry Galeazzi
Muncenture
Lisbon

file *PSP Spellman folder 4-43*
Personal 3:30
tomorrow
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sept. 3, 1943.

HOLD

About Sept. 9th Archbishop
Spellman will get in touch with us
a little later and ask for an appoint-
ment with the President for the person
whose name is attached.

Woodley 1773 or at the
Delegates Conference —

Archbishop Moore
Archbishop Stritch

*PSP Spellman folder
file 4-44*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I spoke last evening with Archbishop Spellman and he is very anxious to have a chance to see you before he makes any arrangements for his trip to the South Pacific. He would like to leave about a month from now. Do you think you could see him next week sometime and should I make the necessary appointments for him with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, or Judge Patterson to work out his plans?

He was, as you can imagine, delighted over the taking of Rome by the Allies and sent you his love.

GGT

*Saw the President
June 14
GGT also made
arrangements for
him to see Secy.
Forrestal & Mr.
Patterson in
war*

PSF

452 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

spellman folder 4-6
file
Journal

June 16, 1944

Dear Sirs,-

I am on my way to
Detroit and since I have been
unable to contact you by phone
I wish to report that Mrs.
Ready denies that he made any
such statement. Secondly he
was invited to be here of
the Finnish minister since
he had given from time to
time different gifts for the
children of Finland as he had
done officially for the children of
other countries. He knew nothing

of the impending action by the
State Department against the
Minister from Finland.

The marriage case will be investigated
promptly, and you will get a report

Everyone, Judge Patterson, Mr. Forrestal,
Mr. Hull were most kind and seemed
pleased that I was taking another
trip. I do not wish to bother the
President, but last time he gave me
letters to Generals Eisenhower, Clark
and Patton and to other Ambassadors
and Ministers. Perhaps if it is
not too unreasonable, the President
might give me letters to some of
the others, especially Admiral Horthy.
But if it is too unusual, and know it
is unusual, let's forget it.
Sincerely and gratefully
D. D. D.

PSP Spellman Fred

452 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

July 5, 1944.

Dear Grace,-

Thank you so much for
your note. Just as everything ~~was~~
apparently all set, I received
word via the Apostolic Delegation
that the Holy Father would like me
to go to Rome - just like the
last time. So I'll be going east-
wards instead of westwards.
I've already phoned Col. Ireland
whom Judge Patterson designated
to plan my itinerary and he is
most kind. I plan to leave on
July 18. via England and if
the President will give me a very

PSP Spellman Freden

452 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

July 5, 1944.

Dear Grace -

Thank you so much for
your note. Just as everything was
apparently all set, I received
word via the Apostolic Delegation
that the Holy Father would like me
to go to Rome - just like the
last time. So I'll be going east-
wards instead of westwards.
I've already phoned Col. Ireland
whom Judge Patterson designated
to plan my itinerary and he is
most kind. I plan to leave on
July 18. via England and if
the President will give me a very

special letter to General "Ike" I
would like to have a visit
to France and General Bradley.

So in regard to the letters I
would need I shall leave it to
you. I have still the letter to
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and
do not think I need a fresh one and
I know Ambassador Winant and Bob
Murphy, ^{and of course Major Taylor} Alexander Kirk and Bob
Murphy. After Italy I hope to
continue on to China, India,
Australia and then to the jurisdictions
of Admirals Nimitz and Halsey.
Perhaps I might be permitted to
make a cruise on "Sara" as
Captain Cassady suggested in the
enclosed memo I received from
Chaplain Sleehy. Judge Patterson and
Mr. Forrestal were wonderful to me.
Your sincere friend, F. B. Spelman

U. S. S. SARATOGA
MEMORANDUM

Action
This
Day
March 1944

From: Commanding Officer. Capt J. H. Cassady

To: Chaplain Shubert
In re: "Action This Day"
Returned, thanks.

If you should have occasion to write to the Archbishop please tell him that, while cruising off the Marshalls, I thoroughly enjoyed his writings. I think that he should visit and see what the Armed Forces are doing out here, and I truly extend a most cordial invitation for him to make a cruise in Sara.

JHC

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE
452 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
22

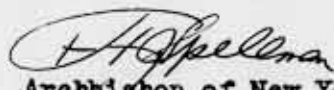
July 5, 1944

Dear Grace:

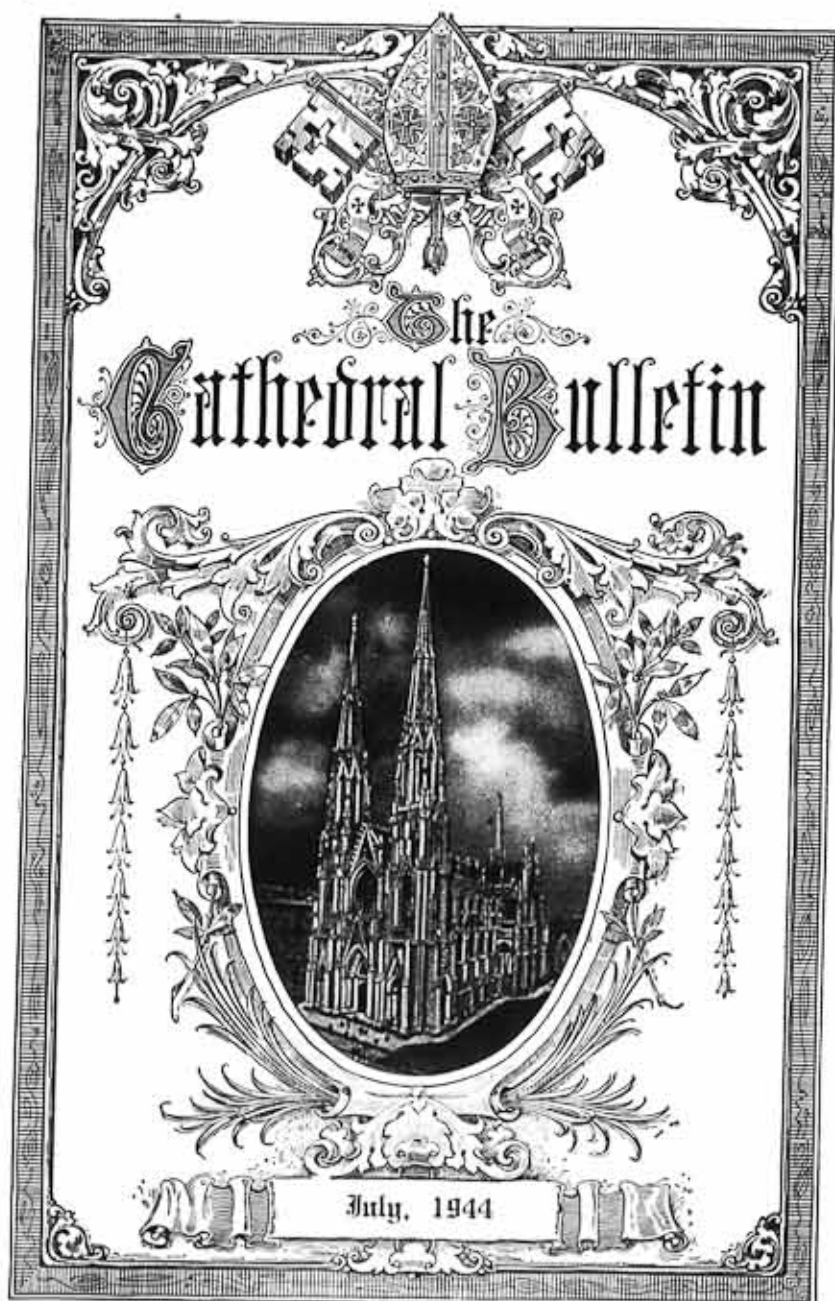
I am enclosing herewith a copy of the July
issue of the Cathedral Bulletin which contains
a reference on Page 11.

With kind regards, I remain

Your sincere friend,


Archbishop of New York

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



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The Cathedral Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

of
ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL
NEW YORK, N. Y.

VOL. XXIV

JULY, 1944

No. 7



THE MOST REV. FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN, D.D.
Archbishop of New York

THE MOST REV. J. FRANCIS A. MCINTYRE, D.D.
Auxiliary Bishop and Chancellor

THE MOST REV. JOHN F. O'HARA, C.S.C.
Military Delegate

RIGHT REV. MSGR. JOSEPH F. FLANNELLY
Administrator

RIGHT REV. MSGR. WILLIAM A. SCULLY
Secretary for Education

RIGHT REV. MSGR. FRANCIS X. SHEA
Secretary to the Archbishop

RIGHT REV. MSGR. JAMES H. GRIFFITHS
Chancellor of the Military Ordinariate

VERY REV. MSGR. WALTER P. KELLENBERG
Vice-Chancellor

REV. ROBERT E. WOODS
REV. MICHAEL J. DEACY
REV. THOMAS J. McMAHON
*National Secretary of the Catholic
Near East Welfare Association*

REV. THOMAS L. GRAHAM
REV. GEORGE H. GUILFOYLE
REV. THOMAS A. DONNELLAN
Assistant-Chancellor

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SERVICES

SUNDAYS

Low Masses—6, 7, 8, 9, 11:45 and 12:45 o'clock.

Solemn Mass—10 o'clock.

Solemn Vespers—Every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HOLYDAYS

Low Masses—6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 11, 11:30, 12:15 and 12:55 o'clock.

Solemn Mass—10 o'clock.

WEEK DAYS

Masses—7, 8, 8:30, 9, 12:15 o'clock.

First Friday—6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 12:15 o'clock.

Confessions—Every day, after each Mass; Saturdays, the eves of festivals, and the first Thursday of each month, 4 to 10 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS

Baptisms—Sundays after Vespers. Other days by appointment.

Sick Calls—Attended any time of need. There should be no delay in sending for the priest in case of serious illness. There is always danger in delay. Besides, the visit of the priest is frequently a great help towards cure, because of the effect of the Sacraments, and of the cheer of his presence. For convenience, send sick calls as early in the day as possible.

Marriages—By appointment. Notice should be given three weeks in advance, to allow time for calling of banns.

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(At 42nd Street
Branch)

SOCIETIES

League of the Sacred Heart. Regular monthly meeting first Friday, 8 p. m. Promoters' meeting third Sunday at 4 p. m. in the High School Auditorium. Spiritual Director: The Reverend Robert E. Woods.

St. Vincent de Paul Society. Moderator: The Right Reverend Monsignor Joseph F. Flannelly.

Holy Name Society for men. Meets the Monday following the first Sunday of each month at 9 p. m. in the Army and Navy Building, 462 Madison Avenue. Spiritual Director: The Reverend Michael J. Deacy.

Children of Mary Sodality and OLNY Roundtable meets twice a month at Cathedral High School. Spiritual Director: The Reverend William F. King.

Cathedral Branch of the New York Public Library, 564 Lexington Avenue, corner 50th Street. Here can be obtained all the books that are fit to read.

Society for the Propagation of the Faith. Spiritual Director: Reverend Thomas L. Graham.

Sunday School. Classes for all children who do not attend Catholic schools or high schools are conducted every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock by the faculty of Cathedral High School at 117 East 50th Street.

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For Men—50 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Cathedral Calendar for July, 1944

1. Saturday	Feast of the Most Precious Blood.
2. Sunday	FIFTH AFTER PENTECOST.—Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
3. Monday	St. Leo II.
4. Tuesday	St. Bertha, W.
5. Wednesday	St. Anthony Mary Zaccaria.
6. Thursday	St. Isaias, Prophet.
7. Friday	SS. Cyril and Methodius, Bpp. CC.
8. Saturday	St. Elizabeth of Portugal, Q. W.
9. Sunday	SIXTH AFTER PENTECOST.—St. Veronica, V.
10. Monday	Seven Holy Brothers and Comp., MM.
11. Tuesday	St. Pius I.
12. Wednesday	St. John Gualbert, Ab.
13. Thursday	St. Anacleto, P. M.
14. Friday	St. Bonaventure, Bp. D.
15. Saturday	St. Henry, K. C.
16. Sunday	SEVENTH AFTER PENTECOST.—Our Lady of Mount Carmel.
17. Monday	St. Alexis, C.
18. Tuesday	St. Camillus de Lellis, C. F.
19. Wednesday	St. Vincent de Paul, C. F.
20. Thursday	St. Jerome Emiliani, C. F.
21. Friday	St. Praxedes, V.
22. Saturday	St. Mary Magdalene.
23. Sunday	EIGHTH AFTER PENTECOST.—St. Apollinaris, Bp. M.
24. Monday	St. Christina, V. M.
25. Tuesday	St. James the Greater, Ap.
26. Wednesday	St. Ann, Mother of Blessed Virgin Mary.
27. Thursday	St. Pantaleon, M.
28. Friday	SS. Nazarius and Celsus, MM.
29. Saturday	St. Martha, V.
30. Sunday	NINTH AFTER PENTECOST.—SS. Abdon and Sennen, MM.
31. Monday	St. Ignatius Loyola, S.J., C. F.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH

July 23rd—8 A. M., Lady Chapel—Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

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July 1, 1944.

MY DEAR PARISHIONERS:

Since we last wrote to you, two major historical events occurred. Rome was rescued from the domination of the Nazi and "D" Day came.

ROME,

scarcely scathed, delivered again to its rightful owners, with its priceless treasures, is, as our Archbishop said, a lasting tribute to the military ingenuity of General Clark's army and the armies of our Allies. And it is also an indisputable proof of the power of prayer. Joining with us Catholics were millions in other Religions, throughout the world, who asked the God of Abraham, Moses, Peter and Paul to save the Eternal City from the destructive hand of the pagan usurper. Particularly did we pray that the person of our Holy Father, the protector of all defenseless people, would be protected; that the Vicar of Christ on earth would not be defiled by un-Christian hands; that the cornerstone of Society would not be crushed. Our prayer was answered, even beyond our most sanguine expectations. We will

prove ourselves ingrates and unworthy of another favor from Heaven if we neglect to thank God, every day that we live, for this great blessing.

"D" DAY

was anxiously awaited, deservedly dreaded and yet, whole-heartedly welcomed by us and our Allies. Would that it had never been necessary. But since unwanted circumstances demanded it, we hope that the sun of "D" Day will peacefully set upon a better world, a healthier civilization and a more Christlike Society of Nations.

We must not forget that "D" Day began but did not end on June 6th. It will not end until our arms have won the Victory, and the God-loving, God-fearing nations have established Peace with Justice. That is the goal for which our warriors are fighting and dying. We would be unfaithful to them if we did not work and pray for the same. We will be traitors, unworthy of the life of free men, if we do only our BIT. We must do our BEST.

It was reassuring to know that millions of Americans and Allies, Jews, Catholics and Protestants,



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rushed to prayer as soon as the Invasion had been announced. About 75,000 prayed in the Cathedral, alone. It was inspiring to read on the first page of every newspaper in the country the prayer offered by our President. Until "D" Day has come to a perfect ending, don't stop praying. Pray where you will. The best place is God's house. Pray when you will. The best time is during the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. But do pray every day. Our boys "over there" do not take a "day off." Pray the prayer you find most efficacious. The following prayer was offered in the Cathedral on June 6th. It was composed by Archbishop Spellman:

God of wisdom, comfort and strength, we come to Thee with humble, contrite and suppliant hearts. On the battlefields of the world, our America fights for faith and freedom. Like brilliantly burning lights our ideals march with our armed forces. Our soldiers do not pray and fight for a selfish, cruel victory. They struggle, suffer and die for a victory that is lasting peace. We suffer with them; and we pray that justice may give to them strength and courage. In our loneliness, sorrow and pain, we beg Thee, Almighty God, to have mercy on those whom life and death have separated from their loved ones. We beg Thee to help those who now have fear.

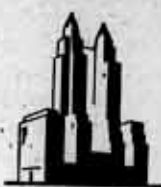
We beg Thee to have pity on all who suffer, on all who are weak, on all who are tempted to despair.

Faith is the master of fear. Faith is also the mother of freedom. And in this fateful hour, we plead with Thee, O God, to be our solace, our strength and our Divine support. We pray that the lamp of our faith may light the Road to Victory and guide peoples of the world to freedom and peace.

God bless America with faith to preserve her freedom. God bless her fighting men in this critical hour of our nation's life. God strengthen our valiant wives, mothers and fathers. God guard our children and preserve to them the fruits of faith in freedom.

"IN GOD WE TRUST"

"D" Day proved that America still trusts in God. Otherwise, why did we pray? "D" Day gave the lie to the false prophets, blind leaders and hireling shepherds who, for the past generation, have been trying to lead Americans away from Americanism. Most of these traitors are educators (God save the mark). They have attempted to deceive us into believing that the American of the Twentieth Century must discard the Americanism of Washington and Jefferson, Lincoln and Coolidge, who believed in God, trusted in God and were sustained by God through holy



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religion. In its stead they have offered a pagan system, if it could be called a system, which placed its store only in the material things. They have declared that dogma and creed were opiates, compounded by medieval minds, to render men unconscious of their proper place in this world. They have ridiculed eternal, unchanging principles before adolescent minds, and have advocated license in whatever appealed to the senses. They have substituted expediency for legality.

RELIGION, A MYTH?

Most unfortunately, our own State of New York now has one such "educator" occupying the very important post of Superintendent of Education. His name is Dr. George D. Stoddard. In his book, *The Meaning of Intelligence*, published this year, he dares to tell us Americans that religion is, as Mr. George Sokolsky expressed it, "The Bunk." Dr. Stoddard says that "throughout the world of religion, a mature intellect is expected to embrace concepts and relationships abhorrent to the inquiring mind of an average child."

We wonder what Dr. Stoddard thought of the countless demonstrations of religion on "D" Day. Were they the babble and chatter of children? We have never seen men and women more serious.

The men and women of our Armed Forces practice religion. Have they sub-average, childish minds?

Marshall, MacArthur, Nimitz, Eisenhower, Halsey, Alexander, King, Clark, Montgomery and Cunningham—have they sub-average, childish minds?

The President of the United States practices religion and prays publicly. Is his mind below that of the average child?

We think that the Regents of the State of New York were remiss when they hired Dr. Stoddard. His book condemns the author. His attempt at explanation is, to say the least, very weak. Apologies from him would be utterly worthless. The man has at least one idea, and that a most fundamental one, that is diametrically opposed to real Americanism. He would poison the mind of every Jewish, Catholic and Protestant child that would be confided to his care by their trusting parents. He would teach them that Religion is only a myth.

The Greeks condemned Socrates to death because they said he corrupted the youth. As a matter of fact he didn't and the Greeks were wrong in their findings, but that is how seriously they viewed the corruption of adolescent minds.

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the schools, high schools, colleges and universities of our Land. All are agents of destruction to real Americanism. How long will they abuse our patience? When will our patience be exhausted? Millions of real American young men are risking their lives on the battlefields and oceans to rid Europe and Asia of the plague of materialism. And when they come back home are they and their children expected to embrace, or at least close their eyes to, the same evil here? Our boys are not fighting for Europe or Asia. They are fighting to stamp out that pest lest it might spread here. Therefore, while they are away fighting for us, we have a bounden duty to keep this Nation American for them. To do this, it is of primary importance to keep our educational system American. The school is the fountain head. If it is polluted, the streams running down every avenue of life will all be poisoned. It remains for those who support our institutions of learning to demand that they be purged of un-American teachers. The benefactors, the parents, the public officials, and, in the case of state schools, the voters must awake to their patriotic duty of ridding them of the "Stoddards."

SUMMER SCHOOL

The Columbian Summer High School at 189 East 76th Street,

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CATHOLIC EDUCATION

is foremost in our mind today. Let me close by reminding parents that they should determine at this season of the year to what schools their children will go in the Fall. Do not wait until the

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That great electrical genius, Steinmetz, the wizard of Breslau, once said that the most important advances in human knowledge during the next half century would be in the realm of the spiritual. Steinmetz believed that the same intelligence which had produced marvelous machines would be directed to produce marvelous men . . . men who would know God better, men who could enunciate the whole law of Divine guidance, men who could live because they could really pray. If this great dream of Steinmetz is to become a reality, it must come through the medium of deeper, richer, and more intelligent prayer. How well do you pray?—Mildred L. King, in "The Torch."

last minute to make such an important decision. We remind you again that God gave your children a triple birthright—He wants them to have a physical, an intellectual and a moral development. It is your serious obligation to provide these developments, and they can be acquired only in a Catholic school.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH F. FLANNELLY,
Administrator.

Defense of the Church.—We may not be called on to defend the temporal rights of the Church, but we ought to be valiant defenders of Catholic doctrine, studying it with affection in order to answer when attacked, or to impart it to souls who come for instruction.



INSPIRING SAINTS FOR THE MONTH

JULY 10TH

THE SEVEN HOLY BROTHERS

THE illustrious martyrdom of these Saints happened at Rome, under the Emperor Antoninus. The seven brothers were the sons of St. Felicitas, a noble, pious, Christian widow in Rome, who, after the death of her husband, served God in a state of continency and employed herself wholly in prayer, fasting, and works of charity. By the public and edifying example of this lady and her whole family many idolaters were moved to renounce the worship of their false gods, and to embrace the Faith of Christ. This excited the anger of the heathen priests, who complained to the emperor that the boldness with which Felicitas publicly practiced the Christian religion drew many from the worship of the immortal gods, who were the guardians and protectors of the empire, and that, in order to appease these false gods, it was necessary to compel this lady and her children to sacrifice to them. Publius, the prefect of Rome, caused the mother and her sons to be apprehended and brought before him, and, addressing her, said, "Take pity on your children, Felicitas; they are in the bloom

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of youth, and may aspire to the greatest honors and preferments." The holy mother answered, "Your pity is really impiety, and the compassion to which you exhort me would make me the most cruel of mothers." Then turning herself towards her children, she said to them, "My sons, look up to heaven, where Jesus Christ with His Saints expects you. Be faithful in His love, and fight courageously for your souls." Publius, being exasperated at this behavior, commanded her to be cruelly buffeted; he then called the children to him one after another, and used many artful speeches, mingling promises with threats to induce them

to adore the gods. His arguments and threats were equally in vain, and the brothers were condemned to be scourged. After being whipped, they were remanded to prison, and the prefect despairing to overcome their resolution, laid the whole process before the emperor. Antoninus gave an order that they should be sent to different judges, and be condemned to different deaths. Januarius was scourged to death with whips loaded with plummets of lead. The two next, Felix and Philip, were beaten with clubs till they expired. Sylvanus, the fourth, was thrown headlong down a steep precipice. The three youngest, Alexander, Vita-

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CLOSED SUNDAYS

lis, and Martialis, were beheaded, and the same sentence was executed upon the mother.

JULY 20TH
ST. JEROME EMILIANI

ST. JEROME EMILIANI was a member of one of the patrician families of Venice, and, like many other Saints, in early life a soldier. He was appointed governor of a fortress among the mountains of Treviso, and whilst bravely defending his post, was made prisoner by the enemy. In the misery of his dungeon he invoked the great Mother of God, and promised, if she would set him free, to lead a new and a better life. Our Lady appeared, broke his fetters and led him forth through the midst of his enemies. At Treviso he hung up his chains at her altar, dedicated himself to her service, and on reaching his home at Venice devoted himself to a life of active

charity. His special love was for the deserted orphan children whom, in the times of the plague and famine, he found wandering in the streets. He took them home, clothed and fed them, and taught them the Christian truths. From Venice he passed to Padua and Verona, and in a few years had founded orphanages through Northern Italy. Some pious clerics and laymen, who had been his fellow-workers, fixed their abode in one of these establishments, and devoted themselves to the cause of education. The Saint drew up for them a rule of life, and thus was founded the Congregation, which still exists, of the Clerks Regular of Somascha. St. Jerome died February 8, 1537.

JULY 25TH
ST. JAMES, APOSTLE

AMONG the twelve, three were chosen as the familiar companions of our blessed Lord, and of these James was one. He alone, with Peter and John, was admitted to the house of Jairus when the dead maiden was raised to life. They alone were taken up to the high mountain apart, and saw the face of Jesus shining as the sun, and His garments white at snow; and these three alone witnessed the fearful agony in Gethsemane. What was it that won James a place among the favorite three? Faith, burning, impetuous, and outspoken, but

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which needed purifying before the "Son of Thunder" could proclaim the gospel of peace. It was James who demanded fire from heaven to consume the inhospitable Samaritans, and who sought the place of honor by Christ in His kingdom. Yet our Lord, in rebuking his presumption, prophesied his faithfulness to death. When St. James was brought before King Herod Agrippa, his fearless confession of Jesus crucified so moved the public prosecutor that he declared himself a Christian on the spot. Accused and accuser were hurried off together to execution, and on the road the latter begged pardon of the Saint. The apostle had long since forgiven him, but hesitated for a moment whether publicly to accept as a brother one still unbaptized. God quickly recalled to him the Church's faith, that the blood of martyrdom supplies for every sacrament, and, falling on his companion's neck, he embraced him, with the words, "Peace be with thee. Together then they knelt for the sword and together received the crown.

JULY 28TH
SS. NAZARIUS AND CELSUS,
MARTYRS

St. Nazarius's father was a heathen, and held a considerable post in the Roman army. His mother, Perpetua, was a zealous Christian, and was instructed by

St. Peter, or his disciples, in the most perfect maxims of our holy faith. Nazarius embraced it with so much ardor that he copied in his life all the great virtues he saw in his teachers; and out of zeal for the salvation of others, he left Rome, his native city, and preached the Faith in many places with a fervor and disinterestedness becoming a disciple of the apostles. Arriving at Milan, he was there beheaded for the Faith, together with Celsus, a youth whom he carried with him to assist him in his travels. These martyrs suffered soon after Nero had raised the first persecution. Their bodies were buried separately in a garden without the city, where they were discovered and taken up by St. Ambrose, in 395. In the tomb of St. Nazarius, a vial of the Saint's blood was found as fresh and red as if it had been spilt that day. The faithful stained handkerchiefs with some drops, and also formed a certain paste with it, a portion of which St. Ambrose sent to St. Gaudentius, Bishop of Brescia. St. Ambrose conveyed the bodies of the two martyrs into the new church of the apostles, which he had just built. A woman was delivered of an evil spirit in their presence. St. Ambrose sent some of these relics to St. Paulinus of Nola, who received them with great respect, as a most valuable present, as he testifies.

CONQUEST OF FEAR

IN a recent Catholic Hour broadcast, the Rev. John Carter Smyth, C.S.P., reminded us that the Christian faith of a man and the spiritual resources that it provides are the dynamic forces that empower him to hold in subjection the fears a dangerous world may provoke—fear of others, fear of himself, fear of suffering and of poverty, fear of sickness and of death. "All life," he declared, "is a battle between good and evil, and the conflict does not end until we are done with life itself. But it means much to us in power and endurance if we know that we battle for truth and righteousness. And when we believe these shall prevail in and through us, in this world, we can look upon the wounds we suffer with patient endurance. This is the Christian's faith; this is his armor in an evil day. He does not look for an untroubled life. He does not dodge the truth. He expects conflict and suffering. But he remembers the assurances of the Saviour: 'Be of good heart.' 'I have overcome the world.'"

Joy.—The daily practice of putting joy into one's way of living can be the remedy in the getting rid of depression and ill-temper.

Mortification.—Mortification is self-denial, and its practice should be something for any and every day.

Perfection.—He who would reach that perfection which should be his, let him think of the particular judgment.

Uprightness.—We are called to a goodness of soul and shall we be more or less slaves to imperfection?

Confession.—Confession is a source of happiness, for being at peace with God brings a peace to self.

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AGENTS

VERY naturally agents for books, magazines, periodicals, etc., of a religious nature canvass among the people of the Cathedral district, for the purpose of distributing their wares. Frequently, the agents in question are reputable, and what they offer for sale is well worth the price. Sometimes, however, these agents say that they have the approval and the commendation of the Administrator of the Cathedral for the vending of their wares. This statement, if made, will not—at least until further notice—be true. Such commendation was given two or three times to very desirable objects. But the number who applied for it immediately thereafter was very great, and the articles in ques-

tion were so worthy, that it was practically impossible to discriminate between them. To send them all with commendation would be to impose upon you a burden that would soon become intolerable. Consequently, until we find some wiser course to pursue, you will know that anyone who says he has such commendation for the articles he is selling is not acting in good faith, and is, therefore not deserving of your patronage. This must not mean, of course, that you are not at perfect liberty to use your own judgment with regard to the value of any articles presented to you, provided no false commendation be urged as a reason for your procuring it.

LOST AND FOUND

1. FOUND articles should be handed at once to the Verger, at his desk, near the bookrack.

2. Lost articles may be obtained by application to the Verger at the same place.

3. Please do not leave furs, reticules, umbrellas, purses, etc., in the pews, unless in custody of someone whom you know.

This may seem a strange warning to utter in the House of God.

But we must look facts in the face. Our own people are absolutely, and in every respect, trustworthy. But a church like the Cathedral is likely at any time to be infested by thieves who hope for booty through the simple confidence of the people. We do everything in our power to prevent this, but we can eradicate it only with your intelligent and constant co-operation.

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PSF Spellman folder
4-44

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

13 July 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMIRAL LEAHY:

The enclosed memorandum for the President in connection with Archbishop Spellman's remarks on the military control of Rome has been prepared by the Joint Strategic Survey Committee.

It is forwarded in response to your request of 11 July.

W. L. McFarland
McFARLAND

To Miss Tully
W.L.

D R A F T

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In connection with Archbishop Spellman's remarks on the use of Rome and its facilities by the Allied forces in Italy, the situation presently is as follows:

General Wilson has laid down a policy that Allied troops stationed in Rome will be kept strictly to a minimum number although he does plan to set up rest camps near Rome and to use the facilities of the city for relaxation purposes. This plan is already in operation to some extent and troops are brought into the city in the morning in trucks and returned to camps outside the city in the evening. It is the feeling of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that this is an excellent idea and that those allied soldiers who have fought to liberate Rome should be given an opportunity of visiting the wonders of the city of which they have read and heard.

So far as is known here, the only important military installation which it is intended to establish in Rome is the administrative echelon of General Alexander's headquarters for the Allied Armies in Italy. This decision was reached because of the excellent communications facilities available in the Air Ministry building which enabled the headquarters to move out of Caserta and begin functioning in the new location without the delay attendant upon setting up a complete signal installation. The tactical echelon of these headquarters is established north of Rome and it is intended that the administrative echelon will be moved to the north as the fighting shifts further in that direction. Thus the use of the Air Ministry facilities in Rome may be regarded as temporary in nature.

If you desire to comment on His Excellency's remarks, he might be assured that the Theater Commander has stated his firm intention of holding Allied military installations in Rome to the minimum, consistent with expeditiously and efficiently getting on with the war and that Allied soldiers permitted to visit Rome are quartered outside the city in rest camps established for that purpose.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 11, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

ADMIRAL LEAHY:

FOR PREPARATION OF A MEMO-
RANDUM ON THIS.

F.D.R.

(3243)

lms

Spellman folder

4-44

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 11, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

ADMIRAL LEAHY:

FOR PREPARATION OF A MEMO-
RANDUM ON THIS.

F.D.R.

Memorandum for the President from Miss Tully, 7/10/44, in re her talk with Archbishop Spellman in re desire of the Pope to have the Archbishop come to Rome to discuss, among other things, the military control of Rome. Wants to know if the President has any comment to make on this situation which the Archbishop could x convey to His Holiness.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 10, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I spoke with Archbishop Spellman today and he has a feeling that His Holiness wants him to come to Rome to discuss, among other things, the military control of Rome. The Archbishop thinks His Holiness feels that as the latter used all the arguments we gave him to the Germans in order to have them move out and declare Rome an open city, that it would be very helpful if we could take our military installations out of Rome and just leave the civil affairs government people to carry on.

Of course, the Archbishop says he realizes some troops would have to remain there to keep law and order and soldiers could take their furloughs in Rome, but he feels the bulk of the Army perhaps could be moved out of Rome. The military authorities there, I believe, have assured the Holy Father they could take care of any German planes coming over, but the Archbishop says it is just the principle of the thing that is important.

Have you any comment to make on this situation which His Excellency could convey to His Holiness?

GGT

C O P Y

D R A F T

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

*fill
personal
copy sent
Bishop Spellman
7/15/44*

In connection with Archbishop Spellman's remarks on the use of Rome and its facilities by the Allied forces in Italy, the situation presently is as follows:

General Wilson has laid down a policy that Allied troops stationed in Rome will be kept strictly to a minimum number although he does plan to set up rest camps near Rome and to use the facilities of the city for relaxation purposes. This plan is already in operation to some extent and troops are brought into the city in the morning in trucks and returned to camps outside the city in the evening. It is the feeling of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that this is an excellent idea and that those allied soldiers who have fought to liberate Rome should be given an opportunity of visiting the wonders of the city of which they have read and heard.

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*file
personal*

spellman fredu 4-44
PSF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Don't you think it would be a good idea if you could ask Archbishop Spellman to come down to have lunch with you.

I understand that he is abroad, but of course he could be asked to come back earlier than originally intended. My idea would be that after lunch he might make some statement which would be very helpful in New York City.

Jim

S. I. R.

PSF

Spellman folder
4-64

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file
Personal

October 10, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

I understand that Archbishop Spellman is on his way back to this country. I think it would be advisable if, on his return, he had an "on the record" visit with you. I also think it might be advisable to have a picture of you and the Archbishop together.

I feel that just his presence in Washington and his picture with you would alleviate somewhat the situation that now exists in New York State.

J.
JAMES M. BARNES

PSF *Spillman Freder 4-44*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 18, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR

H.L.H.

His Excellency asks me to send you the following:

"One ton of fertilizer now would save seven tons of shipping supplies for food later on. More than half million tons of fertilizer are available in Tunisia. If the Allied Governments would allocate 10 LST ships now in ports of the Mediterranean -- not being used -- they could bring fertilizer from Africa, coal from Sardinia and foodstuff from the coastal ports of liberated Italy."

G.G.T.

Spillman paper 4-44

Archbishop Spillman
file
Confidential PSF 1

I have just returned from Europe where I visited our soldiers who are fighting and not brutally to kill and to enslave, but to achieve that men may live once more as men and not as wolves; for America fights not for earthly gain but for the liberty of men and of nations. The goal for which we fight is something beyond the defeating of an enemy, it is for peace both among men and among nations. In our own United States there is a feeling of human brotherhood which exerts an influence in civil life and in daily habits. This spirit is the support of our whole political structure and the cohesive force of its integrity and endurance.

I have come back from Europe where I have seen and known many of our soldiers. They are strong, serene and brave. They longed for news from home and they longed that news of them be given to their mothers, wives and children. Never more than in these circumstances when I am with soldiers do I feel myself to be a minister of God and servant of men. Never more am I inspired to be a follower of Christ and a brother to my fellow man than in these missions of peace in the midst of war, On these journies which, in some way, be it ever so small, link America with her sons at war in distant lands. ~~P~~ Never in modern time have we Americans experienced what the actual presence of war means to a country and God grant that never again shall we have these experiences.

We have had our losses and they have been great and grievous, irretrievable losses of the flower of our youth. But by their sacrifices and the sacrifices of those who loved them, our country and our homes have been preserved and are

in fact. ~~And~~ all the more deeply are we moved to be grateful to Almighty God and to those of our sons and brothers who have offered the supreme sacrifices of life and sacrifices of health and limbs that never shall America bear in her own body the awful scourge of war's destruction. But what has happened in other countries that have been visited with war's savage brutality should make us deeply conscious of what might have been our own plight if we were not victorious in war. This war has sowed more destruction than was ever caused in Europe's barbarian invasions of the Dark Ages. For in a few months the heritage of centuries has been destroyed, a heritage not alone in material achievement but a heritage in moral values. Every nation, great and small, has its greatness and its glory. Every nation has its role in history and its destiny and the phrase "peace-loving nations", great and small, has become almost a sanctified expression and a beacon of hope to all peoples that have been grounded under the chariot of war.

Every nation has been mother and father to America; for America is the whole world in less space, with men and women of all nations numbered among her sons.

At this time I wish to speak of conditions in Italy. I need not recall what millions of Italians form a part of our people and that they are today true Americans, even though they came over to this country on the Lusitania or the Roma and not on the Mayflower. However, allow me to recognize their patriotism in this hour which is so tragic for Italy, that is, at a time when Italy's imprudent and impudent rulers involved their country in a war against America and instigated their men to a provocation that was both foolish and wicked. We who are blessed with freedom will never be able to

realize the national tragedy of the Italians who were obliged to accept a war which they detested. The Italians were wedged between a force that compelled them to fight and a longing that urged them to join us. They found themselves in the distressing position of having to wish for Italy's defeat in a war they did not wish to fight. Now the Americans of Italian origin and descent did not hesitate to take up arms against their own brothers and their cities.

The terrible consequences of Italy's irresponsible act is now apparent in all its gravity. Mountain caves have become hiding places for those who flee, roads have been torn up and mined, the drainage systems of swamp lands destroyed with a consequent return of malaria. Every energy that is necessary to life is lacking. Not a single railroad remains in order, not a train or means for travel or transport is functioning except for military uses. Flocks have been stolen and massacred, and men like herds of cattle, have been deported and families have been torn apart forever. This is the Italy of today. Entire cities and towns have been reduced to rubble and ashes; churches and famous monuments are in ruins, whole regions have been mined, factories have been destroyed or sacked of every machine. There is a scarcity of the most indispensable objects, a lack of medicines and above all an extreme lack of food.

Italy belongs to Italians but it also belongs to the whole civilized world; and if today America is in the first ranks in the struggle for civilization, we Americans must feel that Italy is ours, because it belongs to civilization. If Italy be abandoned to destruction, a part and a great part of all that renders beautiful the history of mankind, will go into decay. Can we permit it, can we be indifferent?

I do not believe that America will permit, nor even for her own interest should permit, Italy to become a land of beggars, a land of starving and desperate people or a land of slaves.

If in driving the wolves from their hiding places we were obliged to damage homes and churches, we must show the world that we wished to destroy the wolves and not the flock, and that it was not without sorrow that we destroyed entire cities and towns. We must show that we are not heartless destroyers but intrepid liberators.

Those who have seen Italy lying in ruins and blood from south to north, those who have seen its overturned cities, its crumbled glorious monuments, its homeless, shelterless, starving, sick and dying people, can forget the picture or remembering it remain heart hardened or dry-eyed.

Let me now become specific and factual and let instances form for you the picture of Italy today, and let you imagine the Italy of tomorrow unless we implement our words and promises with acts.

A BRIEF DIGEST

of the

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ITALY

OCTOBER 1944

The various Allied Missions which have come to Italy since the invasion to diagnose and treat the social and economic dislocations of a conquered nation have had a surplus of technical advice but a scarcity of constructive action. In more than a year of occupation the Allied Governments' blue-prints for helping to rebuild the initiative and independence of a battered and broken nation are still in the talking and testing stage but the words are beginning to lose their meaning for the Italian people.

Italy as a proving-ground of Allied techniques of liberation has become a land of the hungry and the hopeless. The lack of an over-all policy, the failure to phase and implement a clear-cut program to bind Italy's economic and social wounds has produced a cleavage between the Allied liberators and the Italian people that widens daily. The Allied Control Commission appears to have succumbed to the bureaucratic blight that it came to cure.

Competent and dispassionate observers on the Italian scene appraise the Allied occupation in terms of Britain's post-hostility plans to dominate the Mediterranean. I do not think that a powerful Britain needs a prostrate Italy to achieve that destiny and allow her traditional aspirations in the Mediterranean to prevail. Many sincere and forward-looking Italians are accepting reluctantly the conviction that the muddled policy and meager performance of Allied Control are deliberate. Millions of Italians on the bottom are bewildered and bitter about the many unfulfilled promises that in the early days of occupation encouraged and solidified their support of the liberators.

The Italian occupation is not a balanced Anglo-American effort. In the men who control policy, the weight is British. In the supplies that flow to the Armies and civilians, the bulk is American. An analysis of the top-ranking officers in the Mediterranean Theatre Command, whether dealing with tactical military operations or civilian administration, strengthens the assumption that Italy is to become a British sphere of influence. An audit of the military equipment, foodstuffs, medicines, and other supplies off-loaded in Italy since the invasion are in great measure the product of America's industrial and agricultural plant but the channels of distribution are in greater measure under British guidance.

The United States faces a decision of immediate and long-term consequence in relation to Italy. Three vital considerations are basic to that far-reaching decision. First, in accepting the humanitarian responsibilities of a world leader will the United States create and implement a program for alleviating impending starvation and economic prostration of a vanquished and penitent people in the family of nations. Secondly, will the United States be satisfied to become a minor partner in the Mediterranean and sanction the present static and unproductive type of control that appears to suppress Italian initiative and advance the Imperial reach and weakening reprisals of Great Britain. Thirdly, in paying lip service to the Atlantic Charter while abandoning Italy to civil disorders and famine, will the United States fail to realize that such an action will permit the rise and return of the totalitarian forces opposed irrevocably to the safeguards that democracy demands for humanity and the individual.

The economic devastation in Italy caused by Fascist misrule, German sabotage, and defeat in the war is almost total. Few people outside of Italy and even the the Italians themselves can conceive the death-blow that has been dealt the Italian economy. The wanton scorched-earth tactics of the German Army have caused one of the greatest tragedies of this war. Deliberate mining of the power and industrial plants, bombing of bridges and strategic rail-centers, systematic flooding of vast land reclamation projects, expert demolition of port facilities and communications, the looting and leveling of homes have set Italy back half a century.

The reduction in the quantity and quality of the national diet leaves in its wake widespread malnutrition, disease, and moral degeneration. The invasion of hunger has taken a heavy toll in juvenile delinquency, prostitution and infant mortality. Information from an official Allied source revealed recently that thousands of minor girls between the ages of 10 and 12 were being treated in Naples hospitals for diseases that came from selling their bodies for bread. The answer to most of Italy's human needs is more food.

Top-priority in Italy's economics requirements goes to transportation. Most of the Italian main railway lines were electrified. The systematic demolition of railroad bridges, road beds, and marshalling yards has curtailed traffic movements drastically. Even in the restoration of key railway lines, military freight requirements have absorbed practically the entire railway transport. A half dozen locomotives from North Africa would improve the internal transport picture immeasurably. At present there is a need for an estimated 5,000 trucks. This will have to be doubled to meet minimum transportation needs when all of Italy is liberated. Presently there are many hundreds of Italian

civilian and military trucks now idle which could be used if spare parts and tires were imported. As military requirements lessen, the civilian truck needs could be supplied from excess military equipment. Here again there are many hundreds of military trucks awaiting repairs deadlined in military parking areas. The efforts of the Allied Control Commission in endeavoring to have the Theatre Command release certain military vehicles have been partially successful, and your announcement that 1700 trucks are to be made available is heartening. Action is required immediately, however, if we hope to smash the transportation bottlenecks and avert panic shortages in certain deficit areas this coming winter.

Italy in its best years has been a grain-deficit nation. Normally 45 million Italians would require in excess of 8 million tons of wheat a year. Peak harvest years netted approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ million tons and somewhere between 600,000 to 800,000 tons of wheat had to be imported. Many difficulties have been encountered in the grain amassing program. Much hoarding has taken place by farmers who have little confidence in the lire and would rather use their wheat for barter purposes.

The root economic difficulty in Italy's comeback is "The Poor Earth". It does not yield enough raw materials and it does not yield sufficient food crops without considerable stimulation by fertilizers. Pre-war Italy had to import one million tons of coal per month--almost 100 per cent of her liquid fuels, and over one-third of her ferrous metals.

The electric situation in liberated Italy is desperate. Ninety per cent of Italy's industrial production depended upon electric power which was concentrated in the north. The installed capacity of Italy's electric

power was 5,250,000 kilowatts. Seventy-five per cent of that installed capacity is above the Pisa-Rimini line. Present reports indicate that it is undergoing the same ruthless demolition when the Nazis evacuate as in central and southern Italy. Approximately one million kilowatts below the Pisa-Rimini line were all but annihilated. Only six per cent of central Italy's industrial capacity is operating. Over 60 per cent of southern Italy's capacity was put out of action. Emergency power equipment will have to be imported, but it is just as imperative to expedite the procurement of machinery for winding armatures and repairing dynamos. In liberated Italy over 50 per cent of the hydro-electric stations were totally destroyed.

The Italian State budget is 82 per cent unbalanced, with an over-all deficit of 650 billion lire. Deficit financing for 1944 and 1945 will be required to carry out commitments of the Italian government to the extent of 82 lire out of every 100. The system of domestic revenue and taxation is archaic and ineffective. The Italian government might be encouraged to launch a low-interest, long-term "Reconstruction Loan Drive" for building her way into the peace. An intensive Peace Loan Campaign similar to our War Bond Drives could help to refinance the public debt, could blotter up excessive currency, and gain popular support to initiate public works, repair roads and bridges, reclaim land for farming, restore homes and buildings, selecting projects have minimum requirements of critical material and employing a maximum amount of manpower. This type of "Rebuild Italy" bond could be one of the best stimulants toward reviving the domestic economy and stemming inflation.

Twenty-two years of Fascist domination and the war years under the Nazi heel have left the Italian people discouraged, cynical, confused. Their

total defeat by the Allies and the terms of the Armistice, which though unrevealed are believed to be far more stringent than those accorded by Russia to Roumania and Finland, have been responsible in great part for the emergence of many political federations. Most of them are born of desperation, expousing impractical aims and generating unhealthy class conflicts. There are six parties in the government, but it is estimated that there are 63 other parties in liberated Italy and approximately 45 in enemy-occupied Italy. The Italian press, enjoying its first freedom in many years, has openly flayed the vacillation and postponements in rehabilitating their country. Prominent Socialist and Communist leaders have become hypercritical of the Allied occupation and are developing a militant resistance to Allied controls. The mounting numbers of adherents to their cause have been further encouraged by membership subsidies in money and bread. Many reports are current and valid that large quantities of arms and ammunition are being stolen and sequestered by Italians, most of them with Communistic leanings, who have the definite intent of being prepared for internal revolt. Italy cannot escape food riots and civil strife this winter if an immediate program for the importation of food, clothing, medical supplies, and soap is not expedited. The planned plunder of the Germans may divert much of the harvest in what is now enemy-occupied Italy. Your announcement of 150,000 tons of wheat scheduled to be shipped would have to be on the basis of every month if a basic ration of 300 grams is to be sustained for all Italy.

Industrial Italy has been ransacked of useful implements and machinery. In many areas it is difficult to get enough power to mill the wheat and the grinding program in the north is now facing extreme difficulties.

Italy has been forced back into primitive types of handicrafts and agriculture. These ancient methods of production and distribution mean low productivity and high costs. Almost 10 million Italian people are concentrated in 25 cities. These areas are deficit areas which must draw upon the surplus areas for food which are often at great distances. Today Italy could not survive without the black market. This illicit trading seeks out the highest bidders not buyers, encourages hoarding of essential commodities and creates strong inflationary trends. Price controls and rationing systems have been only partially effective. Under the pressure of tremendous shortages this winter, these controls will disintegrate. Wage levels and price structures present a woeful disparity. The devaluation of the Italian currency has worked the greatest injustices on the middle and lower classes with fixed incomes. Lifetime savings, insurance annuities, and pensions may represent one-fifth of their former value on paper but in purchasing power it is far lower. The worker who made 15 lire at the 20-to-a-dollar rate before the invasion could not procure as much with ten times that amount today.

Only about 50 per cent of the heating-fuel requirements can be met for Italy this winter and lack of clothing will further aggravate deaths by freezing. Medicines are in short supply in many communes. The tubercular death rate is rising rapidly from malnutrition. Infant mortality has increased sharply. Too few programs for rebuilding and repairing the homes of the bombed-out have been started. Thousands are living in the fields, under bridges, in barns and barracks, and within the shells of devastated buildings. Two considerations are fundamental to any consideration of the economic problems which block Italy's recovery. First, under the shattering

impact of war these skilled technicians of Italy's modern industrial economy cannot revert to medieval guilds and feudal handicrafts. Second, the production of goods and services under the handicraft system cannot sustain the population of Italy as it is now grouped. Inflation is aggravated by the constant flow of money incomes into markets where small and inadequate quantities of handicraft goods and agricultural products--freighted with high transportation costs--have replaced the plentiful and cheap products of modern industry and commerce. The problem of food supply becomes more acute because a substantial segment of the population is concentrated in industrial centers which constitute important deficit areas that had been supplied through the operation of a modern, well-organized exchange system. When that system collapsed in Italy these deficit food areas became the biggest economic liabilities of the nation.

The Allied occupation of Italy can aggravate or ameliorate the problems of post-war adjustment. It is setting a pattern for the peace that can breed good-will or hatred. Artificial restoratives and short-term rehabilitation cannot be the brief and short-sighted undertaking of the larger nations who wish to safeguard the peace. The economic rebirth of Italy cannot be incubated in a primitive nationalism. Fascism spawned a false concept of autarchy diverting and grooving productive capacity, straight-jacketing management and labor, manipulating currency and creating fake price ceilings. Command and coercion replaced competition. Its sordid and sudden collapse is tragic and lasting proof that total and unrealistic national planning leads to international frictions. We cannot afford to create an ersatz peace. The Have-got nations will have to share something more than paper propaganda and surplus foodstuffs with the Have-not nations.

Italy cannot be amputated from the European and Mediterranean economy, where Italian exports have been a healthy factor in the economic life of neighboring countries. Nor can Italy be sliced up internally as fair loot for international free-booters. If the Italian people are to make a significant contribution to the reconstruction of their own country and implement the international program of recovery, the Allied nations must help to reactivate Italian industry by supplying certain raw materials and machine tools. Italy cannot face a stealthy invasion of foreign monopoly money or cartel control to revive her industry and methods of distribution. Italy does not need to import engineering skills because she has a surplus of highly stratified technicians to do the job if they have the tools.

Italy can take her place and pay her share among other nations in the European economy if selective rehabilitations of certain industries are effected promptly such as soap, leather, textiles, food-processing, paint, glass, and paper. Italy has the head, heart, and hands to rebuild her economic structure if given a chance. The immediate necessities for industrial production are kindred to the long-term program.

One ton of imported coal will make five tons of cement so vital in rebuilding plants--that coal requirement should be accurately assessed and provided.

One ton of fertilizer will save seven tons of imported foodstuffs. There are thousands of tons in North Africa that could be shuttled to Italy if a few of the so-called LST boats now idle in ports of the Mediterranean could be made available. It is reported that over 50,000 tons of coal are

stock-piled in Sardinia that could be brought to the mainland by the same means.

One emergency electric-power generator could help to start many small industries that make clothes, process foods, or make shoes. You have indicated in the press that it is planned to send one. This should have an over-riding priority.

Many small industries, likewise, are stalled, lacking spare parts and machine tools. Supplying these items is the best investment that could be made in Italy's energetic come-back and the pay-off of her obligations.

Italy knows it must return the hard way but in clearing away the wreckage strewn by Fascism and the war, the road back should not lead to economic and political enslavement.

Evidence is not lacking from open declarations and tactical operations that Marshall Tito, with the approval of Marshall Stalin, will grab the Istrian peninsula. If we permit now the carving up of Italy, it sets a precedent for all countries in Europe to slice the sovereignty of neighboring nations at will. Foreign Secretary Eden's statement that Italy's colonies are "irrevocably lost" is a trend in international power-politics that can make the Atlantic Charter a scrap of paper. The peace can be lost before the war is won if such planned expropriations of lands and resources are not halted. What shall we do if the Tito-Stalin forces get to Istria first?

The growth of lawlessness, the rise of guerrilla raiding bands in vacuum areas of political action and policies control, is causing grave concern

to Allied authorities and all law-respecting Italians. What will happen to the unpoliced Southern areas of Italy when the ration is cut back due to lack of wheat imports? How much olive oil will be amassed when the No. 1 commodity--wheat--in terms of bread--is reduced to the grower? How fast will the flight from the lire be when wheat and oil and pulses are hoarded at the grower level?

The co-belligerency status of Italy has created wide-spread confusion about the treatment of prisoners of war. How much land is going un-tilled because hundreds of thousands of Italian Prisoners of War have not been released?

The stifling effect of naval regulations on fishing is curtailing a productive food source. How soon will this stringent regulation release the fishing fleets?

The greater part of the economic emergence of Italy is predicated on the liberation of the Industrial North. With the disassembly of Bailey bridges whole areas are isolated that might provide food and other supplies to the urban-packed populations in the North. If Italy's Industrial North can be reactivated promptly in the production of consumer goods, the gap between supply and demand can be shortened and inflationary onslaughts checked. What will be done about linking the roads and rails of and to the Industrial North? How soon will thousands of trucks now deadlined be released for civilian transport through the importation of spare parts and tires?

Private enterprise will not develop without political security. Capital, whether foreign or domestic, will not invest without confidence in the existing government. The central government will rise or fall on the integrity of its financial program. How soon will a plan be divulged for the stabilization of Italy's currency?

The Italian people and their government are told consistently that the present activities of the Allied occupation are motivated wholly by military necessity. When the last shot is fired--then what? Will the Italian people look backward toward Fascism with more satisfaction than they look forward to the Four Freedoms?

The answer to these and many other vital questions pleads for a program of action that will equivocate or compromise with human needs.

If the Allied nations retreat from their responsibility in underwriting Italy's fight for survival, the break-through of hunger and unemployment and Communism will mean a sweeping victory for godless government.
